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REVISED CODE OF WASHINGTON

2012 Edition

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CERTIFICATE

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MARTY BROWN, Chair
STATUTE LAW COMMITTEE

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PREFACE

Numbering system: The number of each section of this code is made up of three parts, in sequence as follows: Number of title; number of chapter within the title; number of section within the chapter. Thus RCW 1.04.020 is Title 1, chapter 4, section 20. The section part of the number (.020) is initially made up of three digits, constitutes a true decimal, and allows for new sections to be inserted between old sections already consecutively numbered, merely by adding one or more digits at the end of the number. In most chapters of the code, sections have been numbered by tens (.010, .020, .030, .040, etc.), leaving vacant numbers between existing sections so that new sections may be inserted without extension of the section number beyond three digits.

Citation to the Revised Code of Washington: The code should be cited as RCW; see RCW 1.04.040. An RCW title should be cited Title 7 RCW. An RCW chapter should be cited chapter 7.24 RCW. An RCW section should be cited RCW 7.24.010. Through references should be made as RCW 7.24.010 through 7.24.100. Series of sections should be cited as RCW 7.24.010, 7.24.020, and 7.24.030.

History of the Revised Code of Washington; Source notes: The Revised Code of Washington was adopted by the legislature in 1950; see chapter 1.04 RCW. The original publication (1951) contained material variances from the language and organization of the session laws from which it was derived, including a variety of divisions and combinations of the session law sections. During 1953 through 1959, the Statute Law Committee, in exercise of the powers in chapter 1.08 RCW, completed a comprehensive study of these variances and, by means of a series of administrative orders or reenactment bills, restored each title of the code to reflect its session law source, but retaining the general codification scheme originally adopted. An audit trail of this activity has been preserved in the concluding segments of the source note of each section of the code so affected. The legislative source of each section is enclosed in brackets [] at the end of the section. Reference to session laws is abbreviated; thus "1891 c 23 § 1; 1854 p 99 § 135" refers to section 1, chapter 23, Laws of 1891 and section 135, page 99, Laws of 1854. "Prior" indicates a break in the statutory chain, usually a repeal and reenactment. "RRS or Rem. Supp.—" indicates the parallel citation in Remington's Revised Code, last published in 1949.

Where, before restoration, a section of this code constituted a consolidation of two or more sections of the session laws, or of sections separately numbered in Remington's, the line of derivation is shown for each component section, with each line of derivation being set off from the others by use of small Roman numerals, "(i)," "(ii)," etc.

Where, before restoration, only a part of a session law section was reflected in a particular RCW section the history note reference is followed by the word "part."

"Formerly" and its correlative form "FORMER PART OF SECTION" followed by an RCW citation preserves the record of original codification.

Double amendments: Some double or other multiple amendments to a section made without reference to each other are set out in the code in smaller (8-point) type. See RCW 1.12.025.

Index: Titles 1 through 91 are indexed in the RCW General Index. A separate index is provided for the State Constitution.

Sections repealed or decodified; Disposition table: Information concerning RCW sections repealed or decodified can be found in the table entitled "Disposition of former RCW sections."

Codification tables: To convert a session law citation to its RCW number (for Laws of 1999 or later) consult the codification tables. A complete codification table, including Remington's Revised Statutes, is on the Code Reviser web site at <http://www.leg.wa.gov/codereviser>.

Notes: Notes that are more than ten years old have been removed from the print publication of the RCW except when retention has been deemed necessary to preserve the full intent of the law. All notes are displayed in the electronic copy of the RCW on the Code Reviser web site at <http://www.leg.wa.gov/codereviser>.

Errors or omissions: (1) Where an obvious clerical error has been made in the law during the legislative process, the code reviser adds a corrected word, phrase, or punctuation mark in [brackets] for clarity. These additions do not constitute any part of the law.

(2) Although considerable care has been taken in the production of this code, it is inevitable that in so large a work that there will be errors, both mechanical and of judgment. When those who use this code detect errors in particular sections, a note citing the section involved and the nature of the error may be sent to: Code Reviser, Box 40551, Olympia, WA 98504-0551, so that correction may be made in a subsequent publication.

TITLES OF THE REVISED CODE OF WASHINGTON

1	General provisions		
	Judicial	46	Highways and motor vehicles
2	Courts of record	47	Motor vehicles
3	District courts—Courts of limited jurisdiction	47	Public highways and transportation
4	Civil procedure	48	Insurance
5	Evidence		Labor
6	Enforcement of judgments	49	Labor regulations
7	Special proceedings and actions	50	Unemployment compensation
8	Eminent domain	51	Industrial insurance
9	Crimes and punishments		Local service districts
9A	Washington Criminal Code	52	Fire protection districts
10	Criminal procedure	53	Port districts
11	Probate and trust law	54	Public utility districts
12	District courts—Civil procedure	55	Sanitary districts
13	Juvenile courts and juvenile offenders	57	Water-sewer districts
14	Aeronautics		Property rights and incidents
	Agriculture	58	Boundaries and plats
15	Agriculture and marketing	59	Landlord and tenant
16	Animals and livestock	60	Liens
17	Weeds, rodents, and pests	61	Mortgages, deeds of trust, and real estate contracts
	Businesses and professions	62A	Uniform Commercial Code
18	Businesses and professions	63	Personal property
19	Business regulations—Miscellaneous	64	Real property and conveyances
20	Commission merchants—Agricultural products	65	Recording, registration, and legal publication
21	Securities and investments		Public health, safety, and welfare
22	Warehousing and deposits	66	Alcoholic beverage control
	Corporations, associations, and partnerships	67	Sports and recreation—Convention facilities
23	Corporations and associations (Profit)	68	Cemeteries, morgues, and human remains
23B	Washington business corporation act	69	Food, drugs, cosmetics, and poisons
24	Corporations and associations (Nonprofit)	70	Public health and safety
25	Partnerships	71	Mental illness
26	Domestic relations	71A	Developmental disabilities
	Education	72	State institutions
27	Libraries, museums, and historical activities	73	Veterans and veterans' affairs
28A	Common school provisions	74	Public assistance
28B	Higher education		Public resources
28C	Vocational education	76	Forests and forest products
29A	Elections	77	Fish and wildlife
	Financial institutions	78	Mines, minerals, and petroleum
30	Banks and trust companies	79	Public lands
31	Miscellaneous loan agencies	79A	Public recreational lands
32	Mutual savings banks		Public service
33	Savings and loan associations	80	Public utilities
	Government	81	Transportation
34	Administrative law		Taxation
35	Cities and towns	82	Excise taxes
35A	Optional Municipal Code	83	Estate taxation
36	Counties	84	Property taxes
37	Federal areas—Indians		Waters
38	Militia and military affairs	85	Diking and drainage
39	Public contracts and indebtedness	86	Flood control
40	Public documents, records, and publications	87	Irrigation
41	Public employment, civil service, and pensions	88	Navigation and harbor improvements
42	Public officers and agencies	89	Reclamation, soil conservation, and land settlement
43	State government—Executive	90	Water rights—Environment
44	State government—Legislative	91	Waterways

Title 28A

COMMON SCHOOL PROVISIONS

Chapters

- 28A.150 General provisions.
- 28A.155 Special education.
- 28A.160 Student transportation.
- 28A.165 Learning assistance program.
- 28A.170 Substance abuse awareness program.
- 28A.175 Dropout prevention, intervention, and retrieval system.
- 28A.180 Transitional bilingual instruction program.
- 28A.185 Highly capable students.
- 28A.190 Residential education programs.
- 28A.193 Education programs for juvenile inmates.
- 28A.194 Education programs for juveniles in adult jails.
- 28A.195 Private schools.
- 28A.200 Home-based instruction.
- 28A.205 Education centers.
- 28A.210 Health—Screening and requirements.
- 28A.215 Early childhood, preschools, and before-and-after school care.
- 28A.220 Traffic safety.
- 28A.225 Compulsory school attendance and admission.
- 28A.230 Compulsory coursework and activities.
- 28A.235 Food services.
- 28A.245 Skill centers.
- 28A.250 Online learning.
- 28A.290 Quality education council.
- 28A.300 Superintendent of public instruction.
- 28A.305 State board of education.
- 28A.310 Educational service districts.
- 28A.315 Organization and reorganization of school districts.
- 28A.320 Provisions applicable to all districts.
- 28A.323 Joint school districts—School districts in two or more educational service districts.
- 28A.325 Associated student bodies.
- 28A.330 Provisions applicable to school districts.
- 28A.335 School districts' property.
- 28A.340 Small high school cooperative projects.
- 28A.343 School director districts.
- 28A.345 Washington state school directors' association.
- 28A.400 Employees.
- 28A.405 Certificated employees.
- 28A.410 Certification.
- 28A.415 Institutes, workshops, and training.
- 28A.500 Local effort assistance.
- 28A.505 School districts' budgets.
- 28A.510 Apportionment to district—District accounting.
- 28A.515 Common school construction fund.
- 28A.520 Forest reserve funds distribution.
- 28A.525 Bond issues.
- 28A.527 School facilities—2008 bond issue.
- 28A.530 District bonds for land, buildings, and equipment.
- 28A.535 Validating indebtedness.
- 28A.540 Capital fund aid by nonhigh school districts.
- 28A.545 Payment to high school districts.
- 28A.600 Students.
- 28A.605 Parent access.
- 28A.620 Community education programs.
- 28A.623 Meal programs.
- 28A.625 Awards.
- 28A.630 Temporary provisions—Special projects.
- 28A.635 Offenses relating to school property and personnel.
- 28A.640 Sexual equality.
- 28A.642 Discrimination prohibition.
- 28A.645 Appeals from board.
- 28A.650 Education technology.
- 28A.655 Academic achievement and accountability.
- 28A.657 Accountability system.
- 28A.660 Alternative route teacher certification.
- 28A.690 Agreement on qualifications of personnel.
- 28A.700 Secondary career and technical education.
- 28A.705 Interstate compact on educational opportunity for military children.
- 28A.900 Construction.

Actions against school districts: RCW 4.08.120.

Actions by school district in corporate name: RCW 4.08.110.

Armories, use of by school children: RCW 38.20.010.

Attorney general, supervision of prosecuting attorney: RCW 36.27.020(3).

Bankruptcy readjustment and relief from debts: Chapter 39.64 RCW.

Blind, school for: Chapter 72.40 RCW.

Blind made products, purchase of authorized: RCW 19.06.020.

Bomb threats, penalty: RCW 9.61.160.

Bond issues

declaratory judgments: Chapter 7.25 RCW.

general provisions applicable to

declaratory judgments: Chapter 7.25 RCW.

facsimile signatures, legal sufficiency: RCW 39.44.100.

interest, payment of: RCW 39.44.120.

maturity of bonds: RCW 39.44.070.

registered bonds, statements and signatures: RCW 39.44.102.

registration of bonds, coupon interest payments: RCW 39.44.120.

registration of bonds, designation of fiscal agent to register bonds, fee: RCW 39.44.130.

mutual savings banks, authorized investment for: RCW 32.20.070, 32.20.090.

refunding bond issues, bankruptcy readjustment and relief from debts: Chapter 39.64 RCW.

registration of bonds, principal payable to payee or assignee: RCW 39.44.110.

savings and loan associations, investment in: RCW 33.24.050 through 33.24.070.

United States, sale of bonds to at private sale: Chapter 39.48 RCW.

Boxing, kickboxing, martial arts, and wrestling events

exemptions for: RCW 67.08.015.

physical examination of contestants, urinalysis: RCW 67.08.090.

Buildings, earthquake standards for construction: RCW 70.86.020, 70.86.030.

Cities and towns operating generating utilities in another county

notice of loss: RCW 35.21.426.

payment formulas: RCW 35.21.427.

reimbursement: RCW 35.21.425.

Clerk of districts, agent to receive summons: RCW 4.28.080.

Common schools

general and uniform system to be established: State Constitution Art. 9 § 2.

- special legislation affecting prohibited: State Constitution Art. 2 § 28.*
superintendent of public instruction to supervise: State Constitution Art. 3 § 22.
- Condemnation: Chapter 8.16 RCW.*
- Contracts made in violation of indebtedness limitations void: RCW 39.36.040.*
- Conveyance of real property by public bodies—Recording: RCW 65.08.095.*
- Crimes relating to*
bomb threats to: RCW 9.61.160.
discrimination to deny public accommodations because of race, color or creed: RCW 9.91.010.
generally: Chapter 28A.635 RCW.
school buses
design, marking of, mode of operation, regulations for, violating: RCW 46.61.380.
stopped, failure to stop on approaching: RCW 46.61.370.
- Deaf, mute, or blind youth in districts, clerks of school districts to make report of: RCW 72.40.060.*
- Debts, authority to contract: State Constitution Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27).*
- Declaratory judgments, bond issues: Chapter 7.25 RCW.*
- Discrimination—Separation of sexes in dormitories, residence halls, etc.: RCW 49.60.222.*
- Discrimination to deny public accommodations because of race, color or creed, penalty: RCW 9.91.010.*
- Displaced homemaker act: Chapter 28B.04 RCW.*
- Diverse cultures and languages encouraged—State policy: RCW 1.20.100.*
- Drivers' training schools, generally: Chapter 46.82 RCW.*
- Earthquake standards for construction: RCW 70.86.020, 70.86.030.*
- Education: State Constitution Art. 9.*
- Educational employment relations act: Chapter 41.59 RCW.*
- Educational facilities and programs for state schools for the deaf and blind: RCW 72.40.028.*
- Educational service districts*
deaf, mute, blind youth, reports of: RCW 72.40.070, 72.40.080.
teachers' retirement system, employer reports: RCW 41.50.230.
- Elections*
expenses of consolidated elections, sharing of costs: RCW 29A.04.410.
times for holding, in all other counties: RCW 29A.04.330.
- Elementary or secondary school activities, admission tax exclusion: RCW 36.38.010.*
- Employment domain by school districts: Chapter 8.16 RCW.*
- Employees, qualifications to hold school office: RCW 42.04.020.*
- Enrollment forecasts: RCW 43.62.050.*
- Escheats*
bank dividends unclaimed after liquidation and winding up escheat to permanent school fund: RCW 30.44.150, 30.44.180.
estate escheats for support of schools: RCW 11.08.160.
permanent school fund, deposited in: RCW 11.08.160.
trust company dividends unclaimed after liquidation and winding up: RCW 30.44.150, 30.44.180.
- Establishment and maintenance of schools guaranteed: State Constitution Art. 26 § 4.*
- Fiscal year defined: RCW 1.16.030.*
- Free from sectarian control: State Constitution Art. 9 § 4, Art. 26 § 4.*
- Funds*
apportionment by special act forbidden: State Constitution Art. 2 § 28(7).
county school fund, stock on highway, limitations, proceeds of sale to county school fund: RCW 16.24.070.
general school fund, school patrol uniforms, traffic signs and signals, insurance for, may be paid from: RCW 46.61.385.
permanent common school fund
applied exclusively to common schools: State Constitution Art. 9 § 2.
apportionment by special act forbidden: State Constitution Art. 2 § 28(7).
banks and trust companies, liquidation and winding up
dividends unclaimed deposited in: RCW 30.44.150, 30.44.180.
personal property, proceeds deposited in: RCW 30.44.220.
- enlargement of, legislature may provide: State Constitution Art. 9 § 3.*
escheated estates deposited in: RCW 11.08.160.
game and game fish lands, payments to in lieu of property taxes: RCW 77.12.201.
game and game fish lands, withdrawn from lease, payment of amount of lease into: RCW 77.12.360.
income from, to be applied to common schools: State Constitution Art. 9 § 2.
interest in deposited in current state school fund, used for current expenses: State Constitution Art. 9 § 3.
investment generally: State Constitution Art. 16 § 5.
losses occasioned by default, fraud, etc., to become permanent debt against state: State Constitution Art. 9 § 5.
permanent and irreducible: State Constitution Art. 9 § 3.
safe deposit box contents, unclaimed after liquidation and winding up of bank or trust company, proceeds from sale deposited in: RCW 30.44.220.
sources of: State Constitution Art. 9 § 3.
state land
acquired, lease and sale of, disposition of proceeds: RCW 79.10.030.
withdrawn for game purposes, payment of amount of lease into: RCW 77.12.360.
school fund, fines and forfeitures paid into: RCW 4.24.180.
- Garnishment: Chapter 6.27 RCW.*
- Hearing, reports of deaf, mute, or blind youths in districts: RCW 72.40.060.*
- High school athletic eligibility, penalty for violating: RCW 67.04.140.*
- High schools included in public school system: State Constitution Art. 9 § 2.*
- Hospitalization and medical aid for public employees and dependents—Premiums, governmental contributions authorized: RCW 41.04.180.*
- Indebtedness*
authority to contract: State Constitution Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27).
bankruptcy readjustment and relief from debts: Chapter 39.64 RCW.
computation of indebtedness: RCW 39.36.030.
exceeding limitations upon, capital outlays: State Constitution Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27).
limitation on levies: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendment 59), RCW 84.52.050.
limitations upon
contracts made in violation of void: RCW 39.36.040.
definitions: RCW 39.36.010.
exceeding limitations, capital outlays: RCW 39.36.020.
liabilities incurred in violation void: RCW 39.36.040.
limitations prescribed: State Constitution Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27), RCW 39.36.020.
- Intoxicating liquor, retail licenses, proximity limitations: RCW 66.24.010.*
- Labor relations consultants: RCW 43.09.230.*
- Lands*
adverse possession against: RCW 7.28.090.
defined: RCW 79.02.010.
eminent domain
by cities against: RCW 8.12.030.
by corporations, service of notice: RCW 8.20.020.
by railroads and canal companies against: RCW 81.36.010.
by school districts: Chapter 8.16 RCW.
by state, service of notice: RCW 8.04.020.
parks and recreation commission, relinquishment of control over school lands: RCW 79A.05.175.
sale of
educational lands, board of natural resources to fix value: RCW 79.11.080.
generally: State Constitution Art. 16 §§ 2-4.
school district purchases of, maximum and minimum areas, preference right to purchase: RCW 79.11.010.
sale or lease of land and valuable materials, supervision and control of natural resources department over: RCW 79.11.020.
state lands, included in: RCW 79.02.010.
state parks and recreation, relinquishment of control over state lands: RCW 79A.05.175.
- Legal adviser, prosecuting attorney as: RCW 36.27.020(2), (3).*
- Libraries, contracts for library service: RCW 27.12.180.*
- Medical schools, requisites for accreditation and approval: RCW 18.71.055.*

Meetings, minutes of governmental bodies: Chapter 42.32 RCW.

Motor vehicles, speed regulations when passing public school or playground cross walk: RCW 46.61.440.

Open to all children of state: State Constitution Art. 9 § 1, Art. 26 § 4.

Parental responsibility for children with disabilities: Chapter 26.40 RCW.

Parental schools
general powers: RCW 72.05.300.
personnel: RCW 72.05.310.

Parks and recreation
authority to acquire and operate: RCW 67.20.010.
parks, beaches and camps, authority generally: Chapter 67.20 RCW.

Periodicals, purchase of, manner of payment: RCW 42.24.035.

Port and other district dissolution, disposal of funds: RCW 53.48.050, 53.49.010, 53.49.020.

Printing
contracts for outside state work, labor requirements: RCW 43.19.754.
must be done within state, exception: RCW 43.19.748, 43.19.751.

Public bodies may retain collection agencies to collect public debts—Fees: RCW 19.16.500.

Public employment—Evidence of educational competence: RCW 41.04.015.

Public lands: Title 79 RCW.

Public libraries: Chapter 27.12 RCW.

Public school system, what included in: State Constitution Art. 9 § 2.

Public utility districts and operating agencies
construction projects causing burden to school districts, reimbursement of districts: Chapter 54.36 RCW.
privilege tax for school districts: RCW 54.28.080, 54.28.090.

Pupils, residence or absence does not affect right to vote: State Constitution Art. 6 § 4.

Purchases, periodicals, postage, manner of payment: RCW 42.24.035.

Religion, control of schools by, free from: State Constitution Art. 9 § 4, Art. 26 § 4.

Savings and loan associations, school savings accounts, priority in liquidation distribution: RCW 33.40.050.

School directors' association to furnish information to legislature and governor: RCW 44.04.170.

School districts
clerks
agent to receive service of summons: RCW 4.28.080.
deaf, mute, or blind youth in district, report of: RCW 72.40.060.
contracts, indebtedness limitations, contracts made in violation of void: RCW 39.36.040.
fiscal year defined: RCW 1.16.030.
indebtedness
computation of indebtedness: RCW 39.36.030.
exceeding limitations upon, capital outlays: State Constitution Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27).
limitation on levies: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendment 59), RCW 84.52.050.
limitations upon
contracts made in violation of void: RCW 39.36.040.
definitions: RCW 39.36.010.
exceeding limitations, capital outlays: RCW 39.36.020.
liabilities incurred in violation void: RCW 39.36.040.
limitations prescribed: State Constitution Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27), RCW 39.36.020.
printing must be done within state: RCW 43.19.748.
service of summons to, personal service: RCW 4.28.080.
teachers' retirement system, employer reports: RCW 41.50.230.

School patrol: RCW 46.61.385.

Secarian control, free from: State Constitution Art. 9 § 4.

State otologists, duties of: RCW 70.50.010, 70.50.020.

State school for blind: Chapter 72.40 RCW.

State school for deaf: Chapter 72.40 RCW.

State toxicological laboratories: RCW 68.50.107.

Superintendents, duties: State Constitution Art. 3 § 22.

System of schools to be established by state: State Constitution Art. 9 § 2.

Taxation, property taxes, exemptions: State Constitution Art. 7 § 1 (Amendment 14).

Taxing district relief act: Chapter 39.64 RCW.

Teachers' retirement and pensions: Chapter 41.32 RCW.

Technical schools, included in public school system: State Constitution Art. 9 § 2.

Traffic school of city or town and county: Chapter 46.83 RCW.

Transportation
school buses
automated traffic safety cameras: RCW 46.63.180.
crossing arms: RCW 46.37.620.
defined for motor vehicle law: RCW 46.04.521.
design, marking and mode of operation, motor vehicle regulations: RCW 46.61.380.
highway-railroad grade crossings, to stop at: RCW 46.61.350.
lighting and safety devices: RCW 46.37.290.
seat and load capacity fees, exempt from: RCW 46.16A.455(7).
signal lamps, displaying alternately flashing red lights, to have: RCW 46.37.190.
special lighting equipment on: RCW 46.37.290.
stop signals and flasher signal lamps: RCW 46.61.370(1).
stopped school bus, vehicle must stop on approaching: RCW 46.61.370(1).
vehicle license and plates, inspection requisite: RCW 46.16A.170.
special warning equipment and lighting regulated by the Washington state patrol: RCW 46.37.290.

Warrants
interest rate: RCW 39.56.020.
rate fixed by issuing officer: RCW 39.56.030.

Year, fiscal year defined: RCW 1.16.030.

**Chapter 28A.150 RCW
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Sections

28A.150.010 Public schools.
28A.150.020 Common schools.
28A.150.050 School holidays.
28A.150.070 General public school system—Administration.
28A.150.080 Superintendent of the school district.
28A.150.100 Basic education certificated instructional staff—Definition—Ratio to students.
28A.150.198 Finding—Intent—2009 c 548.
28A.150.1981 Intent—2009 c 548.
28A.150.200 Program of basic education.
28A.150.203 Definitions.
28A.150.205 Definition.
28A.150.210 Basic education—Goals of school districts.
28A.150.211 Values and traits recognized.
28A.150.220 Basic education—Minimum instructional requirements—Program accessibility—Rules.
28A.150.230 District school directors' responsibilities.
28A.150.240 Certificated teaching and administrative staff as accountable for classroom teaching—Scope—Responsibilities—Penalty.
28A.150.250 Annual basic education allocation—Full funding—Withholding of funds for noncompliance.
28A.150.260 Allocation of state funding to support instructional program of basic education—Distribution formula—Prototypical schools—Enhancements and adjustments—Review and approval—Enrollment calculation.
28A.150.262 Defining full-time equivalent student—Students receiving instruction through alternative learning experience online programs—Requirements.
28A.150.270 Annual basic education allocation of funds according to average FTE student enrollment—Procedure for crediting portion for school building purposes.
28A.150.275 Annual basic education allocation for students in technical colleges.
28A.150.280 Reimbursement for acquisition of approved transportation equipment—Method.
28A.150.290 State superintendent to make rules and regulations—Unforeseen conditions or actions to be recognized—Paperwork limited.

- 28A.150.295 General public school system—Maintained.
- 28A.150.300 Corporal punishment prohibited—Adoption of policy.
- 28A.150.305 Alternative educational service providers—Student eligibility.
- 28A.150.310 National guard youth challenge program—Allocation of funding—Rules.
- 28A.150.315 Voluntary all-day kindergarten programs—Funding—Identification of skills, knowledge, and characteristics—Assessments.
- 28A.150.325 Alternative learning experience programs—Generally—Rules.
- 28A.150.350 Part time students—Defined—Enrollment authorized—Reimbursement for costs—Funding authority recognition—Rules, regulations.
- 28A.150.360 Adjustments to meet emergencies.
- 28A.150.380 Appropriations by legislature.
- 28A.150.390 Appropriations for special education programs.
- 28A.150.392 Special education funding—Safety net awards—Rules—Annual survey and report—Safety net oversight committee.
- 28A.150.400 Apportionment factors to be based on current figures—Rules and regulations.
- 28A.150.410 Basic education certificated instructional staff—Salary allocation schedule—Limits on postgraduate credits.
- 28A.150.420 Reimbursement for classes provided outside regular school year.
- 28A.150.500 Educational agencies offering vocational education programs—Local advisory committees—Advice on current job needs.
- 28A.150.510 Transmittal of education records to department of social and health services—Disclosure of educational records—Data-sharing agreements—Comprehensive needs requirement document—Report.
- 28A.150.520 High-performance public buildings—Compliance with requirements.
- 28A.150.530 High-performance public buildings—Implementation rules—Energy conservation report review.
- 28A.150.540 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

28A.150.010 Public schools. Public schools shall mean the common schools as referred to in Article IX of the state Constitution and those schools and institutions of learning having a curriculum below the college or university level as now or may be established by law and maintained at public expense. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.01.055; (2004 c 22 § 24, Referendum Measure No. 55 failed to become law). Formerly RCW 28A.01.055.]

28A.150.020 Common schools. "Common schools" means schools maintained at public expense in each school district and carrying on a program from kindergarten through the twelfth grade or any part thereof including vocational educational courses otherwise permitted by law. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.01.060. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 261 § 1, part; RRS § 4680, part; prior: 1897 c 118 § 64, part; 1890 p 371 § 44, part. Formerly RCW 28A.01.060, 28.58.190, part, 28.01.060.]

28A.150.050 School holidays. The following are school holidays, and school shall not be taught on these days: Sunday; the first day of January, commonly called New Year's Day; the third Monday of January, being celebrated as the anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther King, Jr.; the third Monday in February to be known as Presidents' Day and to be celebrated as the anniversary of the births of Abraham Lincoln and George Washington; the last Monday in May, commonly known as Memorial Day; the fourth day of July, being the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence; the first Monday in September, to be known as Labor Day; the eleventh day of November, to be known as Veterans' Day, the fourth Thursday in November, commonly

known as Thanksgiving Day; the day immediately following Thanksgiving Day; the twenty-fifth day of December, commonly called Christmas Day: PROVIDED, That no reduction from the teacher's time or salary shall be made by reason of the fact that a school day happens to be one of the days referred to in this section as a day on which school shall not be taught. [1989 c 233 § 11; 1985 c 189 § 2; 1984 c 92 § 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 24 § 2; 1973 c 32 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 13. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.02.060; prior: 1955 c 20 § 2; 1909 c 97 p 308 § 6; RRS § 4853. Formerly RCW 28A.02.061, 28A.02.060, 28.02.060.]

"Legal holidays": RCW 1.16.050.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.070 General public school system—Administration. The administration of the public school system shall be entrusted to such state and local officials, boards, and committees as the state Constitution and the laws of the state shall provide. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.02.020. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 230 § 2; RRS § 4519; prior: 1897 c 118 § 19; 1890 p 348 § 2; Code 1881 §§ 3154, 3155; 1861 p 55 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.02.020, 28.02.020.]

28A.150.080 Superintendent of the school district. "Superintendent of the school district", if there be no such superintendent, shall mean such other administrative or certificated employee as the school district board of directors shall so designate. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.01.100. Formerly RCW 28A.01.100.]

28A.150.100 Basic education certificated instructional staff—Definition—Ratio to students. (1) For the purposes of this section and RCW 28A.150.410 and 28A.400.200, "basic education certificated instructional staff" means all full-time equivalent classroom teachers, teacher librarians, guidance counselors, certificated student health services staff, and other certificated instructional staff in the following programs as defined for statewide school district accounting purposes: Basic education, secondary vocational education, general instructional support, and general supportive services.

(2) Each school district shall maintain a ratio of at least forty-six basic education certificated instructional staff to one thousand annual average full-time equivalent students. This requirement does not apply to that portion of a district's annual average full-time equivalent enrollment that is enrolled in alternative learning experience programs as defined in RCW 28A.150.325. [2011 1st sp.s. c 34 § 10; 2010 c 236 § 13; 1990 c 33 § 103; 1987 1st ex.s. c 2 § 203. Formerly RCW 28A.41.110.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 34 §§ 9 and 10: See note following RCW 28A.150.260.

Finding—Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 34: See note following RCW 28A.150.325.

Effective date—2010 c 236 §§ 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 13, and 14: See note following RCW 28A.150.260.

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1987 1st ex.s. c 2: See notes following RCW 84.52.0531.

28A.150.198 Finding—Intent—2009 c 548. (1) Public education in Washington state has evolved since the enact-

ment of the Washington basic education act of 1977. Decisions by the courts have played a part in this evolution, as have studies and research about education practices and education funding. The legislature finds ample evidence of a need for continuing to refine the program of basic education that is funded by the state and delivered by school districts.

(2) The legislature reaffirms the work of Washington Learns and other educational task forces that have been convened over the past four years and their recommendations to make bold reforms to the entire educational system in order to educate all students to a higher level; to focus on the individualized instructional needs of students; to strive towards closing the achievement gap and reducing dropout rates; and to prepare students for a constantly evolving workforce and increasingly demanding global economy. In enacting this legislation, the legislature intends to continue to review, evaluate, and revise the definition and funding of basic education in order to continue to fulfill the state obligation under Article IX of the state Constitution. The legislature also intends to continue to strengthen and modify the structure of the entire K-12 educational system, including nonbasic education programmatic elements, in order to build the capacity to anticipate and support potential future enhancements to basic education as the educational needs of our citizens continue to evolve.

(3) The legislature recognizes that the first step in revising the definition and funding of basic education is to create a transparent funding system for both allocations and expenditures so that not only policymakers and educators understand how the state supports basic education but also taxpayers. An adequate data system that enables the legislature to make rational, data-driven decisions on which educational programs impact student learning in order to more effectively and efficiently deliver the resources necessary to provide an ample program of basic education is also a necessity. A new prototypical funding system will allow the legislature to better understand how current resources are being used. A more complete and accurate educational data system will allow the legislature to understand whether current basic education programs are supporting student learning. Only with both of these systems in place can the legislature make informed decisions on how to best implement a dynamic and evolving system of basic education.

(4) For practical and educational reasons, major changes of the program of basic education and the funding formulas to support it cannot occur instantaneously. The legislature intends to build upon the previous efforts of the legislature and the basic education task force in order to develop a realistic implementation strategy for a new instructional program after technical experts develop the details of the prototypical schools funding formulas and the data and reporting system that will support a new instructional program. The legislature also intends to establish a formal structure for monitoring the implementation by the legislature of an evolving program of basic education and the financing necessary to support such a program. The legislature intends that the redefined program of basic education and funding for the program be fully implemented by 2018.

(5) It is the further intent of the legislature to also address additional issues that are of importance to the legislature but are not part of basic education. [2009 c 548 § 1.]

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

28A.150.1981 Intent—2009 c 548. It is the intent of the legislature that specified policies and allocation formulas adopted under this act will constitute the legislature's definition of basic education under Article IX of the state Constitution once fully implemented. The legislature intends, however, to continue to review and revise the formulas and schedules and may make additional revisions, including revisions for technical purposes and consistency in the event of mathematical or other technical errors. [2009 c 548 § 2.]

28A.150.200 Program of basic education. (1) The program of basic education established under this chapter is deemed by the legislature to comply with the requirements of Article IX, section 1 of the state Constitution, which states that "It is the paramount duty of the state to make ample provision for the education of all children residing within its borders, without distinction or preference on account of race, color, caste, or sex," and is adopted pursuant to Article IX, section 2 of the state Constitution, which states that "The legislature shall provide for a general and uniform system of public schools."

(2) The legislature defines the program of basic education under this chapter as that which is necessary to provide the opportunity to develop the knowledge and skills necessary to meet the state-established high school graduation requirements that are intended to allow students to have the opportunity to graduate with a meaningful diploma that prepares them for postsecondary education, gainful employment, and citizenship. Basic education by necessity is an evolving program of instruction intended to reflect the changing educational opportunities that are needed to equip students for their role as productive citizens and includes the following:

(a) The instructional program of basic education the minimum components of which are described in RCW 28A.150.220;

(b) The program of education provided by chapter 28A.190 RCW for students in residential schools as defined by RCW 28A.190.020 and for juveniles in detention facilities as identified by RCW 28A.190.010;

(c) The program of education provided by chapter 28A.193 RCW for individuals under the age of eighteen who are incarcerated in adult correctional facilities; and

(d) Transportation and transportation services to and from school for eligible students as provided under RCW 28A.160.150 through 28A.160.180. [2009 c 548 § 101; 1990 c 33 § 104; 1977 ex.s. c 359 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.750.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: "Sections 101 through 110 and 701 through 710 of this act take effect September 1, 2011." [2009 c 548 § 804.]

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.203 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Basic education goal" means the student learning goals and the student knowledge and skills described under RCW 28A.150.210.

(2) "Certificated administrative staff" means all those persons who are chief executive officers, chief administrative officers, confidential employees, supervisors, principals, or assistant principals within the meaning of RCW 41.59.020(4).

(3) "Certificated employee" as used in this chapter and RCW 28A.195.010, 28A.405.100, 28A.405.210, 28A.405.240, 28A.405.250, 28A.405.300 through 28A.405.380, and chapter 41.59 RCW, means those persons who hold certificates as authorized by rule of the Washington professional educator standards board.

(4) "Certificated instructional staff" means those persons employed by a school district who are nonsupervisory certificated employees within the meaning of RCW 41.59.020(8).

(5) "Class size" means an instructional grouping of students where, on average, the ratio of students to teacher is the number specified.

(6) "Classified employee" means a person who does not hold a professional education certificate or is employed in a position that does not require such a certificate.

(7) "Classroom teacher" means a person who holds a professional education certificate and is employed in a position for which such certificate is required whose primary duty is the daily educational instruction of students. In exceptional cases, people of unusual competence but without certification may teach students so long as a certificated person exercises general supervision, but the hiring of such classified employees shall not occur during a labor dispute, and such classified employees shall not be hired to replace certificated employees during a labor dispute.

(8) "Instructional program of basic education" means the minimum program required to be provided by school districts and includes instructional hour requirements and other components under RCW 28A.150.220.

(9) "Program of basic education" means the overall program under RCW 28A.150.200 and deemed by the legislature to comply with the requirements of Article IX, section 1 of the state Constitution.

(10) "School day" means each day of the school year on which pupils enrolled in the common schools of a school district are engaged in academic and career and technical instruction planned by and under the direction of the school.

(11) "School year" includes the minimum number of school days required under RCW 28A.150.220 and begins on the first day of September and ends with the last day of August, except that any school district may elect to commence the annual school term in the month of August of any calendar year and in such case the operation of a school district for such period in August shall be credited by the superintendent of public instruction to the succeeding school year for the purpose of the allocation and distribution of state funds for the support of such school district.

(12) "Teacher planning period" means a period of a school day as determined by the administration and board of the directors of the district that may be used by teachers for instruction-related activities including but not limited to preparing instructional materials; reviewing student performance; recording student data; consulting with other teachers, instructional assistants, mentors, instructional coaches, administrators, and parents; or participating in professional development. [2009 c 548 § 102.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

28A.150.205 Definition. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definition in this section applies throughout RCW 28A.150.200 through 28A.150.295.

"Instructional hours" means those hours students are provided the opportunity to engage in educational activity planned by and under the direction of school district staff, as directed by the administration and board of directors of the district, inclusive of intermissions for class changes, recess, and teacher/parent-guardian conferences that are planned and scheduled by the district for the purpose of discussing students' educational needs or progress, and exclusive of time actually spent for meals. [1992 c 141 § 502.]

Findings—Part headings—Severability—1992 c 141: See notes following RCW 28A.410.040.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.210 Basic education—Goals of school districts. A basic education is an evolving program of instruction that is intended to provide students with the opportunity to become responsible and respectful global citizens, to contribute to their economic well-being and that of their families and communities, to explore and understand different perspectives, and to enjoy productive and satisfying lives. Additionally, the state of Washington intends to provide for a public school system that is able to evolve and adapt in order to better focus on strengthening the educational achievement of all students, which includes high expectations for all students and gives all students the opportunity to achieve personal and academic success. To these ends, the goals of each school district, with the involvement of parents and community members, shall be to provide opportunities for every student to develop the knowledge and skills essential to:

(1) Read with comprehension, write effectively, and communicate successfully in a variety of ways and settings and with a variety of audiences;

(2) Know and apply the core concepts and principles of mathematics; social, physical, and life sciences; civics and history, including different cultures and participation in representative government; geography; arts; and health and fitness;

(3) Think analytically, logically, and creatively, and to integrate technology literacy and fluency as well as different experiences and knowledge to form reasoned judgments and solve problems; and

(4) Understand the importance of work and finance and how performance, effort, and decisions directly affect future career and educational opportunities. [2011 c 280 § 2; 2009 c 548 § 103; 2007 c 400 § 1; 1993 c 336 § 101; (1992 c 141 § 501 repealed by 1993 c 336 § 1203); 1977 ex.s. c 359 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.752.]

Finding—2011 c 280: "The legislature finds that technology can be effectively integrated into other K-12 core subjects that students are expected to know and be able to do. Integration of knowledge and skills in technology literacy and fluency into other subjects will engage and motivate students to explore high-demand careers, such as engineering, mathematics, computer science, communication, art, entrepreneurship, and others; fields in which skilled individuals will create the new ideas, new products, and new industries of the future; and fields that demand the collaborative information skills and technological fluency of digital citizenship." [2011 c 280 § 1.]

Effective date—2011 c 280: "This act takes effect September 1, 2011." [2011 c 280 § 3.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Captions not law—2007 c 400: "Captions used in this act are not any part of the law." [2007 c 400 § 9.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 336: "The legislature finds that student achievement in Washington must be improved to keep pace with societal changes, changes in the workplace, and an increasingly competitive international economy.

To increase student achievement, the legislature finds that the state of Washington needs to develop a public school system that focuses more on the educational performance of students, that includes high expectations for all students, and that provides more flexibility for school boards and educators in how instruction is provided.

The legislature further finds that improving student achievement will require:

- (1) Establishing what is expected of students, with standards set at internationally competitive levels;
- (2) Parents to be primary partners in the education of their children, and to play a significantly greater role in local school decision making;
- (3) Students taking more responsibility for their education;
- (4) Time and resources for educators to collaboratively develop and implement strategies for improved student learning;
- (5) Making instructional programs more relevant to students' future plans;
- (6) All parties responsible for education to focus more on what is best for students; and
- (7) An educational environment that fosters mutually respectful interactions in an atmosphere of collaboration and cooperation.

It is the intent of the legislature to provide students the opportunity to achieve at significantly higher levels, and to provide alternative or additional instructional opportunities to help students who are having difficulty meeting the essential academic learning requirements in RCW 28A.630.885.

It is also the intent of the legislature that students who have met or exceeded the essential academic learning requirements be provided with alternative or additional instructional opportunities to help advance their educational experience.

The provisions of chapter 336, Laws of 1993 shall not be construed to change current state requirements for students who receive home-based instruction under chapter 28A.200 RCW, or for students who attend state-approved private schools under chapter 28A.195 RCW." [1993 c 336 § 1.]

(2012 Ed.)

Findings—1993 c 336: "(1) The legislature finds that preparing students to make successful transitions from school to work helps promote educational, career, and personal success for all students.

(2) A successful school experience should prepare students to make informed career direction decisions at critical points in their educational progress. Schools that demonstrate the relevancy and practical application of coursework will expose students to a broad range of interrelated career and educational opportunities and will expand students' posthigh school options.

(3) The school-to-work transitions program, under chapter 335, Laws of 1993, is intended to help secondary schools develop model programs for school-to-work transitions. The purposes of the model programs are to provide incentives for selected schools to:

- (a) Integrate vocational and academic instruction into a single curriculum;
- (b) Provide each student with a choice of multiple, flexible educational pathways based on the student's career interest areas;
- (c) Emphasize increased vocational and academic guidance and counseling for students;
- (d) Foster partnerships with local employers and employees to incorporate work sites as part of work-based learning experiences;
- (e) Encourage collaboration among middle or junior high schools and secondary schools in developing successful transition programs and to encourage articulation agreements between secondary schools and community and technical colleges.

(4) The legislature further finds that successful implementation of the school-to-work transitions program is an important part of achieving the purposes of chapter 336, Laws of 1993." [1993 c 336 § 601.]

Findings—Part headings—Severability—1992 c 141: See notes following RCW 28A.410.040.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.211 Values and traits recognized. The legislature also recognizes that certain basic values and character traits are essential to individual liberty, fulfillment, and happiness. However, these values and traits are not intended to be assessed or be standards for graduation. The legislature intends that local communities have the responsibility for determining how these values and character traits are learned as determined by consensus at the local level. These values and traits include the importance of:

- (1) Honesty, integrity, and trust;
- (2) Respect for self and others;
- (3) Responsibility for personal actions and commitments;
- (4) Self-discipline and moderation;
- (5) Diligence and a positive work ethic;
- (6) Respect for law and authority;
- (7) Healthy and positive behavior; and
- (8) Family as the basis of society. [1994 c 245 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.220 Basic education—Minimum instructional requirements—Program accessibility—Rules. (1) In order for students to have the opportunity to develop the basic education knowledge and skills under RCW 28A.150.210, school districts must provide instruction of sufficient quantity and quality and give students the opportunity to complete graduation requirements that are intended to prepare them for postsecondary education, gainful employment, and citizenship. The program established under this section shall be the minimum instructional program of basic education offered by school districts.

(2) Each school district shall make available to students the following minimum instructional offering each school year:

(a) For students enrolled in grades one through twelve, at least a district-wide annual average of one thousand hours, which shall be increased to at least one thousand eighty instructional hours for students enrolled in each of grades seven through twelve and at least one thousand instructional hours for students in each of grades one through six according to an implementation schedule adopted by the legislature, but not before the 2014-15 school year; and

(b) For students enrolled in kindergarten, at least four hundred fifty instructional hours, which shall be increased to at least one thousand instructional hours according to the implementation schedule under RCW 28A.150.315.

(3) The instructional program of basic education provided by each school district shall include:

(a) Instruction in the essential academic learning requirements under RCW 28A.655.070;

(b) Instruction that provides students the opportunity to complete twenty-four credits for high school graduation, subject to a phased-in implementation of the twenty-four credits as established by the legislature. Course distribution requirements may be established by the state board of education under RCW 28A.230.090;

(c) If the essential academic learning requirements include a requirement of languages other than English, the requirement may be met by students receiving instruction in one or more American Indian languages;

(d) Supplemental instruction and services for under-achieving students through the learning assistance program under RCW 28A.165.005 through 28A.165.065;

(e) Supplemental instruction and services for eligible and enrolled students whose primary language is other than English through the transitional bilingual instruction program under RCW 28A.180.010 through 28A.180.080;

(f) The opportunity for an appropriate education at public expense as defined by RCW 28A.155.020 for all eligible students with disabilities as defined in RCW 28A.155.020; and

(g) Programs for highly capable students under RCW 28A.185.010 through 28A.185.030.

(4) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to require individual students to attend school for any particular number of hours per day or to take any particular courses.

(5) Each school district's kindergarten through twelfth grade basic educational program shall be accessible to all students who are five years of age, as provided by RCW 28A.225.160, and less than twenty-one years of age and shall consist of a minimum of one hundred eighty school days per school year in such grades as are conducted by a school district, and one hundred eighty half-days of instruction, or equivalent, in kindergarten, to be increased to a minimum of one hundred eighty school days per school year according to the implementation schedule under RCW 28A.150.315. However, effective May 1, 1979, a school district may schedule the last five school days of the one hundred and eighty day school year for noninstructional purposes in the case of students who are graduating from high school, including, but not limited to, the observance of graduation and early release from school upon the request of a student, and all such students may be claimed as a full-time equivalent student to the

extent they could otherwise have been so claimed for the purposes of RCW 28A.150.250 and 28A.150.260.

(6) Nothing in this section precludes a school district from enriching the instructional program of basic education, such as offering additional instruction or providing additional services, programs, or activities that the school district determines to be appropriate for the education of the school district's students.

(7) The state board of education shall adopt rules to implement and ensure compliance with the program requirements imposed by this section, RCW 28A.150.250 and 28A.150.260, and such related supplemental program approval requirements as the state board may establish. [2011 1st sp.s. c 27 § 1; 2009 c 548 § 104; 1993 c 371 § 2; (1995 c 77 § 1 and 1993 c 371 § 1 expired September 1, 2000); 1992 c 141 § 503; 1990 c 33 § 105; 1982 c 158 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 250 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 359 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.58.754.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 27 §§ 1-3: "Sections 1 through 3 of this act take effect September 1, 2011." [2011 1st sp.s. c 27 § 8.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Findings—Part headings—Severability—1992 c 141: See notes following RCW 28A.410.040.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.230 District school directors' responsibilities. (1) It is the intent and purpose of this section to guarantee that each common school district board of directors, whether or not acting through its respective administrative staff, be held accountable for the proper operation of their district to the local community and its electorate. In accordance with the provisions of Title 28A RCW, as now or hereafter amended, each common school district board of directors shall be vested with the final responsibility for the setting of policies ensuring quality in the content and extent of its educational program and that such program provide students with the opportunity to achieve those skills which are generally recognized as requisite to learning.

(2) In conformance with the provisions of Title 28A RCW, as now or hereafter amended, it shall be the responsibility of each common school district board of directors to adopt policies to:

(a) Establish performance criteria and an evaluation process for its superintendent, classified staff, certificated personnel, including administrative staff, and for all programs constituting a part of such district's curriculum. Each district shall report annually to the superintendent of public instruction the following for each employee group listed in this subsection (2)(a): (i) Evaluation criteria and rubrics; (ii) a description of each rating; and (iii) the number of staff in each rating;

(b) Determine the final assignment of staff, certificated or classified, according to board enumerated classroom and program needs and data, based upon a plan to ensure that the assignment policy: (i) Supports the learning needs of all the students in the district; and (ii) gives specific attention to high-need schools and classrooms;

(c) Provide information to the local community and its electorate describing the school district's policies concerning hiring, assigning, terminating, and evaluating staff, including the criteria for evaluating teachers and principals;

(d) Determine the amount of instructional hours necessary for any student to acquire a quality education in such district, in not less than an amount otherwise required in RCW 28A.150.220, or rules of the state board of education;

(e) Determine the allocation of staff time, whether certificated or classified;

(f) Establish final curriculum standards consistent with law and rules of the superintendent of public instruction, relevant to the particular needs of district students or the unusual characteristics of the district, and ensuring a quality education for each student in the district; and

(g) Evaluate teaching materials, including text books, teaching aids, handouts, or other printed material, in public hearing upon complaint by parents, guardians or custodians of students who consider dissemination of such material to students objectionable. [2010 c 235 § 201; 2006 c 263 § 201; 1994 c 245 § 9; 1991 c 61 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 106; 1979 ex.s. c 250 § 7; 1977 ex.s. c 359 § 18. Formerly RCW 28A.58.758.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

Findings—Purpose—2006 c 263: "In 2005, the legislature reconstituted the state board of education to refocus its purpose; abolished the academic achievement and accountability commission; and assigned policy and rule-making authority for educator preparation and certification to the professional educator standards board. The purpose of this act is to address the remaining statutory responsibilities of the state board of education held before 2005. The legislature finds that some duties should be retained with the reconstituted board; many duties should be transferred to other agencies or organizations, primarily but not exclusively to the superintendent of public instruction; and some duties should be repealed. This act also corrects statutes to implement fully the transfer of responsibilities authorized in 2005." [2006 c 263 § 1.]

Part headings not law—2006 c 263: "Part headings used in this act are not any part of the law." [2006 c 263 § 1001.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.240 Certified teaching and administrative staff as accountable for classroom teaching—Scope—Responsibilities—Penalty. (1) It is the intended purpose of this section to guarantee that the certificated teaching and administrative staff in each common school district be held accountable for the proper and efficient conduct of classroom teaching in their school which will provide students with the opportunity to achieve those skills which are generally recognized as requisite to learning.

(2) In conformance with the other provisions of Title 28A RCW, it shall be the responsibility of the certificated teaching and administrative staff in each common school to:

(a) Implement the district's prescribed curriculum and enforce, within their area of responsibility, the rules and regulations of the school district, the state superintendent of public instruction, and the state board of education, taking into due consideration individual differences among students, and maintain and render appropriate records and reports pertaining thereto.

(b) Maintain good order and discipline in their classrooms at all times.

(c) Hold students to a strict accountability while in school for any disorderly conduct while under their supervision.

(2012 Ed.)

(d) Require excuses from the parents, guardians, or custodians of minor students in all cases of absence, late arrival to school, or early dismissal.

(e) Give careful attention to the maintenance of a healthful atmosphere in the classroom.

(f) Give careful attention to the safety of the student in the classroom and report any doubtful or unsafe conditions to the building administrator.

(g) Evaluate each student's educational growth and development and make periodic reports thereon to parents, guardians, or custodians and to school administrators.

Failure to carry out such requirements as set forth in subsection (2)(a) through (g) above shall constitute sufficient cause for discharge of any member of such teaching or administrative staff. [1979 ex.s. c 250 § 5; 1977 ex.s. c 359 § 19. Formerly RCW 28A.58.760.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.250 Annual basic education allocation—Full funding—Withholding of funds for noncompliance.

(1) From those funds made available by the legislature for the current use of the common schools, the superintendent of public instruction shall distribute annually as provided in RCW 28A.510.250 to each school district of the state operating a basic education instructional program approved by the state board of education an amount based on the formulas provided in RCW 28A.150.260, 28A.150.390, and 28A.150.392 which, when combined with an appropriate portion of such locally available revenues, other than receipts from federal forest revenues distributed to school districts pursuant to RCW 28A.520.010 and 28A.520.020, as the superintendent of public instruction may deem appropriate for consideration in computing state equalization support, excluding excess property tax levies, will constitute a basic education allocation in dollars for each annual average full-time equivalent student enrolled.

(2) The instructional program of basic education shall be considered to be fully funded by those amounts of dollars appropriated by the legislature pursuant to RCW 28A.150.260, 28A.150.390, and 28A.150.392 to fund those program requirements identified in RCW 28A.150.220 in accordance with the formula provided in RCW 28A.150.260 and those amounts of dollars appropriated by the legislature to fund the salary requirements of RCW 28A.150.410.

(3) If a school district's basic education program fails to meet the basic education requirements enumerated in RCW 28A.150.260 and 28A.150.220, the state board of education shall require the superintendent of public instruction to withhold state funds in whole or in part for the basic education allocation until program compliance is assured. However, the state board of education may waive this requirement in the event of substantial lack of classroom space. [2009 c 548 § 105; 1990 c 33 § 107; 1987 1st ex.s. c 2 § 201; 1986 c 144 § 1; 1983 c 3 § 30; 1982 c 158 § 3; 1982 c 158 § 2; 1980 c 154 § 12; 1979 ex.s. c 250 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 359 § 4; 1975 1st ex.s. c 211 § 1; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 4 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 9; 1973 c 46 § 2. See also 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 §§ 136, 137, 138 and 139. Prior: 1972 ex.s. c 124 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 105 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 294 § 19; 1969 c 138 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.41.130; prior: 1967 ex.s. c 140 § 3; 1965 ex.s. c 171 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 154 § 2; prior: (i) 1949 c 212 § 1, part; 1945 c

141 § 4, part; 1923 c 96 § 1, part; 1911 c 118 § 1, part; 1909 c 97 p 312 §§ 7-10, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 4940-4, part. (ii) 1949 c 212 § 2, part; 1945 c 141 § 5, part; 1909 c 97 p 312 §§ 7-10, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 4940-5, part. Formerly RCW 28A.41.130, 28.41.130.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1987 1st ex.s. c 2: See notes following RCW 84.52.0531.

Purpose—Effective dates—Savings—Disposition of certain funds—Severability—1980 c 154: See notes following chapter 82.45 RCW digest. *Distribution of forest reserve funds—As affects basic education allocation:* RCW 28A.520.020.

Program of basic education, RCW 28A.150.250 as part of: RCW 28A.150.200.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.260 Allocation of state funding to support instructional program of basic education—Distribution formula—Prototypical schools—Enhancements and adjustments—Review and approval—Enrollment calculation. (Effective until July 1, 2013.) The purpose of this section is to provide for the allocation of state funding that the legislature deems necessary to support school districts in offering the minimum instructional program of basic education under RCW 28A.150.220. The allocation shall be determined as follows:

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

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

(3)(a) To the extent the technical details of the formula have been adopted by the legislature and except when specifically provided as a school district allocation, the distribution formula for the basic education instructional allocation shall be based on minimum staffing and nonstaff costs the legislature deems necessary to support instruction and operations in prototypical schools serving high, middle, and elementary school students as provided in this section. The use of prototypical schools for the distribution formula does not constitute legislative intent that schools should be operated or structured in a similar fashion as the prototypes. Prototypical schools illustrate the level of resources needed to operate a school of a particular size with particular types and grade levels of students using commonly understood terms and inputs, such as class size, hours of instruction, and various categories

of school staff. It is the intent that the funding allocations to school districts be adjusted from the school prototypes based on the actual number of annual average full-time equivalent students in each grade level at each school in the district and not based on the grade-level configuration of the school to the extent that data is available. The allocations shall be further adjusted from the school prototypes with minimum allocations for small schools and to reflect other factors identified in the omnibus appropriations act.

(b) The total aggregate statewide allocations calculated under subsections (4) through (12) of this section for full-time equivalent student enrollment in alternative learning experience programs as defined in RCW 28A.150.325 shall be reduced by fifteen percent for the 2011-12 and 2012-13 school years. The superintendent of public instruction shall determine how to implement this aggregate fifteen percent reduction among the different alternative learning experience programs. No program may receive less than a ten percent reduction and no program may receive greater than a twenty percent reduction. In determining how to implement the reductions among the alternative learning experience programs, the superintendent of public instruction must look to both how a program is currently operating as well as how it has operated in the past, to the extent that data is available, and must give consideration to the following criteria:

- (i) The category of program;
- (ii) The certificated instructional staffing ratio maintained by the program;
- (iii) The amount and type of direct personal student-to-teacher contact used by the program on a weekly basis;
- (iv) Whether the program uses any classroom-based instructional time to meet requirements in the written student learning plan for enrolled students; and
- (v) For online programs, whether the program is approved by the superintendent of public instruction under RCW 28A.250.020.

(c) The superintendent of public instruction shall report to the legislature by December 31, 2011, regarding how the reductions in (b) of this subsection were implemented.

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

- (i) A prototypical high school has six hundred average annual full-time equivalent students in grades nine through twelve;
- (ii) A prototypical middle school has four hundred thirty-two average annual full-time equivalent students in grades seven and eight; and
- (iii) A prototypical elementary school has four hundred average annual full-time equivalent students in grades kindergarten through six.

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

	General education average class size
Grades K-3 . . . . .	.25.23
Grade 4 . . . . .	.27.00
Grades 5-6 . . . . .	.27.00
Grades 7-8 . . . . .	.28.53
Grades 9-12 . . . . .	.28.74

	Career and technical education average class size
Approved career and technical education offered at the middle school and high school level . . . . .	.26.57
Skill center programs meeting the standards established by the office of the superintendent of public instruction . . . . .	.22.76

(b) During the 2011-2013 biennium and beginning with schools with the highest percentage of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals in the prior school year, the general education average class size for grades K-3 shall be reduced until the average class size funded under this subsection (4) is no more than 17.0 full-time equivalent students per teacher beginning in the 2017-18 school year.

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

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

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

(ii) A specialty average class size for laboratory science, advanced placement, and international baccalaureate courses.

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

	Elementary School	Middle School	High School
Principals, assistant principals, and other certificated building-level administrators	1.253	1.353	1.880
Teacher librarians, a function that includes information literacy, technology, and media to support school library media programs	0.663	0.519	0.523
Health and social services:			
School nurses	0.076	0.060	0.096
Social workers	0.042	0.006	0.015
Psychologists	0.017	0.002	0.007
Guidance counselors, a function that includes parent outreach and graduation advising	0.493	1.116	1.909
Teaching assistance, including any aspect of educational instructional services provided by classified employees	0.936	0.700	0.652
Office support and other noninstructional aides	2.012	2.325	3.269
Custodians	1.657	1.942	2.965
Classified staff providing student and staff safety	0.079	0.092	0.141
Parent involvement coordinators	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

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

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

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

(8)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the minimum allocation for each school district shall include allocations per annual average full-time equivalent student for the following materials, supplies, and operating costs, to be adjusted for inflation from the 2008-09 school year:

	Per annual average full-time equivalent student in grades K-12
Technology	\$.54.43
Utilities and insurance	\$.147.90
Curriculum and textbooks	\$.58.44

Other supplies and library materials	\$124.07
Instructional professional development for certified and classified staff	\$9.04
Facilities maintenance	\$73.27
Security and central office	\$50.76

(b) During the 2011-2013 biennium, the minimum allocation for maintenance, supplies, and operating costs shall be increased as specified in the omnibus appropriations act. The following allocations, adjusted for inflation from the 2007-08 school year, are provided in the 2015-16 school year, after which the allocations shall be adjusted annually for inflation as specified in the omnibus appropriations act:

	Per annual average full-time equivalent student in grades K-12	
Technology	\$113.80	
Utilities and insurance	\$309.21	
Curriculum and textbooks	\$122.17	
Other supplies and library materials	\$259.39	
Instructional professional development for certificated and classified staff	\$18.89	
Facilities maintenance	\$153.18	
Security and central office administration	\$106.12	

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

- (a) Exploratory career and technical education courses for students in grades seven through twelve;
- (b) Laboratory science courses for students in grades nine through twelve;
- (c) Preparatory career and technical education courses for students in grades nine through twelve offered in a high school; and
- (d) Preparatory career and technical education courses for students in grades eleven and twelve offered through a skill center.

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

- (a) To provide supplemental instruction and services for underachieving students through the learning assistance program under RCW 28A.165.005 through 28A.165.065, allocations shall be based on the district percentage of students in grades K-12 who were eligible for free or reduced-price meals in the prior school year. The minimum allocation for the program shall provide for each level of prototypical school resources to provide, on a statewide average, 1.5156 hours per week in extra instruction with a class size of fifteen learning assistance program students per teacher.
- (b) To provide supplemental instruction and services for students whose primary language is other than English, allocations shall be based on the head count number of students in each school who are eligible for and enrolled in the transitional bilingual instruction program under RCW 28A.180.010 through 28A.180.080. The minimum allocation for each level of prototypical school shall provide resources to provide, on a statewide average, 4,7780 hours per week in extra instruction with fifteen transitional bilin-

gual instruction program students per teacher. Notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection (10), the actual per-student allocation may be scaled to provide a larger allocation for students needing more intensive intervention and a commensurate reduced allocation for students needing less intensive intervention, as detailed in the omnibus appropriations act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) The enrollment of any district shall be the annual average number of full-time equivalent students and part-time students as provided in RCW 28A.150.350, enrolled on the first school day of each month, including students who are in attendance pursuant to RCW 28A.335.160 and 28A.225.250 who do not reside within the servicing school district. The definition of full-time equivalent student shall be determined by rules of the superintendent of public instruction and shall be included as part of the superintendent's biennial budget request. The definition shall be based on the minimum instructional hour offerings required under RCW 28A.150.220. Any revision of the present definition shall not take effect until approved by the house ways and means committee and the senate ways and means committee.

(d) The office of financial management shall make a monthly review of the superintendent's reported full-time equivalent students in the common schools in conjunction with RCW 43.62.050. [2011 1st sp.s. c 34 § 9; 2011 1st sp.s. c 27 § 2; 2010 c 236 § 2; 2009 c 548 § 106; 2006 c 263 § 322;

1997 c 13 § 2; (1997 c 13 § 1 and 1995 c 77 § 2 expired September 1, 2000); 1995 c 77 § 3; 1992 c 141 § 507; 1992 c 141 § 303; 1991 c 116 § 10; 1990 c 33 § 108; 1987 1st ex.s. c 2 § 202; 1985 c 349 § 5; 1983 c 229 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 250 § 3; 1979 c 151 § 12; 1977 ex.s. c 359 § 5; 1969 ex.s. c 244 § 14. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 217 § 3; 1969 c 130 § 7; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.41.140; prior: 1965 ex.s. c 154 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.41.140, 28.41.140.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2011 1st sp.s. c 27 § 2 and by 2011 1st sp.s. c 34 § 9, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 34 §§ 9 and 10: "Sections 9 and 10 of this act take effect September 1, 2011." [2011 1st sp.s. c 34 § 12.]

Expiration date—2011 1st sp.s. c 34 § 9: "Section 9 of this act expires July 1, 2013." [2011 1st sp.s. c 34 § 13.]

Finding—Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 34: See note following RCW 28A.150.325.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 27 §§ 1-3: See note following RCW 28A.150.220.

Effective date—2010 c 236 §§ 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 13, and 14: "Sections 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 13, and 14 of this act take effect September 1, 2011." [2010 c 236 § 19.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Findings—Part headings—Severability—1992 c 141: See notes following RCW 28A.410.040.

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1987 1st ex.s. c 2: See notes following RCW 84.52.0531.

Distribution of forest reserve funds—As affects basic education allocation: RCW 28A.520.020.

Program of basic education, RCW 28A.150.260 as part of: RCW 28A.150.200.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.260 Allocation of state funding to support instructional program of basic education—Distribution formula—Prototypical schools—Enhancements and adjustments—Review and approval—Enrollment calculation. (Effective July 1, 2013.) The purpose of this section is to provide for the allocation of state funding that the legislature deems necessary to support school districts in offering the minimum instructional program of basic education under RCW 28A.150.220. The allocation shall be determined as follows:

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

(2) The distribution formula under this section shall be for allocation purposes only. Except as may be required under chapter 28A.155, 28A.165, 28A.180, or 28A.185 RCW, or federal laws and regulations, nothing in this section requires school districts to use basic education instructional funds to implement a particular instructional approach or service. Nothing in this section requires school districts to maintain a particular classroom teacher-to-student ratio or other staff-to-student ratio or to use allocated funds to pay for

(2012 Ed.)

particular types or classifications of staff. Nothing in this section entitles an individual teacher to a particular teacher planning period.

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

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

(i) A prototypical high school has six hundred average annual full-time equivalent students in grades nine through twelve;

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

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

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

	General education average class size
Grades K-3 . . . . .	.25.23
Grade 4 . . . . .	.27.00
Grades 5-6 . . . . .	.27.00
Grades 7-8 . . . . .	.28.53
Grades 9-12 . . . . .	.28.74

(b) During the 2011-2013 biennium and beginning with schools with the highest percentage of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals in the prior school year, the general education average class size for grades K-3 shall be reduced until the average class size funded under this subsec-

tion (4) is no more than 17.0 full-time equivalent students per teacher beginning in the 2017-18 school year.

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

	Career and technical education average class size
Approved career and technical education offered at the middle school and high school level . . . . .	.26.57

Skill center programs meeting the standards established by the office of the superintendent of public instruction.22.76

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

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

(ii) A specialty average class size for laboratory science, advanced placement, and international baccalaureate courses.

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

	Elementary School	Middle School	High School
Principals, assistant principals, and other certificated building-level administrators	1.253	1.353	1.880
Teacher librarians, a function that includes information literacy, technology, and media to support school library media programs	0.663	0.519	0.523
Health and social services:			
School nurses	0.076	0.060	0.096
Social workers	0.042	0.006	0.015
Psychologists	0.017	0.002	0.007
Guidance counselors, a function that includes parent outreach and graduation advising.	0.493	1.116	1.909
Teaching assistance, including any aspect of educational instructional services provided by classified employees.	0.936	0.700	0.652
Office support and other noninstructional aides	2.012	2.325	3.269
Custodians	1.657	1.942	2.965
Classified staff providing student and staff safety	0.079	0.092	0.141
Parent involvement coordinators	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

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

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

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

(8)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the minimum allocation for each school district shall include allocations per annual average full-time equivalent student for the following materials, supplies, and operating costs, to be adjusted for inflation from the 2008-09 school year:

	Per annual average full-time equivalent student in grades K-12
Technology	\$54.43
Utilities and insurance	\$147.90
Curriculum and textbooks	\$58.44
Other supplies and library materials	\$124.07
Instructional professional development for certified and classified staff	\$9.04
Facilities maintenance	\$73.27
Security and central office	\$50.76

(b) During the 2011-2013 biennium, the minimum allocation for maintenance, supplies, and operating costs shall be increased as specified in the omnibus appropriations act. The following allocations, adjusted for inflation from the 2007-08 school year, are provided in the 2015-16 school year, after which the allocations shall be adjusted annually for inflation as specified in the omnibus appropriations act:

	Per annual average full-time equivalent student in grades K-12
Technology	\$113.80
Utilities and insurance	\$309.21
Curriculum and textbooks	\$122.17

Other supplies and library materials	\$259.39
Instructional professional development for certificated and classified staff.	\$18.89
Facilities maintenance	\$153.18
Security and central office administration	\$106.12

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

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

(b) Laboratory science courses for students in grades nine through twelve;

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

(d) Preparatory career and technical education courses for students in grades eleven and twelve offered through a skill center.

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

(a) To provide supplemental instruction and services for underachieving students through the learning assistance program under RCW 28A.165.005 through 28A.165.065, allocations shall be based on the district percentage of students in grades K-12 who were eligible for free or reduced-price meals in the prior school year. The minimum allocation for the program shall provide for each level of prototypical school resources to provide, on a statewide average, 1.5156 hours per week in extra instruction with a class size of fifteen learning assistance program students per teacher.

(b) To provide supplemental instruction and services for students whose primary language is other than English, allocations shall be based on the head count number of students in each school who are eligible for and enrolled in the transitional bilingual instruction program under RCW 28A.180.010 through 28A.180.080. The minimum allocation for each level of prototypical school shall provide resources to provide, on a statewide average, 4.7780 hours per week in extra instruction with fifteen transitional bilingual instruction program students per teacher. Notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection (10), the actual per-student allocation may be scaled to provide a larger allocation for students needing more intensive intervention and a commensurate reduced allocation for students needing less intensive intervention, as detailed in the omnibus appropriations act.

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

(11) The allocations under subsections (4)(a) and (b), (5), (6), and (8) of this section shall be enhanced as provided under RCW 28A.150.390 on an excess cost basis to provide

(2012 Ed.)

supplemental instructional resources for students with disabilities.

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

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

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

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

(c) The enrollment of any district shall be the annual average number of full-time equivalent students and part-time students as provided in RCW 28A.150.350, enrolled on the first school day of each month, including students who are in attendance pursuant to RCW 28A.335.160 and 28A.225.250 who do not reside within the servicing school district. The definition of full-time equivalent student shall be determined by rules of the superintendent of public instruction and shall be included as part of the superintendent's biennial budget request. The definition shall be based on the minimum instructional hour offerings required under RCW 28A.150.220. Any revision of the present definition shall not take effect until approved by the house ways and means committee and the senate ways and means committee.

(d) The office of financial management shall make a monthly review of the superintendent's reported full-time equivalent students in the common schools in conjunction with RCW 43.62.050. [2011 1st sp.s. c 27 § 2; 2010 c 236 § 2; 2009 c 548 § 106; 2006 c 263 § 322; 1997 c 13 § 2; (1997 c 13 § 1 and 1995 c 77 § 2 expired September 1, 2000); 1995 c 77 § 3; 1992 c 141 § 507; 1992 c 141 § 303; 1991 c 116 § 10; 1990 c 33 § 108; 1987 1st ex.s. c 2 § 202; 1985 c 349 § 5; 1983 c 229 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 250 § 3; 1979 c 151 § 12; 1977 ex.s. c 359 § 5; 1969 ex.s. c 244 § 14. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 217 § 3; 1969 c 130 § 7; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.41.140; prior: 1965 ex.s. c 154 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.41.140, 28.41.140.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 27 §§ 1-3: See note following RCW 28A.150.220.

Effective date—2010 c 236 §§ 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 13, and 14: "Sections 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 13, and 14 of this act take effect September 1, 2011." [2010 c 236 § 19.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Findings—Part headings—Severability—1992 c 141: See notes following RCW 28A.410.040.

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1987 1st ex.s. c 2: See notes following RCW 84.52.0531.

Distribution of forest reserve funds—As affects basic education allocation: RCW 28A.520.020.

Program of basic education, RCW 28A.150.260 as part of: RCW 28A.150.200.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.262 Defining full-time equivalent student—Students receiving instruction through alternative learning experience online programs—Requirements. Under RCW 28A.150.260, the superintendent of public instruction shall revise the definition of a full-time equivalent student to include students who receive instruction through alternative learning experience online programs. As used in this section and RCW 28A.150.325, an "alternative learning experience online program" is a set of online courses or an online school program as defined in RCW 28A.250.010 that is delivered to students in whole or in part independently from a regular classroom schedule. Beginning in the 2013-14 school year, alternative learning experience online programs must be offered by an online provider approved by the superintendent of public instruction under RCW 28A.250.020 to meet the definition in this section. The rules shall include but not be limited to the following:

(1) Defining a full-time equivalent student under RCW 28A.150.260 or part-time student under RCW 28A.150.350 based upon the district's estimated average weekly hours of learning activity as identified in the student's learning plan, as long as the student is found, through monthly evaluation, to be making satisfactory progress; the rules shall require districts providing programs under this section to nonresident students to establish procedures that address, at a minimum, the coordination of student counting for state funding so that no student is counted for more than one full-time equivalent in the aggregate;

(2) Requiring the board of directors of a school district offering, or contracting under RCW 28A.150.305 to offer, an alternative learning experience online program to adopt and annually review written policies for each program and program provider and to receive an annual report on its digital alternative learning experience online programs from its staff;

(3) Requiring each school district offering or contracting to offer an alternative learning experience online program to report annually to the superintendent of public instruction on the types of programs and course offerings, and number of students participating;

(4) Requiring completion of a program self-evaluation;

(5) Requiring documentation of the district of the student's physical residence;

(6) Requiring that supervision, monitoring, assessment, and evaluation of the alternative learning experience online program be provided by a certificated teacher;

(7) Requiring each school district offering courses or programs to identify the ratio of certificated instructional staff to full-time equivalent students enrolled in such courses or programs, and to include a description of their ratio as part

of the reports required under subsections (2) and (3) of this section;

(8) Requiring reliable methods to verify a student is doing his or her own work; the methods may include proctored examinations or projects, including the use of web cams or other technologies. "Proctored" means directly monitored by an adult authorized by the school district;

(9) Requiring, for each student receiving instruction in an alternative learning experience online program, a learning plan that includes a description of course objectives and information on the requirements a student must meet to successfully complete the program or courses. The rules shall allow course syllabi and other additional information to be used to meet the requirement for a learning plan;

(10) Requiring that the district assess the educational progress of enrolled students at least annually, using, for full-time students, the state assessment for the student's grade level and using any other annual assessments required by the school district. Part-time students shall also be assessed at least annually. However, part-time students who are either receiving home-based instruction under chapter 28A.200 RCW or who are enrolled in an approved private school under chapter 28A.195 RCW are not required to participate in the assessments required under chapter 28A.655 RCW. The rules shall address how students who reside outside the geographic service area of the school district are to be assessed;

(11) Requiring that each student enrolled in the program have direct personal contact with a certificated teacher at least weekly until the student completes the course objectives or the requirements in the learning plan. Direct personal contact is for the purposes of instruction, review of assignments, testing, evaluation of student progress, or other learning activities. Direct personal contact may include the use of telephone, e-mail, instant messaging, interactive video communication, or other means of digital communication;

(12) Requiring state-funded public schools or public school programs whose primary purpose is to provide alternative learning experience online learning programs to receive accreditation through the Northwest accreditation commission or another national, regional, or state accreditation program listed by the office of the superintendent of public instruction after consultation with the Washington coalition for online learning;

(13) Requiring state-funded public schools or public school programs whose primary purpose is to provide alternative learning experience online learning to provide information to students and parents on whether or not the courses or programs: Cover one or more of the school district's learning goals or of the state's essential academic learning requirements or whether they permit the student to meet one or more of the state's or district's graduation requirements; and

(14) Requiring that a school district that provides one or more alternative learning experience online courses to a student provide the parent or guardian of the student, prior to the student's enrollment, with a description of any difference between home-based education as described in chapter 28A.200 RCW and the enrollment option selected by the student. The parent or guardian shall sign documentation attesting to his or her understanding of the difference and the doc-

umentation shall be retained by the district and made available for audit. [2011 1st sp.s. c 34 § 3; 2009 c 542 § 9; 2005 c 356 § 2.]

Finding—Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 34: See note following RCW 28A.150.325.

Findings—Intent—2005 c 356: "The legislature finds that digital learning courses and programs can provide students with opportunities to study subjects that may not otherwise be available within the students' schools, school districts, or communities. These courses can also meet the instructional needs of students who have scheduling conflicts, students who learn best from technology-based instructional methods, and students who have a need to enroll in schools on a part-time basis. Digital learning courses can also meet the needs of students and families seeking nontraditional learning environments. The legislature further finds that the state rules used by school districts to support some digital learning courses were adopted before these types of courses were created, so the rules are not well-suited to the funding and delivery of digital instruction. It is the intent of the legislature to clarify the funding and delivery requirements for digital learning courses." [2005 c 356 § 1.]

28A.150.270 Annual basic education allocation of funds according to average FTE student enrollment—Procedure for crediting portion for school building purposes. The board of directors of a school district may, by properly executed resolution, request that the superintendent of public instruction direct a portion of the district's basic education allocation be credited to the district's capital projects fund and/or bond redemption fund. Moneys so credited shall be used solely for school building purposes. [1985 c 7 § 89; 1980 c 154 § 13. Formerly RCW 28A.41.143.]

Purpose—Effective dates—Savings—Disposition of certain funds—Severability—1980 c 154: See notes following chapter 82.45 RCW digest. *School funds enumerated—Deposits—Uses:* RCW 28A.320.330.

28A.150.275 Annual basic education allocation for students in technical colleges. The basic education allocation, including applicable vocational entitlements and special education program money, generated under this chapter and under state appropriation acts by school districts for students enrolled in a technical college program established by an interlocal agreement under RCW 28B.50.533 shall be allocated in amounts as determined by the superintendent of public instruction to the serving college rather than to the school district, unless the college chooses to continue to receive the allocations through the school districts. This section does not apply to students enrolled in the running start program established in RCW 28A.600.310. [1995 c 77 § 4; 1993 c 223 § 1.]

28A.150.280 Reimbursement for acquisition of approved transportation equipment—Method. Costs of acquisition of approved transportation equipment purchased prior to September 1, 1982, shall be reimbursed up to one hundred percent of the cost to be reimbursed over the anticipated life of the vehicle, as determined by the state superintendent: PROVIDED, That commencing with the 1980-81 school year, reimbursement shall be at one hundred percent or as close thereto as reasonably possible: PROVIDED FURTHER, That reimbursements for the acquisition of approved transportation equipment received by school districts shall be placed in the transportation vehicle fund for the current or future purchase of approved transportation equipment and for major transportation equipment repairs consistent with rules and regulations authorized in RCW 28A.160.130. [1993 c 111 § 1. Prior: 1990 c 33 § 110; 1990

c 33 § 109; 1981 c 343 § 1; 1981 c 265 § 9; 1981 c 265 § 8; 1977 ex.s. c 359 § 6; 1977 c 80 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 60; 1972 ex.s. c 85 § 1; 1971 c 48 § 14; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.41.160; prior: 1965 ex.s. c 154 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.41.160, 28.41.160.]

Program of basic education, RCW 28A.150.280 as part of: RCW 28A.150.200.

Transportation vehicle fund—Deposits in—Use—Rules for establishment and use: RCW 28A.160.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.290 State superintendent to make rules and regulations—Unforeseen conditions or actions to be recognized—Paperwork limited. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall have the power and duty to make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the proper administration of this chapter and RCW 28A.160.150 through *28A.160.220, 28A.300.170, and 28A.500.010 not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, and in addition to require such reports as may be necessary to carry out his or her duties under this chapter and RCW 28A.160.150 through *28A.160.220, 28A.300.170, and 28A.500.010.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall have the authority to make rules and regulations which establish the terms and conditions for allowing school districts to receive state basic education moneys as provided in RCW 28A.150.250 when said districts are unable to fulfill for one or more schools as officially scheduled the requirement of a full school year of one hundred eighty days or the annual average total instructional hour offering imposed by RCW 28A.150.220 and 28A.150.260 due to one or more of the following conditions:

(a) An unforeseen natural event, including, but not necessarily limited to, a fire, flood, explosion, storm, earthquake, epidemic, or volcanic eruption that has the direct or indirect effect of rendering one or more school district facilities unsafe, unhealthy, inaccessible, or inoperable; and

(b) An unforeseen mechanical failure or an unforeseen action or inaction by one or more persons, including negligence and threats, that (i) is beyond the control of both a school district board of directors and its employees and (ii) has the direct or indirect effect of rendering one or more school district facilities unsafe, unhealthy, inaccessible, or inoperable. Such actions, inactions or mechanical failures may include, but are not necessarily limited to, arson, vandalism, riots, insurrections, bomb threats, bombings, delays in the scheduled completion of construction projects, and the discontinuance or disruption of utilities such as heating, lighting and water: PROVIDED, That an unforeseen action or inaction shall not include any labor dispute between a school district board of directors and any employee of the school district.

A condition is foreseeable for the purposes of this subsection to the extent a reasonably prudent person would have anticipated prior to August first of the preceding school year that the condition probably would occur during the ensuing school year because of the occurrence of an event or a circumstance which existed during such preceding school year or a prior school year. A board of directors of a school district is deemed for the purposes of this subsection to have knowledge of events and circumstances which are a matter of com-

mon knowledge within the school district and of those events and circumstances which can be discovered upon prudent inquiry or inspection.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall make every effort to reduce the amount of paperwork required in administration of this chapter and RCW 28A.160.150 through *28A.160.220, 28A.300.170, and 28A.500.010; to simplify the application, monitoring and evaluation processes used; to eliminate all duplicative requests for information from local school districts; and to make every effort to integrate and standardize information requests for other state education acts and federal aid to education acts administered by the superintendent of public instruction so as to reduce paperwork requirements and duplicative information requests. [1992 c 141 § 504; 1990 c 33 § 111; 1981 c 285 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 250 § 6; 1973 1st ex.s. c 78 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 105 § 4; 1971 c 46 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 3 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.41.170. Prior: 1965 ex.s. c 154 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.41.170, 28.41.170.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.160.220 was recodified as RCW 28A.300.035 pursuant to 1994 c 113 § 2.

Findings—Part headings—Severability—1992 c 141: See notes following RCW 28A.410.040.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.295 General public school system—Maintained. A general and uniform system of public schools embracing the common schools shall be maintained throughout the state of Washington in accordance with Article IX of the state Constitution. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.02.010. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 230 § 1; RRS § 4518; prior: 1897 c 118 § 1; 1890 p 348 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.02.010, 28.02.010.]

28A.150.300 Corporal punishment prohibited—Adoption of policy. The use of corporal punishment in the common schools is prohibited. The superintendent of public instruction shall develop and adopt a policy prohibiting the use of corporal punishment in the common schools. The policy shall be adopted and implemented in all school districts. [2006 c 263 § 702; 1993 c 68 § 1.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.150.305 Alternative educational service providers—Student eligibility. (1) The board of directors of school districts may contract with alternative educational service providers for eligible students. Alternative educational service providers that the school district may contract with include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Other schools;
- (b) Alternative education programs not operated by the school district;
- (c) Education centers;
- (d) Skills centers;
- (e) The Washington national guard youth challenge program;
- (f) Dropout prevention programs; or
- (g) Other public or private organizations, excluding sectarian or religious organizations.

(2) Eligible students include students who are likely to be expelled or who are enrolled in the school district but have

been suspended, are academically at risk, or who have been subject to repeated disciplinary actions due to behavioral problems.

(3) If a school district board of directors chooses to initiate specialized programs for students at risk of expulsion or who are failing academically by contracting out with alternative educational service providers identified in subsection (1) of this section, the school district board of directors and the organization must specify the specific learning standards that students are expected to achieve. Placement of the student shall be jointly determined by the school district, the student's parent or legal guardian, and the alternative educational service provider.

(4) For the purpose of this section, the superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules for reporting and documenting enrollment. Students may reenter at the grade level appropriate to the student's ability. Students who are sixteen years of age or older may take the GED test.

(5) The board of directors of school districts may require that students who would otherwise be suspended or expelled attend schools or programs listed in subsection (1) of this section as a condition of continued enrollment in the school district. [2002 c 291 § 1; 1997 c 265 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.310 National guard youth challenge program—Allocation of funding—Rules. Basic and nonbasic education funding, including applicable vocational entitlements and special education program money, generated under this chapter and under state appropriations acts shall be allocated directly to the military department for a national guard youth challenge program for students earning high school graduation credit under *RCW 28A.305.170. Funding shall be provided based on statewide average rates for basic education, special education, categorical, and block grant programs as determined by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. The monthly full-time equivalent enrollment reported for students enrolled in the national guard youth challenge program shall be based on one full-time equivalent for every one hundred student hours of scheduled instruction eligible for high school graduation credit. The office of the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the military department, shall adopt such rules as are necessary to implement this section. [2002 c 291 § 2.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.305.170 was recodified as RCW 28A.300.165 pursuant to 2006 c 263 § 419.

28A.150.315 Voluntary all-day kindergarten programs—Funding—Identification of skills, knowledge, and characteristics—Assessments. (1) Beginning with the 2007-08 school year, funding for voluntary all-day kindergarten programs shall be phased-in beginning with schools with the highest poverty levels, defined as those schools with the highest percentages of students qualifying for free and reduced-price lunch support in the prior school year. During the 2011-2013 biennium, funding shall continue to be phased-in each year until full statewide implementation of all-day kindergarten is achieved in the 2017-18 school year. Once a school receives funding for the all-day kindergarten program, that school shall remain eligible for funding in subsequent school years regardless of changes in the school's

percentage of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunches as long as other program requirements are fulfilled. Additionally, schools receiving all-day kindergarten program support shall agree to the following conditions:

(a) Provide at least a one thousand-hour instructional program;

(b) Provide a curriculum that offers a rich, varied set of experiences that assist students in:

(i) Developing initial skills in the academic areas of reading, mathematics, and writing;

(ii) Developing a variety of communication skills;

(iii) Providing experiences in science, social studies, arts, health and physical education, and a world language other than English;

(iv) Acquiring large and small motor skills;

(v) Acquiring social and emotional skills including successful participation in learning activities as an individual and as part of a group; and

(vi) Learning through hands-on experiences;

(c) Establish learning environments that are developmentally appropriate and promote creativity;

(d) Demonstrate strong connections and communication with early learning community providers; and

(e) Participate in kindergarten program readiness activities with early learning providers and parents.

(2)(a) It is the intent of the legislature that administration of the Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills as required in this subsection (2) and RCW 28A.655.080 replace administration of other assessments being required by school districts or that other assessments only be administered if they seek to obtain information not covered by the Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills.

(b) In addition to the requirements in subsection (1) of this section and to the extent funds are available, beginning with the 2011-12 school year on a voluntary basis, schools must identify the skills, knowledge, and characteristics of kindergarten students at the beginning of the school year in order to support social-emotional, physical, and cognitive growth and development of individual children; support early learning provider and parent involvement; and inform instruction. Kindergarten teachers shall administer the Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills, as directed by the superintendent of public instruction in consultation with the department of early learning and in collaboration with the nongovernmental private-public partnership designated in RCW 43.215.070, and report the results to the superintendent. The superintendent shall share the results with the director of the department of early learning.

(c) School districts shall provide an opportunity for parents and guardians to excuse their children from participation in the Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills.

(3) Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose, the superintendent of public instruction shall designate one or more school districts to serve as resources and examples of best practices in designing and operating a high-quality all-day kindergarten program. Designated school districts shall serve as lighthouse programs and provide technical assistance to other school districts in the initial stages of implementing an all-day kindergarten program. Examples of top-

ics addressed by the technical assistance include strategic planning, developing the instructional program and curriculum, working with early learning providers to identify students and communicate with parents, and developing kindergarten program readiness activities. [2012 c 51 § 1; 2011 c 340 § 1; 2010 c 236 § 4; 2009 c 548 § 107; 2007 c 400 § 2.]

Effective date—2011 c 340 § 1: "Section 1 of this act takes effect September 1, 2011." [2011 c 340 § 3.]

Effective date—2010 c 236 §§ 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 13, and 14: See note following RCW 28A.150.260.

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Captions not law—2007 c 400: See note following RCW 28A.150.210.

28A.150.325 Alternative learning experience programs—Generally—Rules. (1) For purposes of this chapter, "alternative learning experience program" means a course or set of courses that is:

(a) Provided in whole or in part independently from a regular classroom setting or schedule, but may include some components of direct instruction;

(b) Supervised, monitored, assessed, evaluated, and documented by a certificated teacher employed by the school district or under contract as permitted by applicable rules; and

(c) Provided in accordance with a written student learning plan that is implemented pursuant to the school district's policy and rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction for alternative learning experiences.

(2) The broad categories of alternative learning experience programs include, but are not limited to:

(a) Online programs as defined in RCW 28A.150.262;

(b) Parent partnership programs that include significant participation and partnership by parents and families in the design and implementation of a student's learning experience; and

(c) Contract-based learning programs.

(3) School districts that offer alternative learning experience programs may not provide any compensation, reimbursement, gift, reward, or gratuity to any parents, guardians, or students for participation. School district employees are prohibited from receiving any compensation or payment as an incentive to increase student enrollment of out-of-district students in an alternative learning experience program. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, providing funds to parents, guardians, or students for the purchase of educational materials, supplies, experiences, services, or technological equipment. A district may purchase educational materials, equipment, or other nonconsumable supplies for students' use in alternative learning experience programs if the purchase is consistent with the district's approved curriculum, conforms to applicable laws and rules, and is made in the same manner as such purchases are made for students in the district's regular instructional program. Items so purchased remain the property of the school district upon program completion. School districts may not purchase or contract for instructional or co-curricular experiences and ser-

vices that are included in an alternative learning experience written student learning plan, including but not limited to lessons, trips, and other activities, unless substantially similar experiences and services are available to students enrolled in the district's regular instructional program. School districts that purchase or contract for such experiences and services for students enrolled in an alternative learning experience program must submit an annual report to the office of the superintendent of public instruction detailing the costs and purposes of the expenditures. These requirements extend to contracted providers of alternative learning experience programs, and each district shall be responsible for monitoring the compliance of its providers with these requirements. However, nothing in this section shall prohibit school districts from contracting with online providers approved by the office of the superintendent of public instruction pursuant to chapter 28A.250 RCW.

(4) Part-time enrollment in alternative learning experiences is subject to the provisions of RCW 28A.150.350.

(5) The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules defining minimum requirements and accountability for alternative learning experience programs. [2011 1st sp.s. c 34 § 2.]

Finding—Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 34: "(1) Under Article IX of the Washington state Constitution, all children are entitled to an opportunity to receive a basic education. Although the state must assure that students in public schools have opportunities to participate in the instructional program of basic education, there is no obligation for either the state or school districts to provide that instruction using a particular delivery method or through a particular program.

(2) The legislature finds ample evidence of the need to examine and reconsider policies under which alternative learning that occurs outside the classroom using an individual student learning plan may be considered equivalent to full-time attendance in school, including for funding purposes. Previous legislative studies have raised questions about financial practices and accountability in alternative learning experience programs. Since 2005, there has been significant enrollment growth in alternative learning experience online programs, with evidence of unexpected financial impact when large numbers of nonresident students enroll in programs. Based on this evidence, there is a rational basis on which to conclude that there are different costs associated with providing a program not primarily based on full-time, daily contact between teachers and students and not primarily occurring on-site in a classroom.

(3) For these reasons, the legislature intends to allow for continuing review and revision of the way in which state funding allocations are used to support alternative learning experience programs." [2011 1st sp.s. c 34 § 1.]

28A.150.350 Part time students—Defined—Enrollment authorized—Reimbursement for costs—Funding authority recognition—Rules, regulations. (1) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) "Private school student" shall mean any student enrolled full time in a private school;

(b) "School" shall mean any primary, secondary or vocational school;

(c) "School funding authority" shall mean any nonfederal governmental authority which provides moneys to common schools;

(d) "Part time student" shall mean and include: Any student enrolled in a course of instruction in a private school and taking courses at and/or receiving ancillary services offered by any public school not available in such private school; or any student who is not enrolled in a private school and is receiving home-based instruction under RCW 28A.225.010 which instruction includes taking courses at or receiving

ancillary services from the local school district or both; or any student involved in any work training program and taking courses in any public school, which work training program is approved by the school board of the district in which such school is located.

(2) The board of directors of any school district is authorized and, in the same manner as for other public school students, shall permit the enrollment of and provide ancillary services for part time students: PROVIDED, That this section shall only apply to part time students who would be otherwise eligible for full time enrollment in the school district.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall recognize the costs to each school district occasioned by enrollment of and/or ancillary services provided for part time students authorized by subsection (2) of this section and shall include such costs in the distribution of funds to school districts pursuant to RCW 28A.150.260. Each school district shall be reimbursed for the costs or a portion thereof, occasioned by attendance of and/or ancillary services provided for part time students on a part time basis, by the superintendent of public instruction, according to law.

(4) Each school funding authority shall recognize the costs occasioned to each school district by enrollment of and ancillary services provided for part time students authorized by subsection (2) of this section, and shall include said costs in funding the activities of said school districts.

(5) The superintendent of public instruction is authorized to adopt rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of RCW 28A.150.260 and 28A.150.350. [1990 c 33 § 112; 1985 c 441 § 5; 1977 ex.s. c 359 § 8; 1972 ex.s. c 14 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 217 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.41.145.]

Program of basic education, RCW 28A.150.350 as part of: RCW 28A.150.200.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.360 Adjustments to meet emergencies. In the event of an unforeseen emergency, in the nature of either an unavoidable cost to a district or unexpected variation in anticipated revenues to a district, the state superintendent is authorized, for not to exceed two years, to make such an adjustment in the allocation of funds as is consistent with the intent of this chapter, RCW 28A.160.150 through 28A.160.210, 28A.300.170, and 28A.500.010 in providing an equal educational opportunity for the children of such district or districts. [1995 c 335 § 101; 1990 c 33 § 113; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.41.150. Prior: 1965 ex.s. c 154 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.41.150, 28.41.150.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.380 Appropriations by legislature. (1) The state legislature shall, at each regular session in an odd-numbered year, appropriate for the current use of the common schools such amounts as needed for state support to school districts during the ensuing biennium for the program of basic education under RCW 28A.150.200.

(2) In addition to those state funds provided to school districts for basic education, the legislature may appropriate funds to be distributed to school districts for other factors and for other special programs to enhance or enrich the program of basic education. [2012 1st sp.s. c 10 § 3. Prior: 2009 c 548 § 110; 2009 c 479 § 16; 2001 c 3 § 10 (Initiative Measure

No. 728, approved November 7, 2000); 1995 c 335 § 103; 1990 c 33 § 115; 1980 c 6 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.41.050; prior: 1945 c 141 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 4940-2. Formerly RCW 28A.41.050, 28.41.050.]

Purpose—Construction—2012 1st sp.s. c 10: See note following RCW 84.52.0531.

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

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

Short title—Purpose—Intent—Construction—Effective dates—2001 c 3 (Initiative Measure No. 728): See notes following RCW 67.70.240.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.390 Appropriations for special education programs. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall submit to each regular session of the legislature during an odd-numbered year a programmed budget request for special education programs for students with disabilities. Funding for programs operated by local school districts shall be on an excess cost basis from appropriations provided by the legislature for special education programs for students with disabilities and shall take account of state funds accruing through RCW 28A.150.260 (4)(a) and (b), (5), (6), and (8).

(2) The excess cost allocation to school districts shall be based on the following:

(a) A district's annual average headcount enrollment of students ages birth through four and those five year olds not yet enrolled in kindergarten who are eligible for and enrolled in special education, multiplied by the district's base allocation per full-time equivalent student, multiplied by 1.15; and

(b) A district's annual average full-time equivalent basic education enrollment, multiplied by the district's funded enrollment percent, multiplied by the district's base allocation per full-time equivalent student, multiplied by 0.9309.

(3) As used in this section:

(a) "Base allocation" means the total state allocation to all schools in the district generated by the distribution formula under RCW 28A.150.260 (4)(a) and (b), (5), (6), and (8), to be divided by the district's full-time equivalent enrollment.

(b) "Basic education enrollment" means enrollment of resident students including nonresident students enrolled under RCW 28A.225.225 and students from nonhigh districts enrolled under RCW 28A.225.210 and excluding students residing in another district enrolled as part of an interdistrict cooperative program under RCW 28A.225.250.

(c) "Enrollment percent" means the district's resident special education annual average enrollment, excluding students ages birth through four and those five year olds not yet enrolled in kindergarten, as a percent of the district's annual average full-time equivalent basic education enrollment.

(d) "Funded enrollment percent" means the lesser of the district's actual enrollment percent or twelve and seven-tenths percent. [2010 c 236 § 3; 2009 c 548 § 108; 1995 c 77 § 6; 1994 c 180 § 8; 1993 c 149 § 9; 1990 c 33 § 116; 1989 c 400 § 2; 1980 c 87 § 5; 1971 ex.s. c 66 § 11. Formerly RCW 28A.41.053.]

(2012 Ed.)

Effective date—2010 c 236 §§ 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 13, and 14: See note following RCW 28A.150.260.

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Intent—1989 c 400: "The legislature finds that there is increasing demand for school districts' special education programs to include medical services necessary for handicapped children's participation and educational progress. In some cases, these services could qualify for federal funding under Title XIX of the social security act. The legislature intends to establish a process for school districts to obtain reimbursement for eligible services from medical assistance funds. In this way, state dollars for handicapped education can be leveraged to generate federal matching funds, thereby increasing the overall level of resources available for school districts' special education programs." [1989 c 400 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.392 Special education funding—Safety net awards—Rules—Annual survey and report—Safety net oversight committee. (1) To the extent necessary, funds shall be made available for safety net awards for districts with demonstrated needs for special education funding beyond the amounts provided through the special education funding formula under RCW 28A.150.390. If the federal safety net awards based on the federal eligibility threshold exceed the federal appropriation in any fiscal year, then the superintendent shall expend all available federal discretionary funds necessary to meet this need. Safety net funds shall be awarded by the state safety net oversight committee subject to the following conditions and limitations:

(a) The committee shall consider additional funds for districts that can convincingly demonstrate that all legitimate expenditures for special education exceed all available revenues from state funding formulas. In the determination of need, the committee shall also consider additional available revenues from federal sources. Differences in program costs attributable to district philosophy, service delivery choice, or accounting practices are not a legitimate basis for safety net awards. In the determination of need, the committee shall require that districts demonstrate that they are maximizing their eligibility for all state revenues related to services for special education-eligible students and all federal revenues from federal impact aid, medicaid, and the individuals with disabilities education act-Part B and appropriate special projects. Awards associated with (b) and (c) of this subsection shall not exceed the total of a district's specific determination of need.

(b) The committee shall then consider the extraordinary high cost needs of one or more individual special education students. Differences in costs attributable to district philosophy, service delivery choice, or accounting practices are not a legitimate basis for safety net awards.

(c) Using criteria developed by the committee, the committee shall then consider extraordinary costs associated with communities that draw a larger number of families with children in need of special education services, which may include consideration of proximity to group homes, military bases, and regional hospitals. Safety net awards under this subsection (1)(c) shall be adjusted to reflect amounts awarded under (b) of this subsection.

(d) The maximum allowable indirect cost for calculating safety net eligibility may not exceed the federal restricted indirect cost rate for the district plus one percent.

(e) Safety net awards shall be adjusted based on the percent of potential medicaid eligible students billed as calculated by the superintendent of public instruction in accordance with chapter 318, Laws of 1999.

(f) Safety net awards must be adjusted for any audit findings or exceptions related to special education funding.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction may adopt such rules and procedures as are necessary to administer the special education funding and safety net award process. Before revising any standards, procedures, or rules, the superintendent shall consult with the office of financial management and the fiscal committees of the legislature. In adopting and revising the rules, the superintendent shall ensure the application process to access safety net funding is streamlined, timelines for submission are not in conflict, feedback to school districts is timely and provides sufficient information to allow school districts to understand how to correct any deficiencies in a safety net application, and that there is consistency between awards approved by school district and by application period. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall also provide technical assistance to school districts in preparing and submitting special education safety net applications.

(3) On an annual basis, the superintendent shall survey districts regarding their satisfaction with the safety net process and consider feedback from districts to improve the safety net process. Each year by December 1st, the superintendent shall prepare and submit a report to the office of financial management and the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the legislature that summarizes the survey results and those changes made to the safety net process as a result of the school district feedback.

(4) The safety net oversight committee appointed by the superintendent of public instruction shall consist of:

(a) One staff member from the office of the superintendent of public instruction;

(b) Staff of the office of the state auditor who shall be nonvoting members of the committee; and

(c) One or more representatives from school districts or educational service districts knowledgeable of special education programs and funding. [2009 c 548 § 109.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

28A.150.400 Apportionment factors to be based on current figures—Rules and regulations. State and county funds which may become due and apportionable to school districts shall be apportioned in such a manner that any apportionment factors used shall utilize data and statistics derived in the school year that such funds are paid: PROVIDED, That the superintendent of public instruction may make necessary administrative provision for the use of estimates, and corresponding adjustments to the extent necessary: PROVIDED FURTHER, That as to those revenues used in determining the amount of state funds to be appor-

tioned to school districts pursuant to RCW 28A.150.250, any apportionment factors shall utilize data and statistics derived in an annual period established pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated by the superintendent of public instruction in cooperation with the department of revenue. [1990 c 33 § 117; 1972 ex.s. c 26 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.41.055. Prior: 1955 c 350 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.41.055, 28.41.055.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.410 Basic education certificated instructional staff—Salary allocation schedule—Limits on post-graduate credits. (1) The legislature shall establish for each school year in the appropriations act a statewide salary allocation schedule, for allocation purposes only, to be used to distribute funds for basic education certificated instructional staff salaries under RCW 28A.150.260. For the purposes of this section, the staff allocations for classroom teachers, teacher librarians, guidance counselors, and student health services staff under RCW 28A.150.260 are considered allocations for certificated instructional staff.

(2) Salary allocations for state-funded basic education certificated instructional staff shall be calculated by the superintendent of public instruction by determining the district's average salary for certificated instructional staff, using the statewide salary allocation schedule and related documents, conditions, and limitations established by the omnibus appropriations act.

(3) Beginning January 1, 1992, no more than ninety college quarter-hour credits received by any employee after the baccalaureate degree may be used to determine compensation allocations under the state salary allocation schedule and LEAP documents referenced in the omnibus appropriations act, or any replacement schedules and documents, unless:

(a) The employee has a master's degree; or

(b) The credits were used in generating state salary allocations before January 1, 1992.

(4) Beginning in the 2007-08 school year, the calculation of years of service for occupational therapists, physical therapists, speech-language pathologists, audiologists, nurses, social workers, counselors, and psychologists regulated under Title 18 RCW may include experience in schools and other nonschool positions as occupational therapists, physical therapists, speech-language pathologists, audiologists, nurses, social workers, counselors, or psychologists. The calculation shall be that one year of service in a nonschool position counts as one year of service for purposes of this chapter, up to a limit of two years of nonschool service. Nonschool years of service included in calculations under this subsection shall not be applied to service credit totals for purposes of any retirement benefit under chapter 41.32, 41.35, or 41.40 RCW, or any other state retirement system benefits. [2010 c 236 § 10; 2007 c 403 § 1; 2002 c 353 § 1; 1997 c 141 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 118; 1989 1st ex.s. c 16 § 1; 1987 3rd ex.s. c 1 § 4; 1987 1st ex.s. c 2 § 204. Formerly RCW 28A.41.112.]

Effective date—2010 c 236 §§ 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 13, and 14: See note following RCW 28A.150.260.

Effective date—2002 c 353: "This act takes effect September 1, 2002." [2002 c 353 § 3.]

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1987 1st ex.s. c 2: See notes following RCW 84.52.0531.

28A.150.420 Reimbursement for classes provided outside regular school year. The superintendent of public instruction shall establish procedures to allow school districts to claim basic education allocation funds for students attending classes that are provided outside the regular school year to the extent such attendance is in lieu of attendance during the regular school year: PROVIDED, That nothing in this section shall be construed to alter the basic education allocation for which the district is otherwise eligible. [1989 c 233 § 10. Formerly RCW 28A.41.172.]

28A.150.500 Educational agencies offering vocational education programs—Local advisory committees—Advice on current job needs. (1) Each local education agency or college district offering vocational educational programs shall establish local advisory committees to provide that agency or district with advice on current job needs and on the courses necessary to meet these needs.

(2) The local program committees shall:

(a) Participate in the determination of program goals;

(b) Review and evaluate program curricula, equipment, and effectiveness;

(c) Include representatives of business and labor who reflect the local industry, and the community; and

(d) Actively consult with other representatives of business, industry, labor, and agriculture. [1991 c 238 § 76.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.150.510 Transmittal of education records to department of social and health services—Disclosure of educational records—Data-sharing agreements—Comprehensive needs requirement document—Report. (1) In order to effectively serve students who are dependent pursuant to chapter 13.34 RCW, education records shall be transmitted to the department of social and health services within two school days after receiving the request from the department provided that the department certifies that it will not disclose to any other party the education records without prior written consent of the parent or student unless authorized to disclose the records under state law. The department of social and health services is authorized to disclose education records it obtains pursuant to this section to a foster parent, guardian, or other entity authorized by the department to provide residential care to the student. The department is also authorized to disclose educational records it obtains pursuant to this section to those entities with which it has contracted, or with which it is formally collaborating, having responsibility for educational support services and educational outcomes of students who are dependent pursuant to chapter 13.34 RCW. The department is encouraged to put in place data-sharing agreements to assure accountability.

(2)(a) The K-12 data governance group established under RCW 28A.300.507 shall create a comprehensive needs requirement document detailing the specific information, technical capacity, and any federal and state statutory and regulatory changes needed by school districts, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the department of social and health services, or the higher education coordinating board or its successor, to enable the provision, on at least a quarterly basis, of:

(i) Current education records of students who are dependent pursuant to chapter 13.34 RCW to the department of social and health services and, from the department, to those entities with which the department has contracted, or with which it is formally collaborating, having responsibility for educational support services and educational outcomes; and

(ii) The names and contact information of students who are dependent pursuant to chapter 13.34 RCW and are thirteen years or older to the higher education coordinating board or its successor and the private agency with which it has contracted to perform outreach for the passport to college promise program under chapter 28B.117 RCW or the college bound scholarship program under chapter 28B.118 RCW.

(b) In complying with (a) of this subsection, the K-12 data governance group shall consult with: Educational support service organizations, with which the department of social and health services contracts or collaborates, having responsibility for educational support services and educational outcomes of dependent students; the passport to college advisory committee; the education support service organizations under contract to perform outreach for the passport to college promise program under chapter 28B.117 RCW; the department of social and health services; the office of the attorney general; the higher education coordinating board or its successor; and the office of the administrator for the courts.

(c) By December 1, 2012, the superintendent of public instruction shall submit a report to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature regarding: The analysis of needs by the K-12 data governance group; a timeline for addressing those needs for which no statutory changes are necessary and that can be implemented within existing resources; and recommended options for addressing identified needs for which statutory changes, additional funding, or both, are necessary. [2012 c 163 § 9; 2008 c 297 § 5; 2000 c 88 § 1.]

Findings—Effective date—2012 c 163: See notes following RCW 28B.117.010.

Short title—2012 c 163: See RCW 28B.117.902.

28A.150.520 High-performance public buildings—Compliance with requirements. Public school districts must comply with high-performance public building[s] requirements under RCW 39.35D.010, 39.35D.020, 39.35D.040, 39.35D.060, and 28A.150.530. [2005 c 12 § 9.]

28A.150.530 High-performance public buildings—Implementation rules—Energy conservation report review. (1) In adopting implementation rules, the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the *department of general administration, shall review and modify the current requirement for an energy conservation report review by the *department of general administration as provided in WAC 180-27-075.

(2) In adopting implementation rules, the superintendent of public instruction shall:

(a) Review and modify the current requirements for value engineering, constructibility review, and building commissioning as provided in WAC 180-27-080;

(b) Review private and public utility providers' capacity and financial/technical assistance programs for affected pub-

lic school districts to monitor and report utility consumption for purposes of reporting to the superintendent of public instruction as provided in RCW 39.35D.040;

(c) Coordinate with the *department of general administration, the state board of health, the department of ecology, federal agencies, and other affected agencies as appropriate in their consideration of rules to implement this section. [2006 c 263 § 326; 2005 c 12 § 7.]

*Reviser's note: The "department of general administration" was renamed the "department of enterprise services" by 2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 107.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.150.540 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 3.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.155 RCW SPECIAL EDUCATION

Sections

28A.155.010	Purpose.
28A.155.020	Administration of program in the office of the superintendent of public instruction—Adoption of definitions by rule—Local school district powers not limited.
28A.155.030	Division administrative officer—Duties.
28A.155.040	Authority of districts—Participation of department of social and health services.
28A.155.045	Certificate of individual achievement.
28A.155.050	Services through special excess cost aid programs—Apportionment—Allocations from state excess funds.
28A.155.060	District authority to contract with approved agencies—Approval standards.
28A.155.065	Early intervention services.
28A.155.070	Services to students of preschool age with disabilities—Apportionment—Allocations from state excess cost funds.
28A.155.080	Appeal from denial of educational program.
28A.155.090	Superintendent of public instruction's duty and authority.
28A.155.100	Sanctions applied to noncomplying districts.
28A.155.105	Braille instruction—Definitions.
28A.155.115	Braille instruction—Assessment—Provision in student's curriculum.
28A.155.140	Curriculum-based assessment procedures for early intervening services.
28A.155.160	Assistive devices and services—Interagency cooperative agreements—Definitions.
28A.155.170	Graduation ceremony—Certificate of attendance—Students with individualized education programs.
28A.155.190	Information on autism.
28A.155.200	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

28A.155.010 Purpose. It is the purpose of RCW 28A.155.010 through 28A.155.160, 28A.160.030, and 28A.150.390 to ensure that all children with disabilities as defined in RCW 28A.155.020 shall have the opportunity for an appropriate education at public expense as guaranteed to them by the Constitution of this state and applicable federal laws. [2007 c 115 § 1; 1995 c 77 § 7; 1990 c 33 § 120; 1971 ex.s. c 66 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.13.005.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.155.020 Administration of program in the office of the superintendent of public instruction—Adoption of definitions by rule—Local school district powers not limited.

[Title 28A RCW—page 24]

ited. There is established in the office of the superintendent of public instruction an administrative section or unit for the education of children with disabilities who require special education.

Students with disabilities are those children whether enrolled in school or not who through an evaluation process are determined eligible for special education due to a disability.

In accordance with part B of the federal individuals with disabilities education improvement act and any other federal or state laws relating to the provision of special education services, the superintendent of public instruction shall require each school district in the state to insure an appropriate educational opportunity for all children with disabilities between the ages of three and twenty-one, but when the twenty-first birthday occurs during the school year, the educational program may be continued until the end of that school year. The superintendent of public instruction, by rule, shall establish for the purpose of excess cost funding, as provided in RCW 28A.150.390, 28A.160.030, and 28A.155.010 through 28A.155.160, functional definitions of special education, the various types of disabling conditions, and eligibility criteria for special education programs for children with disabilities, including referral procedures, use of aversive interventions, the education curriculum and statewide or district-wide assessments, parent and district requests for special education due process hearings, and procedural safeguards. For the purposes of RCW 28A.155.010 through 28A.155.160, an appropriate education is defined as an education directed to the unique needs, abilities, and limitations of the children with disabilities who are enrolled either full time or part time in a school district. School districts are strongly encouraged to provide parental training in the care and education of the children and to involve parents in the classroom.

Nothing in this section shall prohibit the establishment or continuation of existing cooperative programs between school districts or contracts with other agencies approved by the superintendent of public instruction, which can meet the obligations of school districts to provide education for children with disabilities, or prohibit the continuation of needed related services to school districts by the department of social and health services.

This section shall not be construed as in any way limiting the powers of local school districts set forth in RCW 28A.155.070. [2007 c 115 § 2; 1995 c 77 § 8; 1990 c 33 § 121; 1985 c 341 § 4; 1984 c 160 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 66 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 2 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.13.010. Prior: 1951 c 92 § 1; prior: (i) 1943 c 120 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 4679-25. (ii) 1943 c 120 § 2, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 4679-26, part. Formerly RCW 28A.13.010, 28.13.010.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.155.030 Division administrative officer—Duties. The superintendent of public instruction shall employ an administrative officer of the division. The administrative officer, under the direction of the superintendent of public instruction, shall coordinate and supervise the program of special education for eligible children with disabilities in the school districts of the state. He or she shall ensure that school districts provide an appropriate educational opportunity for all children with disabilities in need of special education and

related services and shall coordinate with the state secretary of social and health services and with county and regional officers on cases where related services are available for children with disabilities. [2007 c 115 § 3; 1995 c 77 § 9; 1990 c 33 § 122; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 52; 1972 ex.s. c 10 § 1. Prior: 1971 ex.s. c 66 § 3; 1971 c 48 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.13.020; prior: 1943 c 120 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 4679-27. Formerly RCW 28A.13.020, 28.13.020.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.155.040 Authority of districts—Participation of department of social and health services. The board of directors of each school district, for the purpose of compliance with the provisions of RCW 28A.150.390, 28A.160.030, and 28A.155.010 through 28A.155.160 and chapter 28A.190 RCW, shall cooperate with the superintendent of public instruction and with the administrative officer and shall provide an appropriate educational opportunity to children with disabilities, as defined in RCW 28A.155.020, in regular or special school facilities within the district or shall contract for such services with other agencies as provided in RCW 28A.155.060 or shall participate in an inter-district arrangement in accordance with RCW 28A.335.160 and 28A.225.220 and/or 28A.225.250 and 28A.225.260.

In carrying out their responsibilities under this chapter, school districts severally or jointly with the approval of the superintendent of public instruction are authorized to support and/or contract for residential schools and/or homes approved by the department of social and health services for aid and special attention to students with disabilities.

The cost of board and room in facilities approved by the department of social and health services shall be provided by the department of social and health services for those students with disabilities eligible for such aid under programs of the department. The cost of approved board and room shall be provided for those students with disabilities not eligible under programs of the department of social and health services but deemed in need of the same by the superintendent of public instruction: PROVIDED, That no school district shall be financially responsible for special education programs for students who are attending residential schools operated by the department of social and health services: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the provisions of RCW 28A.150.390, 28A.160.030, and 28A.155.010 through 28A.155.100 shall not preclude the extension by the superintendent of public instruction of special education opportunities to students with disabilities in residential schools operated by the department of social and health services. [2007 c 115 § 4; 1995 c 77 § 10; 1990 c 33 § 123; 1971 ex.s. c 66 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.13.030. Prior: 1959 c 122 § 1; 1953 c 135 § 1; 1943 c 120 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 4679-28. Formerly RCW 28A.13.030, 28.13.030.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.155.045 Certificate of individual achievement. Beginning with the graduating class of 2008, students served under this chapter, who are not appropriately assessed by the high school Washington assessment system as defined in RCW 28A.655.061, even with accommodations, may earn a certificate of individual achievement. The certificate may be earned using multiple ways to demonstrate skills and abilities

commensurate with their individual education programs. The determination of whether the high school assessment system is appropriate shall be made by the student's individual education program team. Except as provided in RCW 28A.655.0611, for these students, the certificate of individual achievement is required for graduation from a public high school, but need not be the only requirement for graduation. When measures other than the high school assessment system as defined in RCW 28A.655.061 are used, the measures shall be in agreement with the appropriate educational opportunity provided for the student as required by this chapter. The superintendent of public instruction shall develop the guidelines for determining which students should not be required to participate in the high school assessment system and which types of assessments are appropriate to use.

When measures other than the high school assessment system as defined in RCW 28A.655.061 are used for high school graduation purposes, the student's high school transcript shall note whether that student has earned a certificate of individual achievement.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to deny a student the right to participation in the high school assessment system as defined in RCW 28A.655.061, and, upon successfully meeting the high school standard, receipt of the certificate of academic achievement. [2007 c 354 § 3; 2004 c 19 § 104.]

Findings—Intent—2007 c 354: See note following RCW 28A.655.061.

Part headings and captions not law—Severability—Effective date—2004 c 19: See notes following RCW 28A.655.061.

28A.155.050 Services through special excess cost aid programs—Apportionment—Allocations from state excess funds. Any child who is eligible for special education services through special excess cost aid programs authorized under RCW 28A.155.010 through 28A.155.160 shall be given such services in the least restrictive environment as determined by the student's individualized education program (IEP) team in the school district in which such student resides. Any school district required to provide such services shall thereupon be granted regular apportionment of state and county school funds and, in addition, allocations from state excess funds made available for such special services for such period of time as such special education program is given: PROVIDED, That should such student or any other student with disabilities attend and participate in a special education program operated by another school district in accordance with the provisions of RCW 28A.225.210, 28A.225.220, and/or 28A.225.250, such regular apportionment shall be granted to the receiving school district, and such receiving school district shall be reimbursed by the district in which such student resides in accordance with rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction for the entire approved excess cost not reimbursed from such regular apportionment. [2007 c 115 § 5; 1995 c 77 § 11; 1990 c 33 § 124; 1971 ex.s. c 66 § 5; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.13.040. Prior: 1943 c 120 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 4679-29. Formerly RCW 28A.13.040, 28.13.040.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.155.060 District authority to contract with approved agencies—Approval standards. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of RCW 28A.155.020 through 28A.155.050, the board of directors of every school district shall be authorized to contract with agencies approved by the superintendent of public instruction for operating special education programs for students with disabilities. Approval standards for such agencies shall conform substantially with those of special education programs in the common schools. [2007 c 115 § 6; 2006 c 263 § 915; 1995 c 77 § 12; 1990 c 33 § 125; 1971 ex.s. c 66 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.13.045.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.155.065 Early intervention services. (1) By September 1, 2009, each school district shall provide or contract for early intervention services to all eligible children with disabilities from birth to three years of age. Eligibility shall be determined according to Part C of the federal individuals with disabilities education improvement act or other applicable federal and state laws, and as specified in the Washington Administrative Code adopted by the state lead agency. School districts shall provide or contract for early intervention services in partnership with local birth-to-three lead agencies and birth-to-three providers. Services provided under this section shall not supplant services or funding currently provided in the state for early intervention services to eligible children with disabilities from birth to three years of age. The state-designated birth-to-three lead agency shall be payor of last resort for birth-to-three early intervention services provided under this section.

(2) The services in this section are not part of the state's program of basic education pursuant to Article IX of the state Constitution. [2007 c 115 § 7; 2006 c 269 § 2.]

Finding—2006 c 269: "The legislature finds an urgent and substantial need to enhance the development of all infants and toddlers with disabilities in Washington in order to minimize developmental delays and to maximize individual potential for learning and functioning." [2006 c 269 § 1.]

28A.155.070 Services to students of preschool age with disabilities—Apportionment—Allocations from state excess cost funds. Special educational programs provided by the state and the school districts thereof for students with disabilities shall be extended to include students of preschool age. School districts shall be entitled to the regular apportionments from state and county school funds, as provided by law, and in addition to allocations from state excess cost funds made available for such special services for those students with disabilities who are given such special services. [2007 c 115 § 9; (2007 c 115 § 8 expired September 1, 2009); 2006 c 269 § 3; 1995 c 77 § 13; 1971 ex.s. c 66 § 7; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.13.050. Prior: 1951 c 92 § 2; 1949 c 186 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 4901-3. Formerly RCW 28A.13.050, 28.13.050.]

Effective date—2007 c 115 § 9: "Section 9 of this act takes effect September 1, 2009." [2007 c 115 § 17.]

Expiration date—2007 c 115 § 8: "Section 8 of this act expires September 1, 2009." [2007 c 115 § 16.]

Effective date—2006 c 269 § 3: "Section 3 of this act takes effect September 1, 2009." [2006 c 269 § 4.]

Finding—2006 c 269: See note following RCW 28A.155.065.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.155.080 Appeal from denial of educational program. Where a child with disabilities as defined in RCW 28A.155.020 has been denied the opportunity of a special educational program by a local school district there shall be a right of appeal by the parent or guardian of such child to the superintendent of public instruction pursuant to procedures established by the superintendent and in accordance with RCW 28A.155.090 and part B of the federal individuals with disabilities education improvement act. [2007 c 115 § 10; 1995 c 77 § 14; 1990 c 33 § 126; 1971 ex.s. c 66 § 8. Formerly RCW 28A.13.060.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.155.090 Superintendent of public instruction's duty and authority. The superintendent of public instruction shall have the duty and authority, through the administrative section or unit for the education of children with disabling conditions, to:

(1) Assist school districts in the formation of programs to meet the needs of children with disabilities;

(2) Develop interdistrict cooperation programs for children with disabilities as authorized in RCW 28A.225.250;

(3) Provide, upon request, to parents or guardians of children with disabilities, information as to the special education programs for students with disabilities offered within the state;

(4) Assist, upon request, the parent or guardian of any child with disabilities in the placement of any child with disabilities who is eligible for but not receiving special educational services for children with disabilities;

(5) Approve school district and agency programs as being eligible for special excess cost financial aid to students with disabilities;

(6) Consistent with the provisions of RCW 28A.150.390, 28A.160.030, and 28A.155.010 through 28A.155.160, and part B of the federal individuals with disabilities education improvement act, administer administrative hearings and other procedures to ensure procedural safeguards of children with disabilities; and

(7) Promulgate such rules as are necessary to implement part B of the federal individuals with disabilities education improvement act or other federal law providing for special education services for children with disabilities and the several provisions of RCW 28A.150.390, 28A.160.030, and 28A.155.010 through 28A.155.160 and to ensure appropriate access to and participation in the general education curriculum and participation in statewide assessments for all students with disabilities. [2007 c 115 § 11; 1995 c 77 § 15; 1990 c 33 § 127; 1985 c 341 § 5; 1971 ex.s. c 66 § 9. Formerly RCW 28A.13.070.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.155.100 Sanctions applied to noncomplying districts. The superintendent of public instruction is hereby authorized and directed to establish appropriate sanctions to be applied to any school district of the state failing to comply with the provisions of RCW 28A.150.390, 28A.160.030, and 28A.155.010 through 28A.155.060 and 28A.155.080 through 28A.155.160 to be applied beginning upon the effective date

thereof, which sanctions shall include withholding of any portion of state aid to such district until such time as compliance is assured. [2007 c 115 § 12; 1990 c 33 § 128; 1971 ex.s. c 66 § 12. Formerly RCW 28A.13.080.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.155.105 Braille instruction—Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply in RCW 28A.155.115.

(1) "Student" means a student who:

(a) Has a visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with conventional correction or having a limited field of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angular distance not greater than twenty degrees;

(b) Is unable to read printed material at a competitive rate with facility due to functional visual impairment or lack of visual acuity; or

(c) Has a physical condition with a medical prognosis of a significant visual deterioration to the extent that (a) or (b) of this subsection could apply.

(2) "Braille" means the system of reading and writing through touch commonly known as standard English Braille. [1996 c 135 § 2.]

Findings—1996 c 135: "It is the goal of the legislature to encourage persons who are blind or visually impaired to participate fully in the social and economic life of the state and to engage in remunerative employment. The legislature finds that literacy is essential to the achievement of this goal. Furthermore, the legislature finds that literacy for most persons who are blind or visually impaired means the ability to read and write Braille with proficiency. The legislature sets as a further goal that students who are legally blind or visually impaired shall be given the opportunity to learn Braille in order to communicate effectively and efficiently." [1996 c 135 § 1.]

28A.155.115 Braille instruction—Assessment—Provision in student's curriculum. (1) Each student shall be assessed individually to determine the appropriate learning media for the student including but not limited to Braille.

(2) No student may be denied the opportunity for instruction in Braille reading and writing solely because the student has some remaining vision.

(3) This section does not require the exclusive use of Braille if there are other special education services to meet the student's educational needs. The provision of special education or other services does not preclude Braille use or instruction.

(4) If a student's individualized learning media assessment indicates that Braille is an appropriate learning medium, instruction in Braille shall be provided as a part of such student's educational curriculum and if such student has an individualized education program, such instruction shall be provided as part of that program.

(5) If Braille will not be provided to a student, the reason for not incorporating it in the student's individualized education program shall be documented in writing and provided to the parent or guardian. If no individualized education program exists, such documentation, signed by the parent or guardian, shall be placed in the student's file. [2007 c 115 § 13; 1996 c 135 § 3.]

Findings—1996 c 135: See note following RCW 28A.155.105.

(2012 Ed.)

28A.155.140 Curriculum-based assessment procedures for early intervening services. School districts may use curriculum-based assessment procedures as measures for developing academic early intervening services, as defined under part B of the federal individuals with disabilities education improvement act, and curriculum planning: PROVIDED, That the use of curriculum-based assessment procedures shall not deny a student the right to use of other assessments to determine eligibility or participation in special education programs as provided by RCW 28A.155.010 through 28A.155.160. [2007 c 115 § 14; 1991 c 116 § 4; 1990 c 33 § 131; 1987 c 398 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.03.367.]

28A.155.160 Assistive devices and services—Inter-agency cooperative agreements—Definitions. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the department of early learning, the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, the Washington state school for the blind, school districts, educational service districts, and all other state and local government educational agencies and the department of services for the blind, the department of social and health services, and all other state and local government agencies concerned with the care, education, or habilitation or rehabilitation of children with disabilities may enter into interagency cooperative agreements for the purpose of providing assistive technology devices and services to children with disabilities. Such arrangements may include but are not limited to interagency agreements for the acquisition, including joint funding, maintenance, loan, sale, lease, or transfer of assistive technology devices and for the provision of assistive technology services including but not limited to assistive technology assessments and training.

For the purposes of this section, "assistive device" means any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially off-the-shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve functional capabilities of children with disabilities. The term "assistive technology service" means any service that directly assists a child with a disability in the selection, acquisition, or use of an assistive technology device. Assistive technology service includes:

(1) The evaluation of the needs of a child with a disability, including a functional evaluation of the child in the child's customary environment;

(2) Purchasing, leasing, or otherwise providing for the acquisition of assistive technology devices by children with disabilities;

(3) Selecting, designing, fitting, customizing, adapting, applying, retaining, repairing, or replacing of assistive technology devices;

(4) Coordinating and using other therapies, interventions, or services with assistive technology devices, such as those associated with existing education and rehabilitation plans and programs;

(5) Training or technical assistance for a child with a disability or if appropriate, the child's family; and

(6) Training or technical assistance for professionals, including individuals providing education and rehabilitation services, employers, or other individuals who provide ser-

vices to, employ, or are otherwise substantially involved in the major life functions of children with disabilities. [2009 c 381 § 24; 2007 c 115 § 15; 1997 c 104 § 3.]

Findings—Intent—2009 c 381: See note following RCW 72.40.015.

28A.155.170 Graduation ceremony—Certificate of attendance—Students with individualized education programs. (1) Beginning July 1, 2007, each school district that operates a high school shall establish a policy and procedures that permit any student who is receiving special education or related services under an individualized education program pursuant to state and federal law and who will continue to receive such services between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one to participate in the graduation ceremony and activities after four years of high school attendance with his or her age-appropriate peers and receive a certificate of attendance.

(2) Participation in a graduation ceremony and receipt of a certificate of attendance under this section does not preclude a student from continuing to receive special education and related services under an individualized education program beyond the graduation ceremony.

(3) A student's participation in a graduation ceremony and receipt of a certificate of attendance under this section shall not be construed as the student's receipt of either:

(a) A high school diploma pursuant to RCW 28A.230.120; or

(b) A certificate of individual achievement pursuant to RCW 28A.155.045. [2007 c 318 § 2.]

Findings—2007 c 318: "The legislature finds:

(1) There are students with disabilities throughout the state of Washington who have attended four years of high school, but whose individualized education programs prescribe the continuation of special education and related services beyond the fourth year of high school;

(2) Through their participation in the public schools and the community, students with disabilities have frequently become identified with and connected to a class of typically developing, age-appropriate peers who will graduate in four years and participate in a high school graduation ceremony;

(3) A high school graduation ceremony is an important rite of passage for students regardless of their abilities or limitations; and

(4) There is significant value in recognizing students' attendance and accomplishments in their individualized education programs and in allowing students with disabilities to participate in high school graduation ceremonies and activities with their age-appropriate peers without the forfeiture of their continuing special education and related services." [2007 c 318 § 1.]

Short title—2007 c 318: "This act may be known and cited as Kevin's law." [2007 c 318 § 3.]

Effective date—2007 c 318: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 4, 2007]." [2007 c 318 § 4.]

28A.155.190 Information on autism. (1) To the extent funds are appropriated for this purpose, by September 1, 2008, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, in collaboration with the department of health, the department of social and health services, educational service districts, local school districts, the autism center at the University of Washington, and the autism society of Washington, shall distribute information on child find responsibilities under Part B and Part C of the federal individuals with disabilities education act, as amended, to agencies, districts, and schools that participate in the location, evaluation, and identification of

children who may be eligible for early intervention services or special education services.

(2) To the extent funds are made available, by September 1, 2008, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, in collaboration with the department of health and the department of social and health services, shall develop posters to be distributed to medical offices and clinics, grocery stores, and other public places with information on autism and how parents can gain access to the diagnosis and identification of autism and contact information for services and support. These must be made available on the internet for ease of distribution. [2008 c 220 § 2.]

28A.155.200 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 4.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.160 RCW

STUDENT TRANSPORTATION

Sections

28A.160.010	Operation of student transportation program—Responsibility of local district—Scope—Transporting of elderly—Insurance.
28A.160.020	Authorization for private school students to ride buses—Conditions.
28A.160.030	Authorizing individual transportation or other arrangements.
28A.160.040	Lease of buses to transport children with disabilities and elderly—Limitation.
28A.160.050	Lease of buses to transport children with disabilities and elderly—Directors to authorize.
28A.160.060	Lease of buses to transport children with disabilities and elderly—Lease at local level—Criteria.
28A.160.070	Lease of buses to transport children with disabilities and elderly—Elderly persons defined—Program limitation.
28A.160.080	School buses, rental or lease for emergency purposes—Authorization.
28A.160.090	School buses, rental or lease for emergency purposes—Board to determine district policy—Conditions if rent or lease.
28A.160.100	School buses, transport of general public to interscholastic activities—Limitations.
28A.160.110	School buses, authorization for parent, guardian or custodian of a student to ride—Limitations.
28A.160.115	Bus routes.
28A.160.117	Transportation efficiency reviews—Reports.
28A.160.120	Agreements with other governmental entities for transportation of public or other noncommon school purposes—Limitations.
28A.160.130	Transportation vehicle fund—Deposits in—Use—Rules for establishment and use.
28A.160.140	Contract for pupil transportation services with private non-governmental entity—Competitive bid procedures.
28A.160.150	Student transportation allocation—Operating costs, determination and funding.
28A.160.160	Student transportation allocation—Definitions.
28A.160.170	Student transportation allocation—District's reports to superintendent.
28A.160.180	Student transportation allocation determination—Report.
28A.160.190	Student transportation allocation—Notice—Payment schedule.
28A.160.191	Student transportation allocation—Adequacy for certain districts—Adjustment.
28A.160.192	Student transportation allocation—Distribution formula.
28A.160.1921	Student transportation reporting requirements—Updates and progress reports.
28A.160.195	Vehicle acquisition—School bus categories—Competitive specifications—Purchase—Reimbursement—Rules.

- 28A.160.200 Vehicle acquisition—Reimbursement schedule—Maintenance and operation—Depreciation schedule.
 28A.160.205 School bus replacement incentive program—Rules.
 28A.160.210 School bus drivers—Training and qualifications—Rules.
 28A.160.225 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

Age limit for bus drivers: RCW 46.20.045.

Rules for design, marking, operations: RCW 46.61.380.

School buses—Crossing arms: RCW 46.37.620.

Signs required: RCW 46.37.193.

Stop signal and lamps: RCW 46.37.190.

28A.160.010 Operation of student transportation program—Responsibility of local district—Scope—Transporting of elderly—Insurance. The operation of each local school district's student transportation program is declared to be the responsibility of the respective board of directors, and each board of directors shall determine such matters as which individual students shall be transported and what routes shall be most efficiently utilized. State moneys allocated to local districts for student transportation shall be spent only for student transportation activities, but need not be spent by the local district in the same manner as calculated and allocated by the state.

A school district is authorized to provide for the transportation of students enrolled in the school or schools of the district both in the case of students who reside within the boundaries of the district and of students who reside outside the boundaries of the district.

When children are transported from one school district to another the board of directors of the respective districts may enter into a written contract providing for a division of the cost of such transportation between the districts.

School districts may use school buses and drivers hired by the district or commercial chartered bus service for the transportation of school children and the school employees necessary for their supervision to and from any school activities within or without the school district during or after school hours and whether or not a required school activity, so long as the school board has officially designated it as a school activity. For any extra-curricular uses, the school board shall charge an amount sufficient to reimburse the district for its cost.

In addition to the right to contract for the use of buses provided in RCW 28A.160.080 and 28A.160.090, any school district may contract to furnish the use of school buses of that district to other users who are engaged in conducting an educational or recreational program supported wholly or in part by tax funds or programs for elderly persons at times when those buses are not needed by that district and under such terms as will fully reimburse such school district for all costs related or incident thereto: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That no such use of school district buses shall be permitted except where other public or private transportation certificated or licensed by the Washington utilities and transportation commission is not reasonably available to the user: PROVIDED FURTHER, That no user shall be required to accept any charter bus for services which the user believes might place the health or safety of the children or elderly persons in jeopardy.

Whenever any persons are transported by the school district in its own motor vehicles and by its own employees, the board may provide insurance to protect the district against loss, whether by reason of theft, fire or property damage to

the motor vehicle or by reason of liability of the district to persons from the operation of such motor vehicle.

The board may provide insurance by contract purchase for payment of hospital and medical expenses for the benefit of persons injured while they are on, getting on, or getting off any vehicles enumerated herein without respect to any fault or liability on the part of the school district or operator. This insurance may be provided without cost to the persons notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 28A.400.350.

If the transportation of children or elderly persons is arranged for by contract of the district with some person, the board may require such contractor to procure such insurance as the board deems advisable. [1990 c 33 § 132; 1986 c 32 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 61 § 1; 1981 c 265 § 10; 1980 c 122 § 2; 1973 c 45 § 1; 1971 c 24 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 153 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.24.055. Prior: (i) 1969 c 53 § 1; 1967 ex.s. c 29 § 1, part; 1967 c 12 § 1, part; 1965 ex.s. c 49 § 1, part; 1963 c 104 § 1, part; 1963 c 5 § 1, part; 1961 c 305 § 1, part; 1961 c 237 § 1, part; 1961 c 66 § 1, part; 1955 c 68 § 2, part; prior: 1943 c 52 § 1, part; 1941 c 179 § 1, part; 1939 c 131 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 57 § 1, part; 1919 c 90 § 3, part; 1915 c 44 § 1, part; 1909 c 97 p 285 § 2, part; 1907 c 240 § 5, part; 1903 c 104 § 17, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 4776, part. Formerly RCW 28.58.100, part. (ii) 1965 ex.s. c 86 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.24.055, 28.58.421.]

Elderly persons defined—Program limitation: RCW 28A.160.070.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.160.020 Authorization for private school students to ride buses—Conditions. Every school district board of directors may authorize children attending a private school approved in accordance with RCW 28A.195.010 to ride a school bus or other student transportation vehicle to and from school so long as the following conditions are met:

(1) The board of directors shall not be required to alter those bus routes or stops established for transporting public school students;

(2) Private school students shall be allowed to ride on a seat-available basis only; and

(3) The board of directors shall charge an amount sufficient to reimburse the district for the actual per seat cost of providing such transportation. [1990 c 33 § 133; 1981 c 307 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.24.065.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.160.030 Authorizing individual transportation or other arrangements. Individual transportation, board and room, and other arrangements may be authorized or provided and, in whole or part, paid for or reimbursed by a school district, when approved by the educational service district superintendent or his or her designee pursuant to rules promulgated by the superintendent of public instruction for that purpose: PROVIDED, That the total of payments for board and room and transportation incidental thereto shall not exceed the amount which would otherwise be paid for such individual transportation. [1981 c 265 § 11; 1977 c 80 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 66 § 10; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.24.100. Prior: 1965 ex.s. c 154 § 9. Formerly RCW 28A.24.100, 28.24.100.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.160.040 Lease of buses to transport children with disabilities and elderly—Limitation. The directors of school districts are authorized to lease school buses to non-profit organizations to transport children with disabilities and elderly persons to and from the site of activities or programs deemed beneficial to such persons by such organizations: PROVIDED, That commercial bus transportation is not reasonably available for such purposes. [1995 c 77 § 16; 1973 c 45 § 2; 1971 c 78 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.24.110.]

Elderly persons defined—Program limitation: RCW 28A.160.070.

28A.160.050 Lease of buses to transport children with disabilities and elderly—Directors to authorize. The directors of school districts may authorize leases under RCW 28A.160.040 through 28A.160.060: PROVIDED, That such leases do not conflict with regular school purposes. [1990 c 33 § 134; 1971 c 78 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.24.111.]

28A.160.060 Lease of buses to transport children with disabilities and elderly—Lease at local level—Criteria. The lease of the equipment shall be handled by the school directors at a local level. The school directors may establish criteria for bus use and lease, including, but not limited to, minimum costs, and driver requirements. [1971 c 78 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.24.112.]

28A.160.070 Lease of buses to transport children with disabilities and elderly—Elderly persons defined—Program limitation. For purposes of RCW 28A.160.010 and 28A.160.040, "elderly person" shall mean a person who is at least sixty years of age. No school district funds may be used for the operation of such a program. [1990 c 33 § 135; 1973 c 45 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.24.120.]

28A.160.080 School buses, rental or lease for emergency purposes—Authorization. It is the intent of the legislature and the purpose of RCW 28A.160.010, 28A.160.080, and 28A.160.090 that in the event of major forest fires, floods, or other natural emergencies that boards of directors of school districts, in their discretion, may rent or lease school buses to governmental agencies for the purposes of transporting personnel, supplies and/or evacuees. [1990 c 33 § 136; 1971 c 24 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.24.170.]

28A.160.090 School buses, rental or lease for emergency purposes—Board to determine district policy—Conditions if rent or lease. Each school district board shall determine its own policy as to whether or not its school buses will be rented or leased for the purposes of RCW 28A.160.080, and if the board decision is to rent or lease, under what conditions, subject to the following:

(1) Such renting or leasing may take place only after the *director of community, trade, and economic development or any of his or her agents so authorized has, at the request of an involved governmental agency, declared that an emergency exists in a designated area insofar as the need for additional transport is concerned.

(2) The agency renting or leasing the school buses must agree, in writing, to reimburse the school district for all costs and expenses related to their use and also must provide an indemnity agreement protecting the district against any type

of claim or legal action whatsoever, including all legal costs incident thereto. [1995 c 399 § 20; 1990 c 33 § 137; 1986 c 266 § 21; 1985 c 7 § 88; 1974 ex.s. c 171 § 1; 1971 c 24 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.24.172.]

*Reviser's note: The "director of community, trade, and economic development" was changed to the "director of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.160.100 School buses, transport of general public to interscholastic activities—Limitations. In addition to the authority otherwise provided in RCW 28A.160.010 through 28A.160.120 to school districts for the transportation of persons, whether school children, school personnel, or otherwise, any school district authorized to use school buses and drivers hired by the district for the transportation of school children to and from a school activity, along with such school employees as necessary for their supervision, shall, if such school activity be an interscholastic activity, be authorized to transport members of the general public to such event and utilize the school district's buses, transportation equipment and facilities, and employees therefor: PROVIDED, That provision shall be made for the reimbursement and payment to the school district by such members of the general public of not less than the district's actual costs and the reasonable value of the use of the district's buses and facilities provided in connection with such transportation: PROVIDED FURTHER, That wherever private transportation certified or licensed by the utilities and transportation commission or public transportation is reasonably available, this section shall not apply. [2006 c 263 § 907; 1990 c 33 § 138; 1980 c 91 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.24.175.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.160.110 School buses, authorization for parent, guardian or custodian of a student to ride—Limitations. Every school district board of directors may authorize any parent, guardian or custodian of a student enrolled in the district to ride a school bus or other student transportation vehicle at the request of school officials or employees designated by the board: PROVIDED, That excess seating space is available on the vehicle after the transportation needs of students have been met: PROVIDED FURTHER, That private or other public transportation of the parent, guardian or custodian is not reasonable in the board's judgment. [1980 c 122 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.24.178.]

28A.160.115 Bus routes. On highways divided into separate roadways as provided in RCW 46.61.150 and highways with three or more marked traffic lanes, public school district bus routes and private school bus routes shall serve each side of the highway so that students do not have to cross the highway, unless there is a traffic control signal as defined in RCW 46.04.600 or an adult crossing guard within three hundred feet of the bus stop to assist students while crossing such multiple-lane highways. [1990 c 241 § 11.]

28A.160.117 Transportation efficiency reviews—Reports. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall encourage efficient use of state resources by providing a linear programming process that compares school district trans-

portation operations. If a school district's operation is calculated to be less than ninety percent efficient, the regional transportation coordinators shall provide an individual review to determine what measures are available to the school district to improve efficiency. The evaluation shall include such measures as:

- (a) Efficient routing of buses;
- (b) Efficient use of vehicle capacity; and
- (c) Reasonable controls on compensation costs.

(2) The superintendent shall submit to the fiscal and education committees of the legislature no later than December 1st of each year a report summarizing the efficiency reviews and the resulting changes implemented by school districts in response to the recommendations of the regional transportation coordinators. [2009 c 548 § 310.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 304-311: See note following RCW 28A.160.150.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

28A.160.120 Agreements with other governmental entities for transportation of public or other noncommon school purposes—Limitations. Any school district board of directors or any intermediate school district board may enter into agreements pursuant to chapter 39.34 RCW or chapter 35.58 RCW, as now or hereafter amended, with any city, town, county, metropolitan municipal corporation, and any federal or other state governmental entity, or any combination of the foregoing, for the purpose of providing for the transportation of students and/or members of the public through the use, in whole or part, of the school district's buses, transportation equipment and facilities, and employees: PROVIDED, That any agreement entered into for purposes of transportation pursuant to this section shall conform with the provisions of RCW 35.58.250 where applicable and shall provide for the reimbursement and payment to the school district of not less than the district's actual costs and the reasonable value of the use of the district's buses, and transportation equipment and supplies which are incurred and otherwise provided in connection with the transportation of members of the public or other noncommon school purposes: PROVIDED FURTHER, That wherever public transportation, or private transportation certified or licensed by the Washington utilities and transportation commission is not reasonably available, the school district or intermediate school district may transport members of the public so long as they are reimbursed for the cost of such transportation, and such transportation has been approved by any metropolitan municipal corporation performing public transportation pursuant to chapter 35.58 RCW in the area to be served by the district. [1974 ex.s. c 93 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.24.180.]

28A.160.130 Transportation vehicle fund—Deposits in—Use—Rules for establishment and use. (1) There is created a fund on deposit with each county treasurer for each school district of the county, which shall be known as the transportation vehicle fund. Money to be deposited into the transportation vehicle fund shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) The balance of accounts held in the general fund of each school district for the purchase of approved transportation equipment and for major transportation equipment repairs under RCW 28A.150.280. The amount transferred shall be the balance of the account as of September 1, 1982;

(b) Reimbursement payments provided for in RCW 28A.160.200 except those provided under RCW 28A.160.200(3) that are necessary for contracted payments to private carriers;

(c) Earnings from transportation vehicle fund investments as authorized in RCW 28A.320.300; and

(d) The district's share of the proceeds from the sale of transportation vehicles, as determined by the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) Funds in the transportation vehicle fund may be used for the following purposes:

(a) Purchase of pupil transportation vehicles pursuant to RCW 28A.160.200 and 28A.150.280;

(b) Payment of conditional sales contracts as authorized in RCW 28A.335.200 or payment of obligations authorized in RCW 28A.530.080, entered into or issued for the purpose of pupil transportation vehicles;

(c) Major repairs to pupil transportation vehicles;

(d) For the 2009-2011 biennium, a school district that is wholly contained on an island and has a student enrollment greater than two hundred fifty students and fewer than five hundred and fifty students may transfer from the transportation vehicle fund to the school district's general fund such amounts as necessary for instructional costs.

The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules which shall establish the standards, conditions, and procedures governing the establishment and use of the transportation vehicle fund. The rules shall not permit the transfer of funds from the transportation vehicle fund to any other fund of the district, except as provided under subsection (2)(d) of this section. [2009 c 564 § 919; 1991 c 114 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 139; 1981 c 265 § 7. Formerly RCW 28A.58.428.]

Effective date—2009 c 564: See note following RCW 2.68.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.160.140 Contract for pupil transportation services with private nongovernmental entity—Competitive bid procedures. As a condition of entering into a pupil transportation services contract with a private nongovernmental entity, each school district shall engage in an open competitive process at least once every five years. This requirement shall not be construed to prohibit a district from entering into a pupil transportation services contract of less than five years in duration with a district option to renew, extend, or terminate the contract, if the district engages in an open competitive process at least once every five years after July 26, 1987. As used in this section:

(1) "Open competitive process" means either one of the following, at the choice of the school district:

(a) The solicitation of bids or quotations and the award of contracts under RCW 28A.335.190; or

(b) The competitive solicitation of proposals and their evaluation consistent with the process and criteria recommended or required, as the case may be, by the office of financial management for state agency acquisition of personal service contractors;

(2) "Pupil transportation services contract" means a contract for the operation of privately owned or school district owned school buses, and the services of drivers or operators, management and supervisory personnel, and their support personnel such as secretaries, dispatchers, and mechanics, or any combination thereof, to provide students with transportation to and from school on a regular basis; and

(3) "School bus" means a motor vehicle as defined in RCW 46.04.521 and under the rules of the superintendent of public instruction. [1990 c 33 § 140; 1987 c 141 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.133.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.160.150 Student transportation allocation—Operating costs, determination and funding. Funds allocated for transportation costs, except for funds provided for transportation and transportation services to and from school shall be in addition to the basic education allocation. The distribution formula developed in RCW 28A.160.150 through 28A.160.180 shall be for allocation purposes only and shall not be construed as mandating specific levels of pupil transportation services by local districts. Operating costs as determined under RCW 28A.160.150 through 28A.160.180 shall be funded at one hundred percent or as close thereto as reasonably possible for transportation of an eligible student to and from school as defined in RCW 28A.160.160(3). In addition, funding shall be provided for transportation services for students living within the walk area as determined under RCW 28A.160.160(5). [2009 c 548 § 304; 1996 c 279 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 141; 1983 1st ex.s. c 61 § 2; 1981 c 265 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.41.505.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 304-311: "Sections 304 through 311 of this act take effect September 1, 2011." [2010 c 236 § 16; 2009 c 548 § 805.]

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.160.160 Student transportation allocation—Definitions. For purposes of RCW 28A.160.150 through 28A.160.190, except where the context shall clearly indicate otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Eligible student" means any student served by the transportation program of a school district or compensated for individual transportation arrangements authorized by RCW 28A.160.030 whose route stop is outside the walk area for a student's school, except if the student to be transported is disabled under RCW 28A.155.020 and is either not ambulatory or not capable of protecting his or her own welfare while traveling to or from the school or agency where special education services are provided, in which case no mileage distance restriction applies.

(2) "Superintendent" means the superintendent of public instruction.

(3) "To and from school" means the transportation of students for the following purposes:

(a) Transportation to and from route stops and schools;

(b) Transportation to and from schools pursuant to an interdistrict agreement pursuant to RCW 28A.335.160;

(c) Transportation of students between schools and learning centers for instruction specifically required by statute; and

(d) Transportation of students with disabilities to and from schools and agencies for special education services.

Academic extended day transportation for the instructional program of basic education under RCW 28A.150.220 shall be considered part of transportation of students "to and from school" for the purposes of this section. Transportation for field trips may not be considered part of transportation of students "to and from school" under this section.

(4) "Transportation services" for students living within the walk area includes the coordination of walk-to-school programs, the funding of crossing guards, and matching funds for local and state transportation projects intended to mitigate hazardous walking conditions. Priority for transportation services shall be given to students in grades kindergarten through five.

(5) As used in this section, "walk area" means that area around a school with an adequate roadway configuration to provide students access to school with a walking distance of less than one mile. Mileage must be measured along the shortest roadway or maintained public walkway where hazardous conditions do not exist. The hazardous conditions must be documented by a process established in rule by the superintendent of public instruction and must include roadway, environmental, and social conditions. Each elementary school shall identify walk routes within the walk area. [2009 c 548 § 305; 1996 c 279 § 2; 1995 c 77 § 17; 1990 c 33 § 142; 1983 1st ex.s. c 61 § 3; 1981 c 265 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.41.510.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 304-311: See note following RCW 28A.160.150.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.160.170 Student transportation allocation—District's reports to superintendent. Each district shall submit three times each year to the superintendent of public instruction during October, February, and May of each year a report containing the following:

(1)(a) The number of eligible students transported to and from school as provided for in RCW 28A.160.150, along with identification of stop locations and school locations, and (b) the number of miles driven for pupil transportation services as authorized in RCW 28A.160.150 the previous school year; and

(2) Other operational data and descriptions as required by the superintendent to determine allocation requirements for each district. The superintendent shall require that districts separate the costs of operating the program for the transportation of eligible students to and from school as defined by RCW 28A.160.160(3) from non-to-and-from-school pupil transportation costs in the annual financial statement. The cost, quantity, and type of all fuel purchased by school districts for use in to-and-from-school transportation shall be included in the annual financial statement.

Each district shall submit the information required in this section on a timely basis as a condition of the continuing

receipt of school transportation moneys. [2009 c 548 § 306; 2007 c 139 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 143; 1983 1st ex.s. c 61 § 4; 1981 c 265 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.41.515.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 304-311: See note following RCW 28A.160.150.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Effective date—2007 c 139 § 1: "Section 1 of this act takes effect September 1, 2007." [2007 c 139 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.160.180 Student transportation allocation determination—Report. Each district's annual student transportation allocation shall be determined by the superintendent of public instruction in the following manner:

(1) The superintendent shall annually calculate the transportation allocation for those services provided for in RCW 28A.160.150. The allocation formula may be adjusted to include such additional differential factors as basic and special passenger counts as defined by the superintendent of public instruction, average distance to school, and number of locations served.

(2) The allocation shall be based on a regression analysis of the number of basic and special students transported and as many other site characteristics that are identified as being statistically significant.

(3) The transportation allocation for transporting students in district-owned passenger cars, as defined in RCW 46.04.382, pursuant to RCW 28A.160.010 for services provided for in RCW 28A.160.150 if a school district deems it advisable to use such vehicles after the school district board of directors has considered the safety of the students being transported as well as the economy of utilizing a district-owned passenger car in lieu of a school bus is the private vehicle reimbursement rate in effect on September 1st of each school year. Students transported in district-owned passenger cars must be included in the corresponding basic or special passenger counts.

(4) Prior to June 1st of each year the superintendent shall submit to the office of financial management, and the education and fiscal committees of the legislature, a report outlining the methodology and rationale used in determining the statistical coefficients for each site characteristic used to determine the allocation for the following year. [2009 c 548 § 307; 1996 c 279 § 3; 1995 c 77 § 18; 1990 c 33 § 144; 1985 c 59 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 61 § 5; 1982 1st ex.s. c 24 § 2; 1981 c 265 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.41.520.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 304-311: See note following RCW 28A.160.150.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.160.190 Student transportation allocation—Notice—Payment schedule. The superintendent shall notify districts of their student transportation allocation before January 15th. The superintendent shall recalculate and prorate the district's allocation for the transportation of pupils to and from school.

The superintendent shall make the student transportation allocation in accordance with the apportionment payment schedule in RCW 28A.510.250. Such allocation payments may be based on the prior school year's ridership report for payments to be made in September, October, November, December, and January. [2009 c 548 § 308; 1990 c 33 § 145; 1985 c 59 § 2; 1983 1st ex.s. c 61 § 6; 1982 1st ex.s. c 24 § 3; 1981 c 265 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.41.525.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 304-311: See note following RCW 28A.160.150.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.160.191 Student transportation allocation—Adequacy for certain districts—Adjustment. The superintendent of public instruction shall ensure that the allocation formula results in adequate appropriation for low enrollment districts, nonhigh districts, districts involved in cooperative transportation agreements, and cooperative special transportation services operated by educational service districts. If necessary, the superintendent shall develop a separate process to adjust the allocation of the districts. [2009 c 548 § 309.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 304-311: See note following RCW 28A.160.150.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

28A.160.192 Student transportation allocation—Distribution formula. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall phase-in the implementation of the distribution formula under this chapter for allocating state funds to school districts for the transportation of students to and from school. The phase-in shall begin no later than the 2011-2013 biennium and be fully implemented by the 2013-2015 biennium.

(a) The formula must be developed and revised on an ongoing basis using the major cost factors in student transportation, including basic and special student loads, school district land area, average distance to school, roadway miles, and number of locations served. Factors must include all those site characteristics that are statistically significant after analysis of the data required by the revised reporting process.

(b) The formula must allocate funds to school districts based on the average predicted costs of transporting students to and from school, using a regression analysis. Only factors that are statistically significant shall be used in the regression analysis. Employee compensation costs included in the allowable transportation expenditures used for the purpose of establishing each school district's independent variable in the regression analysis shall be limited to the base salary or hourly wage rates, fringe benefit rates, and applicable health care rates provided in the omnibus appropriations act.

(2) During the phase-in period, funding provided to school districts for student transportation operations shall be distributed on the following basis:

(a) Annually, each school district shall receive the lesser of the previous school year's pupil transportation operations allocation, or the total of allowable pupil transportation

expenditures identified on the previous school year's final expenditure report to the state plus district indirect expenses using the federal restricted indirect rate as calculated in the district annual financial report;

(b) Annually, the amount identified in (a) of this subsection shall be adjusted for any budgeted increases provided in the omnibus appropriations act for salaries or fringe benefits;

(c) Annually, any funds appropriated by the legislature in excess of the maintenance level funding amount for student transportation shall be distributed among school districts on a prorated basis using the difference between the amount identified in (a) adjusted by (b) of this subsection and the amount determined under the formula in RCW 28A.160.180; and

(d) Allocations provided to recognize the cost of depreciation to districts contracting with private carriers for student transportation shall be deducted from the allowable transportation expenditures in (a) of this subsection. [2011 1st sp.s. c 27 § 3; 2010 c 236 § 8; 2009 c 548 § 311.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 27 §§ 1-3: See note following RCW 28A.150.220.

Effective date—2010 c 236 §§ 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 13, and 14: See note following RCW 28A.150.260.

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 304-311: See note following RCW 28A.160.150.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

28A.160.1921 Student transportation reporting requirements—Updates and progress reports. (Expires June 30, 2015.) (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall develop, implement, and provide a copy of the rules specifying the student transportation reporting requirements to the legislature and school districts no later than December 1, 2010.

(2) Beginning in December 2010, and continuing until December 2014, the superintendent shall provide quarterly updates and progress reports to the fiscal committees of the legislature on the implementation and testing of the distribution formula.

(3) This section expires June 30, 2015. [2010 c 236 § 9.]

28A.160.195 Vehicle acquisition—School bus categories—Competitive specifications—Purchase—Reimbursement—Rules. (1) The superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the regional transportation coordinators of the educational service districts, shall establish a minimum number of school bus categories considering the capacity and type of vehicles required by school districts in Washington. The superintendent, in consultation with the regional transportation coordinators of the educational service districts, shall establish competitive specifications for each category of school bus. The categories shall be developed to produce minimum long-range operating costs, including costs of equipment and all costs in operating the vehicles. The competitive specifications shall meet federal motor vehicle safety standards, minimum state specifications as established by rule by the superintendent, and supported options as determined by the superintendent in consultation with the regional transportation coordinators of the educa-

tional service districts. The superintendent may solicit and accept price quotes for a rear-engine category school bus that shall be reimbursed at the price of the corresponding front engine category.

(2) After establishing school bus categories and competitive specifications, the superintendent of public instruction shall solicit competitive price quotes for base buses from school bus dealers to be in effect for one year and shall establish a list of all accepted price quotes in each category obtained under this subsection. The superintendent shall also solicit price quotes for optional features and equipment.

(3) The superintendent shall base the level of reimbursement to school districts and educational service districts for school buses on the lowest quote for the base bus in each category. School districts and educational service districts shall be reimbursed for buses purchased only through a lowest-price competitive bid process conducted under RCW 28A.335.190 or through the state bid process established by this section.

(4) Notwithstanding RCW 28A.335.190, school districts and educational service districts may purchase at the quoted price directly from any dealer who is on the list established under subsection (2) of this section. School districts and educational service districts may make their own selections for school buses, but shall be reimbursed at the rates determined under subsection (3) of this section and RCW 28A.160.200. District-selected options shall not be reimbursed by the state.

(5) This section does not prohibit school districts or educational service districts from conducting their own competitive bid process.

(6) The superintendent of public instruction may adopt rules under chapter 34.05 RCW to implement this section. [2005 c 492 § 1; 2004 c 276 § 904; 1995 1st sp.s. c 10 § 1.]

Severability—Effective date—2004 c 276: See notes following RCW 43.330.167.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.160.200 Vehicle acquisition—Reimbursement schedule—Maintenance and operation—Depreciation schedule. (1) The superintendent shall develop a reimbursement schedule to pay districts for the cost of student transportation vehicles purchased after September 1, 1982. While it is the responsibility of each district to select and pay for each student transportation vehicle purchased by the district, each district shall be paid a sum based on the category of vehicle, anticipated lifetime of vehicles of this category, and state reimbursement rate for the category plus inflation as recognized by the reimbursement schedule established in this section as set by the superintendent. Categories and reimbursement rates of vehicles shall be those established under RCW 28A.160.195. The accumulated value of the payments and the potential investment return thereon shall be designed to be equal to the replacement cost of the vehicle less its salvage value at the end of its anticipated lifetime. The superintendent shall revise at least annually the reimbursement payments based on the current and anticipated future cost of comparable categories of transportation equipment. Reimbursements to school districts for approved transportation equipment shall be placed in a separate transportation vehicle fund established for each school district under RCW 28A.160.130. However, educational service districts providing student

transportation services pursuant to RCW 28A.310.180(4) and receiving moneys generated pursuant to this section shall establish and maintain a separate transportation vehicle account in the educational service district's general expense fund for the purposes and subject to the conditions under RCW 28A.160.130 and 28A.320.300.

(2) To the extent possible, districts shall operate vehicles acquired under this section not less than the number of years or useful lifetime now, or hereafter, assigned to the category of vehicles by the superintendent. School districts shall properly maintain the transportation equipment acquired under the provisions of this section, in accordance with rules established by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. If a district fails to follow generally accepted standards of maintenance and operation, the superintendent of public instruction shall penalize the district by deducting from future reimbursements under this section an amount equal to the original cost of the vehicle multiplied by the fraction of the useful lifetime or miles the vehicle failed to operate.

(3) The superintendent shall annually develop a depreciation schedule to recognize the cost of depreciation to districts contracting with private carriers for student transportation. Payments on this schedule shall be a straight line depreciation based on the original cost of the appropriate category of vehicle. [1995 1st sp.s. c 10 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 146; 1987 c 508 § 4; 1981 c 265 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.41.540.]

Transportation vehicle fund—Deposits in—Use—Rules for establishment and use: RCW 28A.160.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.160.205 School bus replacement incentive program—Rules. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall implement a school bus replacement incentive program. As part of the program, the office shall fund up to ten percent of the cost of a new 2007 or later model year school bus that meets the 2007 federal motor vehicle emission control standards and is purchased by a school district by no later than June 30, 2009, provided that the new bus is replacing a 1994 or older school bus in the school district's fleet. Replacement of the oldest buses must be given highest priority.

(2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall ensure that buses being replaced through this program are surplus under RCW 28A.335.180. As part of the surplus process, school districts must provide written documentation to the office of the superintendent of public instruction demonstrating that buses being replaced are scrapped and not purchased for road use. The documentation must include bus make, model, year, vehicle identification number, engine make, engine serial number, and salvage yard receipts; and must demonstrate that the engine and body of the bus being replaced has been rendered unusable.

(3) The office of the superintendent of public instruction may adopt any rules necessary for the implementation of chapter 348, Laws of 2007. [2007 c 348 § 101.]

Reviser's note: 2007 c 348 directed that this section be added to chapter 28A.300 RCW. This section has been added to chapter 28A.160 RCW, which relates more directly to school bus acquisition.

Findings—Part headings not law—2007 c 348: See RCW 43.325.005 and 43.325.903.

(2012 Ed.)

28A.160.210 School bus drivers—Training and qualifications—Rules. In addition to other powers and duties, the superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules governing the training and qualifications of school bus drivers. Such rules shall be designed to insure that persons will not be employed to operate school buses unless they possess such physical health and driving skills as are necessary to safely operate school buses: PROVIDED, That such rules shall insure that school bus drivers are provided a due process hearing before any certification required by such rules is canceled: PROVIDED FURTHER, That such rules shall not conflict with the authority of the department of licensing to license school bus drivers in accordance with chapter 46.25 RCW. The superintendent of public instruction may obtain a copy of the driving record, as maintained by the department of licensing, for consideration when evaluating a school bus driver's driving skills. [2006 c 263 § 906; 1989 c 178 § 20; 1981 c 200 § 1; 1979 c 158 § 89; 1969 ex.s. c 153 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.04.131.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.160.225 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 5.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.165 RCW LEARNING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Sections

28A.165.005	Purpose.
28A.165.015	Definitions.
28A.165.025	School district program plan.
28A.165.035	Program activities.
28A.165.045	Plan approval process.
28A.165.055	Funds—Eligibility.
28A.165.065	Monitoring.
28A.165.075	Rules.
28A.165.085	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
28A.165.900	Captions not law—2004 c 20.

28A.165.005 Purpose. This chapter is designed to: (1) Promote the use of assessment data when developing programs to assist underachieving students; and (2) guide school districts in providing the most effective and efficient practices when implementing supplemental instruction and services to assist underachieving students. [2009 c 548 § 701; 2004 c 20 § 1.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

28A.165.015 Definitions. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Approved program" means a program submitted to and approved by the office of the superintendent of public

instruction and conducted pursuant to the plan that addresses the required elements as provided for in this chapter.

(2) "Basic skills areas" means reading, writing, and mathematics as well as readiness associated with these skills.

(3) "Participating student" means a student in kindergarten through grade twelve who scores below standard for his or her grade level on the statewide assessments and who is identified in the approved plan to receive services.

(4) "Statewide assessments" means one or more of the several basic skills assessments administered as part of the state's student assessment system, and assessments in the basic skills areas administered by local school districts.

(5) "Underachieving students" means students with the greatest academic deficits in basic skills as identified by the statewide assessments. [2009 c 548 § 702; 2004 c 20 § 2.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

28A.165.025 School district program plan. (1) A participating school district shall submit the district's plan for using learning assistance funds to the office of the superintendent of public instruction for approval, to the extent required under subsection (2) of this section. The program plan must identify the program activities to be implemented from RCW 28A.165.035 and implement all of the elements in (a) through (h) of this subsection. The school district plan shall include the following:

(a) District and school-level data on reading, writing, and mathematics achievement as reported pursuant to chapter 28A.655 RCW and relevant federal law;

(b) Processes used for identifying the underachieving students to be served by the program, including the identification of school or program sites providing program activities;

(c) How accelerated learning plans are developed and implemented for participating students. Accelerated learning plans may be developed as part of existing student achievement plan process such as student plans for achieving state high school graduation standards, individual student academic plans, or the achievement plans for groups of students. Accelerated learning plans shall include:

(i) Achievement goals for the students;

(ii) Roles of the student, parents, or guardians and teachers in the plan;

(iii) Communication procedures regarding student accomplishment; and

(iv) Plan reviews and adjustments processes;

(d) How state level and classroom assessments are used to inform instruction;

(e) How focused and intentional instructional strategies have been identified and implemented;

(f) How highly qualified instructional staff are developed and supported in the program and in participating schools;

(g) How other federal, state, district, and school resources are coordinated with school improvement plans and the district's strategic plan to support underachieving students; and

(h) How a program evaluation will be conducted to determine direction for the following school year.

(2) If a school district has received approval of its plan once, it is not required to submit a plan for approval under RCW 28A.165.045 or this section unless the district has made a significant change to the plan. If a district has made a significant change to only a portion of the plan the district need only submit a description of the changes made and not the entire plan. Plans or descriptions of changes to the plan must be submitted by July 1st as required under this section. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall establish guidelines for what a "significant change" is. [2009 c 556 § 1; 2004 c 20 § 3.]

28A.165.035 Program activities. Use of best practices magnifies the opportunities for student success. The following are services and activities that may be supported by the learning assistance program:

(1) Extended learning time opportunities occurring:

(a) Before or after the regular school day;

(b) On Saturday; and

(c) Beyond the regular school year;

(2) Services under RCW 28A.320.190;

(3) Professional development for certificated and classified staff that focuses on:

(a) The needs of a diverse student population;

(b) Specific literacy and mathematics content and instructional strategies; and

(c) The use of student work to guide effective instruction;

(4) Consultant teachers to assist in implementing effective instructional practices by teachers serving participating students;

(5) Tutoring support for participating students; and

(6) Outreach activities and support for parents of participating students. [2008 c 321 § 4; 2004 c 20 § 4.]

Findings—2008 c 321: See note following RCW 28A.655.061.

28A.165.045 Plan approval process. A participating school district shall submit a program plan to the office of the superintendent of public instruction for approval to the extent required by RCW 28A.165.025. The program plan must address all of the elements in RCW 28A.165.025 and identify the program activities to be implemented from RCW 28A.165.035.

School districts achieving state reading and mathematics goals as prescribed in chapter 28A.655 RCW shall have their program approved once the program plan and activities submittal is completed.

School districts not achieving state reading and mathematics goals as prescribed in chapter 28A.655 RCW and that are not in a state or federal program of school improvement shall be subject to program approval once the plan components are reviewed by the office of the superintendent of public instruction for the purpose of receiving technical assistance in the final development of the plan.

School districts with one or more schools in a state or federal program of school improvement shall have their plans and activities reviewed and approved in conjunction with the state or federal program school improvement program requirements. [2009 c 556 § 2; 2004 c 20 § 5.]

28A.165.055 Funds—Eligibility. Each school district with an approved program is eligible for state funds provided for the learning assistance program. The funds shall be appropriated for the learning assistance program in accordance with RCW 28A.150.260 and the omnibus appropriations act. The distribution formula is for school district allocation purposes only, but funds appropriated for the learning assistance program must be expended for the purposes of RCW 28A.165.005 through 28A.165.065. [2009 c 548 § 703; 2008 c 321 § 10; 2005 c 489 § 1; 2004 c 20 § 6.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Findings—2008 c 321: See note following RCW 28A.655.061.

28A.165.065 Monitoring. To ensure that school districts are meeting the requirements of an approved program, the superintendent of public instruction shall monitor such programs no less than once every four years. Individual student records shall be maintained at the school district. [2004 c 20 § 7.]

28A.165.075 Rules. The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW that are necessary to implement this chapter. [2004 c 20 § 8.]

28A.165.085 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 6.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.165.900 Captions not law—2004 c 20. Captions used in this act are not any part of the law. [2004 c 20 § 9.]

Chapter 28A.170 RCW

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AWARENESS PROGRAM

Sections

28A.170.050	Advisory committee—Members—Duties.
28A.170.075	Findings—Intent.
28A.170.080	Grants—Substance abuse intervention.
28A.170.090	Selection of grant recipients—Program rules.
28A.170.095	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

28A.170.050 Advisory committee—Members—Duties. The superintendent of public instruction shall appoint a substance abuse advisory committee comprised of: Representatives of certificated and classified staff; administrators; parents; students; school directors; the bureau of alcohol and substance abuse within the department of social and health services; the traffic safety commission; and county coordinators of alcohol and drug treatment. The committee shall advise the superintendent on matters of local program development, coordination, and evaluation. [1997 c 13 § 3; 1987 c 518 § 209. Formerly RCW 28A.120.038.]

Intent—1994 c 166; 1987 c 518: See note following RCW 43.215.425.

(2012 Ed.)

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.170.075 Findings—Intent. (1) The legislature finds that the provision of drug and alcohol counseling and related prevention and intervention services in schools will enhance the classroom environment for students and teachers, and better enable students to realize their academic and personal potentials.

(2) The legislature finds that it is essential that resources be made available to school districts to provide early drug and alcohol prevention and intervention services to students and their families; to assist in referrals to treatment providers; and to strengthen the transition back to school for students who have had problems of drug and alcohol abuse.

(3) Substance abuse awareness programs funded under this chapter do not fall within the definition of basic education for purposes of Article IX of the state Constitution and the state's funding duty thereunder.

(4) The legislature intends to provide grants for drug and alcohol abuse prevention and intervention in schools, targeted to those schools with the highest concentrations of students at risk. [1995 c 335 § 204; 1990 c 33 § 156; 1989 c 271 § 310. Formerly RCW 28A.120.080.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.170.080 Grants—Substance abuse intervention. (1) Grants provided under RCW 28A.170.090 may be used solely for services provided by a substance abuse intervention specialist or for dedicated staff time for counseling and intervention services provided by any school district certificated employee who has been trained by and has access to consultation with a substance abuse intervention specialist. Services shall be directed at assisting students in kindergarten through twelfth grade in overcoming problems of drug and alcohol abuse, and in preventing abuse and addiction to such substances, including nicotine. The grants shall require local matching funds so that the grant amounts support a maximum of eighty percent of the costs of the services funded. The services of a substance abuse intervention specialist may be obtained by means of a contract with a state or community services agency or a drug treatment center. Services provided by a substance abuse intervention specialist may include:

- (a) Individual and family counseling, including preventive counseling;
- (b) Assessment and referral for treatment;
- (c) Referral to peer support groups;
- (d) Aftercare;
- (e) Development and supervision of student mentor programs;
- (f) Staff training, including training in the identification of high-risk children and effective interaction with those children in the classroom; and
- (g) Development and coordination of school drug and alcohol core teams, involving staff, students, parents, and community members.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "substance abuse intervention specialist" means any one of the following, except that diagnosis and assessment, counseling and aftercare specifically identified with treatment of chemical dependency shall be performed only by personnel who meet the

same qualifications as are required of a qualified chemical dependency counselor employed by an alcoholism or drug treatment program approved by the department of social and health services.

(a) An educational staff associate employed by a school district or educational service district who holds certification as a school counselor, school psychologist, school nurse, or school social worker under Washington professional educator standards board rules adopted pursuant to RCW 28A.410.210;

(b) An individual who meets the definition of a qualified drug or alcohol counselor established by the bureau of alcohol and substance abuse;

(c) A qualified professional employed by the department of social and health services;

(d) A psychologist licensed under chapter 18.83 RCW; or

(e) A children's mental health specialist as defined in RCW 71.34.020. [2011 c 89 § 8; 2005 c 497 § 213; 1990 c 33 § 157; 1989 c 271 § 311. Formerly RCW 28A.120.082.]

Effective date—2011 c 89: See note following RCW 18.320.005.

Findings—2011 c 89: See RCW 18.320.005.

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.170.090 Selection of grant recipients—Program rules. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall select school districts and cooperatives of school districts to receive grants for drug and alcohol abuse prevention and intervention programs for students in kindergarten through twelfth grade, from funds appropriated by the legislature for this purpose. The minimum annual grant amount per district or cooperative of districts shall be twenty thousand dollars. Factors to be used in selecting proposals for funding and in determining grant awards shall be developed in consultation with the substance abuse advisory committee appointed under RCW 28A.170.050, with the intent of targeting funding to districts with high-risk populations. These factors may include:

(a) Characteristics of the school attendance areas to be served, such as the number of students from low-income families, truancy rates, juvenile justice referrals, and social services caseloads;

(b) The total number of students who would have access to services; and

(c) Participation of community groups and law enforcement agencies in drug and alcohol abuse prevention and intervention activities.

(2) The application procedures for grants under this section shall include provisions for comprehensive planning, establishment of a school and community substance abuse advisory committee, and documentation of the district's needs assessment. Planning and application for grants under this section may be integrated with the development of other substance abuse awareness programs by school districts. School districts shall, to the maximum extent feasible, coordinate the use of grants provided under this section with other funding available for substance abuse awareness programs. School districts should allocate resources giving emphasis to drug and alcohol abuse intervention services for students in

grades five through nine. Grants may be used to provide services for students who are enrolled in approved private schools.

(3) School districts receiving grants under this section shall be required to establish a means of accessing formal assessment services for determining treatment needs of students with drug and alcohol problems. The grant applications submitted by districts shall identify the districts' plan for meeting this requirement.

(4) School districts receiving grants under this section shall be required to perform biennial evaluations of their drug and alcohol abuse prevention and intervention programs, and to report on the results of these evaluations to the superintendent of public instruction.

(5) The superintendent of public instruction may adopt rules to implement RCW 28A.170.080 and 28A.170.090. [1995 c 335 § 205; 1990 c 33 § 158; 1989 c 271 § 312. Formerly RCW 28A.120.084.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.170.095 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 7.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.175 RCW DROPOUT PREVENTION, INTERVENTION, AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

Sections

28A.175.010	Educational progress information—Reporting requirements—Rules—Reports to legislature—Annual estimate of savings.
28A.175.025	Building bridges program—Grants.
28A.175.035	Grants—Criteria and requirements—Data collection—Third-party evaluator—Report.
28A.175.045	Grant awards—Recipients.
28A.175.055	Grant awards—Eligibility.
28A.175.065	Duties of educational service districts—Collaboration with workforce development councils.
28A.175.074	Definitions.
28A.175.075	Building bridges work group—Composition—Duties—Reports.
28A.175.100	Statewide dropout reengagement program.
28A.175.105	Statewide dropout reengagement program—Definitions.
28A.175.110	Statewide dropout reengagement program—Model interlocal agreement and model contract—Students considered regularly enrolled in district.
28A.175.115	Statewide dropout reengagement program—Rules.
28A.175.120	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
28A.175.130	Pay for actual student success (PASS) program—Created—Finding—Collaboration.
28A.175.135	PASS program—Allocation of funds.
28A.175.140	PASS program—Duties of superintendent of public instruction.
28A.175.145	PASS program—Awards.
28A.175.150	PASS program—Graduation coach.
28A.175.155	PASS program—High school completion account.
28A.175.160	PASS program—Information regarding funds and awards—Development of strategies for dropout prevention and reengagement programs, planning, and improvement.

28A.175.010 Educational progress information—Reporting requirements—Rules—Reports to legislature—Annual estimate of savings. Each school district shall account for the educational progress of each of its stu-

dents. To achieve this, school districts shall be required to report annually to the superintendent of public instruction:

(1) For students enrolled in each of a school district's high school programs:

(a) The number of students who graduate in fewer than four years;

(b) The number of students who graduate in four years;

(c) The number of students who remain in school for more than four years but who eventually graduate and the number of students who remain in school for more than four years but do not graduate;

(d) The number of students who transfer to other schools;

(e) The number of students in the ninth through twelfth grade who drop out of school over a four-year period; and

(f) The number of students whose status is unknown.

(2) Dropout rates of students in each of the grades seven through twelve.

(3) Dropout rates for student populations in each of the grades seven through twelve by:

(a) Ethnicity;

(b) Gender;

(c) Socioeconomic status; and

(d) Disability status.

(4) The causes or reasons, or both, attributed to students for having dropped out of school in grades seven through twelve.

(5) The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules under chapter 34.05 RCW to assure uniformity in the information districts are required to report under subsections (1) through (4) of this section. In developing rules, the superintendent of public instruction shall consult with school districts, including administrative and counseling personnel, with regard to the methods through which information is to be collected and reported.

(6) In reporting on the causes or reasons, or both, attributed to students for having dropped out of school, school building officials shall, to the extent reasonably practical, obtain such information directly from students. In lieu of obtaining such information directly from students, building principals and counselors shall identify the causes or reasons, or both, based on their professional judgment.

(7) The superintendent of public instruction shall report annually to the legislature the information collected under subsections (1) through (4) of this section.

(8) The Washington state institute for public policy shall calculate an annual estimate of the savings resulting from any change compared to the prior school year in the extended graduation rate. The superintendent shall include the estimate from the institute in an appendix of the report required under subsection (7) of this section, beginning with the 2010 report. [2010 c 243 § 5; 2005 c 207 § 3; 1991 c 235 § 4; 1986 c 151 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.087.]

Findings—Intent—2005 c 207: See note following RCW 28A.600.300.

28A.175.025 Building bridges program—Grants.

Subject to the availability of funds appropriated for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall create a grant program and award grants to local partnerships of schools, families, and communities to begin the

(2012 Ed.)

phase in of a statewide comprehensive dropout prevention, intervention, and retrieval system. This program shall be known as the building bridges program.

(1) For purposes of RCW 28A.175.025 through 28A.175.075, a "building bridges program" means a local partnership of schools, families, and communities that provides all of the following programs or activities:

(a) A system that identifies individual students at risk of dropping out from middle through high school based on local predictive data, including state assessment data starting in the fourth grade, and provides timely interventions for such students and for dropouts, including a plan for educational success as already required by the student learning plan as defined under RCW 28A.655.061. Students identified shall include foster care youth, youth involved in the juvenile justice system, and students receiving special education services under chapter 28A.155 RCW;

(b) Coaches or mentors for students as necessary;

(c) Staff responsible for coordination of community partners that provide a seamless continuum of academic and non-academic support in schools and communities;

(d) Retrieval or reentry activities; and

(e) Alternative educational programming, including, but not limited to, career and technical education exploratory and preparatory programs and online learning opportunities.

(2) One of the grants awarded under this section shall be for a two-year demonstration project focusing on providing fifth through twelfth grade students with a program that utilizes technology and is integrated with state standards, basic academics, cross-cultural exposures, and age-appropriate preemployment training. The project shall:

(a) Establish programs in two western Washington and one eastern Washington urban areas;

(b) Identify at-risk students in each of the distinct communities and populations and implement strategies to close the achievement gap;

(c) Collect and report data on participant characteristics and outcomes of the project, including the characteristics and outcomes specified under RCW 28A.175.035(1)(e); and

(d) Submit a report to the legislature by December 1, 2009. [2007 c 408 § 2.]

Intent—Findings—2007 c 408: "It is the intent of the legislature that increasing academic success and increasing graduation rates be dual goals for the K-12 system. The legislature finds that only seventy-four percent of the class of 2005 graduated on time. Students of color, students living in poverty, students in foster care, students in the juvenile justice system, students who are homeless, students for whom English is not their primary language, and students with disabilities have lower graduation rates than the average. The legislature further finds that students who drop out experience more frequent occurrences of early pregnancy, delinquency, substance abuse, and mental health issues, and have greater need of publicly funded health and social services. The legislature further finds that helping all students be successful in school requires active participation in coordinating services from schools, parents, and other stakeholders and agencies in the local community. The legislature finds that existing resources to vulnerable youth are used more efficiently and effectively when there is significant coordination across local and state entities. The legislature further finds that efficiency and accountability of the K-12 system would be improved by creating a dropout prevention and intervention grant program that implements research-based and emerging best practices and evaluates results." [2007 c 408 § 1.]

28A.175.035 Grants—Criteria and requirements—Data collection—Third-party evaluator—Report. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall:

(a) Identify criteria for grants and evaluate proposals for funding in consultation with the workforce training and education coordinating board;

(b) Develop and monitor requirements for grant recipients to:

(i) Identify students who both fail the Washington assessment of student learning and drop out of school;

(ii) Identify their own strengths and gaps in services provided to youth;

(iii) Set their own local goals for program outcomes;

(iv) Use research-based and emerging best practices that lead to positive outcomes in implementing the building bridges program; and

(v) Coordinate an outreach campaign to bring public and private organizations together and to provide information about the building bridges program to the local community;

(c) In setting the requirements under (b) of this subsection, encourage creativity and provide for flexibility in implementing the local building bridges program;

(d) Identify and disseminate successful practices;

(e) Develop requirements for grant recipients to collect and report data, including, but not limited to:

(i) The number of and demographics of students served including, but not limited to, information regarding a student's race and ethnicity, a student's household income, a student's housing status, whether a student is a foster youth or youth involved in the juvenile justice system, whether a student is disabled, and the primary language spoken at a student's home;

(ii) Washington assessment of student learning scores;

(iii) Dropout rates;

(iv) On-time graduation rates;

(v) Extended graduation rates;

(vi) Credentials obtained;

(vii) Absenteeism rates;

(viii) Truancy rates; and

(ix) Credit retrieval;

(f) Contract with a third party to evaluate the infrastructure and implementation of the partnership including the leveraging of outside resources that relate to the goal of the partnership. The third-party contractor shall also evaluate the performance and effectiveness of the partnerships relative to the type of entity, as identified in RCW 28A.175.045, serving as the lead agency for the partnership; and

(g) Report to the legislature by December 1, 2008.

(2) In performing its duties under this section, the office of the superintendent of public instruction is encouraged to consult with the work group identified in RCW 28A.175.075.

(3) In selecting recipients for grant funds appropriated under RCW 28A.175.135, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall use a streamlined and expedited application and review process for those programs that have already proven to be successful in dropout prevention. [2011 c 288 § 9; 2007 c 408 § 3.]

Intent—Findings—2007 c 408: See note following RCW 28A.175.025.

[Title 28A RCW—page 40]

28A.175.045 Grant awards—Recipients. In awarding the grants under RCW 28A.175.025, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall prioritize schools or districts with dropout rates above the statewide average and shall attempt to award building bridges program grants to different geographic regions of the state. Eligible recipients shall be one of the following entities acting as a lead agency for the local partnership: A school district, a tribal school, an area workforce development council, an educational service district, an accredited institution of higher education, a vocational skills center, a federally recognized tribe, a community organization, or a nonprofit 501(c)(3) corporation. If the recipient is not a school district, at least one school district must be identified within the partnership. The superintendent of public instruction shall ensure that grants are distributed proportionately between school districts and other recipients. This requirement may be waived if the superintendent of public instruction finds that the quality of the programs or applications from these entities does not warrant the awarding of the grants proportionately. [2007 c 408 § 4.]

Intent—Findings—2007 c 408: See note following RCW 28A.175.025.

28A.175.055 Grant awards—Eligibility. To be eligible for a grant under RCW 28A.175.025, grant applicants shall:

(1) Build or demonstrate a commitment to building a broad-based partnership of schools, families, and community members to provide an effective and efficient building bridges program. The partnership shall consider an effective model for school-community partnerships and include local membership from, but not limited to, school districts, tribal schools, secondary career and technical education programs, skill centers that serve the local community, an educational service district, the area workforce development council, accredited institutions of higher education, tribes or other cultural organizations, the parent teacher association, the juvenile court, prosecutors and defenders, the local health department, health care agencies, public transportation agencies, local division representatives of the department of social and health services, businesses, city or county government agencies, civic organizations, and appropriate youth-serving community-based organizations. Interested parents and students shall be actively included whenever possible;

(2) Demonstrate how the grant will enhance any dropout prevention and intervention programs and services already in place in the district;

(3) Provide a twenty-five percent match that may include in-kind resources from within the partnership;

(4) Track and report data required by the grant; and

(5) Describe how the dropout prevention, intervention, and retrieval system will be sustained after initial funding, including roles of each of the partners. [2007 c 408 § 5.]

Intent—Findings—2007 c 408: See note following RCW 28A.175.025.

28A.175.065 Duties of educational service districts—Collaboration with workforce development councils. (1) Educational service districts, in collaboration with area workforce development councils, shall:

(2012 Ed.)

(a) Provide technical assistance to local partnerships established under a grant awarded under RCW 28A.175.025 in collecting and using performance data; and

(b) At the request of a local partnership established under a grant awarded under RCW 28A.175.025, provide assistance in the development of a functional sustainability plan, including the identification of potential funding sources for future operation.

(2) Local partnerships established under a grant awarded under RCW 28A.175.025 may contract with an educational service district, workforce development council, or a private agency for specialized training in such areas as cultural competency, identifying diverse learning styles, and intervention strategies for students at risk of dropping out of school. [2007 c 408 § 6.]

Intent—Findings—2007 c 408: See note following RCW 28A.175.025.

28A.175.074 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout section 3, chapter 243, Laws of 2010 and RCW 28A.175.075 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Critical community members" means representatives in the local community from among the following agencies and organizations: Student/parent organizations, parents and families, local government, law enforcement, juvenile corrections, any tribal organization in the local school district, the local health district, nonprofit and social service organizations serving youth, and faith organizations.

(2) "Dropout early warning and intervention data system" means a student information system that provides the data needed to conduct a universal screening to identify students at risk of dropping out, catalog student interventions, and monitor student progress towards graduation.

(3) "K-12 dropout prevention, intervention, and reengagement system" means a system that provides all of the following functions:

(a) Engaging in school improvement planning specifically focused on improving high school graduation rates, including goal-setting and action planning, based on a comprehensive assessment of strengths and challenges;

(b) Providing prevention activities including, but not limited to, emotionally and physically safe school environments, implementation of a comprehensive guidance and counseling model facilitated by certified school counselors, core academic instruction, and career and technical education exploratory and preparatory programs;

(c) Identifying vulnerable students based on a dropout early warning and intervention data system;

(d) Timely academic and nonacademic group and individual interventions for vulnerable students based on a response to intervention model, including planning and sharing of information at critical academic transitions;

(e) Providing graduation coaches, mentors, certified school counselors, and/or case managers for vulnerable students identified as needing a more intensive one-on-one adult relationship;

(f) Establishing and providing staff to coordinate a school/family/community partnership that assists in building a K-12 dropout prevention, intervention, and reengagement system;

(2012 Ed.)

(g) Providing retrieval or reentry activities; and

(h) Providing alternative educational programming including, but not limited to, credit retrieval and online learning opportunities.

(4) "School/family/community partnership" means a partnership between a school or schools, families, and the community, that engages critical community members in a formal, structured partnership with local school districts in a coordinated effort to provide comprehensive support services and improve outcomes for vulnerable youth.

(5) "Vulnerable students" means students who are in foster care, involved in the juvenile justice system, receiving special education services under chapter 28A.155 RCW, recent immigrants, homeless, emotionally traumatized, or are facing behavioral health issues, and students deemed at-risk of school failure as identified by a dropout early warning data system or other assessment. [2010 c 243 § 2.]

28A.175.075 Building bridges work group—Composition—Duties—Reports. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall establish a state-level building bridges work group that includes K-12 and state agencies that work with youth who have dropped out or are at risk of dropping out of school. The following agencies shall appoint representatives to the work group: The office of the superintendent of public instruction, the workforce training and education coordinating board, the department of early learning, the employment security department, the state board for community and technical colleges, the department of health, the community mobilization office, and the children's services and behavioral health and recovery divisions of the department of social and health services. The work group should also consist of one representative from each of the following agencies and organizations: A statewide organization representing career and technical education programs including skill centers; the juvenile courts or the office of juvenile justice, or both; the Washington association of prosecuting attorneys; the Washington state office of public defense; accredited institutions of higher education; the educational service districts; the area workforce development councils; parent and educator associations; *achievement gap oversight and accountability committee; office of the education ombudsman; local school districts; agencies or organizations that provide services to special education students; community organizations serving youth; federally recognized tribes and urban tribal centers; each of the major political caucuses of the senate and house of representatives; and the minority commissions.

(2) To assist and enhance the work of the building bridges programs established in RCW 28A.175.025, the state-level work group shall:

(a) Identify and make recommendations to the legislature for the reduction of fiscal, legal, and regulatory barriers that prevent coordination of program resources across agencies at the state and local level;

(b) Develop and track performance measures and benchmarks for each partner agency or organization across the state including performance measures and benchmarks based on student characteristics and outcomes specified in RCW 28A.175.035(1)(e); and

(c) Identify research-based and emerging best practices regarding prevention, intervention, and retrieval programs.

(3)(a) The work group shall report to the quality education council, appropriate committees of the legislature, and the governor on an annual basis beginning December 1, 2007, with proposed strategies for building K-12 dropout prevention, intervention, and reengagement systems in local communities throughout the state including, but not limited to, recommendations for implementing emerging best practices, needed additional resources, and eliminating barriers.

(b) By September 15, 2010, the work group shall report on:

(i) A recommended state goal and annual state targets for the percentage of students graduating from high school;

(ii) A recommended state goal and annual state targets for the percentage of youth who have dropped out of school who should be reengaged in education and be college and work ready;

(iii) Recommended funding for supporting career guidance and the planning and implementation of K-12 dropout prevention, intervention, and reengagement systems in school districts and a plan for phasing the funding into the program of basic education, beginning in the 2011-2013 biennium; and

(iv) A plan for phasing in the expansion of the current school improvement planning program to include state-funded, dropout-focused school improvement technical assistance for school districts in significant need of improvement regarding high school graduation rates.

(4) State agencies in the building bridges work group shall work together, wherever feasible, on the following activities to support school/family/community partnerships engaged in building K-12 dropout prevention, intervention, and reengagement systems:

(a) Providing opportunities for coordination and flexibility of program eligibility and funding criteria;

(b) Providing joint funding;

(c) Developing protocols and templates for model agreements on sharing records and data;

(d) Providing joint professional development opportunities that provide knowledge and training on:

(i) Research-based and promising practices;

(ii) The availability of programs and services for vulnerable youth; and

(iii) Cultural competence.

(5) The building bridges work group shall make recommendations to the governor and the legislature by December 1, 2010, on a state-level and regional infrastructure for coordinating services for vulnerable youth. Recommendations must address the following issues:

(a) Whether to adopt an official conceptual approach or framework for all entities working with vulnerable youth that can support coordinated planning and evaluation;

(b) The creation of a performance-based management system, including outcomes, indicators, and performance measures relating to vulnerable youth and programs serving them, including accountability for the dropout issue;

(c) The development of regional and/or county-level multipartner youth consortia with a specific charge to assist school districts and local communities in building K-12 com-

prehensive dropout prevention, intervention, and reengagement systems;

(d) The development of integrated or school-based one-stop shopping for services that would:

(i) Provide individualized attention to the neediest youth and prioritized access to services for students identified by a dropout early warning and intervention data system;

(ii) Establish protocols for coordinating data and services, including getting data release at time of intake and common assessment and referral processes; and

(iii) Build a system of single case managers across agencies;

(e) Launching a statewide media campaign on increasing the high school graduation rate; and

(f) Developing a statewide database of available services for vulnerable youth. [2010 c 243 § 4; 2007 c 408 § 7.]

***Reviser's note:** The "achievement gap oversight and accountability committee" was renamed the "educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee" by 2011 1st sp.s. c 21 § 33.

Intent—Findings—2007 c 408: See note following RCW 28A.175.025.

28A.175.100 Statewide dropout reengagement program. (1) This section and RCW 28A.175.105 through 28A.175.115 provide a statutory framework for a statewide dropout reengagement system to provide appropriate educational opportunities and access to services for students age sixteen to twenty-one who have dropped out of high school or are not accumulating sufficient credits to reasonably complete a high school diploma in a public school before the age of twenty-one.

(2) Under the system, school districts may:

(a) Enter into the model interlocal agreement developed under RCW 28A.175.110 with an educational service district, community or technical college, or other public entity to provide a dropout reengagement program for eligible students of the district; or

(b) Enter into the model contract developed under RCW 28A.175.110 with a community-based organization to provide a dropout reengagement program for eligible students of the district.

(3) If a school district does not enter an interlocal agreement or contract with an educational service district, community or technical college, other public entity, or community-based organization to provide a dropout reengagement program for eligible students residing in the district, the educational service district, community or technical college, other public entity, or community-based organization may petition a school district other than the resident school district to enroll the eligible students under RCW 28A.225.220 through 28A.225.230 and enter the interlocal agreement or contract with the petitioning entity to provide a dropout reengagement program for the eligible students.

(4) This section does not affect the authority of school districts to contract for educational services under RCW 28A.150.305 and 28A.320.035. This section also does not affect the authority of school districts to offer dropout reengagement programs or other educational services for eligible students directly. [2010 c 20 § 2.]

Intent—2010 c 20: "(1) In every school district there are older youth who have become disengaged with the traditional education program of public high schools. They may have failed multiple classes and are far behind in

accumulating credits to graduate. They do not see a high school diploma as an achievable goal. They may have dropped out of school entirely. They are not likely to become reengaged in their education by the prospect of reenrollment in a traditional or even an alternative high school.

(2) For many years, school districts, community and technical colleges, and community-based organizations have created partnerships to provide appropriate educational programs for these students. Programs such as career education options and career link have successfully offered individualized academic instruction, case management support, and career-oriented skills in an age-appropriate learning environment to hundreds of disengaged older youth. Preparation for the GED test is provided but is not the end goal for students.

(3) However, in recent years, many of these partnerships have ceased to operate. The laws and rules authorizing school districts to contract using basic education allocations do not provide sufficient guidance and instead present barriers. Program providers are forced to adapt to rules that were not written to address the needs of the students being served. Questions and concerns about liability, responsibility, and administrative burden have caused districts reluctantly to abandon their partnerships, and consequently leave hundreds of students without a viable alternative for continuing their public education.

(4) Therefore the legislature intends to provide a statutory framework to support a statewide dropout reengagement system for older youth. The framework clarifies and standardizes funding, programs, and administration by directing the office of the superintendent of public instruction to develop model contracts and interlocal agreements. It is the legislature's intent to encourage school districts, community and technical colleges, and community-based organizations to participate in this system and provide appropriate instruction and services to reengage older students and help them make progress toward a meaningful credential and career skills." [2010 c 20 § 1.]

28A.175.105 Statewide dropout reengagement program—Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout RCW 28A.175.100 through 28A.175.110 unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Dropout reengagement program" means an educational program that offers at least the following instruction and services:

(a) Academic instruction, including but not limited to GED preparation, academic skills instruction, and college and work readiness preparation, that generates credits that can be applied to a high school diploma from the student's school district or from a community or technical college under RCW 28B.50.535 and has the goal of enabling the student to obtain the academic and work readiness skills necessary for employment or postsecondary study. A dropout reengagement program is not required to offer instruction in only those subject areas where a student is deficient in accumulated credits. Academic instruction must be provided by teachers certified by the Washington professional educator standards board or by instructors employed by a community or technical college whose required credentials are established by the college;

(b) Case management, academic and career counseling, and assistance with accessing services and resources that support at-risk youth and reduce barriers to educational success; and

(c) If the program provider is a community or technical college, the opportunity for qualified students to enroll in college courses that lead to a postsecondary degree or certificate. The college may not charge an eligible student tuition for such enrollment.

(2) "Eligible student" means a student who:

(a) Is at least sixteen but less than twenty-one years of age at the beginning of the school year;

(b) Is not accumulating sufficient credits toward a high school diploma to reasonably complete a high school

(2012 Ed.)

diploma from a public school before the age of twenty-one or is recommended for the program by case managers from the department of social and health services or the juvenile justice system; and

(c) Is enrolled or enrolls in the school district in which the student resides, or is enrolled or enrolls in a nonresident school district under RCW 28A.225.220 through 28A.225.230.

(3) "Full-time equivalent eligible student" means an eligible student whose enrollment and attendance meet criteria adopted by the office of the superintendent of public instruction specifically for dropout reengagement programs. The criteria shall be:

(a) Based on the community or technical college credits generated by the student if the program provider is a community or technical college; and

(b) Based on a minimum amount of planned programming or instruction and minimum attendance by the student rather than hours of seat time if the program provider is a community-based organization. [2010 c 20 § 3.]

Intent—2010 c 20: See note following RCW 28A.175.100.

28A.175.110 Statewide dropout reengagement program—Model interlocal agreement and model contract—Students considered regularly enrolled in district. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop a model interlocal agreement and a model contract for the dropout reengagement system.

(2) The model interlocal agreement and contract shall, at a minimum, address the following:

(a) Responsibilities for identification, referral, and enrollment of eligible students;

(b) Instruction and services to be provided by a dropout reengagement program, as specified under RCW 28A.175.105;

(c) Responsibilities for data collection and reporting, including student transcripts and data required for the statewide student information system;

(d) Administration of the high school statewide student assessments;

(e) Uniform financial reimbursement rates per full-time equivalent eligible student enrolled in a dropout reengagement program, calculated and allocated as a statewide annual average of the basic education allocations generated under RCW 28A.150.260 for nonvocational students and including enhancements for vocational students where eligible students are enrolled in vocational courses in a program, and allowing for a uniform administrative fee to be retained by the district;

(f) Responsibilities for provision of special education or related services for eligible students with disabilities who have an individualized education program;

(g) Responsibilities for necessary accommodations and plans for students qualifying under section 504 of the rehabilitation act of 1973;

(h) Minimum instructional staffing ratios for dropout reengagement programs offered by community-based organizations, which are not required to be the same as for other basic education programs in school districts; and

(i) Performance measures that must be reported to the office of the superintendent of public instruction in a common format for purposes of accountability, including longitu-

dinal monitoring of student progress and postsecondary education and employment.

(3) Eligible students enrolled in a dropout reengagement program under RCW 28A.175.100, 28A.175.105, and this section are considered regularly enrolled students of the school district in which they are enrolled, except that the students shall not be included in the school district's enrollment for purposes of calculating compliance with RCW 28A.150.100. [2010 c 20 § 4.]

Intent—2010 c 20: See note following RCW 28A.175.100.

28A.175.115 Statewide dropout reengagement program—Rules. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules to implement RCW 28A.175.100 through 28A.175.110.

(2) When adopting rules under this section and developing model interlocal agreements and contracts under RCW 28A.175.110, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall consult with the state board for community and technical colleges, the workforce training and education coordinating board, colleges and community-based organizations that have previously offered dropout reengagement programs, providers of online courses and programs approved under RCW 28A.250.020, school districts, and educational service districts. [2010 c 20 § 5.]

Intent—2010 c 20: See note following RCW 28A.175.100.

28A.175.120 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 8.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.175.130 Pay for actual student success (PASS) program—Created—Finding—Collaboration. (1) The pay for actual student success (PASS) program is created under this section and RCW 28A.175.135 through 28A.175.160 to invest in proven dropout prevention and intervention programs as provided in RCW 28A.175.135 and provide a financial award for high schools that demonstrate improvement in the dropout prevention indicators established under RCW 28A.175.140. The legislature finds that increased accumulation of credits and reductions in incidents of student discipline lead to improved graduation rates.

(2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction, the workforce training and education coordinating board, the building bridges working group, the student achievement council, and the college scholarship organization under RCW 28A.175.135(4) shall collaborate to assure that the programs under RCW 28A.175.135 operate systematically and are expanded to include as many additional students and schools as possible. [2012 c 229 § 503; 2011 c 288 § 2.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28A.175.135 PASS program—Allocation of funds. Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose, funds shall be

allocated as specified in the omnibus appropriations act to support the PASS program through the following programs:

(1) The opportunity internship program under RCW 28C.18.160 through 28C.18.168;

(2) The jobs for America's graduates program administered through the office of the superintendent of public instruction;

(3) The building bridges program under RCW 28A.175.025, to be used to expand programs that have been implemented by building bridges partnerships and determined by the building bridges work group to be successful in reducing dropout rates, or to replicate such programs in new partnerships; and

(4) Individualized student support services provided by a college scholarship organization with expertise in managing scholarships for low-income, high potential students and foster care youth under contract with the office of student financial assistance, including but not limited to college and career advising, counseling, tutoring, community mentor programs, and leadership development. [2012 c 229 § 601; 2011 c 288 § 3.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28A.175.140 PASS program—Duties of superintendent of public instruction. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the state board of education, must:

(a) Calculate the annual extended graduation rate for each high school, which is the rate at which a class of students enters high school as freshmen and graduates with a high school diploma, including students who receive a high school diploma after the year they were expected to graduate. The office may statistically adjust the rate for student demographics in the high school, including the number of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals, special education and English language learner students, students of various racial and ethnic backgrounds, and student mobility;

(b) Annually calculate the proportion of students at grade level for each high school, which shall be measured by the number of credits a student has accumulated at the end of each school year compared to the total number required for graduation. For the purposes of this subsection (1)(b), the office shall adopt a standard definition of "at grade level" for each high school grade;

(c) Annually calculate the proportion of students in each high school who are suspended or expelled from school, as reported by the high school. In-school suspensions shall not be included in the calculation. Improvement on the indicator under this subsection (1)(c) shall be measured by a reduction in the number of students suspended or expelled from school; and

(d) Beginning with the 2012-13 school year, annually measure student attendance in each high school as provided under RCW 28A.300.046.

(2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction may add dropout prevention indicators to the list of indicators under subsection (1) of this section, such as student grades, state assessment mastery, or student retention.

(3) To the maximum extent possible, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall rely on data collected through the comprehensive education data and research system to calculate the dropout prevention indicators under this section and shall minimize additional data collection from schools and school districts unless necessary to meet the requirements of this section.

(4) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop a metric for measuring the performance of each high school on the indicators under subsection (1) of this section that assigns points for each indicator and results in a single numeric dropout prevention score for each high school. The office shall weight the extended graduation rate indicator within the metric so that a high school does not qualify for an award under RCW 28A.175.145 without an increase in its extended graduation rate. The metric used through the 2012-13 school year shall include the indicators in subsection (1)(a) through (c) of this section and shall measure improvement against the 2010-11 school year as the baseline year. Beginning in the 2013-14 school year, the metric shall also include the indicator in subsection (1)(d) of this section, with improvement in this indicator measured against the 2012-13 school year as the baseline year. The office may establish a minimum level of improvement in a high school's dropout prevention score for the high school to qualify for a PASS program award under RCW 28A.175.145. [2011 c 288 § 4.]

28A.175.145 PASS program—Awards. (1)(a) Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose or otherwise available in the account established in RCW 28A.175.155, beginning in the 2011-12 school year and each year thereafter, a high school that demonstrates improvement in its dropout prevention score compared to the baseline school year as calculated under RCW 28A.175.140 may receive a PASS program award as provided under this section. The legislature intends to recognize and reward continuous improvement by using a baseline year for calculating eligibility for PASS program awards so that a high school retains previously earned award funds from one year to the next unless its performance declines.

(b) The office of the superintendent of public instruction must determine the amount of PASS program awards based on appropriated funds and eligible high schools. The intent of the legislature is to provide an award to each eligible high school commensurate with the degree of improvement in the high school's dropout prevention score and the size of the high school. The office must establish a minimum award amount. If funds available for PASS program awards are not sufficient to provide an award to each eligible high school, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall establish objective criteria to prioritize awards based on eligible high schools with the greatest need for additional dropout prevention and intervention services. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall encourage and may require a high school receiving a PASS program award to demonstrate an amount of community matching funds or an amount of in-kind community services to support dropout prevention and intervention.

(c) Ninety percent of an award under this section must be allocated to the eligible high school to be used for dropout prevention activities in the school as specified in subsection

(2) of this section. The principal of the high school shall determine the use of funds after consultation with parents and certificated and classified staff of the school.

(d) Ten percent of an award under this section must be allocated to the school district in which the eligible high school is located to be used for dropout prevention activities as specified in subsection (2) of this section in the high school or in other schools in the district.

(e) The office of the superintendent of public instruction may withhold distribution of award funds under this section to an otherwise eligible high school or school district if the superintendent of public instruction issues a finding that the school or school district has willfully manipulated the dropout prevention indicators under RCW 28A.175.140, for example by expelling, suspending, transferring, or refusing to enroll students at risk of dropping out of school or at risk of low achievement.

(2) High schools and school districts may use PASS program award funds for any programs or activities that support the development of a dropout prevention, intervention, and reengagement system as described in RCW 28A.175.074, offered directly by the school or school district or under contract with education agencies or community-based organizations, including but not limited to educational service districts, workforce development councils, and boys and girls clubs. Such programs or activities may include but are not limited to the following:

(a) Strategies to close the achievement gap for disadvantaged students and minority students;

(b) Use of graduation coaches as defined in RCW 28A.175.150;

(c) Opportunity internship activities under RCW 28C.18.164;

(d) Dropout reengagement programs provided by community-based organizations or community and technical colleges;

(e) Comprehensive guidance and planning programs as defined under RCW 28A.600.045, including but not limited to the navigation 101 program;

(f) Reduced class sizes, extended school day, extended school year, and tutoring programs for students identified as at risk of dropping out of school, including instruction to assist these students in meeting graduation requirements in mathematics and science;

(g) Outreach and counseling targeted to students identified as at risk of dropping out of school, or who have dropped out of school, to encourage them to consider learning alternatives such as preapprenticeship programs, skill centers, running start, technical high schools, and other options for completing a high school diploma;

(h) Preapprenticeship programs or running start for the trades initiatives under RCW 49.04.190;

(i) Mentoring programs for students;

(j) Development and use of dropout early warning data systems;

(k) Counseling, resource and referral services, and intervention programs to address social, behavioral, and health factors associated with dropping out of school;

(l) Implementing programs for in-school suspension or other strategies to avoid excluding middle and high school students from the school whenever possible;

(m) Parent engagement activities such as home visits and off-campus parent support group meetings related to dropout prevention and reengagement; and

(n) Early learning programs for prekindergarten students.

(3) High schools and school districts are encouraged to implement dropout prevention and reengagement strategies in a comprehensive and systematic manner, using strategic planning, school improvement plans, evaluation and feedback, and response to intervention tools. [2011 c 288 § 5.]

28A.175.150 PASS program—Graduation coach.

For the purposes of RCW 28A.175.145, a "graduation coach" means a staff person, working in consultation with counselors, who is assigned to identify and provide intervention services to students who have dropped out or are at risk of dropping out of school or of not graduating on time through the following activities:

(1) Monitoring and advising on individual student progress toward graduation;

(2) Providing student support services and case management;

(3) Motivating students to focus on a graduation plan;

(4) Encouraging parent and community involvement;

(5) Connecting parents and students with appropriate school and community resources;

(6) Securing supplemental academic services for students;

(7) Implementing schoolwide dropout prevention programs and interventions; and

(8) Analyzing data to identify at-risk students. [2011 c 288 § 6.]

28A.175.155 PASS program—High school completion account. The high school completion account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. Revenues to the account shall consist of appropriations made by the legislature, federal funds, gifts or grants from the private sector or foundations, and other sources deposited in the account. Expenditures from the account may be used only for proven dropout prevention and intervention programs identified under RCW 28A.175.135 and to make PASS program awards under RCW 28A.175.145. Only the superintendent of public instruction or the superintendent's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures. [2011 c 288 § 7.]

28A.175.160 PASS program—Information regarding funds and awards—Development of strategies for dropout prevention and reengagement programs, planning, and improvement. The office of the superintendent of public instruction must regularly inform high schools and school districts about the opportunities under RCW 28A.175.135 to receive funding to implement programs that have been proven to reduce dropout rates and increase graduation rates, as well as the opportunities under RCW 28A.175.145 for high schools to receive a financial incentive for success. Within available funds, the office shall develop systemic, ongoing strategies for identifying and disseminat-

ing successful dropout prevention and reengagement programs and strategies and for incorporating dropout prevention and reengagement into high school and school district strategic planning and improvement. The office may offer support and assistance to schools and districts through regional networks. The office shall make every effort to keep dropout prevention and reduction of the dropout rate a top priority for school directors, administrators, and teachers. [2011 c 288 § 8.]

**Chapter 28A.180 RCW
TRANSITIONAL BILINGUAL
INSTRUCTION PROGRAM**

Sections

28A.180.010	Short title—Purpose.
28A.180.020	Annual report by superintendent of public instruction.
28A.180.030	Definitions.
28A.180.040	School board duties.
28A.180.060	Guidelines and rules.
28A.180.080	Allocation of moneys for bilingual instruction program.
28A.180.090	Evaluation system—Report to the legislature.
28A.180.100	Continuing education plan for older students.
28A.180.110	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

28A.180.010 Short title—Purpose. RCW 28A.180.010 through 28A.180.080 shall be known and cited as "the transitional bilingual instruction act." The legislature finds that there are large numbers of children who come from homes where the primary language is other than English. The legislature finds that a transitional bilingual education program can meet the needs of these children. Pursuant to the policy of this state to insure equal educational opportunity to every child in this state, it is the purpose of RCW 28A.180.010 through 28A.180.080 to provide for the implementation of transitional bilingual education programs in the public schools. [2009 c 548 § 704; 1990 c 33 § 163; 1984 c 124 § 1; 1979 c 95 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.800.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.180.020 Annual report by superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction shall review annually the transitional bilingual instruction program and shall submit a report of such review to the legislature on or before January 1 of each year. [1984 c 124 § 8. Formerly RCW 28A.58.801.]

28A.180.030 Definitions. As used throughout this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) "Transitional bilingual instruction" means:

(a) A system of instruction which uses two languages, one of which is English, as a means of instruction to build upon and expand language skills to enable the pupil to achieve competency in English. Concepts and information are introduced in the primary language and reinforced in the second language: PROVIDED, That the program shall include testing in the subject matter in English; or

(b) In those cases in which the use of two languages is not practicable as established by the superintendent of public instruction and unless otherwise prohibited by law, an alternative system of instruction which may include English as a second language and is designed to enable the pupil to achieve competency in English.

(2) "Primary language" means the language most often used by the student for communication in his/her home.

(3) "Eligible pupil" means any enrollee of the school district whose primary language is other than English and whose English language skills are sufficiently deficient or absent to impair learning. [2001 1st sp.s. c 6 § 3; 1990 c 33 § 164; 1984 c 124 § 2; 1979 c 95 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.802.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.180.040 School board duties. (1) Every school district board of directors shall:

(a) Make available to each eligible pupil transitional bilingual instruction to achieve competency in English, in accord with rules of the superintendent of public instruction;

(b) Wherever feasible, ensure that communications to parents emanating from the schools shall be appropriately bilingual for those parents of pupils in the bilingual instruction program;

(c) Determine, by administration of an English test approved by the superintendent of public instruction the number of eligible pupils enrolled in the school district at the beginning of a school year and thereafter during the year as necessary in individual cases;

(d) Ensure that a student who is a child of a military family in transition and who has been assessed as in need of, or enrolled in, a bilingual instruction program, the receiving school shall initially honor placement of the student into a like program.

(i) The receiving school shall determine whether the district's program is a like program when compared to the sending school's program; and

(ii) The receiving school may conduct subsequent assessments pursuant to RCW 28A.180.090 to determine appropriate placement and continued enrollment in the program;

(e) Before the conclusion of each school year, measure each eligible pupil's improvement in learning the English language by means of a test approved by the superintendent of public instruction; and

(f) Provide in-service training for teachers, counselors, and other staff, who are involved in the district's transitional bilingual program. Such training shall include appropriate instructional strategies for children of culturally different backgrounds, use of curriculum materials, and program models.

(2) The definitions in Article II of RCW 28A.705.010 apply to subsection (1)(d) of this section. [2009 c 380 § 5; 2001 1st sp.s. c 6 § 4; 1984 c 124 § 3; 1979 c 95 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.58.804.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.180.060 Guidelines and rules. The superintendent of public instruction shall:

(1) Promulgate and issue program development guidelines to assist school districts in preparing their programs;

(2012 Ed.)

(2) Promulgate rules for implementation of RCW 28A.180.010 through 28A.180.080 in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW. The rules shall be designed to maximize the role of school districts in selecting programs appropriate to meet the needs of eligible students. The rules shall identify the process and criteria to be used to determine when a student is no longer eligible for transitional bilingual instruction pursuant to RCW 28A.180.010 through 28A.180.080. [1990 c 33 § 165; 1984 c 124 § 5; 1979 c 95 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.58.808.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.180.080 Allocation of moneys for bilingual instruction program. Moneys appropriated by the legislature for the purposes of RCW 28A.180.010 through 28A.180.080 shall be allocated by the superintendent of public instruction to school districts for the sole purpose of operating an approved bilingual instruction program. [2009 c 548 § 705; 1995 c 335 § 601; 1990 c 33 § 167; 1979 c 95 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.58.810.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.180.090 Evaluation system—Report to the legislature. The superintendent of public instruction shall develop an evaluation system designed to measure increases in the English and academic proficiency of eligible pupils. When developing the system, the superintendent shall:

(1) Require school districts to assess potentially eligible pupils within ten days of registration using an English proficiency assessment or assessments as specified by the superintendent of public instruction. Results of these assessments shall be made available to both the superintendent of public instruction and the school district;

(2) Require school districts to annually assess all eligible pupils at the end of the school year using an English proficiency assessment or assessments as specified by the superintendent of public instruction. Results of these assessments shall be made available to both the superintendent of public instruction and the school district;

(3) Develop a system to evaluate increases in the English and academic proficiency of students who are, or were, eligible pupils. This evaluation shall include students when they are in the program and after they exit the program until they finish their K-12 career or transfer from the school district. The purpose of the evaluation system is to inform schools, school districts, parents, and the state of the effectiveness of the transitional bilingual programs in school and school districts in teaching these students English and other content areas, such as mathematics and writing; and

(4) Report to the education and fiscal committees of the legislature by November 1, 2002, regarding the development of the systems described in this section and a timeline for the full implementation of those systems. The legislature shall approve and provide funding for the evaluation system in subsection (3) of this section before any implementation of

the system developed under subsection (3) of this section may occur. [2001 1st sp.s. c 6 § 2.]

28A.180.100 Continuing education plan for older students. The office of the superintendent of public instruction and the state board for community and technical colleges shall jointly develop a program plan to provide a continuing education option for students who are eligible for the state transitional bilingual instruction program and who need more time to develop language proficiency but who are more age-appropriately suited for a postsecondary learning environment than for a high school. In developing the plan, the superintendent of public instruction shall consider options to formally recognize the accomplishments of students in the state transitional bilingual instruction program who have completed the twelfth grade but have not earned a certificate of academic achievement. By December 1, 2004, the agencies shall report to the legislative education and fiscal committees with any recommendations for legislative action and any resources necessary to implement the plan. [2004 c 19 § 105.]

Part headings and captions not law—Severability—Effective date—2004 c 19: See notes following RCW 28A.655.061.

28A.180.110 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 9.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.185 RCW HIGHLY CAPABLE STUDENTS

Sections

28A.185.010	Program—Duties of superintendent of public instruction.
28A.185.020	Funding.
28A.185.030	Programs—Authority of local school districts—Selection of students.
28A.185.040	Contracts with University of Washington for education of highly capable students at early entrance program or transition school—Allocation of funds—Rules.
28A.185.050	Program review and monitoring—Reports to the legislature—Rules.
28A.185.060	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

28A.185.010 Program—Duties of superintendent of public instruction. Pursuant to rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction for the administration of this chapter, the superintendent of public instruction shall carry out a program for highly capable students. Such program may include conducting, coordinating and aiding in research (including pilot programs), disseminating information to local school districts, providing statewide staff development, and allocating to school districts supplementary funds for additional costs of district programs, as provided by RCW 28A.150.260. [2009 c 548 § 707; 1984 c 278 § 12. Formerly RCW 28A.16.040.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.185.020 Funding. (1) The legislature finds that, for highly capable students, access to accelerated learning and enhanced instruction is access to a basic education. There are multiple definitions of highly capable, from intellectual to academic to artistic. The research literature strongly supports using multiple criteria to identify highly capable students, and therefore, the legislature does not intend to prescribe a single method. Instead, the legislature intends to allocate funding based on two and three hundred fourteen one-thousandths percent of each school district's population and authorize school districts to identify through the use of multiple, objective criteria those students most highly capable and eligible to receive accelerated learning and enhanced instruction in the program offered by the district. Access to accelerated learning and enhanced instruction through the program for highly capable students does not constitute an individual entitlement for any particular student.

(2) Supplementary funds provided by the state for the program for highly capable students under RCW 28A.150.260 shall be categorical funding to provide services to highly capable students as determined by a school district under RCW 28A.185.030. [2009 c 548 § 708; 1990 c 33 § 168; 1984 c 278 § 14. Formerly RCW 28A.16.050.]

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.185.030 Programs—Authority of local school districts—Selection of students. Local school districts may establish and operate, either separately or jointly, programs for highly capable students. Such authority shall include the right to employ and pay special instructors and to operate such programs jointly with a public institution of higher education. Local school districts which establish and operate programs for highly capable students shall adopt identification procedures and provide educational opportunities as follows:

(1) In accordance with rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction, school districts shall implement procedures for nomination, assessment and selection of their most highly capable students. Nominations shall be based upon data from teachers, other staff, parents, students, and members of the community. Assessment shall be based upon a review of each student's capability as shown by multiple criteria intended to reveal, from a wide variety of sources and data, each student's unique needs and capabilities. Selection shall be made by a broadly based committee of professionals, after consideration of the results of the multiple criteria assessment.

(2) When a student, who is a child of a military family in transition, has been assessed or enrolled as highly capable by a sending school, the receiving school shall initially honor placement of the student into a like program.

(a) The receiving school shall determine whether the district's program is a like program when compared to the sending school's program; and

(b) The receiving school may conduct subsequent assessments to determine appropriate placement and continued enrollment in the program.

(3) Students selected pursuant to procedures outlined in this section shall be provided, to the extent feasible, an educational opportunity which takes into account each student's unique needs and capabilities and the limits of the resources and program options available to the district, including those options which can be developed or provided by using funds allocated by the superintendent of public instruction for that purpose.

(4) The definitions in Article II of RCW 28A.705.010 apply to subsection (2) of this section. [2009 c 380 § 4; 1984 c 278 § 13. Formerly RCW 28A.16.060.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.185.040 Contracts with University of Washington for education of highly capable students at early entrance program or transition school—Allocation of funds—Rules. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall contract with the University of Washington for the education of highly capable students below eighteen years of age who are admitted or enrolled at such early entrance program or transition school as are now or hereafter established and maintained by the University of Washington.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall allocate directly to the University of Washington all of the state basic education allocation moneys, state categorical moneys excepting categorical moneys provided for the highly capable students program under RCW 28A.185.010 through 28A.185.030, and federal moneys generated by a student while attending an early entrance program or transition school at the University of Washington. The allocations shall be according to each student's school district of residence. The expenditure of such moneys shall be limited to selection of students, precollege instruction, special advising, and related activities necessary for the support of students while attending a transition school or early entrance program at the University of Washington. Such allocations may be supplemented with such additional payments by other parties as necessary to cover the actual and full costs of such instruction and other activities.

(3) The provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall apply during the first three years a student is attending a transition school or early entrance program at the University of Washington or through the academic school year in which the student turns eighteen, whichever occurs first. No more than thirty students shall be admitted and enrolled in the transition school at the University of Washington in any one year.

(4) The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt or amend rules pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW implementing subsection (2) of this section before August 31, 1989. [1990 c 33 § 169; 1989 c 233 § 9; 1987 c 518 § 222. Formerly RCW 28A.58.217.]

Intent—1994 c 166; 1987 c 518: See note following RCW 43.215.425.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

(2012 Ed.)

28A.185.050 Program review and monitoring—Reports to the legislature—Rules. In order to ensure that school districts are meeting the requirements of an approved program for highly capable students, the superintendent of public instruction shall monitor highly capable programs at least once every five years. Monitoring shall begin during the 2002-03 school year.

Any program review and monitoring under this section may be conducted concurrently with other program reviews and monitoring conducted by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. In its review, the office shall monitor program components that include but need not be limited to the process used by the district to identify and reach out to highly capable students with diverse talents and from diverse backgrounds, assessment data and other indicators to determine how well the district is meeting the academic needs of highly capable students, and district expenditures used to enrich or expand opportunities for these students.

Beginning June 30, 2003, and every five years thereafter, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall submit a report to the education committees of the house of representatives and the senate that provides a brief description of the various instructional programs offered to highly capable students.

The superintendent of public instruction may adopt rules under chapter 34.05 RCW to implement this section. [2002 c 234 § 1.]

28A.185.060 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 10.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.190 RCW

RESIDENTIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Sections

28A.190.010	Educational program for juveniles in detention facilities.
28A.190.020	Educational programs for residential school residents—"Residential school" defined.
28A.190.030	Educational programs for residential school residents—School district to conduct—Scope of duties and authority.
28A.190.040	Educational programs for residential school residents—Duties and authority of DSHS and residential school superintendent.
28A.190.050	Educational programs for residential school residents—Contracts between school district and DSHS—Scope.
28A.190.060	Educational programs for residential school residents—DSHS to give notice when need for reduction of staff—Liability upon failure.

28A.190.010 Educational program for juveniles in detention facilities. A program of education shall be provided for by the department of social and health services and the several school districts of the state for common school age persons who have been admitted to facilities staffed and maintained or contracted pursuant to RCW 13.40.320 by the department of social and health services for the education and treatment of juveniles who have been diverted or who have been found to have committed a juvenile offense. The division of duties, authority, and liabilities of the department of

social and health services and the several school districts of the state respecting the educational programs shall be the same in all respects as set forth in RCW 28A.190.030 through 28A.190.060 respecting programs of education for state residential school residents. For the purposes of this section, the term "residential school" or "schools" as used in RCW 28A.190.030 through 28A.190.060 shall be construed to mean a facility staffed and maintained by the department of social and health services or a program established under RCW 13.40.320, for the education and treatment of juvenile offenders on probation or parole. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a school district from utilizing the services of an educational service district subject to RCW 28A.310.180. [1996 c 84 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 170; 1983 c 98 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.58.765.]

Juvenile facilities, educational programs: RCW 13.04.145.

28A.190.020 Educational programs for residential school residents—"Residential school" defined. The term "residential school" as used in RCW 28A.190.020 through 28A.190.060, 72.01.200, 72.05.010 and 72.05.130, each as now or hereafter amended, shall mean Green Hill school, Maple Lane school, Naselle Youth Camp, Cedar Creek Youth Camp, Mission Creek Youth Camp, Echo Glen, Lakeland Village, Rainier school, Yakima Valley school, Interlake school, Fircrest school, Francis Haddon Morgan Center, the Child Study and Treatment Center and Secondary School of Western State Hospital, and such other schools, camps, and centers as are now or hereafter established by the department of social and health services for the diagnosis, confinement and rehabilitation of juveniles committed by the courts or for the care and treatment of persons who are exceptional in their needs by reason of mental and/or physical deficiency: PROVIDED, That the term shall not include the state schools for the deaf and blind or adult correctional institutions. [1990 c 33 § 171; 1979 ex.s. c 217 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.770.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.190.030 Educational programs for residential school residents—School district to conduct—Scope of duties and authority. Each school district within which there is located a residential school shall, singly or in concert with another school district pursuant to RCW 28A.335.160 and 28A.225.250 or pursuant to chapter 39.34 RCW, conduct a program of education, including related student activities, for residents of the residential school. Except as otherwise provided for by contract pursuant to RCW 28A.190.050, the duties and authority of a school district and its employees to conduct such a program shall be limited to the following:

(1) The employment, supervision and control of administrators, teachers, specialized personnel and other persons, deemed necessary by the school district for the conduct of the program of education;

(2) The purchase, lease or rental and provision of textbooks, maps, audio-visual equipment, paper, writing instruments, physical education equipment and other instructional equipment, materials and supplies, deemed necessary by the school district for the conduct of the program of education;

(3) The development and implementation, in consultation with the superintendent or chief administrator of the residential school or his or her designee, of the curriculum;

(4) The conduct of a program of education, including related student activities, for residents who are three years of age and less than twenty-one years of age, and have not met high school graduation requirements as now or hereafter established by the state board of education and the school district which includes:

(a) Not less than one hundred and eighty school days each school year;

(b) Special education pursuant to RCW 28A.155.010 through 28A.155.100, and vocational education, as necessary to address the unique needs and limitations of residents; and

(c) Such courses of instruction and school related student activities as are provided by the school district for nonresidential school students to the extent it is practical and judged appropriate for the residents by the school district after consultation with the superintendent or chief administrator of the residential school: PROVIDED, That a preschool special education program may be provided for residential school students with disabilities;

(5) The control of students while participating in a program of education conducted pursuant to this section and the discipline, suspension or expulsion of students for violation of reasonable rules of conduct adopted by the school district; and

(6) The expenditure of funds for the direct and indirect costs of maintaining and operating the program of education that are appropriated by the legislature and allocated by the superintendent of public instruction for the exclusive purpose of maintaining and operating residential school programs of education, and funds from federal and private grants, bequests and gifts made for the purpose of maintaining and operating the program of education. [1995 c 77 § 19; 1990 c 33 § 172; 1985 c 341 § 13; 1984 c 160 § 3; 1979 ex.s. c 217 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.772.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.190.040 Educational programs for residential school residents—Duties and authority of DSHS and residential school superintendent. The duties and authority of the department of social and health services and of each superintendent or chief administrator of a residential school to support each program of education conducted by a school district pursuant to RCW 28A.190.030, shall include the following:

(1) The provision of transportation for residential school students to and from the sites of the program of education through the purchase, lease or rental of school buses and other vehicles as necessary;

(2) The provision of safe and healthy building and playground space for the conduct of the program of education through the construction, purchase, lease or rental of such space as necessary;

(3) The provision of furniture, vocational instruction machines and tools, building and playground fixtures, and other equipment and fixtures for the conduct of the program of education through construction, purchase, lease or rental as necessary;

(4) The provision of heat, lights, telephones, janitorial services, repair services, and other support services for the vehicles, building and playground spaces, equipment and fixtures provided for in this section;

(5) The employment, supervision and control of persons to transport students and to maintain the vehicles, building and playground spaces, equipment and fixtures, provided for in this section;

(6) Clinical and medical evaluation services necessary to a determination by the school district of the educational needs of residential school students; and

(7) Such other support services and facilities as are reasonably necessary for the conduct of the program of education. [1990 c 33 § 173; 1979 ex.s. c 217 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.58.774.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.190.050 Educational programs for residential school residents—Contracts between school district and DSHS—Scope. Each school district required to conduct a program of education pursuant to RCW 28A.190.030, and the department of social and health services shall hereafter negotiate and execute a written contract for each school year or such longer period as may be agreed to which delineates the manner in which their respective duties and authority will be cooperatively performed and exercised, and any disputes and grievances resolved. Any such contract may provide for the performance of duties by a school district in addition to those set forth in RCW 28A.190.030 (1) through (5), including duties imposed upon the department of social and health services and its agents pursuant to RCW 28A.190.040: PROVIDED, That funds identified in RCW 28A.190.030(6) and/or funds provided by the department of social and health services are available to fully pay the direct and indirect costs of such additional duties and the district is otherwise authorized by law to perform such duties in connection with the maintenance and operation of a school district. [1990 c 33 § 174; 1979 ex.s. c 217 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.58.776.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.190.060 Educational programs for residential school residents—DSHS to give notice when need for reduction of staff—Liability upon failure. The department of social and health services shall provide written notice on or before April 15th of each school year to the superintendent of each school district conducting a program of education pursuant to RCW 28A.190.030 through 28A.190.050 of any foreseeable residential school closure, reduction in the number of residents, or any other cause for a reduction in the school district's staff for the next school year. In the event the department of social and health services fails to provide notice as prescribed by this section, the department shall be liable and responsible for the payment of the salary and employment related costs for the next school year of each school district employee whose contract the school district would have nonrenewed but for the failure of the department to provide notice. [1990 c 33 § 175; 1979 ex.s. c 217 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.58.778.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

(2012 Ed.)

Chapter 28A.193 RCW EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR JUVENILE INMATES

Sections

28A.193.005	Intent—Findings.
28A.193.010	Operation of program by school district or educational service district.
28A.193.020	Solicitation for education provider—Selection of provider—Operation of program by educational service district.
28A.193.030	Duties and authority of education provider—Continuation in program by students age eighteen.
28A.193.040	Education providers—Additional authority and limitations.
28A.193.050	Required support of education programs.
28A.193.060	Contract between education providers and department of corrections.
28A.193.070	Education site closures or reduction in services—Notice to the superintendent of public instruction and education providers—Liability for failure to provide notice—Alternative dispute resolution.
28A.193.080	Allocation of money—Accountability requirements—Rules.
28A.193.900	Effective date—1998 c 244 §§ 1-9 and 11-15.
28A.193.901	Severability—1998 c 244.

28A.193.005 Intent—Findings. The legislature intends to provide for the operation of education programs for the department of corrections' juvenile inmates. School districts, educational service districts, or any combination thereof should be the primary providers of the education programs. However, the legislature does not intend to preclude community and technical colleges, four-year institutions of higher education, or other qualified entities from contracting to provide all or part of these education programs if no school district or educational service district is willing to operate all or part of the education programs.

The legislature finds that this chapter fully satisfies any constitutional duty to provide education programs for juvenile inmates in adult correctional facilities. The legislature further finds that biennial appropriations for education programs under this chapter amply provide for any constitutional duty to educate juvenile inmates in adult correctional facilities. [1998 c 244 § 1.]

28A.193.010 Operation of program by school district or educational service district. Any school district or educational service district may operate all or any portion of an education program for juveniles in accordance with this chapter, notwithstanding the fact the services or benefits provided extend beyond the geographic boundaries of the school district or educational service district providing the service. [1998 c 244 § 2.]

28A.193.020 Solicitation for education provider—Selection of provider—Operation of program by educational service district. The superintendent of public instruction shall solicit an education provider for the department of corrections' juvenile inmates within sixty days as follows:

(1) The superintendent of public instruction shall notify and solicit proposals from all interested and capable school districts, educational service districts, institutions of higher education, private contractors, or any combination thereof. The notice shall describe the proposed education program's requirements and the appropriated amount. The selection of an education provider shall be in the following order:

(a) The school district where there is an educational site for juveniles in an adult correctional facility maintained by

the state department of corrections has first priority to operate an education program for inmates at that site. The district may elect to operate an education program by itself or with another school district, educational service district, institution of higher education, private contractor, or any combination thereof. If the school district elects not to exercise its priority, it shall notify the superintendent of public instruction within thirty calendar days of the day of solicitation.

(b) The educational service district where there is an educational site for juveniles in an adult correctional facility maintained by the state department of corrections has second priority to operate an education program for inmates at that site. The educational service district may elect to do so by itself or with a school district, another educational service district, institution of higher education, private contractor, or any combination thereof. If the educational service district elects not to exercise its priority, it shall notify the superintendent of public instruction within forty-five calendar days of the day of solicitation.

(c) If neither the school district nor the educational service district chooses to operate an education program for inmates as provided for in (a) and (b) of this subsection, the superintendent of public instruction may contract with an entity, including, but not limited to, school districts, educational service districts, institutions of higher education, private contractors, or any combination thereof, within sixty calendar days of the day of solicitation. The selected entity may operate an education program by itself or with another school district, educational service district, institution of higher education, or private contractor, or any combination thereof.

(2) If the superintendent of public instruction does not contract with an interested entity within sixty days of the day of solicitation, the educational service district where there is an educational site for juveniles in an adult correctional facility maintained by the state department of corrections shall begin operating the education program for inmates at the site within ninety days from the day of solicitation in subsection (1) of this section. [1998 c 244 § 3.]

28A.193.030 Duties and authority of education provider—Continuation in program by students age eighteen. Except as otherwise provided for by contract under RCW 28A.193.060, the duties and authority of a school district, educational service district, institution of higher education, or private contractor to provide for education programs under this chapter are limited to the following:

(1) Employing, supervising, and controlling administrators, teachers, specialized personnel, and other persons necessary to conduct education programs, subject to security clearance by the department of corrections;

(2) Purchasing, leasing, or renting and providing textbooks, maps, audiovisual equipment, paper, writing instruments, physical education equipment, and other instructional equipment, materials, and supplies deemed necessary by the provider of the education programs;

(3) Conducting education programs for inmates under the age of eighteen in accordance with program standards established by the superintendent of public instruction. The education provider shall develop the curricula, instructional methods, and educational objectives of the education programs, subject to applicable requirements of state and federal

law. The department of corrections shall establish behavior standards that govern inmate participation in education programs, subject to applicable requirements of state and federal law;

(4) Students age eighteen who have participated in an education program governed by this chapter may continue in the program with the permission of the department of corrections and the education provider, under the rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction. [1998 c 244 § 4.]

28A.193.040 Education providers—Additional authority and limitations. School districts and educational service districts providing an education program to juvenile inmates in an adult corrections [correctional] facility, notwithstanding that their geographical boundaries do not include the facility, may:

(1) Award appropriate diplomas or certificates to inmates who successfully complete graduation requirements;

(2) Spend only funds appropriated by the legislature and allocated by the superintendent of public instruction for the exclusive purpose of maintaining and operating education programs under this chapter, including direct and indirect costs of maintaining and operating the education programs, and funds from federal and private grants, bequests, and gifts made for that purpose. School districts may not expend excess tax levy proceeds authorized for school district purposes to pay costs incurred under this chapter. [1998 c 244 § 5.]

28A.193.050 Required support of education programs. To support each education program under this chapter, the department of corrections and each superintendent or chief administrator of a correction facility shall:

(1) Through construction, lease, or rental of space, provide necessary building and exercise spaces for the education program that is secure, separate, and apart from space occupied by nonstudent inmates;

(2) Through construction, lease, or rental, provide vocational instruction machines; technology and supporting equipment; tools, building, and exercise facilities; and other equipment and fixtures deemed necessary by the department of corrections to conduct the education program;

(3) Provide heat, lights, telephone, janitorial services, repair services, and other support services for the building and exercise spaces, equipment, and fixtures provided under this section;

(4) Employ, supervise, and control security staff to safeguard agents of the education providers and inmates while engaged in educational and related activities conducted under this chapter;

(5) Provide clinical and medical evaluation services necessary for a determination by the education provider of the educational needs of inmates; and

(6) Provide such other support services and facilities as are reasonably necessary to conduct the education program. [1998 c 244 § 6.]

28A.193.060 Contract between education providers and department of corrections. Each education provider under this chapter and the department of corrections shall negotiate and execute a written contract for each school year

or such longer period as may be agreed to that delineates the manner in which their respective duties and authority will be cooperatively performed and exercised, and any disputes and grievances resolved through mediation, and if necessary, arbitration. Any such contract may provide for the performance of duties by an education provider in addition to those set forth in this chapter, including duties imposed upon the department of corrections and its agents under RCW 28A.193.050 if supplemental funding provided by the department of corrections is available to fully pay the direct and indirect costs of these additional duties. [1998 c 244 § 7.]

28A.193.070 Education site closures or reduction in services—Notice to the superintendent of public instruction and education providers—Liability for failure to provide notice—Alternative dispute resolution. By April 15th of each school year, the department of corrections shall provide written notice to the superintendent of public instruction and education providers operating programs under this chapter of any reasonably foreseeable education site closures, reductions in the number of inmates or education services, or any other cause for a reduction in certificated or classified staff the next school year. In the event the department of corrections fails to provide notice as required by this section, the department is liable and responsible for the payment of the salary and employment-related costs for the next school year of each employee whose contract would or could have been nonrenewed but for the failure of the department to provide notice. Disputes arising under this section shall be resolved in accordance with the alternative dispute resolution method or methods specified in the contract required by RCW 28A.193.060. [1998 c 244 § 8.]

28A.193.080 Allocation of money—Accountability requirements—Rules. The superintendent of public instruction shall:

(1) Allocate money appropriated by the legislature to administer and provide education programs under this chapter to school districts, educational service districts, and other education providers selected under RCW 28A.193.020 that have assumed the primary responsibility to administer and provide education programs under this chapter. The allocation of moneys to any private contractor is contingent upon and must be in accordance with a contract between the private contractor and the department of corrections; and

(2) Adopt rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW that establish reporting, program compliance, audit, and such other accountability requirements as are reasonably necessary to implement this chapter and related provisions of the biennial operating act effectively. [1998 c 244 § 9.]

28A.193.900 Effective date—1998 c 244 §§ 1-9 and 11-15. Sections 1 through 9 and 11 through 15 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and take effect immediately [March 30, 1998]. [1998 c 244 § 17.]

28A.193.901 Severability—1998 c 244. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the applica-

tion of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1998 c 244 § 19.]

Chapter 28A.194 RCW EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR JUVENILES IN ADULT JAILS

Sections

28A.194.005	Intent—Findings.
28A.194.010	Education programs for juveniles in adult jails.
28A.194.020	Definition.
28A.194.030	Duties and authority of education provider.
28A.194.040	School districts—Additional authority and limitation.
28A.194.050	Duties of jail facility superintendent or chief administrator.
28A.194.060	Contract between education providers and adult jail facilities.
28A.194.070	Instructional service plans—Notice of closure of facility or unavailability of facility for juveniles.
28A.194.080	Allocation of money—Accountability requirements—Rules.
28A.194.900	Severability—2010 c 226.

28A.194.005 Intent—Findings. The legislature intends to provide for the operation of education programs for juvenile inmates incarcerated in adult jails.

The legislature finds that this chapter fully satisfies any constitutional duty to provide education programs for juvenile inmates in adult jails. The legislature further finds that biennial appropriations for education programs under this chapter amply provide for any constitutional duty to educate juvenile inmates in adult jails. [2010 c 226 § 1.]

28A.194.010 Education programs for juveniles in adult jails. A program of education shall be made available for juvenile inmates by adult jail facilities and the several school districts of the state for persons under the age of eighteen years who have been incarcerated in any adult jail facilities operated under the authority of chapter 70.48 RCW. Each school district within which there is located an adult jail facility shall, singly or in concert with another school district pursuant to RCW 28A.335.160 and 28A.225.250 or chapter 39.34 RCW, conduct a program of education, including related student activities for inmates in adult jail facilities. School districts are not precluded from contracting with educational service districts, community and technical colleges, four-year institutions of higher education, or other qualified entities to provide all or part of these education programs. The division of duties, authority, and liabilities of the adult jail facilities and the several school districts of the state respecting the educational programs shall be as provided for in this chapter with regard to programs for juveniles in adult jail facilities. [2010 c 226 § 2.]

28A.194.020 Definition. As used in this chapter, "adult jail facility" means an adult jail operated under the authority of chapter 70.48 RCW. [2010 c 226 § 3.]

28A.194.030 Duties and authority of education provider. (1) Except as otherwise provided for by contract under RCW 28A.194.060, the duties and authority of a school district, educational service district, institution of higher education, or private contractor to provide for education programs under this chapter include:

(a) Employing, supervising, and controlling administrators, teachers, specialized personnel, and other persons nec-

essary to conduct education programs, subject to security clearance by the adult jail facilities;

(b) Purchasing, leasing, renting, or providing textbooks, maps, audiovisual equipment paper, writing instruments, physical education equipment, and other instructional equipment, materials, and supplies deemed necessary by the provider of the education programs;

(c) Conducting education programs for inmates under the age of eighteen in accordance with program standards established by the superintendent of public instruction;

(d) Expending funds for the direct and indirect costs of maintaining and operating the program of education that are appropriated by the legislature and allocated by the superintendent of public instruction for the exclusive purpose of maintaining and operating education programs for juvenile inmates incarcerated in adult jail facilities, in addition to funds from federal and private grants, and bequests, and gifts made for the purpose of maintaining and operating the program of education; and

(e) Providing educational services to juvenile inmates within five school days of receiving notification from an adult jail facility within the district's boundaries that an individual under the age of eighteen has been incarcerated.

(2) The school district, educational service district, institution of higher education, or private contractor shall develop the curricula, instruction methods, and educational objectives of the education programs, subject to applicable requirements of state and federal law. For inmates who are under the age of eighteen when they commence the program and who have not met high school graduation requirements, such courses of instruction and school-related student activities as are provided by the school district for students outside of adult jail facilities shall be provided by the school district for students in adult jail facilities, to the extent that it is practical and judged appropriate by the school district and the administrator of the adult jail facility. [2010 c 226 § 4.]

28A.194.040 School districts—Additional authority and limitation. School districts providing an education program to juvenile inmates in an adult jail facility may:

(1) Award appropriate diplomas or certificates to juvenile inmates who successfully complete graduation requirements;

(2) Allow students eighteen years of age who have participated in an education program under this chapter to continue in the program, under rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction; and

(3) Spend only funds appropriated by the legislature and allocated by the superintendent of public instruction for the exclusive purpose of maintaining and operating education programs under this chapter, including direct and indirect costs of maintaining and operating the education programs, and funds from federal and private grants, bequests, and gifts made for that purpose. School districts may not expend excess tax levy proceeds authorized for school district purposes to pay costs incurred under this chapter. [2010 c 226 § 5.]

28A.194.050 Duties of jail facility superintendent or chief administrator. To support each education program

under this chapter, the adult jail facility and each superintendent or chief administrator of an adult jail facility shall:

(1) Provide necessary access to existing instructional and exercise spaces for the education program that are safe and secure;

(2) Provide equipment deemed necessary by the adult jail facility to conduct the education program;

(3) Maintain a clean and appropriate classroom environment that is sufficient to meet the program requirements and consistent with security conditions;

(4) Provide appropriate supervision of juvenile inmates consistent with security conditions to safeguard agents of the education providers and juvenile inmates while engaged in educational and related activities conducted under this chapter;

(5) Provide such other support services and facilities deemed necessary by the adult jail facilities to conduct the education program;

(6) Provide the available medical and mental health records necessary to a determination by the school district of the educational needs of the juvenile inmate; and

(7) Notify the school district within which the adult jail facility resides within five school days that an eligible juvenile inmate has been incarcerated in the adult jail facility. [2010 c 226 § 6.]

28A.194.060 Contract between education providers and adult jail facilities. Each education provider under this chapter and the adult jail facility shall negotiate and execute a written contract for each school year, or such longer period as may be agreed to, that delineates the manner in which their respective duties and authority will be cooperatively performed and exercised, and any disputes and grievances resolved through mediation, and if necessary, arbitration. Any such contract may provide for the performance of duties by an education provider in addition to those in this chapter, including duties imposed upon the adult jail facility and its agents under RCW 28A.194.050, if supplemental funding is available to fully pay the direct and indirect costs of these additional duties. [2010 c 226 § 7.]

28A.194.070 Instructional service plans—Notice of closure of facility or unavailability of facility for juveniles.

(1) By September 30, 2010, districts must, in coordination with adult jail facilities residing within their boundaries, submit an instructional service plan to the office of the superintendent of public instruction. Service plans must meet requirements stipulated in the rules developed in accordance with RCW 28A.194.080, provided that (a) the rules shall not govern requirements regarding security within the jail facility nor the physical facility of the adult jail, including but not limited to, the classroom space chosen for instruction, and (b) any excess costs to the jails associated with implementing rules shall be negotiated pursuant to the contractual agreements between the education provider and adult jail facility.

(2) Once districts have submitted a plan to the office of the superintendent of public instruction, districts are not required to resubmit their plans unless either districts or adult jail facilities initiate a significant change to their plans.

(3) An adult jail facility shall notify the office of the superintendent of public instruction as soon as practicable

upon the closure of any adult jail facility or upon the adoption of a policy that no juvenile shall be held in the adult jail facility. [2010 c 226 § 8.]

28A.194.080 Allocation of money—Accountability requirements—Rules. The superintendent of public instruction shall:

(1) Allocate money appropriated by the legislature to administer and provide education programs under this chapter to school districts that have assumed the primary responsibility to administer and provide education programs under this chapter or to the educational service district operating the program under contract; and

(2) Adopt rules that apply to school districts and educational providers in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW that establish reporting, program compliance, audit, and such other accountability requirements as are reasonably necessary to implement this chapter and related provisions of the omnibus appropriations act effectively. In adopting the rules pursuant to this subsection, the superintendent of public instruction shall collaborate with representatives from the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs and shall attempt to negotiate rules that deliver the educational program in the most cost-effective manner while, to the extent practicable, not imposing additional costs on local jail facilities. [2010 c 226 § 9.]

28A.194.900 Severability—2010 c 226. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [2010 c 226 § 11.]

Chapter 28A.195 RCW PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Sections

28A.195.010	Private schools—Exemption from high school assessment requirements—Extension programs for parents to teach children in their custody.
28A.195.020	Private schools—Rights recognized.
28A.195.030	Private schools—Actions appealable under Administrative Procedure Act.
28A.195.040	Private schools—Board rules for enforcement—Racial segregation or discrimination prohibited.
28A.195.050	Private school advisory committee.
28A.195.060	Private schools must report attendance.
28A.195.070	Official transcript withholding—Transmittal of information.
28A.195.080	Record checks—Findings—Authority to require.

28A.195.010 Private schools—Exemption from high school assessment requirements—Extension programs for parents to teach children in their custody. The legislature hereby recognizes that private schools should be subject only to those minimum state controls necessary to insure the health and safety of all the students in the state and to insure a sufficient basic education to meet usual graduation requirements. The state, any agency or official thereof, shall not restrict or dictate any specific educational or other programs for private schools except as hereinafter in this section provided.

Principals of private schools or superintendents of private school districts shall file each year with the state superintendent of public instruction a statement certifying that the

minimum requirements hereinafter set forth are being met, noting any deviations. After review of the statement, the state superintendent will notify schools or school districts of those deviations which must be corrected. In case of major deviations, the school or school district may request and the state board of education may grant provisional status for one year in order that the school or school district may take action to meet the requirements. The state board of education shall not require private school students to meet the student learning goals, obtain a certificate of academic achievement, or a certificate of individual achievement to graduate from high school, to master the essential academic learning requirements, or to be assessed pursuant to RCW 28A.655.061. However, private schools may choose, on a voluntary basis, to have their students master these essential academic learning requirements, take the assessments, and obtain a certificate of academic achievement or a certificate of individual achievement. Minimum requirements shall be as follows:

(1) The minimum school year for instructional purposes shall consist of no less than one hundred eighty school days or the equivalent in annual minimum instructional hour offerings, with a school-wide annual average total instructional hour offering of one thousand hours for students enrolled in grades one through twelve, and at least four hundred fifty hours for students enrolled in kindergarten.

(2) The school day shall be the same as defined in RCW 28A.150.203.

(3) All classroom teachers shall hold appropriate Washington state certification except as follows:

(a) Teachers for religious courses or courses for which no counterpart exists in public schools shall not be required to obtain a state certificate to teach those courses.

(b) In exceptional cases, people of unusual competence but without certification may teach students so long as a certified person exercises general supervision. Annual written statements shall be submitted to the office of the superintendent of public instruction reporting and explaining such circumstances.

(4) An approved private school may operate an extension program for parents, guardians, or persons having legal custody of a child to teach children in their custody. The extension program shall require at a minimum that:

(a) The parent, guardian, or custodian be under the supervision of an employee of the approved private school who is certified under chapter 28A.410 RCW;

(b) The planning by the certified person and the parent, guardian, or person having legal custody include objectives consistent with this subsection and subsections (1), (2), (5), (6), and (7) of this section;

(c) The certified person spend a minimum average each month of one contact hour per week with each student under his or her supervision who is enrolled in the approved private school extension program;

(d) Each student's progress be evaluated by the certified person; and

(e) The certified employee shall not supervise more than thirty students enrolled in the approved private school's extension program.

(5) Appropriate measures shall be taken to safeguard all permanent records against loss or damage.

(6) The physical facilities of the school or district shall be adequate to meet the program offered by the school or district: PROVIDED, That each school building shall meet reasonable health and fire safety requirements. A residential dwelling of the parent, guardian, or custodian shall be deemed to be an adequate physical facility when a parent, guardian, or person having legal custody is instructing his or her child under subsection (4) of this section.

(7) Private school curriculum shall include instruction of the basic skills of occupational education, science, mathematics, language, social studies, history, health, reading, writing, spelling, and the development of appreciation of art and music, all in sufficient units for meeting state board of education graduation requirements.

(8) Each school or school district shall be required to maintain up-to-date policy statements related to the administration and operation of the school or school district.

All decisions of policy, philosophy, selection of books, teaching material, curriculum, except as in subsection (7) of this section provided, school rules and administration, or other matters not specifically referred to in this section, shall be the responsibility of the administration and administrators of the particular private school involved. [2009 c 548 § 303; 2004 c 19 § 106; 1993 c 336 § 1101; (1992 c 141 § 505 repealed by 1993 c 336 § 1102); 1990 c 33 § 176. Prior: 1985 c 441 § 4; 1985 c 16 § 1; 1983 c 56 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 359 § 9; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 71; 1974 ex.s. c 92 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.02.201.]

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Part headings and captions not law—Severability—Effective date—2004 c 19: See notes following RCW 28A.655.061.

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—1993 c 336: See notes following RCW 28A.150.210.

Findings—1993 c 336: See note following RCW 28A.150.210.

Findings—Part headings—Severability—1992 c 141: See notes following RCW 28A.410.040.

Authorization for private school students to ride buses—Conditions: RCW 28A.160.020.

Commencement exercises—Lip reading instruction—Joint purchasing, including issuing interest bearing warrants—Budgets: RCW 28A.320.080.

Home-based instruction: RCW 28A.200.010.

Immunization program, private schools as affecting: RCW 28A.210.060 through 28A.210.170.

Part-time students—Defined—Enrollment in public schools authorized: RCW 28A.150.350.

Program of basic education, RCW 28A.195.010 as part of: RCW 28A.150.200.

Real property—Sale—Notice and hearing—Appraisal—Broker or real estate appraiser services—Real estate sales contracts—Limitation: RCW 28A.335.120.

Surplus school property, rental, lease or use of—Authorized—Limitations: RCW 28A.335.040.

Surplus texts and other educational aids, notice of availability—Student priority as to texts: RCW 28A.335.180.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.195.020 Private schools—Rights recognized.

The state recognizes the following rights of every private school:

(1) To teach their religious beliefs and doctrines, if any; to pray in class and in assemblies; to teach patriotism including requiring students to salute the flag of the United States if that be the custom of the particular private school.

(2) To require that there shall be on file the written consent of parents or guardians of students prior to the administration of any psychological test or the conduct of any type of group therapy. [1974 ex.s. c 92 § 3; 1971 ex.s. c 215 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.02.220.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.195.030 Private schools—Actions appealable under Administrative Procedure Act. Any private school may appeal the actions of the state superintendent of public instruction or state board of education as provided in chapter 34.05 RCW. [1974 ex.s. c 92 § 4; 1971 ex.s. c 215 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.02.230.]

28A.195.040 Private schools—Board rules for enforcement—Racial segregation or discrimination prohibited. The state board of education shall promulgate rules and regulations for the enforcement of RCW 28A.195.010 through 28A.195.040, 28A.225.010, and 28A.305.130, including a provision which denies approval to any school engaging in a policy of racial segregation or discrimination. [1990 c 33 § 177; 1983 c 3 § 29; 1974 ex.s. c 92 § 5; 1971 ex.s. c 215 § 7. Formerly RCW 28A.02.240.]

28A.195.050 Private school advisory committee. The superintendent of public instruction is hereby directed to appoint a private school advisory committee that is broadly representative of educators, legislators, and various private school groups in the state of Washington. [1984 c 40 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 92 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.02.250.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.195.060 Private schools must report attendance. It shall be the duty of the administrative or executive authority of every private school in this state to report to the educational service district superintendent on or before the thirtieth day of June in each year, on a form to be furnished, such information as may be required by the superintendent of public instruction, to make complete the records of education work pertaining to all children residing within the state. [1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 70; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 111; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.48.055. Prior: 1933 c 28 § 14; 1913 c 158 § 1; 1909 c 97 p 313 § 6; RRS § 4876. Formerly RCW 28A.48.055, 28.48.055, 28.27.020.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.195.070 Official transcript withholding—Transmittal of information. If a student who previously attended an approved private school enrolls in a public school but has not paid tuition, fees, or fines at the approved private school, the approved private school may withhold the student's official transcript, but shall transmit information to the public school about the student's academic performance, special placement, immunization records, and records of disciplinary action. [1997 c 266 § 5.]

Findings—Intent—Severability—1997 c 266: See notes following RCW 28A.600.455.

28A.195.080 Record checks—Findings—Authority to require. (1) The legislature finds additional safeguards are necessary to ensure safety of school children attending private schools in the state of Washington. Private schools approved under this chapter are authorized to require that employees who have regularly scheduled unsupervised access to children, whether current employees on May 5, 1999, or applicants for employment on or after May 5, 1999, undergo a record check through the Washington state patrol criminal identification system under RCW 43.43.830 through 43.43.838, 10.97.030, and 10.97.050 and through the federal bureau of investigation. The record check shall include a fingerprint check using a complete Washington state criminal identification fingerprint card. Employees or applicants for employment who have completed a record check in accordance with RCW 28A.410.010 shall not be required to undergo a record check under this section. The superintendent of public instruction shall provide a copy of the record report to the employee or applicant. If an employee or applicant has undergone a record check as authorized under this section, additional record checks shall not be required unless required by other provisions of law.

(2) The approved private school, the employee, or the applicant shall pay the costs associated with the record check authorized in this section.

(3) Applicants may be employed on a conditional basis pending completion of the investigation. If the employee or applicant has had a record check within the previous two years, the approved private school or contractor may waive any record check required by the approved private school under subsection (1) of this section. [1999 c 187 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28A.200 RCW HOME-BASED INSTRUCTION

Sections

28A.200.010	Home-based instruction—Duties of parents—Exemption from high school assessment requirements.
28A.200.020	Home-based instruction—Certain decisions responsibility of parent unless otherwise specified.
28A.200.030	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

28A.200.010 Home-based instruction—Duties of parents—Exemption from high school assessment requirements. (1) Each parent whose child is receiving home-based instruction under RCW 28A.225.010(4) shall have the duty to:

(a) File annually a signed declaration of intent that he or she is planning to cause his or her child to receive home-based instruction. The statement shall include the name and age of the child, shall specify whether a certificated person will be supervising the instruction, and shall be written in a format prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction. Each parent shall file the statement by September 15th of the school year or within two weeks of the beginning of any public school quarter, trimester, or semester with the superintendent of the public school district within which the parent resides or the district that accepts the transfer, and the student shall be deemed a transfer student of the nonresident district. Parents may apply for transfer under RCW 28A.225.220;

(b) Ensure that test scores or annual academic progress assessments and immunization records, together with any other records that are kept relating to the instructional and educational activities provided, are forwarded to any other public or private school to which the child transfers. At the time of a transfer to a public school, the superintendent of the local school district in which the child enrolls may require a standardized achievement test to be administered and shall have the authority to determine the appropriate grade and course level placement of the child after consultation with parents and review of the child's records; and

(c) Ensure that a standardized achievement test approved by the state board of education is administered annually to the child by a qualified individual or that an annual assessment of the student's academic progress is written by a certificated person who is currently working in the field of education. The state board of education shall not require these children to meet the student learning goals, master the essential academic learning requirements, to take the assessments, or to obtain a certificate of academic achievement or a certificate of individual achievement pursuant to RCW 28A.655.061 and 28A.155.045. The standardized test administered or the annual academic progress assessment written shall be made a part of the child's permanent records. If, as a result of the annual test or assessment, it is determined that the child is not making reasonable progress consistent with his or her age or stage of development, the parent shall make a good faith effort to remedy any deficiency.

(2) Failure of a parent to comply with the duties in this section shall be deemed a failure of such parent's child to attend school without valid justification under RCW 28A.225.020. Parents who do comply with the duties set forth in this section shall be presumed to be providing home-based instruction as set forth in RCW 28A.225.010(4). [2004 c 19 § 107; 1995 c 52 § 1; 1993 c 336 § 1103; 1990 c 33 § 178; 1985 c 441 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.27.310.]

Part headings and captions not law—Severability—Effective date—2004 c 19: See notes following RCW 28A.655.061.

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—1993 c 336: See notes following RCW 28A.150.210.

Findings—1993 c 336: See note following RCW 28A.150.210.

Part-time students—Defined—Enrollment in public schools authorized: RCW 28A.150.350.

Private schools—Extension programs for parents to teach children in their custody: RCW 28A.195.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.200.020 Home-based instruction—Certain decisions responsibility of parent unless otherwise specified. The state hereby recognizes that parents who are causing their children to receive home-based instruction under RCW 28A.225.010(4) shall be subject only to those minimum state laws and regulations which are necessary to insure that a sufficient basic educational opportunity is provided to the children receiving such instruction. Therefore, all decisions relating to philosophy or doctrine, selection of books, teaching materials and curriculum, and methods, timing, and place in the provision or evaluation of home-based instruction shall be the responsibility of the parent except for matters specifically referred to in this chapter. [1990 c 33 § 179; 1985 c 441 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.27.320.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.200.030 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 11.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.205 RCW
EDUCATION CENTERS
 (Formerly: Educational clinics)

Sections

28A.205.010	"Education center," "basic academic skills," defined—Certification as education center and withdrawal of certification.
28A.205.020	Common school dropouts—Reimbursement.
28A.205.030	Reentry of prior dropouts into common schools, rules—Eligibility for GED test.
28A.205.040	Fees—Rules—Priority for payment—Review of records.
28A.205.050	Rules.
28A.205.070	Allocation of funds—Criteria—Duties of superintendent.
28A.205.080	Legislative findings—Distribution of funds—Cooperation with school districts.
28A.205.090	Inclusion of education centers program in biennial budget request—Quarterly plans—Funds—Payment.

28A.205.010 "Education center," "basic academic skills," defined—Certification as education center and withdrawal of certification. (1) As used in this chapter, unless the context thereof shall clearly indicate to the contrary:

"Education center" means any private school operated on a profit or nonprofit basis which does the following:

(a) Is devoted to the teaching of basic academic skills, including specific attention to improvement of student motivation for achieving, and employment orientation.

(b) Operates on a clinical, client centered basis. This shall include, but not be limited to, performing diagnosis of individual educational abilities, determination and setting of individual goals, prescribing and providing individual courses of instruction therefor, and evaluation of each individual client's progress in his or her educational program.

(c) Conducts courses of instruction by professionally trained personnel certificated by the Washington professional educator standards board according to rules adopted for the purposes of this chapter and providing, for certification purposes, that a year's teaching experience in an education center shall be deemed equal to a year's teaching experience in a common or private school.

(2) For purposes of this chapter, basic academic skills shall include the study of mathematics, speech, language, reading and composition, science, history, literature and political science or civics; it shall not include courses of a vocational training nature and shall not include courses deemed nonessential to the accrediting or the approval of private schools under RCW 28A.305.130.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall certify an education center only upon application and (a) determination that such school comes within the definition thereof as set forth in subsection (1) of this section and (b) demonstration on the basis of actual educational performance of such applicants' students which shows after consideration of their

students' backgrounds, educational gains that are a direct result of the applicants' educational program. Such certification may be withdrawn if the superintendent finds that a center fails to provide adequate instruction in basic academic skills. No education center certified by the superintendent of public instruction pursuant to this section shall be deemed a common school under RCW 28A.150.020 or a private school for the purposes of RCW 28A.195.010 through 28A.195.050. [2006 c 263 § 408; 2005 c 497 § 214; 1999 c 348 § 2; 1993 c 211 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 180; 1983 c 3 § 38; 1977 ex.s. c 341 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.97.010.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

Intent—1999 c 348: "During 1997 and 1998, a committee of the state board of education reviewed all board rules and related authorizing statutes. Based on the findings and recommendations resulting from the review, the state board prepared a report to the legislature requesting action be taken. It is the intent of this act to implement recommendations of the state board of education." [1999 c 348 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.205.020 Common school dropouts—Reimbursement. Only eligible common school dropouts shall be enrolled in a certified education center for reimbursement by the superintendent of public instruction as provided in RCW 28A.205.040. A person is not an eligible common school dropout if: (1) The person has completed high school, (2) the person has not reached his or her twelfth birthday or has passed his or her twentieth birthday, (3) the person shows proficiency beyond the high school level in a test approved by the state board of education to be given as part of the initial diagnostic procedure, or (4) less than one month has passed after the person has dropped out of any common school and the education center has not received written verification from a school official of the common school last attended in this state that the person is no longer in attendance at the school. A person is an eligible common school dropout even if one month has not passed since the person dropped out if the board of directors or its designee, of that common school, requests the center to admit the person because the person has dropped out or because the person is unable to attend a particular common school because of disciplinary reasons, including suspension and/or expulsion. The fact that any person may be subject to RCW 28A.225.010 through 28A.225.140, 28A.200.010, and 28A.200.020 shall not affect his or her qualifications as an eligible common school dropout under this chapter. [1999 c 348 § 3; 1997 c 265 § 7; 1993 c 211 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 181; 1979 ex.s. c 174 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 341 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.97.020.]

Intent—1999 c 348: See note following RCW 28A.205.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.205.030 Reentry of prior dropouts into common schools, rules—Eligibility for GED test. The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt, by rules, policies and procedures to permit a prior common school dropout to reenter at the grade level appropriate to such individual's ability: PROVIDED, That such individual shall be placed with the class he or she would be in had he or she not dropped out and graduate with that class, if the student's ability so permits

notwithstanding any loss of credits prior to reentry and if such student earns credits at the normal rate subsequent to reentry.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any certified education center student sixteen years of age or older, upon completion of an individual student program, shall be eligible to take the general educational development test as given throughout the state. [1993 c 218 § 2; 1993 c 211 § 3; 1990 c 33 § 182; 1977 ex.s. c 341 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.97.030.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1993 c 211 § 3 and by 1993 c 218 § 2, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.205.040 Fees—Rules—Priority for payment—Review of records. (1)(a) From funds appropriated for that purpose, the superintendent of public instruction shall pay fees to a certified center on a monthly basis for each student enrolled in compliance with RCW 28A.205.020. The superintendent shall set fees by rule.

(b) Revisions in such fees proposed by an education center shall become effective after thirty days notice unless the superintendent finds such a revision is unreasonable in which case the revision shall not take effect. The administration of any general education development test shall not be a part of such initial diagnostic procedure.

(c) Reimbursements shall not be made for students who are absent.

(d) No center shall make any charge to any student, or the student's parent, guardian or custodian, for whom a fee is being received under the provisions of this section.

(2) Payments shall be made from available funds first to those centers that have in the judgment of the superintendent demonstrated superior performance based upon consideration of students' educational gains taking into account such students' backgrounds, and upon consideration of cost effectiveness. In considering the cost effectiveness of nonprofit centers the superintendent shall take into account not only payments made under this section but also factors such as tax exemptions, direct and indirect subsidies or any other cost to taxpayers at any level of government which result from such nonprofit status.

(3) To be eligible for such payment, every such center, without prior notice, shall permit a review of its accounting records by personnel of the state auditor during normal business hours.

(4) If total funds for this purpose approach depletion, the superintendent shall notify the centers of the date after which further funds for reimbursement of the centers' services will be exhausted. [2006 c 263 § 412; 1999 c 348 § 4; 1990 c 33 § 183; 1979 ex.s. c 174 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 341 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.97.040.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Intent—1999 c 348: See note following RCW 28A.205.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.205.050 Rules. In accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW, the administrative procedure act, the Washington pro- (2012 Ed.)

fessional educator standards board with respect to the matter of certification, and the superintendent of public instruction with respect to all other matters, shall have the power and duty to make the necessary rules to carry out the purpose and intent of this chapter. [2005 c 497 § 215; 1995 c 335 § 201; 1993 c 211 § 4; 1990 c 33 § 184; 1977 ex.s. c 341 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.97.050.]

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.205.070 Allocation of funds—Criteria—Duties of superintendent. In allocating funds appropriated for education centers, the superintendent of public instruction shall:

(1) Place priority upon stability and adequacy of funding for education centers that have demonstrated superior performance as defined in RCW 28A.205.040(2).

(2) Initiate and maintain a competitive review process to select new or expanded center programs in unserved or underserved areas. The criteria for review of competitive proposals for new or expanded education center services shall include but not be limited to:

(a) The proposing organization shall have obtained certification from the superintendent of public instruction as provided in RCW 28A.205.010;

(b) The cost-effectiveness of the proposal; and

(c) The availability of committed nonstate funds to support, enrich, or otherwise enhance the basic program.

(3) In selecting areas for new or expanded education center programs, the superintendent of public instruction shall consider factors including but not limited to:

(a) The proportion and total number of dropouts unserved by existing center programs, if any;

(b) The availability within the geographic area of programs other than education centers which address the basic educational needs of dropouts; and

(c) Waiting lists or other evidence of demand for expanded education center programs.

(4) In the event of any curtailment of services resulting from lowered legislative appropriations, the superintendent of public instruction shall issue pro rata reductions to all centers funded at the time of the lowered appropriation. Individual centers may be exempted from such pro rata reductions if the superintendent finds that such reductions would impair the center's ability to operate at minimally acceptable levels of service. In the event of such exceptions, the superintendent shall determine an appropriate rate for reduction to permit the center to continue operation.

(5) In the event that an additional center or centers become certified and apply to the superintendent for funds to be allocated from a legislative appropriation which does not increase from the immediately preceding biennium, or does not increase sufficiently to allow such additional center or centers to operate at minimally acceptable levels of service without reducing the funds available to previously funded centers, the superintendent shall not provide funding for such additional center or centers from such appropriation. [2006 c 263 § 409; 1993 c 211 § 6; 1990 c 33 § 185; 1985 c 434 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.97.120.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Intent—1985 c 434: "It is the intent of this act to provide for an equitable distribution of funds appropriated for educational clinics, to stabilize existing programs, and to provide a system for orderly expansion or retrenchment in the event of future increases or reductions in program appropriations." [1985 c 434 § 1.]

28A.205.080 Legislative findings—Distribution of funds—Cooperation with school districts. The legislature recognizes that education centers provide a necessary and effective service for students who have dropped out of common school programs. Education centers have demonstrated success in preparing such youth for productive roles in society and are an integral part of the state's program to address the needs of students who have dropped out of school. The superintendent of public instruction shall distribute funds, consistent with legislative appropriations, allocated specifically for education centers in accord with chapter 28A.205 RCW. The legislature encourages school districts to explore cooperation with education centers pursuant to RCW 28A.150.305. [1997 c 265 § 8; 1993 c 211 § 7; 1990 c 33 § 186; 1987 c 518 § 220. Formerly RCW 28A.97.125.]

Intent—1994 c 166; 1987 c 518: See note following RCW 43.215.425. Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.205.090 Inclusion of education centers program in biennial budget request—Quarterly plans—Funds—Payment. The superintendent shall include the education centers program in the biennial budget request. Contracts between the superintendent of public instruction and the education centers shall include quarterly plans which provide for relatively stable student enrollment but take into consideration anticipated seasonal variations in enrollment in the individual centers. Funds which are not expended by a center during the quarter for which they were planned may be carried forward to subsequent quarters of the fiscal year. The superintendent shall make payments to the centers on a monthly basis pursuant to RCW 28A.205.040. [1993 c 211 § 8; 1990 c 33 § 187; 1985 c 434 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.97.130.]

Intent—1985 c 434: See note following RCW 28A.205.070.

Chapter 28A.210 RCW

HEALTH—SCREENING AND REQUIREMENTS

Sections

28A.210.010	Contagious diseases, limiting contact—Rules.
28A.210.020	Visual and auditory screening of pupils—Rules and regulations.
28A.210.030	Visual and auditory screening of pupils—Record of screening—Forwarding of records, recommendations and data.
28A.210.040	Visual and auditory screening of pupils—Access to rules, records, and forms.
28A.210.045	Speech-language pathology services—Complaints.
28A.210.060	Immunization program—Purpose.
28A.210.070	Immunization program—Definitions.
28A.210.080	Immunization program—Attendance of child conditioned upon presentation of alternative proofs—Information regarding meningococcal disease—Information regarding human papillomavirus disease.
28A.210.090	Immunization program—Exemptions.
28A.210.100	Immunization program—Source of immunizations—Written records.
28A.210.110	Immunization program—Administrator's duties upon receipt of proof of immunization or certification of exemption.
28A.210.120	Immunization program—Prohibiting child's presence—Notice to parent, guardian, or adult in loco parentis.

28A.210.130	Immunization program—Superintendent of public instruction to provide information.
28A.210.140	Immunization program—State board of health rules, contents.
28A.210.150	Immunization program—Superintendent of public instruction by rule to adopt procedures for verifying records.
28A.210.160	Immunization program—Rules.
28A.210.170	Immunization program—Department of social and health services' rules, contents.
28A.210.255	Provision of health services in public and private schools—Employee job description.
28A.210.260	Public and private schools—Administration of medication—Conditions.
28A.210.270	Public and private schools—Administration of medication—Immunity from liability—Discontinuance, procedure.
28A.210.280	Catheterization of public and private school students.
28A.210.290	Catheterization of public and private school students—Immunity from liability.
28A.210.300	School physician or school nurse may be employed.
28A.210.310	Prohibition on use of tobacco products on school property.
28A.210.320	Children with life-threatening health conditions—Medication or treatment orders—Rules.
28A.210.330	Students with diabetes—Individual health plans—Designation of professional to consult and coordinate with parents and health care provider—Training and supervision of school district personnel.
28A.210.340	Students with diabetes—Adoption of policy for inservice training for school staff.
28A.210.350	Students with diabetes—Compliance with individual health plan—Immunity.
28A.210.360	Model policy on access to nutritious foods and developmentally appropriate exercise—School district policies.
28A.210.365	Food choice, physical activity, childhood fitness—Minimum standards—District waiver or exemption policy.
28A.210.370	Students with asthma.
28A.210.375	Student health insurance information—Pilot project—Reports.
28A.210.380	Anaphylaxis—Policy guidelines—Procedures—Reports.
28A.210.385	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

State board of health: Chapter 43.20 RCW.

28A.210.010 Contagious diseases, limiting contact—Rules. The state board of health, after consultation with the superintendent of public instruction, shall adopt reasonable rules regarding the presence of persons on or about any school premises who have, or who have been exposed to, contagious diseases deemed by the state board of health as dangerous to the public health. Such rules shall specify reasonable and precautionary procedures as to such presence and/or readmission of such persons and may include the requirement for a certificate from a licensed physician that there is no danger of contagion. The superintendent of public instruction shall provide to appropriate school officials and personnel, access and notice of these rules of the state board of health. Providing online access to these rules satisfies the requirements of this section. The superintendent of public instruction is required to provide this notice only when there are significant changes to the rules. [2009 c 556 § 3; 1971 c 32 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.31.010. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 262 § 5; RRS § 4689; prior: 1897 c 118 § 68; 1890 p 372 § 47. Formerly RCW 28A.31.010, 28.31.010.]

28A.210.020 Visual and auditory screening of pupils—Rules and regulations. Every board of school directors shall have the power, and it shall be its duty to provide for and require screening for the visual and auditory acuity of all children attending schools in their districts to ascertain which if any of such children have defects sufficient to retard them in their studies. Auditory and visual screening shall be made in accordance with procedures and standards adopted by rule or regulation of the state board of health. Prior to the adoption or revision of such rules or regulations

the state board of health shall seek the recommendations of the superintendent of public instruction regarding the administration of visual and auditory screening and the qualifications of persons competent to administer such screening. Persons performing visual screening may include, but are not limited to, ophthalmologists, optometrists, or opticians who donate their professional services to schools or school districts. If a vision professional who donates his or her services identifies a vision defect sufficient to affect a student's learning, the vision professional must notify the school nurse and/or the school principal in writing and may not contact the student's parents or guardians directly. A school official shall inform parents or guardians of students in writing that a visual examination was recommended, but may not communicate the name or contact information of the vision professional conducting the screening. [2009 c 556 § 18; 1971 c 32 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.31.030. Prior: 1941 c 202 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 4689-1. Formerly RCW 28A.31.030, 28.31.030.]

28A.210.030 Visual and auditory screening of pupils—Record of screening—Forwarding of records, recommendations and data. The person or persons completing the screening prescribed in RCW 28A.210.020 shall promptly prepare a record of the screening of each child found to have, or suspected of having, reduced visual and/or auditory acuity in need of attention, including the special education services provided by RCW 28A.155.010 through 28A.155.100, and send copies of such records and recommendations to the parents or guardians of such children and shall deliver the original records to the appropriate school official who shall preserve such records and forward to the superintendent of public instruction and the secretary of health visual and auditory data as requested by such officials. [1991 c 3 § 289; 1990 c 33 § 188; 1971 c 32 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.31.040. Prior: 1941 c 202 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 4689-2. Formerly RCW 28A.31.040, 28.31.040.]

28A.210.040 Visual and auditory screening of pupils—Access to rules, records, and forms. The superintendent of public instruction shall provide access to appropriate school officials the rules adopted by the state board of health pursuant to RCW 28A.210.020 and the recommended records and forms to be used in making and reporting such screenings. Providing online access to the materials satisfies the requirements of this section. [2009 c 556 § 4; 1990 c 33 § 189; 1973 c 46 § 1. Prior: 1971 c 48 § 12; 1971 c 32 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.31.050; prior: 1941 c 202 § 3; RRS § 4689-3. Formerly RCW 28A.31.050, 28.31.050.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.210.045 Speech-language pathology services—Complaints. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall report to the department of health:

(a) Any complaint or disciplinary action taken against a certified educational staff associate providing speech-language pathology services in a school setting; and

(b) Any complaint the superintendent receives regarding a speech-language pathology assistant certified under chapter 18.35 RCW.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall make the reports required by this section as soon as practicable, but in no case later than five business days after the complaint or disciplinary action. [2009 c 301 § 13.]

Intent—Implementation—2009 c 301: See notes following RCW 18.35.010.

Speech-language pathology assistants—Certification requirements—2009 c 301: See note following RCW 18.35.040.

28A.210.060 Immunization program—Purpose. In enacting RCW 28A.210.060 through 28A.210.170, it is the judgment of the legislature that it is necessary to protect the health of the public and individuals by providing a means for the eventual achievement of full immunization of school-age children against certain vaccine-preventable diseases. [1990 c 33 § 190; 1984 c 40 § 3; 1979 ex.s. c 118 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.31.100.]

Immunization plan: RCW 43.70.525.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.210.070 Immunization program—Definitions. As used in RCW 28A.210.060 through 28A.210.170:

(1) "Chief administrator" shall mean the person with the authority and responsibility for the immediate supervision of the operation of a school or day care center as defined in this section or, in the alternative, such other person as may hereafter be designated in writing for the purposes of RCW 28A.210.060 through 28A.210.170 by the statutory or corporate board of directors of the school district, school, or day care center or, if none, such other persons or person with the authority and responsibility for the general supervision of the operation of the school district, school or day care center.

(2) "Full immunization" shall mean immunization against certain vaccine-preventable diseases in accordance with schedules and with immunizing agents approved by the state board of health.

(3) "Local health department" shall mean the city, town, county, district or combined city-county health department, board of health, or health officer which provides public health services.

(4) "School" shall mean and include each building, facility, and location at or within which any or all portions of a preschool, kindergarten and grades one through twelve program of education and related activities are conducted for two or more children by or in behalf of any public school district and by or in behalf of any private school or private institution subject to approval by the state board of education pursuant to RCW 28A.305.130, 28A.195.010 through 28A.195.050, and 28A.410.120.

(5) "Day care center" shall mean an agency which regularly provides care for a group of thirteen or more children for periods of less than twenty-four hours and is licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW.

(6) "Child" shall mean any person, regardless of age, in attendance at a public or private school or a licensed day care center. [2006 c 263 § 908; 1990 c 33 § 191; 1985 c 49 § 2; 1984 c 40 § 4; 1979 ex.s. c 118 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.31.102.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.210.080 Immunization program—Attendance of child conditioned upon presentation of alternative proofs—Information regarding meningococcal disease—Information regarding human papillomavirus disease.

(1) The attendance of every child at every public and private school in the state and licensed day care center shall be conditioned upon the presentation before or on each child's first day of attendance at a particular school or center, of proof of either (a) full immunization, (b) the initiation of and compliance with a schedule of immunization, as required by rules of the state board of health, or (c) a certificate of exemption as provided for in RCW 28A.210.090. The attendance at the school or the day care center during any subsequent school year of a child who has initiated a schedule of immunization shall be conditioned upon the presentation of proof of compliance with the schedule on the child's first day of attendance during the subsequent school year. Once proof of full immunization or proof of completion of an approved schedule has been presented, no further proof shall be required as a condition to attendance at the particular school or center.

(2)(a) Beginning with sixth grade entry, every public and private school in the state shall provide parents and guardians with information about meningococcal disease and its vaccine at the beginning of every school year. The information about meningococcal disease shall include:

(i) Its causes and symptoms, how meningococcal disease is spread, and the places where parents and guardians may obtain additional information and vaccinations for their children; and

(ii) Current recommendations from the United States centers for disease control and prevention regarding the receipt of vaccines for meningococcal disease and where the vaccination can be received.

(b) This subsection shall not be construed to require the department of health or the school to provide meningococcal vaccination to students.

(c) The department of health shall prepare the informational materials and shall consult with the office of superintendent of public instruction.

(d) This subsection does not create a private right of action.

(3)(a) Beginning with sixth grade entry, every public school in the state shall provide parents and guardians with information about human papillomavirus disease and its vaccine at the beginning of every school year. The information about human papillomavirus disease shall include:

(i) Its causes and symptoms, how human papillomavirus disease is spread, and the places where parents and guardians may obtain additional information and vaccinations for their children; and

(ii) Current recommendations from the United States centers for disease control and prevention regarding the receipt of vaccines for human papillomavirus disease and where the vaccination can be received.

(b) This subsection shall not be construed to require the department of health or the school to provide human papillomavirus vaccination to students.

(c) The department of health shall prepare the informational materials and shall consult with the office of the superintendent of public instruction.

(d) This subsection does not create a private right of action.

(4) Private schools are required by state law to notify parents that information on the human papillomavirus disease prepared by the department of health is available. [2007 c 276 § 1; 2005 c 404 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 192; 1985 c 49 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 118 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.31.104.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.210.090 Immunization program—Exemptions.

(1) Any child shall be exempt in whole or in part from the immunization measures required by RCW 28A.210.060 through 28A.210.170 upon the presentation of any one or more of the certifications required by this section, on a form prescribed by the department of health:

(a) A written certification signed by a health care practitioner that a particular vaccine required by rule of the state board of health is, in his or her judgment, not advisable for the child: PROVIDED, That when it is determined that this particular vaccine is no longer contraindicated, the child will be required to have the vaccine;

(b) A written certification signed by any parent or legal guardian of the child or any adult in loco parentis to the child that the religious beliefs of the signator are contrary to the required immunization measures; or

(c) A written certification signed by any parent or legal guardian of the child or any adult in loco parentis to the child that the signator has either a philosophical or personal objection to the immunization of the child.

(2)(a) The form presented on or after July 22, 2011, must include a statement to be signed by a health care practitioner stating that he or she provided the signator with information about the benefits and risks of immunization to the child. The form may be signed by a health care practitioner at any time prior to the enrollment of the child in a school or licensed day care. Photocopies of the signed form or a letter from the health care practitioner referencing the child's name shall be accepted in lieu of the original form.

(b) A health care practitioner who, in good faith, signs the statement provided for in (a) of this subsection is immune from civil liability for providing the signature.

(c) Any parent or legal guardian of the child or any adult in loco parentis to the child who exempts the child due to religious beliefs pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section is not required to have the form provided for in (a) of this subsection signed by a health care practitioner if the parent or legal guardian demonstrates membership in a religious body or a church in which the religious beliefs or teachings of the church preclude a health care practitioner from providing medical treatment to the child.

(3) For purposes of this section, "health care practitioner" means a physician licensed under chapter 18.71 or 18.57 RCW, a naturopath licensed under chapter 18.36A RCW, a physician assistant licensed under chapter 18.71A or 18.57A RCW, or an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW. [2011 c 299 § 1; 1991 c 3 § 290; 1990 c 33 § 193; 1984 c 40 § 5; 1979 ex.s. c 118 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.31.106.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.210.100 Immunization program—Source of immunizations—Written records. The immunizations required by RCW 28A.210.060 through 28A.210.170 may be obtained from any private or public source desired: PROVIDED, That the immunization is administered and records are made in accordance with the regulations of the state board of health. Any person or organization administering immunizations shall furnish each person immunized, or his or her parent or legal guardian, or any adult in loco parentis to the child, with a written record of immunization given in a form prescribed by the state board of health. [1990 c 33 § 194; 1984 c 40 § 7; 1979 ex.s. c 118 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.31.110.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.210.110 Immunization program—Administrator's duties upon receipt of proof of immunization or certification of exemption. A child's proof of immunization or certification of exemption shall be presented to the chief administrator of the public or private school or day care center or to his or her designee for that purpose. The chief administrator shall:

(1) Retain such records pertaining to each child at the school or day care center for at least the period the child is enrolled in the school or attends such center;

(2) Retain a record at the school or day care center of the name, address, and date of exclusion of each child excluded from school or the center pursuant to RCW 28A.210.120 for not less than three years following the date of a child's exclusion;

(3) File a written annual report with the department of health on the immunization status of students or children attending the day care center at a time and on forms prescribed by the department of health; and

(4) Allow agents of state and local health departments access to the records retained in accordance with this section during business hours for the purposes of inspection and copying. [1991 c 3 § 291; 1990 c 33 § 195; 1979 ex.s. c 118 § 7. Formerly RCW 28A.31.112.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.210.120 Immunization program—Prohibiting child's presence—Notice to parent, guardian, or adult in loco parentis. It shall be the duty of the chief administrator of every public and private school and day care center to prohibit the further presence at the school or day care center for any and all purposes of each child for whom proof of immunization, certification of exemption, or proof of compliance with an approved schedule of immunization has not been provided in accordance with RCW 28A.210.080 and to continue to prohibit the child's presence until such proof of immunization, certification of exemption, or approved schedule has been provided. The exclusion of a child from a school shall be accomplished in accordance with rules of the office of the superintendent, in consultation with the state board of health. The exclusion of a child from a day care center shall be accomplished in accordance with rules of the department of social and health services. Prior to the exclusion of a child, each school or day care center shall provide written notice to the parent(s) or legal guardian(s) of each child or to the adult(s) in loco parentis to each child, who is not in compli-

(2012 Ed.)

ance with the requirements of RCW 28A.210.080. The notice shall fully inform such person(s) of the following: (1) The requirements established by and pursuant to RCW 28A.210.060 through 28A.210.170; (2) the fact that the child will be prohibited from further attendance at the school unless RCW 28A.210.080 is complied with; (3) such procedural due process rights as are hereafter established pursuant to RCW 28A.210.160 and/or 28A.210.170, as appropriate; and (4) the immunization services that are available from or through the local health department and other public agencies. [2006 c 263 § 909; 1990 c 33 § 196; 1985 c 49 § 3; 1984 c 40 § 8; 1979 ex.s. c 118 § 8. Formerly RCW 28A.31.114.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.210.130 Immunization program—Superintendent of public instruction to provide information. The superintendent of public instruction shall provide for information about the immunization program and requirements under RCW 28A.210.060 through 28A.210.170 to be widely available throughout the state in order to promote full use of the program. [1990 c 33 § 197; 1985 c 49 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.31.115.]

28A.210.140 Immunization program—State board of health rules, contents. The state board of health shall adopt and is hereby empowered to adopt rules pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW which establish the procedural and substantive requirements for full immunization and the form and substance of the proof thereof, to be required pursuant to RCW 28A.210.060 through 28A.210.170. [1990 c 33 § 198; 1984 c 40 § 9; 1979 ex.s. c 118 § 9. Formerly RCW 28A.31.116.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.210.150 Immunization program—Superintendent of public instruction by rule to adopt procedures for verifying records. The superintendent of public instruction by rule shall provide procedures for schools to quickly verify the immunization records of students transferring from one school to another before the immunization records are received. [1985 c 49 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.31.117.]

28A.210.160 Immunization program—Rules. The superintendent of public instruction with regard to public schools and the state board of education with regard to private schools, in consultation with the state board of health, shall each adopt rules pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW that establish the procedural and substantive due process requirements governing the exclusion of children from schools pursuant to RCW 28A.210.120. [2006 c 263 § 910; 1990 c 33 § 199; 1979 ex.s. c 118 § 10. Formerly RCW 28A.31.118.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.210.170 Immunization program—Department of social and health services' rules, contents. The department of social and health services shall and is hereby empowered to adopt rules pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW which

establish the procedural and substantive due process requirements governing the exclusion of children from day care centers pursuant to RCW 28A.210.120. [1990 c 33 § 200; 1979 ex.s. c 118 § 11. Formerly RCW 28A.31.120.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.210.255 Provision of health services in public and private schools—Employee job description. Any employee of a public school district or private school that performs health services, such as catheterization, must have a job description that lists all of the health services that the employee may be required to perform for students. [2003 c 172 § 2.]

28A.210.260 Public and private schools—Administration of medication—Conditions. Public school districts and private schools which conduct any of grades kindergarten through the twelfth grade may provide for the administration of oral medication, topical medication, eye drops, or ear drops of any nature to students who are in the custody of the school district or school at the time of administration, but are not required to do so by this section, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The board of directors of the public school district or the governing board of the private school or, if none, the chief administrator of the private school shall adopt policies which address the designation of employees who may administer oral medications, topical medications, eye drops, or ear drops to students, the acquisition of parent requests and instructions, and the acquisition of requests from licensed health professionals prescribing within the scope of their prescriptive authority and instructions regarding students who require medication for more than fifteen consecutive school days, the identification of the medication to be administered, the means of safekeeping medications with special attention given to the safeguarding of legend drugs as defined in chapter 69.41 RCW, and the means of maintaining a record of the administration of such medication;

(2) The board of directors shall seek advice from one or more licensed physicians or nurses in the course of developing the foregoing policies;

(3) The public school district or private school is in receipt of a written, current and unexpired request from a parent, or a legal guardian, or other person having legal control over the student to administer the medication to the student;

(4) The public school district or the private school is in receipt of (a) a written, current and unexpired request from a licensed health professional prescribing within the scope of his or her prescriptive authority for administration of the medication, as there exists a valid health reason which makes administration of such medication advisable during the hours when school is in session or the hours in which the student is under the supervision of school officials, and (b) written, current and unexpired instructions from such licensed health professional prescribing within the scope of his or her prescriptive authority regarding the administration of prescribed medication to students who require medication for more than fifteen consecutive workdays;

(5) The medication is administered by an employee designated by or pursuant to the policies adopted pursuant to subsection (1) of this section and in substantial compliance

with the prescription of a licensed health professional prescribing within the scope of his or her prescriptive authority or the written instructions provided pursuant to subsection (4) of this section;

(6) The medication is first examined by the employee administering the same to determine in his or her judgment that it appears to be in the original container and to be properly labeled; and

(7) The board of directors shall designate a professional person licensed pursuant to chapter 18.71 RCW or chapter 18.79 RCW as it applies to registered nurses and advanced registered nurse practitioners, to delegate to, train, and supervise the designated school district personnel in proper medication procedures. [2012 c 16 § 1; 2000 c 63 § 1; 1994 sp.s. c 9 § 720; 1982 c 195 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.31.150.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.210.270 Public and private schools—Administration of medication—Immunity from liability—Discontinuance, procedure. (1) In the event a school employee administers oral medication, topical medication, eye drops, or ear drops to a student pursuant to RCW 28A.210.260 in substantial compliance with the prescription of the student's licensed health professional prescribing within the scope of the professional's prescriptive authority or the written instructions provided pursuant to RCW 28A.210.260(4), and the other conditions set forth in RCW 28A.210.260 have been substantially complied with, then the employee, the employee's school district or school of employment, and the members of the governing board and chief administrator thereof shall not be liable in any criminal action or for civil damages in their individual or marital or governmental or corporate or other capacities as a result of the administration of the medication.

(2) The administration of oral medication, topical medication, eye drops, or ear drops to any student pursuant to RCW 28A.210.260 may be discontinued by a public school district or private school and the school district or school, its employees, its chief administrator, and members of its governing board shall not be liable in any criminal action or for civil damages in their governmental or corporate or individual or marital or other capacities as a result of the discontinuance of such administration: PROVIDED, That the chief administrator of the public school district or private school, or his or her designee, has first provided actual notice orally or in writing in advance of the date of discontinuance to a parent or legal guardian of the student or other person having legal control over the student. [2012 c 16 § 2; 2000 c 63 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 208; 1982 c 195 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.31.155.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.210.280 Catheterization of public and private school students. (1) Public school districts and private schools that offer classes for any of grades kindergarten through twelve must provide for clean, intermittent bladder catheterization of students, or assisted self-catheterization of students pursuant to RCW 18.79.290. The catheterization must be provided in substantial compliance with:

(a) Rules adopted by the state nursing care quality assurance commission and the instructions of a registered nurse or

advanced registered nurse practitioner issued under such rules; and

(b) Written policies of the school district or private school which shall be adopted in order to implement this section and shall be developed in accordance with such requirements of chapters 41.56 and 41.59 RCW as may be applicable.

(2) School district employees, except those licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW, who have not agreed in writing to perform clean, intermittent bladder catheterization as a specific part of their job description, may file a written letter of refusal to perform clean, intermittent bladder catheterization of students. This written letter of refusal may not serve as grounds for discharge, nonrenewal, or other action adversely affecting the employee's contract status.

(3) Any public school district or private school that provides clean, intermittent bladder catheterization shall document the provision of training given to employees who perform these services. These records shall be made available for review at any audit. [2003 c 172 § 1; 1994 sp.s. c 9 § 721; 1988 c 48 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.31.160.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.210.290 Catheterization of public and private school students—Immunity from liability. (1) In the event a school employee provides for the catheterization of a student pursuant to RCW 18.79.290 and 28A.210.280 in substantial compliance with (a) rules adopted by the state nursing care quality assurance commission and the instructions of a registered nurse or advanced registered nurse practitioner issued under such rules, and (b) written policies of the school district or private school, then the employee, the employee's school district or school of employment, and the members of the governing board and chief administrator thereof shall not be liable in any criminal action or for civil damages in their individual, marital, governmental, corporate, or other capacity as a result of providing for the catheterization.

(2) Providing for the catheterization of any student pursuant to RCW 18.79.290 and 28A.210.280 may be discontinued by a public school district or private school and the school district or school, its employees, its chief administrator, and members of its governing board shall not be liable in any criminal action or for civil damages in their individual, marital, governmental, corporate, or other capacity as a result of the discontinuance: PROVIDED, That the chief administrator of the public school district or private school, or his or her designee, has first provided actual notice orally or in writing in advance of the date of discontinuance to a parent or legal guardian of the student or other person having legal control over the student: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the public school district otherwise provides for the catheterization of the student to the extent required by federal or state law. [1994 sp.s. c 9 § 722; 1990 c 33 § 209; 1988 c 48 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.31.165.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.210.300 School physician or school nurse may be employed. The board of directors of any school district of the second class may employ a regularly licensed physician or a licensed public health nurse for the purpose of protecting the health of the children in said district. [1975 c 43 § 20;

(2012 Ed.)

1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.60.320. Prior: 1937 c 60 § 1; RRS § 4776-4. Formerly RCW 28A.60.320, 28.31.080.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.210.310 Prohibition on use of tobacco products on school property. (1) To protect children in the public schools of this state from exposure to the addictive substance of nicotine, each school district board of directors shall have a written policy mandating a prohibition on the use of all tobacco products on public school property.

(2) The policy in subsection (1) of this section shall include, but not be limited to, a requirement that students and school personnel be notified of the prohibition, the posting of signs prohibiting the use of tobacco products, sanctions for students and school personnel who violate the policy, and a requirement that school district personnel enforce the prohibition. Enforcement policies adopted in the school board policy shall be in addition to the enforcement provisions in RCW 70.160.070. [1997 c 9 § 1; 1989 c 233 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.31.170.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.210.320 Children with life-threatening health conditions—Medication or treatment orders—Rules. (1) The attendance of every child at every public school in the state shall be conditioned upon the presentation before or on each child's first day of attendance at a particular school of a medication or treatment order addressing any life-threatening health condition that the child has that may require medical services to be performed at the school. Once such an order has been presented, the child shall be allowed to attend school.

(2) The chief administrator of every public school shall prohibit the further presence at the school for any and all purposes of each child for whom a medication or treatment order has not been provided in accordance with this section if the child has a life-threatening health condition that may require medical services to be performed at the school and shall continue to prohibit the child's presence until such order has been provided. The exclusion of a child from a school shall be accomplished in accordance with rules of the state board of education. Before excluding a child, each school shall provide written notice to the parents or legal guardians of each child or to the adults in loco parentis to each child, who is not in compliance with the requirements of this section. The notice shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (a) The requirements established by this section; (b) the fact that the child will be prohibited from further attendance at the school unless this section is complied with; and (c) such procedural due process rights as are established pursuant to this section.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction in consultation with the state board of health shall adopt rules under chapter 34.05 RCW that establish the procedural and substantive due process requirements governing the exclusion of children from public schools under this section. The rules shall include any requirements under applicable federal laws.

(4) As used in this section, "life-threatening condition" means a health condition that will put the child in danger of death during the school day if a medication or treatment order and a nursing plan are not in place.

(5) As used in this section, "medication or treatment order" means the authority a registered nurse obtains under RCW 18.79.260(2). [2006 c 263 § 911; 2002 c 101 § 1.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.210.330 Students with diabetes—Individual health plans—Designation of professional to consult and coordinate with parents and health care provider—Training and supervision of school district personnel. (1) School districts shall provide individual health plans for students with diabetes, subject to the following conditions:

(a) The board of directors of the school district shall adopt policies to be followed for students with diabetes. The policies shall include, but need not be limited to:

(i) The acquisition of parent requests and instructions;

(ii) The acquisition of orders from licensed health professionals prescribing within the scope of their prescriptive authority for monitoring and treatment at school;

(iii) The provision for storage of medical equipment and medication provided by the parent;

(iv) The provision for students to perform blood glucose tests, administer insulin, treat hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia, and have easy access to necessary supplies and equipment to perform monitoring and treatment functions as specified in the individual health plan. The policies shall include the option for students to carry on their persons the necessary supplies and equipment and the option to perform monitoring and treatment functions anywhere on school grounds including the students' classrooms, and at school-sponsored events;

(v) The establishment of school policy exceptions necessary to accommodate the students' needs to eat whenever and wherever necessary, have easy, unrestricted access to water and bathroom use, have provisions made for parties at school when food is served, eat meals and snacks on time, and other necessary exceptions as described in the individual health plan;

(vi) The assurance that school meals are never withheld because of nonpayment of fees or disciplinary action;

(vii) A description of the students' school day schedules for timing of meals, snacks, blood sugar testing, insulin injections, and related activities;

(viii) The development of individual emergency plans;

(ix) The distribution of the individual health plan to appropriate staff based on the students' needs and staff level of contact with the students;

(x) The possession of legal documents for parent-designated adults to provide care, if needed; and

(xi) The updating of the individual health plan at least annually or more frequently, as needed; and

(b) The board of directors, in the course of developing the policies in (a) of this subsection, shall seek advice from one or more licensed physicians or nurses or diabetes educators who are nationally certified.

(2)(a) For the purposes of this section, "parent-designated adult" means a volunteer, who may be a school district employee, who receives additional training from a health care professional or expert in diabetic care selected by the parents, and who provides care for the child consistent with the individual health plan.

(b) To be eligible to be a parent-designated adult, a school district employee not licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW shall file, without coercion by the employer, a voluntary written, current, and unexpired letter of intent stating the employee's willingness to be a parent-designated adult. If a school employee who is not licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW chooses not to file a letter under this section, the employee shall not be subject to any employer reprisal or disciplinary action for refusing to file a letter.

(3) The board of directors shall designate a professional person licensed under chapter 18.71, 18.57, or 18.79 RCW as it applies to registered nurses and advanced registered nurse practitioners, to consult and coordinate with the student's parents and health care provider, and train and supervise the appropriate school district personnel in proper procedures for care for students with diabetes to ensure a safe, therapeutic learning environment. Training may also be provided by a diabetes educator who is nationally certified. Parent-designated adults who are school employees are required to receive the training provided under this subsection. Parent-designated adults who are not school employees shall show evidence of comparable training. The parent-designated adult must also receive additional training as established in subsection (2)(a) of this section for the additional care the parents have authorized the parent-designated adult to provide. The professional person designated under this subsection is not responsible for the supervision of the parent-designated adult for those procedures that are authorized by the parents. [2002 c 350 § 2.]

Findings—2002 c 350: "The legislature finds that diabetes imposes significant health risks to students enrolled in the state's public schools and that providing for the medical needs of students with diabetes is crucial to ensure both the safety of students with diabetes and their ability to obtain the education guaranteed to all citizens of the state. The legislature also finds that children with diabetes can and should be provided with a safe learning environment and access to all other nonacademic school-sponsored activities. The legislature further finds that an individual health plan for each child with diabetes should be in place in the student's school and should include provisions for a parental signed release form, medical equipment and storage capacity, and exceptions from school policies, school schedule, meals and eating, disaster preparedness, inservice training for staff, legal documents for parent-designated adults who may provide care, as needed, and personnel guidelines describing who may assume responsibility for activities contained in the student's individual health plan." [2002 c 350 § 1.]

Effective date—2002 c 350: "This act takes effect July 1, 2002." [2002 c 350 § 5.]

28A.210.340 Students with diabetes—Adoption of policy for inservice training for school staff. The superintendent of public instruction and the secretary of the department of health shall develop a uniform policy for all school districts providing for the inservice training for school staff on symptoms, treatment, and monitoring of students with diabetes and on the additional observations that may be needed in different situations that may arise during the school day and during school-sponsored events. The policy shall include the standards and skills that must be in place for inservice training of school staff. [2002 c 350 § 3.]

Findings—Effective date—2002 c 350: See notes following RCW 28A.210.330.

28A.210.350 Students with diabetes—Compliance with individual health plan—Immunity. A school district, school district employee, agent, or parent-designated adult

who, acting in good faith and in substantial compliance with the student's individual health plan and the instructions of the student's licensed health care professional, provides assistance or services under RCW 28A.210.330 shall not be liable in any criminal action or for civil damages in his or her individual or marital or governmental or corporate or other capacities as a result of the services provided under RCW 28A.210.330 to students with diabetes. [2002 c 350 § 4.]

Findings—Effective date—2002 c 350: See notes following RCW 28A.210.330.

28A.210.360 Model policy on access to nutritious foods and developmentally appropriate exercise—School district policies. (1) Consistent with the essential academic learning requirements for health and fitness, including nutrition, the Washington state school directors' association, with the assistance of the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the department of health, and the Washington alliance for health, physical education, recreation and dance, shall convene an advisory committee to develop a model policy regarding access to nutritious foods, opportunities for developmentally appropriate exercise, and accurate information related to these topics. The policy shall address the nutritional content of foods and beverages, including fluoridated bottled water, sold or provided throughout the school day or sold in competition with the federal school breakfast and lunch program and the availability and quality of health, nutrition, and physical education and fitness curriculum. The model policy should include the development of a physical education and fitness curriculum for students. For middle school students, physical education and fitness curriculum means a daily period of physical activity, a minimum of twenty minutes of which is aerobic activity in the student's target heart rate zone, which includes instruction and practice in basic movement and fine motor skills, progressive physical fitness, athletic conditioning, and nutrition and wellness instruction through age-appropriate activities.

(2) The school directors' association shall submit the model policy and recommendations on the related issues, along with a recommendation for local adoption, to the governor and the legislature and shall post the model policy on its web site by January 1, 2005.

(3) Each district's board of directors shall establish its own policy by August 1, 2005. [2004 c 138 § 2.]

Findings—2004 c 138: "(1) The legislature finds:

(a) Childhood obesity has reached epidemic levels in Washington and throughout the nation. Nearly one in five Washington adolescents in grades nine through twelve were recently found to be either overweight or at risk of being overweight;

(b) Overweight and obese children are at higher risk for developing severe long-term health problems, including but not limited to Type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, high blood pressure, and certain cancers;

(c) Overweight youth also are often affected by discrimination, psychological stress, and low self-esteem;

(d) Obesity and subsequent diseases are largely preventable through diet and regular physical activity;

(e) A child who has eaten a well-balanced meal and is healthy is more likely to be prepared to learn in the classroom;

(f) Encouraging adolescents to adopt healthy lifelong eating habits can increase their productivity and reduce their risk of dying prematurely;

(g) Frequent eating of carbohydrate-rich foods or drinking sweet liquids throughout the day increases a child's risk for dental decay, the most common chronic childhood disease;

(h) Schools are a logical place to address the issue of obesity in children and adolescents; and

(i) Increased emphasis on physical activity at all grade levels is essential to enhancing the well-being of Washington's youth.

(2) While the United States department of agriculture regulates the nutritional content of meals sold in schools under its school breakfast and lunch program, limited standards are in place to regulate "competitive foods," which may be high in added sugars, sodium, and saturated fat content. However, the United States department of agriculture does call for states and local entities to add restrictions on competitive foods, as necessary." [2004 c 138 § 1.]

28A.210.365 Food choice, physical activity, childhood fitness—Minimum standards—District waiver or exemption policy. It is the goal of Washington state to ensure that:

(1) By 2010, all K-12 districts have school health advisory committees that advise school administration and school board members on policies, environmental changes, and programs needed to support healthy food choice and physical activity and childhood fitness. Districts shall include school nurses or other school personnel as advisory committee members.

(2) By 2010, only healthy food and beverages provided by schools during school hours or for school-sponsored activities shall be available on school campuses. Minimum standards for available food and beverages, except food served as part of a United States department of agriculture meal program, are:

(a) Not more than thirty-five percent of its total calories shall be from fat. This restriction does not apply to nuts, nut butters, seeds, eggs, fresh or dried fruits, vegetables that have not been deep-fried, legumes, reduced-fat cheese, part-skim cheese, nonfat dairy products, or low-fat dairy products;

(b) Not more than ten percent of its total calories shall be from saturated fat. This restriction does not apply to eggs, reduced-fat cheese, part-skim cheese, nonfat dairy products, or low-fat dairy products;

(c) Not more than thirty-five percent of its total weight or fifteen grams per food item shall be composed of sugar, including naturally occurring and added sugar. This restriction does not apply to the availability of fresh or dried fruits and vegetables that have not been deep-fried; and

(d) The standards for food and beverages in this subsection do not apply to:

(i) Low-fat and nonfat flavored milk with up to thirty grams of sugar per serving;

(ii) Nonfat or low-fat rice or soy beverages; or

(iii) One hundred percent fruit or vegetable juice.

(3) By 2010, all students in grades one through eight should have at least one hundred fifty minutes of quality physical education every week.

(4) By 2010, all student health and fitness instruction shall be conducted by appropriately certified instructors.

(5) Beginning with the 2011-2012 school year, any district waiver or exemption policy from physical education requirements for high school students should be based upon meeting both health and fitness curricula concepts as well as alternative means of engaging in physical activity, but should acknowledge students' interest in pursuing their academic interests. [2007 c 5 § 5.]

28A.210.370 Students with asthma. (1) The superintendent of public instruction and the secretary of the department of health shall develop a uniform policy for all school

districts providing for the in-service training for school staff on symptoms, treatment, and monitoring of students with asthma and on the additional observations that may be needed in different situations that may arise during the school day and during school-sponsored events. The policy shall include the standards and skills that must be in place for in-service training of school staff.

(2) All school districts shall adopt policies regarding asthma rescue procedures for each school within the district.

(3) All school districts must require that each public elementary school and secondary school grant to any student in the school authorization for the self-administration of medication to treat that student's asthma or anaphylaxis, if:

(a) A health care practitioner prescribed the medication for use by the student during school hours and instructed the student in the correct and responsible use of the medication;

(b) The student has demonstrated to the health care practitioner, or the practitioner's designee, and a professional registered nurse at the school, the skill level necessary to use the medication and any device that is necessary to administer the medication as prescribed;

(c) The health care practitioner formulates a written treatment plan for managing asthma or anaphylaxis episodes of the student and for medication use by the student during school hours; and

(d) The student's parent or guardian has completed and submitted to the school any written documentation required by the school, including the treatment plan formulated under (c) of this subsection and other documents related to liability.

(4) An authorization granted under subsection (3) of this section must allow the student involved to possess and use his or her medication:

(a) While in school;

(b) While at a school-sponsored activity, such as a sport event; and

(c) In transit to or from school or school-sponsored activities.

(5) An authorization granted under subsection (3) of this section:

(a) Must be effective only for the same school and school year for which it is granted; and

(b) Must be renewed by the parent or guardian each subsequent school year in accordance with this subsection.

(6) School districts must require that backup medication, if provided by a student's parent or guardian, be kept at a student's school in a location to which the student has immediate access in the event of an asthma or anaphylaxis emergency.

(7) School districts must require that information described in subsection (3)(c) and (d) of this section be kept on file at the student's school in a location easily accessible in the event of an asthma or anaphylaxis emergency.

(8) Nothing in this section creates a cause of action or in any other way increases or diminishes the liability of any person under any other law. [2005 c 462 § 2.]

Findings—2005 c 462: "The legislature finds that:

(1) Asthma is a dangerous disease that is growing in prevalence in Washington state. An estimated five hundred thousand residents of the state suffer from asthma. Since 1995, asthma has claimed more than five hundred lives, caused more than twenty-five thousand hospitalizations with costs of more than one hundred twelve million dollars, and resulted in seven million five hundred thousand missed school days. School nurses have identified

over four thousand children with life-threatening asthma in the state's schools.

(2) While asthma is found among all populations, its prevalence disproportionately affects low-income and minority populations. Untreated asthma affects worker productivity and results in unnecessary absences from work. In many cases, asthma triggers present in substandard housing and poorly ventilated workplaces contribute directly to asthma.

(3) Although research continues into the causes and cures for asthma, national consensus has been reached on treatment guidelines. People with asthma who are being treated in accordance with these guidelines are far more likely to control the disease than those who are not being treated and therefore are less likely to experience debilitating or life-threatening asthma episodes, less likely to be hospitalized, and less likely to need to curtail normal school or work activities. With treatment, most people with asthma are able to live normal, active lives.

(4) Up to one-third of the people with asthma have not had their disease diagnosed. Among those with diagnosed asthma, thirty to fifty percent are not receiving medicines that are needed to control the disease, and approximately eighty percent of diagnosed asthmatics are not getting yearly spirometry measurements that are a key element in monitoring the disease." [2005 c 462 § 1.]

28A.210.375 Student health insurance information—Pilot project—Reports. (1) By August 1, 2008, the superintendent of public instruction shall solicit and select up to six school districts to implement, on a pilot project basis, this section. The selected school districts shall include districts from urban and rural areas, and eastern and western Washington.

(2) Beginning with the 2008-09 school year, as part of a public school's enrollment process, each school participating as a pilot project shall annually inquire whether a student has health insurance. The school shall include in the inquiry a statement explaining that an outreach worker may contact families with uninsured students about options for health care coverage. The inquiry shall make provision for the parent or guardian to authorize the sharing of information for this purpose, consistent with state and federal confidentiality requirements.

(3) The school shall record each student's health insurance status in the district's student information system.

(4) By December 1, 2008, from the district's student information system, the pilot school shall develop a list of students without insurance for whom parent authorization to share information was granted. To the extent such information is available, the list shall include:

(a) Identifiers, including each student's full name and date of birth; and

(b) Parent or guardian contact information, including telephone number, e-mail address, and street address.

(5) By September 1, 2008, the department and superintendent shall develop and make available a model agreement to enable schools to share student information in compliance with state and federal confidentiality requirements.

(6) By January 1, 2009, each participating pilot school and a local outreach organization, where available, shall work to put in place an agreement to share student information in accordance with state and federal confidentiality requirements. Once an agreement is in place, the school shall share the list described in subsection (4) of this section with the outreach organization.

(7) The outreach organization shall use the information on the list to contact families and assist them to enroll students on a medical program, in accordance with chapter 74.09 RCW.

(8) By July 1, 2009, pilot schools shall report to the superintendent of public instruction:

(a) The number of students identified without health insurance under subsection (2) of this section; and

(b) Whether an agreement as described under subsection (6) of this section is in place.

(9) By December 1, 2009, the department and the superintendent shall submit a joint report to the legislature that provides:

(a) Summary information on the number of students identified without insurance;

(b) The number of schools with agreements with outreach organizations and the number without such agreements;

(c) The cost of collecting and reporting data;

(d) The impact of such outreach efforts they can quantify; and

(e) Any recommendations for changes that would improve the efficiency or effectiveness of outreach efforts described in this section.

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

(a) "Department" means the department of social and health services.

(b) "Superintendent" means the superintendent of public instruction.

(c) "Outreach organization" means a nonprofit organization or a local government entity either contracting with the department pursuant to chapter 74.09 RCW, or otherwise qualified to provide outreach, education, and enrollment services to uninsured children. [2008 c 302 § 1.]

28A.210.380 Anaphylaxis—Policy guidelines—Procedures—Reports. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the department of health, shall develop anaphylactic policy guidelines for schools to prevent anaphylaxis and deal with medical emergencies resulting from it. The policy guidelines shall be developed with input from pediatricians, school nurses, other health care providers, parents of children with life-threatening allergies, school administrators, teachers, and food service directors.

The policy guidelines shall include, but need not be limited to:

(a) A procedure for each school to follow to develop a treatment plan including the responsibilities for [of] school nurses and other appropriate school personnel responsible for responding to a student who may be experiencing anaphylaxis;

(b) The content of a training course for appropriate school personnel for preventing and responding to a student who may be experiencing anaphylaxis;

(c) A procedure for the development of an individualized emergency health care plan for children with food or other allergies that could result in anaphylaxis;

(d) A communication plan for the school to follow to gather and disseminate information on students with food or other allergies who may experience anaphylaxis;

(e) Strategies for reduction of the risk of exposure to anaphylactic causative agents including food and other allergens.

(2012 Ed.)

(2) For the purpose of this section "anaphylaxis" means a severe allergic and life-threatening reaction that is a collection of symptoms, which may include breathing difficulties and a drop in blood pressure or shock.

(3)(a) By October 15, 2008, the superintendent of public instruction shall report to the select interim legislative task force on comprehensive school health reform created in section 6, chapter 5, Laws of 2007, on the following:

(i) The implementation within school districts of the 2008 guidelines for care of students with life-threatening food allergies developed by the superintendent pursuant to section 501, chapter 522, Laws of 2007, including a review of policies developed by the school districts, the training provided to school personnel, and plans for follow-up monitoring of policy implementation; and

(ii) Recommendations on requirements for effectively implementing the school anaphylactic policy guidelines developed under this section.

(b) By March 31, 2009, the superintendent of public instruction shall report policy guidelines to the appropriate committees of the legislature and to school districts for the districts to use to develop and adopt their policies.

(4) By September 1, 2009, each school district shall use the guidelines developed under subsection (1) of this section to develop and adopt a school district policy for each school in the district to follow to assist schools to prevent anaphylaxis. [2008 c 173 § 1.]

28A.210.385 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 12.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.215 RCW

EARLY CHILDHOOD, PRESCHOOLS, AND BEFORE-AND-AFTER SCHOOL CARE

Sections

NURSERY SCHOOLS, PRESCHOOLS, AND BEFORE-AND-AFTER SCHOOL CARE

28A.215.010	Authority of school boards.
28A.215.020	Allocations of state or federal funds—Rules.
28A.215.030	Allocations pending receipt of federal funds.
28A.215.040	Establishment and maintenance discretionary.
28A.215.050	Additional authority—Contracts with private and public entities—Charges—Transportation services.
28A.215.060	Community learning center program—Purpose—Grants—Reports.
28A.215.070	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

Department of commerce: Chapter 43.330 RCW.

NURSERY SCHOOLS, PRESCHOOLS, AND BEFORE-AND-AFTER SCHOOL CARE

28A.215.010 Authority of school boards. The board of directors of any school district shall have the power to establish and maintain preschools and to provide before-and-after-school and vacation care in connection with the common schools of said district located at such points as the board shall deem most suitable for the convenience of the

public, for the care and instruction of infants and children residing in said district. The board shall establish such courses, activities, rules, and regulations governing pre-schools and before-and-after-school care as it may deem best: PROVIDED, That these courses and activities shall meet the minimum standard for such preschools as established by the United States department of health, education and welfare, or its successor agency, and the superintendent of public instruction. Except as otherwise provided by state or federal law, the board of directors may fix a reasonable charge for the care and instruction of children attending such schools. The board may, if necessary, supplement such funds as are received for the superintendent of public instruction or any agency of the federal government, by an appropriation from the general school fund of the district. [2006 c 263 § 410; 1995 c 335 § 104; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.34.010. Prior: 1945 c 247 § 1; 1943 c 220 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 5109-1. Formerly RCW 28A.34.010, 28.34.010.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.215.020 Allocations of state or federal funds—

Rules. Expenditures under federal funds and/or state appropriations made to carry out the purposes of RCW 28A.215.010 through 28A.215.050 shall be made by warrants issued by the state treasurer upon order of the superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction shall make necessary rules to carry out the purpose of RCW 28A.215.010. After being notified by the office of the governor that there is an agency or department responsible for early learning, the superintendent shall consult with that agency when establishing relevant rules. [2006 c 263 § 411; 1995 c 335 § 308; 1990 c 33 § 210; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.34.020. Prior: 1943 c 220 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 5109-2. Formerly RCW 28A.34.020, 28.34.020, 28.34.030.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.215.030 Allocations pending receipt of federal

funds. In the event the legislature appropriates any moneys to carry out the purposes of RCW 28A.215.010 through 28A.215.050, allocations therefrom may be made to school districts for the purpose of underwriting allocations made or requested from federal funds until such federal funds are available. Any school district may allocate a portion of its funds for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of RCW 28A.215.010 through 28A.215.050 pending the receipt of reimbursement from funds made available by acts of congress. [1995 c 335 § 309; 1990 c 33 § 211; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.34.040. Prior: 1943 c 220 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 5109-3. Formerly RCW 28A.34.040, 28.34.040.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.215.040 Establishment and maintenance discre-

tionary. Every board of directors shall have power to establish, equip and maintain preschools and/or provide before-and-after-school care for children of working parents, in cooperation with the federal government or any of its agen-

cies, when in their judgment the best interests of their district will be subserved thereby. [1995 c 335 § 105; 1973 1st ex.s. c 154 § 45; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.34.050. Prior: 1943 c 220 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 5109-5. Formerly RCW 28A.34.050, 28.34.050.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.215.050 Additional authority—Contracts with private and public entities—Charges—Transportation services. As a supplement to the authority otherwise granted by RCW 28A.215.010 through 28A.215.050 respecting the care or instruction, or both, of children in general, the board of directors of any school district may only utilize funds outside the state basic education appropriation and the state school transportation appropriation to:

(1) Contract with public and private entities to conduct all or any portion of the management and operation of a child care program at a school district site or elsewhere;

(2) Establish charges based upon costs incurred under this section and provide for the reduction or waiver of charges in individual cases based upon the financial ability of the parents or legal guardians of enrolled children to pay the charges, or upon their provision of other valuable consideration to the school district; and

(3) Transport children enrolled in a child care program to the program and to related sites using district-owned school buses and other motor vehicles, or by contracting for such transportation and related services: PROVIDED, That no child three years of age or younger shall be transported under the provisions of this section unless accompanied by a parent or guardian. [1995 c 335 § 310; 1990 c 33 § 212; 1987 c 487 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.34.150.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.215.060 Community learning center program—Purpose—Grants—Reports. (1) The Washington community learning center program is established. The program shall be administered by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. The purposes of the program include:

(a) Supporting the creation or expansion of community learning centers that provide students with tutoring and educational enrichment when school is not in session;

(b) Providing training and professional development for community learning center program staff;

(c) Increasing public awareness of the availability and benefits of after-school programs; and

(d) Supporting statewide after-school intermediary organizations in their efforts to provide leadership, coordination, technical assistance, professional development, advocacy, and programmatic support to the Washington community learning center programs and after-school programs throughout the state.

(2)(a) Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction may provide community learning center grants to any public or private organization that meets the eligibility criteria of the federal twenty-first century community learning centers program.

(b) Priority may be given to grant requests submitted jointly by one or more schools or school districts and one or more community-based organizations or other nonschool partners.

(c) Priority may also be given to grant requests for after-school programs focusing on improving mathematics achievement, particularly for middle and junior high school students.

(d) Priority shall be given to grant requests that:

(i) Focus on improving reading and mathematics proficiency for students who attend schools that have been identified as being in need of improvement under section 1116 of Title I of the federal no child left behind act of 2001; and

(ii) Include a public/private partnership agreement or proposal for how to provide free transportation for those students in need that are involved in the program.

(3) Community learning center grant funds may be used to carry out a broad array of out-of-school activities that support and enhance academic achievement. The activities may include but need not be limited to:

- (a) Remedial and academic enrichment;
- (b) Mathematics, reading, and science education;
- (c) Arts and music education;
- (d) Entrepreneurial education;
- (e) Community service;
- (f) Tutoring and mentoring programs;
- (g) Programs enhancing the language skills and academic achievement of limited English proficient students;
- (h) Recreational and athletic activities;
- (i) Telecommunications and technology education;
- (j) Programs that promote parental involvement and family literacy;
- (k) Drug and violence prevention, counseling, and character education programs; and

(l) Programs that assist students who have been truant, suspended, or expelled, to improve their academic achievement.

(4) Each community learning center grant may be made for a maximum of five years. Each grant recipient shall report annually to the office of the superintendent of public instruction on what transportation services are being used to assist students in accessing the program and how those services are being funded. Based on this information, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall compile a list of transportation service options being used and make that list available to all after-school program providers that were eligible for the community learning center program grants.

(5) To the extent that funding is available for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction may provide grants or other support for the training and professional development of community learning center staff, the activities of intermediary after-school organizations, and efforts to increase public awareness of the availability and benefits of after-school programs.

(6) Schools or school districts that receive a community learning center grant under this section may seek approval from the office of the superintendent of public instruction for flexibility to use a portion of their state transportation funds for the costs of transporting students to and from the community learning center program.

(7) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall evaluate program outcomes and report to the governor and the education committees of the legislature on the outcomes of the grants and make recommendations related to program modification, sustainability, and possible expansion.

(2012 Ed.)

tion. An interim report is due November 1, 2008. A final report is due December 1, 2009. [2008 c 169 § 1; 2007 c 400 § 5.]

Captions not law—2007 c 400: See note following RCW 28A.150.210.

28A.215.070 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 13.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.220 RCW

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Sections

28A.220.010	Legislative declaration.
28A.220.020	Definitions.
28A.220.030	Administration of program—Powers and duties of school officials—Administration of knowledge and driving portions of driver licensing examination.
28A.220.040	Fiscal support—Reimbursement to school districts—Enrollment fees—Deposit.
28A.220.050	Information on proper use of left-hand lane.
28A.220.060	Information on effects of alcohol and drug use.
28A.220.070	Rules.
28A.220.080	Information on motorcycle awareness.
28A.220.085	Information on driving safely among bicyclists and pedestrians.
28A.220.090	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
28A.220.900	Purpose.

28A.220.010 Legislative declaration. It is the purpose of chapter 76, Laws of 1977 to provide the students of the state with an improved quality traffic safety education program and to develop in the youth of this state a knowledge of the motor vehicle laws, an acceptance of personal responsibility on the public highways, an understanding of the causes and consequences of traffic accidents, and to provide training in the skills necessary for the safe operation of motor vehicles; to provide financial assistance to the various school districts while permitting them to achieve economies through options in the choice of course content and methods of instructions by adopting in whole or with modifications, a program prepared by the office of the superintendent of public instruction, and keeping to a minimum the amount of estimating, bookkeeping and reporting required of said school districts for financial reimbursement for such traffic safety education programs. [1977 c 76 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.08.005, 46.81.005.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.220.020 Definitions. The following words and phrases whenever used in chapter 28A.220 RCW shall have the following meaning:

(1) "Superintendent" or "state superintendent" shall mean the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) "Traffic safety education course" shall mean an accredited course of instruction in traffic safety education which shall consist of two phases, classroom instruction, and laboratory experience. "Laboratory experience" shall include on-street, driving range, or simulator experience or some combination thereof. Each phase shall meet basic course

requirements which shall be established by the superintendent of public instruction and each part of said course shall be taught by a qualified teacher of traffic safety education. Any portions of the course may be taught after regular school hours or on Saturdays as well as on regular school days or as a summer school course, at the option of the local school districts.

(3) "Qualified teacher of traffic safety education" shall mean an instructor certificated under the provisions of chapter 28A.410 RCW and certificated by the superintendent of public instruction to teach either the classroom phase or the laboratory phase of the traffic safety education course, or both, under regulations promulgated by the superintendent: PROVIDED, That the laboratory experience phase of the traffic safety education course may be taught by instructors certificated under rules promulgated by the superintendent of public instruction, exclusive of any requirement that the instructor be certificated under the provisions of chapter 28A.410 RCW. Professional instructors certificated under the provisions of chapter 46.82 RCW, and participating in this program, shall be subject to reasonable qualification requirements jointly adopted by the superintendent of public instruction and the director of licensing.

(4) "Realistic level of effort" means the classroom and laboratory student learning experiences considered acceptable to the superintendent of public instruction that must be satisfactorily accomplished by the student in order to successfully complete the traffic safety education course. [1990 c 33 § 218; 1979 c 158 § 195; 1977 c 76 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 218 § 1; 1963 c 39 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.08.010, 46.81.010.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.220.030 Administration of program—Powers and duties of school officials—Administration of knowledge and driving portions of driver licensing examination. (1) The superintendent of public instruction is authorized to establish a section of traffic safety education, and through such section shall: Define a "realistic level of effort" required to provide an effective traffic safety education course, establish a level of driving competency required of each student to successfully complete the course, and ensure that an effective statewide program is implemented and sustained, administer, supervise, and develop the traffic safety education program and shall assist local school districts in the conduct of their traffic safety education programs. The superintendent shall adopt necessary rules and regulations governing the operation and scope of the traffic safety education program; and each school district shall submit a report to the superintendent on the condition of its traffic safety education program: PROVIDED, That the superintendent shall monitor the quality of the program and carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(2) The board of directors of any school district maintaining a secondary school which includes any of the grades 10 to 12, inclusive, may establish and maintain a traffic safety education course. If a school district elects to offer a traffic safety education course and has within its boundaries a private accredited secondary school which includes any of the grades 10 to 12, inclusive, at least one class in traffic safety education shall be given at times other than regular school hours if there is sufficient demand therefor.

(3) The board of directors of a school district, or combination of school districts, may contract with any drivers' school licensed under the provisions of chapter 46.82 RCW to teach the laboratory phase of the traffic safety education course. Instructors provided by any such contracting drivers' school must be properly qualified teachers of traffic safety education under the joint qualification requirements adopted by the superintendent of public instruction and the director of licensing.

(4) The superintendent shall establish a required minimum number of hours of continuing traffic safety education for traffic safety education instructors. The superintendent may phase in the requirement over not more than five years.

(5) School districts that offer a traffic safety education program under this chapter may administer the portions of the driver licensing examination that test the applicant's knowledge of traffic laws and ability to safely operate a motor vehicle as authorized under RCW 46.20.120(7). The superintendent shall work with the department of licensing, in consultation with school districts that offer a traffic safety education program, to develop standards and requirements for administering each portion of the driver licensing examination that are comparable to the standards and requirements for driver training schools under RCW 46.82.450.

(6) Before a school district may provide a portion of the driver licensing examination, the school district must, after consultation with the superintendent, enter into an agreement with the department of licensing that sets forth an accountability and audit process that takes into account the unique nature of school district facilities and school hours and, at a minimum, contains provisions that:

(a) Allow the department of licensing to conduct random examinations, inspections, and audits without prior notice;

(b) Allow the department of licensing to conduct on-site inspections at least annually;

(c) Allow the department of licensing to test, at least annually, a random sample of the drivers approved by the school district for licensure and to cancel any driver's license that may have been issued to any driver selected for testing who refuses to be tested; and

(d) Reserve to the department of licensing the right to take prompt and appropriate action against a school district that fails to comply with state or federal standards for a driver licensing examination or to comply with any terms of the agreement. [2011 c 370 § 2; 2000 c 115 § 9; 1979 c 158 § 196; 1977 c 76 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 218 § 2; 1963 c 39 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.08.020, 46.81.020.]

Intent—2011 c 370: "It is the intent of the legislature to utilize the infrastructure and resources of the commercial driver training schools and the school districts' traffic safety education programs by authorizing these entities to provide driver licensing examinations. The legislature intends for the department of licensing to authorize the administration of driver licensing examinations by these entities in order to maintain and reprioritize its staff for the purpose of reducing the wait times at its driver licensing offices.

Further, the legislature recognizes the growing importance of the work performed by department of licensing driver licensing services employees, who play an increasingly vital role in our security by ensuring that applicants are properly issued identification." [2011 c 370 § 1.]

Inclusion of stakeholder groups in communications to facilitate transition of driver licensing examination administration—2011 c 370: See note following RCW 46.82.450.

Finding—2000 c 115: See note following RCW 46.20.075.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.220.040 Fiscal support—Reimbursement to school districts—Enrollment fees—Deposit. (1) Each school district shall be reimbursed from funds appropriated for traffic safety education.

(a) The state superintendent shall determine the per-pupil reimbursement amount for the traffic safety education course to be funded by the state. Each school district offering an approved standard traffic safety education course shall be reimbursed or granted an amount up to the level established by the superintendent of public instruction as may be appropriated.

(b) The state superintendent may provide per-pupil reimbursements to school districts only where all the traffic educators have satisfied the continuing education requirement of RCW 28A.220.030(4).

(2) The board of directors of any school district or combination of school districts may establish a traffic safety education fee, which fee when imposed shall be required to be paid by any duly enrolled student in any such school district prior to or while enrolled in a traffic safety education course. Traffic safety education fees collected by a school district shall be deposited with the county treasurer to the credit of such school district, to be used to pay costs of the traffic safety education course. [2000 c 115 § 10; 1984 c 258 § 331; 1977 c 76 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 218 § 6; 1967 ex.s. c 147 § 5; 1963 c 39 § 8. Formerly RCW 28A.08.070, 46.81.070.]

Finding—2000 c 115: See note following RCW 46.20.075.

Intent—1984 c 258: See note following RCW 3.34.130.

Traffic safety commission: Chapter 43.59 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.220.050 Information on proper use of left-hand lane. The superintendent of public instruction shall include information on the proper use of the left-hand lane on multi-lane highways in instructional material used in traffic safety education courses. [1986 c 93 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.08.080.]

Keep right except when passing, etc: RCW 46.61.100.

28A.220.060 Information on effects of alcohol and drug use. The superintendent of public instruction shall include information on the effects of alcohol and drug use on motor vehicle operators, including information on drug and alcohol related traffic injury and mortality rates in the state of Washington, and current penalties for driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol in instructional material used in traffic safety education courses. [1991 c 217 § 2.]

28A.220.070 Rules. The superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the department of licensing, shall adopt rules for implementing RCW 46.20.075(1)(d). [2000 c 115 § 11.]

Finding—2000 c 115: See note following RCW 46.20.075.

28A.220.080 Information on motorcycle awareness. The superintendent of public instruction shall include information on motorcycle awareness, approved by the director of licensing, in instructional material used in traffic safety education courses, to ensure new operators of motor vehicles have been instructed in the importance of safely sharing the road with motorcyclists. [2007 c 97 § 4; 2004 c 126 § 1.]

(2012 Ed.)

28A.220.085 Information on driving safely among bicyclists and pedestrians. The superintendent of public instruction shall require that information on driving safely among bicyclists and pedestrians, approved by the director of the department of licensing, be included in instructional material used in traffic safety education courses, to ensure that new operators of motor vehicles have been instructed in safely sharing the road with bicyclists and pedestrians. [2008 c 125 § 4.]

Findings—Short title—2008 c 125: See notes following RCW 46.82.420.

28A.220.090 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 14.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.220.900 Purpose. It is the purpose of this act to provide the financial assistance necessary to enable each high school district to offer a course in traffic safety education and by that means to develop in the youth of this state a knowledge of the motor vehicle laws, an acceptance of personal responsibility on the public highways, and an understanding of the causes and consequences of traffic accidents, with an emphasis on the consequences, both physical and legal, of the use of drugs or alcohol in relation to operating a motor vehicle. The course in traffic safety education shall further provide to the youthful drivers of this state training in the skills necessary for the safe operation of motor vehicles. [1991 c 217 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 218 § 7; 1963 c 39 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.08.900, 46.81.900.]

Chapter 28A.225 RCW COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND ADMISSION

Sections

28A.225.005	Compulsory education, requirements—Informing students and parents annually.
28A.225.010	Attendance mandatory—Age—Exceptions.
28A.225.015	Attendance mandatory—Six or seven year olds—Unexcused absences—Petition.
28A.225.020	School's duties upon child's failure to attend school.
28A.225.025	Community truancy boards.
28A.225.030	Petition to juvenile court for violations by a parent or child—School district responsibilities.
28A.225.031	Alcohol or controlled substances testing—Authority to order.
28A.225.035	Petition to juvenile court—Contents—Court action—Referral to community truancy board—Transfer of jurisdiction upon relocation.
28A.225.055	Excused absences—Search and rescue activities.
28A.225.060	Custody and disposition of child absent from school without excuse.
28A.225.080	Employment permits.
28A.225.090	Court orders—Penalties—Parents' defense.
28A.225.095	Authority of court commissioners and family law commissioners to hear cases under this chapter.
28A.225.110	Fines applied to support of schools.
28A.225.115	Educational services—Funding for children referred to community truancy board.
28A.225.140	Enforcing officers not personally liable for costs.
28A.225.151	Reports.
28A.225.155	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
28A.225.160	Qualification for admission to district's schools—Fees for preadmission screening.

- 28A.225.170 Admission to schools—Children on United States reservations—Idaho residents with Washington addresses.
- 28A.225.200 Education of pupils in another district—Limitation as to state apportionment—Exemption.
- 28A.225.210 Admission of district pupils tuition free.
- 28A.225.215 Enrollment of children without legal residences.
- 28A.225.217 Children of military families—Continued enrollment in district schools.
- 28A.225.220 Adults, children from other districts, agreements for attending school—Tuition.
- 28A.225.225 Applications from nonresident students or students receiving home-based instruction to attend district school—School employees' children—Acceptance and rejection standards—Notification.
- 28A.225.230 Appeal from certain decisions to deny student's request to attend nonresident district—Procedure.
- 28A.225.240 Apportionment credit.
- 28A.225.250 Cooperative programs among school districts—Rules.
- 28A.225.260 Reciprocity exchanges with other states.
- 28A.225.270 Intradistrict enrollment options policies.
- 28A.225.280 Transfer students' eligibility for extracurricular activities.
- 28A.225.290 Enrollment options information booklet (*as amended by 2009 c 450*).
- 28A.225.290 Enrollment options information booklet—Posting on web site (*as amended by 2009 c 524*).
- 28A.225.290 Enrollment options information (*as amended by 2009 c 556*).
- 28A.225.300 Enrollment options information to parents.
- 28A.225.310 Attendance in school district of choice—Impact on existing cooperative arrangements.
- 28A.225.330 Enrolling students from other districts—Requests for information and permanent records—Withheld transcripts—Immunity from liability—Notification to teachers and security personnel—Rules.

28A.225.005 Compulsory education, requirements—Informing students and parents annually. Each school within a school district shall inform the students and the parents of the students enrolled in the school about the compulsory education requirements under this chapter. The school shall provide access to the information at least annually. Providing online access to the information satisfies the requirements of this section unless a parent or guardian specifically requests information to be provided in written form. [2009 c 556 § 5; 1992 c 205 § 201.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.010 Attendance mandatory—Age—Exceptions. (1) All parents in this state of any child eight years of age and under eighteen years of age shall cause such child to attend the public school of the district in which the child resides and such child shall have the responsibility to and therefore shall attend for the full time when such school may be in session unless:

(a) The child is attending an approved private school for the same time or is enrolled in an extension program as provided in RCW 28A.195.010(4);

(b) The child is receiving home-based instruction as provided in subsection (4) of this section;

(c) The child is attending an education center as provided in chapter 28A.205 RCW;

(d) The school district superintendent of the district in which the child resides shall have excused such child from attendance because the child is physically or mentally unable to attend school, is attending a residential school operated by the department of social and health services, is incarcerated in an adult correctional facility, or has been temporarily excused upon the request of his or her parents for purposes agreed upon by the school authorities and the parent: PROVIDED, That such excused absences shall not be permitted if deemed to cause a serious adverse effect upon the student's

educational progress: PROVIDED FURTHER, That students excused for such temporary absences may be claimed as full time equivalent students to the extent they would otherwise have been so claimed for the purposes of RCW 28A.150.250 and 28A.150.260 and shall not affect school district compliance with the provisions of RCW 28A.150.220; or

(e) The child is sixteen years of age or older and:

(i) The child is regularly and lawfully employed and either the parent agrees that the child should not be required to attend school or the child is emancipated in accordance with chapter 13.64 RCW;

(ii) The child has already met graduation requirements in accordance with state board of education rules and regulations; or

(iii) The child has received a certificate of educational competence under rules and regulations established by the state board of education under RCW 28A.305.190.

(2) A parent for the purpose of this chapter means a parent, guardian, or person having legal custody of a child.

(3) An approved private school for the purposes of this chapter and chapter 28A.200 RCW shall be one approved under regulations established by the state board of education pursuant to RCW 28A.305.130.

(4) For the purposes of this chapter and chapter 28A.200 RCW, instruction shall be home-based if it consists of planned and supervised instructional and related educational activities, including a curriculum and instruction in the basic skills of occupational education, science, mathematics, language, social studies, history, health, reading, writing, spelling, and the development of an appreciation of art and music, provided for a number of hours equivalent to the total annual program hours per grade level established for approved private schools under RCW 28A.195.010 and 28A.195.040 and if such activities are:

(a) Provided by a parent who is instructing his or her child only and are supervised by a certificated person. A certificated person for purposes of this chapter and chapter 28A.200 RCW shall be a person certified under chapter 28A.410 RCW. For purposes of this section, "supervised by a certificated person" means: The planning by the certificated person and the parent of objectives consistent with this subsection; a minimum each month of an average of one contact hour per week with the child being supervised by the certificated person; and evaluation of such child's progress by the certificated person. The number of children supervised by the certificated person shall not exceed thirty for purposes of this subsection; or

(b) Provided by a parent who is instructing his or her child only and who has either earned forty-five college level quarter credit hours or its equivalent in semester hours or has completed a course in home-based instruction at a postsecondary institution or a vocational-technical institute; or

(c) Provided by a parent who is deemed sufficiently qualified to provide home-based instruction by the superintendent of the local school district in which the child resides.

(5) The legislature recognizes that home-based instruction is less structured and more experiential than the instruction normally provided in a classroom setting. Therefore, the provisions of subsection (4) of this section relating to the nature and quantity of instructional and related educational

activities shall be liberally construed. [1998 c 244 § 14; 1996 c 134 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 219; 1986 c 132 § 1; 1985 c 441 § 1; 1980 c 59 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 201 § 4; 1973 c 51 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 10 § 2. Prior: 1971 ex.s. c 215 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 51 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 109 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.27.010; prior: 1909 p 364 § 1; RRS § 5072; prior: 1907 c 240 § 7; 1907 c 231 § 1; 1905 c 162 § 1; 1903 c 48 § 1; 1901 c 177 § 11; 1899 c 140 § 1; 1897 c 118 § 71. Formerly RCW 28A.27.010, 28.27.010.]

Private schools: RCW 28A.305.130(5), 28A.195.010 through 28A.195.050.

Work permits for minors required: RCW 49.12.123.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.015 Attendance mandatory—Six or seven year olds—Unexcused absences—Petition. (1) If a parent enrolls a child who is six or seven years of age in a public school, the child is required to attend and that parent has the responsibility to ensure the child attends for the full time that school is in session. An exception shall be made to this requirement for children whose parents formally remove them from enrollment if the child is less than eight years old and a petition has not been filed against the parent under subsection (3) of this section. The requirement to attend school under this subsection does not apply to a child enrolled in a public school part-time for the purpose of receiving ancillary services. A child required to attend school under this subsection may be temporarily excused upon the request of his or her parent for purposes agreed upon by the school district and parent.

(2) If a six or seven year old child is required to attend public school under subsection (1) of this section and that child has unexcused absences, the public school in which the child is enrolled shall:

(a) Inform the child's custodial parent, parents, or guardian by a notice in writing or by telephone whenever the child has failed to attend school after one unexcused absence within any month during the current school year;

(b) Request a conference or conferences with the custodial parent, parents, or guardian and child at a time reasonably convenient for all persons included for the purpose of analyzing the causes of the child's absences after two unexcused absences within any month during the current school year. If a regularly scheduled parent-teacher conference day is to take place within thirty days of the second unexcused absence, then the school district may schedule this conference on that day; and

(c) Take steps to eliminate or reduce the child's absences. These steps shall include, where appropriate, adjusting the child's school program or school or course assignment, providing more individualized or remedial instruction, offering assistance in enrolling the child in available alternative schools or programs, or assisting the parent or child to obtain supplementary services that may help eliminate or ameliorate the cause or causes for the absence from school.

(3) If a child required to attend public school under subsection (1) of this section has seven unexcused absences in a month or ten unexcused absences in a school year, the school district shall file a petition for civil action as provided in RCW 28A.225.035 against the parent of the child.

(4) This section does not require a six or seven year old child to enroll in a public or private school or to receive

home-based instruction. This section only applies to six or seven year old children whose parents enroll them full time in public school and do not formally remove them from enrollment as provided in subsection (1) of this section. [1999 c 319 § 6.]

28A.225.020 School's duties upon child's failure to attend school. (1) If a child required to attend school under RCW 28A.225.010 fails to attend school without valid justification, the public school in which the child is enrolled shall:

(a) Inform the child's custodial parent, parents, or guardian by a notice in writing or by telephone whenever the child has failed to attend school after one unexcused absence within any month during the current school year. School officials shall inform the parent of the potential consequences of additional unexcused absences. If the custodial parent, parents, or guardian is not fluent in English, the preferred practice is to provide this information in a language in which the custodial parent, parents, or guardian is fluent;

(b) Schedule a conference or conferences with the custodial parent, parents, or guardian and child at a time reasonably convenient for all persons included for the purpose of analyzing the causes of the child's absences after two unexcused absences within any month during the current school year. If a regularly scheduled parent-teacher conference day is to take place within thirty days of the second unexcused absence, then the school district may schedule this conference on that day; and

(c) Take steps to eliminate or reduce the child's absences. These steps shall include, where appropriate, adjusting the child's school program or school or course assignment, providing more individualized or remedial instruction, providing appropriate vocational courses or work experience, referring the child to a community truancy board, if available, requiring the child to attend an alternative school or program, or assisting the parent or child to obtain supplementary services that might eliminate or ameliorate the cause or causes for the absence from school. If the child's parent does not attend the scheduled conference, the conference may be conducted with the student and school official. However, the parent shall be notified of the steps to be taken to eliminate or reduce the child's absence.

(2) For purposes of this chapter, an "unexcused absence" means that a child:

(a) Has failed to attend the majority of hours or periods in an average school day or has failed to comply with a more restrictive school district policy; and

(b) Has failed to meet the school district's policy for excused absences.

(3) If a child transfers from one school district to another during the school year, the receiving school or school district shall include the unexcused absences accumulated at the previous school or from the previous school district for purposes of this section, RCW 28A.225.030, and 28A.225.015. [2009 c 266 § 1; 1999 c 319 § 1; 1996 c 134 § 2; 1995 c 312 § 67; 1992 c 205 § 202; 1986 c 132 § 2; 1979 ex.s. c 201 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.27.020.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.025 Community truancy boards. (1) For purposes of this chapter, "community truancy board" means a

board composed of members of the local community in which the child attends school. Juvenile courts may establish and operate community truancy boards. If the juvenile court and the school district agree, a school district may establish and operate a community truancy board under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Juvenile courts may create a community truancy board or may use other entities that exist or are created, such as diversion units. However, a diversion unit or other existing entity must agree before it is used as a truancy board. Duties of a community truancy board shall include, but not be limited to, recommending methods for improving school attendance such as assisting the parent or the child to obtain supplementary services that might eliminate or ameliorate the causes for the absences or suggesting to the school district that the child enroll in another school, an alternative education program, an education center, a skill center, a dropout prevention program, or another public or private educational program.

(2) The legislature finds that utilization of community truancy boards, or other diversion units that fulfill a similar function, is the preferred means of intervention when preliminary methods of notice and parent conferences and taking appropriate steps to eliminate or reduce unexcused absences have not been effective in securing the child's attendance at school. The legislature intends to encourage and support the development and expansion of community truancy boards and other diversion programs which are effective in promoting school attendance and preventing the need for more intrusive intervention by the court. Operation of a school truancy board does not excuse a district from the obligation of filing a petition within the requirements of RCW 28A.225.015(3). [2009 c 266 § 2; 1999 c 319 § 5; 1996 c 134 § 9; 1995 c 312 § 66.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.030 Petition to juvenile court for violations by a parent or child—School district responsibilities. (1) If a child under the age of seventeen is required to attend school under RCW 28A.225.010 and if the actions taken by a school district under RCW 28A.225.020 are not successful in substantially reducing an enrolled student's absences from public school, not later than the seventh unexcused absence by a child within any month during the current school year or not later than the tenth unexcused absence during the current school year the school district shall file a petition and supporting affidavit for a civil action with the juvenile court alleging a violation of RCW 28A.225.010: (a) By the parent; (b) by the child; or (c) by the parent and the child. Except as provided in this subsection, no additional documents need be filed with the petition. Nothing in this subsection requires court jurisdiction to terminate when a child turns seventeen or precludes a school district from filing a petition for a child that is seventeen years of age.

(2) The district shall not later than the fifth unexcused absence in a month:

(a) Enter into an agreement with a student and parent that establishes school attendance requirements;

(b) Refer a student to a community truancy board, if available, as defined in RCW 28A.225.025. The community truancy board shall enter into an agreement with the student and parent that establishes school attendance requirements

and take other appropriate actions to reduce the child's absences; or

(c) File a petition under subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The petition may be filed by a school district employee who is not an attorney.

(4) If the school district fails to file a petition under this section, the parent of a child with five or more unexcused absences in any month during the current school year or upon the tenth unexcused absence during the current school year may file a petition with the juvenile court alleging a violation of RCW 28A.225.010.

(5) Petitions filed under this section may be served by certified mail, return receipt requested. If such service is unsuccessful, or the return receipt is not signed by the addressee, personal service is required. [2012 c 157 § 1; 1999 c 319 § 2; 1996 c 134 § 3; 1995 c 312 § 68; 1992 c 205 § 203; 1990 c 33 § 220; 1986 c 132 § 3; 1979 ex.s. c 201 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.27.022.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.031 Alcohol or controlled substances testing—Authority to order. The authority of a court to issue an order for testing to determine whether the child has consumed or used alcohol or controlled substances applies to all persons subject to a petition under RCW 28A.225.030 regardless of whether the petition was filed before July 27, 1997. [1997 c 68 § 3.]

28A.225.035 Petition to juvenile court—Contents—Court action—Referral to community truancy board—Transfer of jurisdiction upon relocation. (1) A petition for a civil action under RCW 28A.225.030 or 28A.225.015 shall consist of a written notification to the court alleging that:

(a) The child has unexcused absences during the current school year;

(b) Actions taken by the school district have not been successful in substantially reducing the child's absences from school; and

(c) Court intervention and supervision are necessary to assist the school district or parent to reduce the child's absences from school.

(2) The petition shall set forth the name, date of birth, school, address, gender, race, and ethnicity of the child and the names and addresses of the child's parents, and shall set forth whether the child and parent are fluent in English, whether there is an existing individualized education program, and the child's current academic status in school.

(3) The petition shall set forth facts that support the allegations in this section and shall generally request relief available under this chapter and provide information about what the court might order under RCW 28A.225.090.

(4) When a petition is filed under RCW 28A.225.030 or 28A.225.015, the juvenile court shall schedule a hearing at which the court shall consider the petition, or if the court determines that a referral to an available community truancy board would substantially reduce the child's unexcused absences, the court may refer the case to a community truancy board under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

(5) If a referral is made to a community truancy board, the truancy board must meet with the child, a parent, and the school district representative and enter into an agreement

with the petitioner and respondent regarding expectations and any actions necessary to address the child's truancy within twenty days of the referral. If the petition is based on RCW 28A.225.015, the child shall not be required to attend and the agreement under this subsection shall be between the truancy board, the school district, and the child's parent. The court may permit the truancy board or truancy prevention counselor to provide continued supervision over the student, or parent if the petition is based on RCW 28A.225.015.

(6) If the truancy board fails to reach an agreement, or the parent or student does not comply with the agreement, the truancy board shall return the case to the juvenile court for a hearing.

(7)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions in subsection (4) of this section, a hearing shall not be required if other actions by the court would substantially reduce the child's unexcused absences. When a juvenile court hearing is held, the court shall:

(i) Separately notify the child, the parent of the child, and the school district of the hearing. If the parent is not fluent in English, the preferred practice is for notice to be provided in a language in which the parent is fluent;

(ii) Notify the parent and the child of their rights to present evidence at the hearing; and

(iii) Notify the parent and the child of the options and rights available under chapter 13.32A RCW.

(b) If the child is not provided with counsel, the advisement of rights must take place in court by means of a colloquy between the court, the child if eight years old or older, and the parent.

(8)(a) The court may require the attendance of the child if eight years old or older, the parents, and the school district at any hearing on a petition filed under RCW 28A.225.030.

(b) The court may not issue a bench warrant for a child for failure to appear at a hearing on an initial truancy petition filed under RCW 28A.225.030. If there has been proper service, the court may instead enter a default order assuming jurisdiction under the terms specified in subsection (12) of this section.

(9) A school district is responsible for determining who shall represent the school district at hearings on a petition filed under RCW 28A.225.030 or 28A.225.015.

(10) The court may permit the first hearing to be held without requiring that either party be represented by legal counsel, and to be held without a guardian ad litem for the child under RCW 4.08.050. At the request of the school district, the court shall permit a school district representative who is not an attorney to represent the school district at any future hearings.

(11) If the child is in a special education program or has a diagnosed mental or emotional disorder, the court shall inquire as to what efforts the school district has made to assist the child in attending school.

(12) If the allegations in the petition are established by a preponderance of the evidence, the court shall grant the petition and enter an order assuming jurisdiction to intervene for the period of time determined by the court, after considering the facts alleged in the petition and the circumstances of the juvenile, to most likely cause the juvenile to return to and remain in school while the juvenile is subject to this chapter.

In no case may the order expire before the end of the school year in which it is entered.

(13)(a) If the court assumes jurisdiction, the school district shall periodically report to the court any additional unexcused absences by the child, actions taken by the school district, and an update on the child's academic status in school at a schedule specified by the court.

(b) The first report under this subsection (13) must be received no later than three months from the date that the court assumes jurisdiction.

(14) Community truancy boards and the courts shall coordinate, to the extent possible, proceedings and actions pertaining to children who are subject to truancy petitions and at-risk youth petitions in RCW 13.32A.191 or child in need of services petitions in RCW 13.32A.140.

(15) If after a juvenile court assumes jurisdiction in one county the child relocates to another county, the juvenile court in the receiving county shall, upon the request of a school district or parent, assume jurisdiction of the petition filed in the previous county. [2012 c 157 § 2; 2009 c 266 § 3; 2001 c 162 § 1; 1999 c 319 § 3; 1997 c 68 § 1. Prior: 1996 c 134 § 4; 1996 c 133 § 31; 1995 c 312 § 69.]

Findings—Short title—Intent—Construction—1996 c 133: See notes following RCW 13.32A.197.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.055 Excused absences—Search and rescue activities. The legislature finds that state-recognized search and rescue activities, as defined in chapter 38.52 RCW and the rules interpreting the chapter, are recognized as activities deserving of excuse from school. Therefore, the legislature strongly encourages that excused absences be granted to students for up to five days each year to participate in search and rescue activities, subject to approval by the student's parent and the principal of the student's school, and provided that the activities do not cause a serious adverse effect upon the student's educational progress. [2002 c 214 § 1.]

28A.225.060 Custody and disposition of child absent from school without excuse. Any school district official, sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, police officer, or any other officer authorized to make arrests, may take into custody without a warrant a child who is required under the provisions of RCW 28A.225.010 through 28A.225.140 to attend school and is absent from school without an approved excuse, and shall deliver the child to: (1) The custody of a person in parental relation to the child; (2) the school from which the child is absent; or (3) a program designated by the school district. [1995 c 312 § 73; 1990 c 33 s 223; 1979 ex.s. c 201 s 5; 1977 ex.s. c 291 s 52; 1969 ex.s. c 223 s 28A.27.070. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 366 s 5; RRS s 5076; prior: 1907 c 231 s 5; 1905 c 162 s 5. Formerly RCW 28A.27.070, 28.27.070.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.080 Employment permits. Except as otherwise provided in this code, no child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed for any purpose by any person, company or corporation, in this state during the hours which the public schools of the district in which such child resides are in session, unless the said child shall present a certificate from a school superintendent as provided for in RCW

28A.225.010, excusing the said child from attendance in the public schools and setting forth the reason for such excuse, the residence and age of the child, and the time for which such excuse is given. Every owner, superintendent, or overseer of any establishment, company or corporation shall keep such certificate on file so long as such child is employed by him or her. The form of said certificate shall be furnished by the superintendent of public instruction. Proof that any child under fifteen years of age is employed during any part of the period in which public schools of the district are in session, shall be deemed prima facie evidence of a violation of this section. [1990 c 33 § 225; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.27.090. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 365 § 2; RRS § 5073; prior: 1907 c 231 § 2; 1905 c 162 § 2; 1903 c 48 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.27.090, 28.27.090.]

28A.225.090 Court orders—Penalties—Parents’ defense. (1) A court may order a child subject to a petition under RCW 28A.225.035 to do one or more of the following:

(a) Attend the child’s current school, and set forth minimum attendance requirements, including suspensions;

(b) If there is space available and the program can provide educational services appropriate for the child, order the child to attend another public school, an alternative education program, center, a skill center, dropout prevention program, or another public educational program;

(c) Attend a private nonsectarian school or program including an education center. Before ordering a child to attend an approved or certified private nonsectarian school or program, the court shall: (i) Consider the public and private programs available; (ii) find that placement is in the best interest of the child; and (iii) find that the private school or program is willing to accept the child and will not charge any fees in addition to those established by contract with the student’s school district. If the court orders the child to enroll in a private school or program, the child’s school district shall contract with the school or program to provide educational services for the child. The school district shall not be required to contract for a weekly rate that exceeds the state general apportionment dollars calculated on a weekly basis generated by the child and received by the district. A school district shall not be required to enter into a contract that is longer than the remainder of the school year. A school district shall not be required to enter into or continue a contract if the child is no longer enrolled in the district;

(d) Be referred to a community truancy board, if available; or

(e) Submit to testing for the use of controlled substances or alcohol based on a determination that such testing is appropriate to the circumstances and behavior of the child and will facilitate the child’s compliance with the mandatory attendance law and, if any test ordered under this subsection indicates the use of controlled substances or alcohol, order the minor to abstain from the unlawful consumption of controlled substances or alcohol and adhere to the recommendations of the drug assessment at no expense to the school.

(2) If the child fails to comply with the court order, the court may order the child to be subject to detention, as provided in RCW 7.21.030(2)(e), or may impose alternatives to detention such as community restitution. Failure by a child to comply with an order issued under this subsection shall not

be subject to detention for a period greater than that permitted pursuant to a civil contempt proceeding against a child under chapter 13.32A RCW. Detention ordered under this subsection may be for no longer than seven days. A warrant of arrest for a child under this subsection may not be served on a child inside of school during school hours in a location where other students are present.

(3) Any parent violating any of the provisions of either RCW 28A.225.010, 28A.225.015, or 28A.225.080 shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars for each day of unexcused absence from school. The court shall remit fifty percent of the fine collected under this section to the child’s school district. It shall be a defense for a parent charged with violating RCW 28A.225.010 to show that he or she exercised reasonable diligence in attempting to cause a child in his or her custody to attend school or that the child’s school did not perform its duties as required in RCW 28A.225.020. The court may order the parent to provide community restitution instead of imposing a fine. Any fine imposed pursuant to this section may be suspended upon the condition that a parent charged with violating RCW 28A.225.010 shall participate with the school and the child in a supervised plan for the child’s attendance at school or upon condition that the parent attend a conference or conferences scheduled by a school for the purpose of analyzing the causes of a child’s absence.

(4) If a child continues to be truant after entering into a court-approved order with the truancy board under RCW 28A.225.035, the juvenile court shall find the child in contempt, and the court may order the child to be subject to detention, as provided in RCW 7.21.030(2)(e), or may impose alternatives to detention such as meaningful community restitution. Failure by a child to comply with an order issued under this subsection may not subject a child to detention for a period greater than that permitted under a civil contempt proceeding against a child under chapter 13.32A RCW.

(5) Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of this section shall not apply to a six or seven year old child required to attend public school under RCW 28A.225.015. [2009 c 266 § 4; 2008 c 171 § 1; 2002 c 175 § 29. Prior: 2000 c 162 § 15; 2000 c 162 § 6; 2000 c 61 § 1; 1999 c 319 § 4; 1998 c 296 § 39; 1997 c 68 § 2; prior: 1996 c 134 § 6; 1996 c 133 § 32; 1995 c 312 § 74; 1992 c 205 § 204; 1990 c 33 § 226; 1987 c 202 § 189; 1986 c 132 § 5; 1979 ex.s. c 201 § 6; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.27.100; prior: 1909 c 97 p 365 § 3; RRS § 5074; prior: 1907 c 231 § 3; 1905 c 162 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.27.100, 28.27.100.]

Effective date—2002 c 175: See note following RCW 7.80.130.

Findings—Intent—1998 c 296 §§ 36-39: See note following RCW 7.21.030.

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—Short title—1998 c 296: See notes following RCW 74.13.025.

Findings—Short title—Intent—Construction—1996 c 133: See notes following RCW 13.32A.197.

Intent—1987 c 202: See note following RCW 2.04.190.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.095 Authority of court commissioners and family law commissioners to hear cases under this chapter. In any judicial district having a court commissioner, the court commissioner shall have the power, authority, and jurisdiction, concurrent with a juvenile court judge, to hear

all cases under RCW 28A.225.030, 28A.225.090, and 28A.225.035 and to enter judgment and make orders with the same power, force, and effect as any judge of the juvenile court, subject to motion or demand by any party within ten days from the entry of the order or judgment by the court commissioner as provided in RCW 2.24.050. In any judicial district having a family law commissioner appointed pursuant to chapter 26.12 RCW, the family law commissioner shall have the power, authority, and jurisdiction, concurrent with a juvenile court judge, to hear cases under RCW 28A.225.030, 28A.225.090, and 28A.225.035 and to enter judgment and make orders with the same power, force, and effect as any judge of the juvenile court, subject to motion or demand by any party within ten days from the entry of the order or judgment by the court commissioner as provided in RCW 2.24.050. [1995 c 312 § 71.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.110 Fines applied to support of schools.

Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 10.82.070, fifty percent of all fines except as otherwise provided in RCW 28A.225.010 through 28A.225.140 shall be applied to the support of the public schools in the school district where such offense was committed: PROVIDED, That all fees, fines, forfeitures, and penalties collected or assessed by a district court because of the violation of a state law shall be remitted as provided in chapter 3.62 RCW, and fifty percent shall be paid to the county treasurer who shall deposit such amount to the credit of the courts in the county for the exclusive purpose of enforcing the provisions of RCW 28A.225.010 through 28A.225.140. [1995 c 312 § 75; 1990 c 33 § 228; 1987 c 202 § 191; 1969 ex.s. c 199 § 54; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.27.104. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 368 § 11; RRS § 5082; prior: 1907 c 231 § 12; 1905 c 162 § 11. Formerly RCW 28A.27.104, 28.27.104, 28.27.100, part.]

Intent—1987 c 202: See note following RCW 2.04.190.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.115 Educational services—Funding for children referred to community truancy board. The superintendent of public instruction, subject to available funding, shall allocate funds to provide educational services for children who have been referred to a community truancy board or to the courts under RCW 28A.225.030. The funds shall be used on behalf of such children for enrollment in skill centers, education centers, alternative programs, and in other public or private educational programs. Decisions regarding the expenditure of the funds shall be made by the community truancy board or the courts, whichever is applicable. The amount of the assistance for each child shall be determined in accordance with the omnibus appropriations act. These funds shall be in excess of any other funds provided through RCW 28A.150.260 as basic education and other state, federal, or local sources. [1996 c 134 § 11.]

28A.225.140 Enforcing officers not personally liable for costs. No officer performing any duty under any of the provisions of RCW 28A.225.010 through 28A.225.140, or under the provisions of any rules that may be passed in pursuance hereof, shall in any wise become liable for any costs that may accrue in the performance of any duty prescribed by

(2012 Ed.)

RCW 28A.225.010 through 28A.225.140. [1990 c 33 § 231; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.27.130. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 368 § 12; RRS § 5083; prior: 1907 c 231 § 13; 1905 c 162 § 12. Formerly RCW 28A.27.130, 28.27.130.]

28A.225.151 Reports. (1) As required under subsection (2) of this section, each school shall document the actions taken under RCW 28A.225.030 and report this information to the school district superintendent who shall compile the data for all the schools in the district and prepare an annual school district report for each school year and submit the report to the superintendent of public instruction. The reports shall be made upon forms furnished by the superintendent of public instruction and shall be transmitted as determined by the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) The reports under subsection (1) of this section shall include:

(a) The number of enrolled students and the number of unexcused absences;

(b) Documentation of the steps taken by the school district under each subsection of RCW 28A.225.020 at the request of the superintendent of public instruction. Each year, by May 1st, the superintendent of public instruction shall select ten school districts to submit the report at the end of the following school year. The ten districts shall represent different areas of the state and be of varied sizes. In addition, the superintendent of public instruction shall require any district that fails to keep appropriate records to submit a full report to the superintendent of public instruction under this subsection. All school districts shall document steps taken under RCW 28A.225.020 in each student's record, and make those records available upon request consistent with the laws governing student records;

(c) The number of enrolled students with ten or more unexcused absences in a school year or five or more unexcused absences in a month during a school year;

(d) A description of any programs or schools developed to serve students who have had five or more unexcused absences in a month or ten in a year including information about the number of students in the program or school and the number of unexcused absences of students during and after participation in the program. The school district shall also describe any placements in an approved private nonsectarian school or program or certified program under a court order under RCW 28A.225.090; and

(e) The number of petitions filed by a school district with the juvenile court.

(3) A report required under this section shall not disclose the name or other identification of a child or parent.

(4) The superintendent of public instruction shall collect these reports from all school districts and prepare an annual report for each school year to be submitted to the legislature no later than December 15th of each year. [1996 c 134 § 5; 1995 c 312 § 72.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.155 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 15.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.225.160 Qualification for admission to district's schools—Fees for preadmission screening. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section and otherwise provided by law, it is the general policy of the state that the common schools shall be open to the admission of all persons who are five years of age and less than twenty-one years residing in that school district. Except as otherwise provided by law or rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction, districts may establish uniform entry qualifications, including but not limited to birth date requirements, for admission to kindergarten and first grade programs of the common schools. Such rules may provide for exceptions based upon the ability, or the need, or both, of an individual student. For the purpose of complying with any rule adopted by the superintendent of public instruction that authorizes a preadmission screening process as a prerequisite to granting exceptions to the uniform entry qualifications, a school district may collect fees to cover expenses incurred in the administration of any preadmission screening process: **PROVIDED**, That in so establishing such fee or fees, the district shall adopt rules for waiving and reducing such fees in the cases of those persons whose families, by reason of their low income, would have difficulty in paying the entire amount of such fees.

(2) A student who meets the definition of a child of a military family in transition under Article II of RCW 28A.705.010 shall be permitted to continue enrollment at the grade level in the common schools commensurate with the grade level of the student when attending school in the sending state as defined in Article II of RCW 28A.705.010, regardless of age or birthdate requirements. [2009 c 380 § 3; 2006 c 263 § 703; 1999 c 348 § 5; 1986 c 166 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 250 § 4; 1977 ex.s. c 359 § 14; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.190. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 261 § 1, part; RRS § 4680, part; prior: 1897 c 118 § 64, part; 1890 p 371 § 44, part. Formerly RCW 28A.58.190, 28.58.190 part, 28.01.060.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Intent—1999 c 348: See note following RCW 28A.205.010.

Program of basic education, RCW 28A.225.160 as part of: RCW 28A.150.200.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.170 Admission to schools—Children on United States reservations—Idaho residents with Washington addresses. (1) Any child who is of school age and otherwise eligible residing within the boundaries of any military, naval, lighthouse, or other United States reservation, national park, or national forest or residing upon rented or leased undeeded lands within any Indian reservation within the state of Washington, shall be admitted to the public school, or schools, of any contiguous district without payment of tuition: **PROVIDED**, That the United States authorities in charge of such reservation or park shall cooperate fully with state, county, and school district authorities in the enforcement of the laws of this state relating to the compulsory attendance of children of school age, and all laws relating to and regulating school attendance.

[Title 28A RCW—page 80]

(2) Any child who is of school age and otherwise eligible, residing in a home that is located in Idaho but that has a Washington address for the purposes of the United States postal service, shall be admitted, without payment of tuition, to the nearest Washington school district and shall be considered a resident student for state apportionment and all other purposes. [2003 c 411 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.210. Prior: 1945 c 141 § 10; 1933 c 28 § 10; 1925 ex.s. c 93 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 4680-1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.210, 28.58.210, 28.27.140.]

28A.225.200 Education of pupils in another district—Limitation as to state apportionment—Exemption.

(1) A local district may be authorized by the educational service district superintendent to transport and educate its pupils in other districts for one year, either by payment of a compensation agreed upon by such school districts, or under other terms mutually satisfactory to the districts concerned when this will afford better educational facilities for the pupils and when a saving may be effected in the cost of education. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the amount to be paid by the state to the resident school district for apportionment purposes and otherwise payable pursuant to RCW 28A.150.250 through 28A.150.290, 28A.150.350 through 28A.150.410, 28A.160.150 through 28A.160.200, 28A.300.035, and 28A.300.170 shall not be greater than the regular apportionment for each high school student of the receiving district. Such authorization may be extended for an additional year at the discretion of the educational service district superintendent.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to districts participating in a cooperative project established under RCW 28A.340.030 which exceeds two years in duration or to nonhigh school districts participating in an interdistrict cooperative under RCW 28A.340.080 through 28A.340.090. [2010 c 99 § 6; (2010 c 99 § 5 expired September 1, 2011); 2009 c 548 § 706; 1990 c 33 § 234; 1988 c 268 § 6; 1979 ex.s. c 140 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 111; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 141; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.225. Prior: 1965 ex.s. c 154 § 10. Formerly RCW 28A.58.225, 28.24.110.]

Effective date—2010 c 99 § 6: "Section 6 of this act takes effect September 1, 2011." [2010 c 99 § 13.]

Expiration date—2010 c 99 § 5: "Section 5 of this act expires September 1, 2011." [2010 c 99 § 12.]

Findings—Intent—2010 c 99: See note following RCW 28A.340.080.

Effective date—2009 c 548 §§ 101-110 and 701-710: See note following RCW 28A.150.200.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Findings—Severability—1988 c 268: See notes following RCW 28A.340.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.210 Admission of district pupils tuition free. Every school district shall admit on a tuition free basis: (1) All persons of school age who reside within this state, and do not reside within another school district carrying the grades for which they are eligible to enroll: **PROVIDED**, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed as affecting RCW 28A.225.220 or 28A.225.250; and (2) all students who meet

(2012 Ed.)

the definition of children of military families in transition under Article II of RCW 28A.705.010 who are in the care of a noncustodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis and who lives in another state while the parent is under military orders. [2009 c 380 § 6; 1990 c 33 § 235; 1983 c 3 § 37; 1969 c 130 § 9; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.230. Prior: 1917 c 21 § 9; RRS § 4718. Formerly RCW 28A.58.230, 28.58.230.]

Designation of high school district nonhigh district students shall attend—
Effect when attendance otherwise: RCW 28A.540.110.

Education of children with disabilities: RCW 28A.155.050.

28A.225.215 Enrollment of children without legal residences. (1) A school district shall not require proof of residency or any other information regarding an address for any child who is eligible by reason of age for the services of the school district if the child does not have a legal residence.

(2) A school district shall enroll a child without a legal residence under subsection (1) of this section at the request of the child or parent or guardian of the child. [1989 c 118 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.235.]

28A.225.217 Children of military families—Continued enrollment in district schools. (1) A student shall be permitted to remain enrolled in the school in which the student was enrolled while residing with the custodial parent if the student:

(a) Meets the definition of a child of a military family in transition under Article II of RCW 28A.705.010; and

(b) Is placed in the care of a noncustodial parent or guardian when the custodial parent is required to relocate due to military orders.

(2) A nonresident school district shall not be required to provide transportation to and from the school unless otherwise required by state or federal law. [2009 c 380 § 8.]

28A.225.220 Adults, children from other districts, agreements for attending school—Tuition. (1) Any board of directors may make agreements with adults choosing to attend school, and may charge the adults reasonable tuition.

(2) A district is strongly encouraged to honor the request of a parent or guardian for his or her child to attend a school in another district or the request of a parent or guardian for his or her child to transfer as a student receiving home-based instruction.

(3) A district shall release a student to a nonresident district that agrees to accept the student if:

(a) A financial, educational, safety, or health condition affecting the student would likely be reasonably improved as a result of the transfer; or

(b) Attendance at the school in the nonresident district is more accessible to the parent's place of work or to the location of child care; or

(c) There is a special hardship or detrimental condition.

(4) A district may deny the request of a resident student to transfer to a nonresident district if the release of the student would adversely affect the district's existing desegregation plan.

(5) For the purpose of helping a district assess the quality of its education program, a resident school district may request an optional exit interview or questionnaire with the

parents or guardians of a child transferring to another district. No parent or guardian may be forced to attend such an interview or complete the questionnaire.

(6) Beginning with the 1993-94 school year, school districts may not charge transfer fees or tuition for nonresident students enrolled under subsection (3) of this section and RCW 28A.225.225. Reimbursement of a high school district for cost of educating high school pupils of a nonhigh school district shall not be deemed a transfer fee as affecting the apportionment of current state school funds. [1995 c 335 § 602; 1995 c 52 § 2; 1993 c 336 § 1008; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 201; 1969 c 130 § 10; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.240. Prior: 1963 c 47 § 2; prior: 1921 c 44 § 1, part; 1899 c 142 § 8, part; RRS § 4780, part. Formerly RCW 28A.58.240, 28.58.240.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1995 c 52 § 2 and by 1995 c 335 § 602, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—1993 c 336: See notes following RCW 28A.150.210.

Findings—1993 c 336: See note following RCW 28A.150.210.

Finding—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: "The legislature finds that academic achievement of Washington students can and should be improved. The legislature further finds that student success depends, in large part, on increased parental involvement in their children's education.

In order to take another step toward improving education in Washington, it is the purpose of this act to enhance the ability of parents to exercise choice in where they prefer their children attend school; inform parents of their options under local policies and state law for the intradistrict and inter-district enrollment of their children; and provide additional program opportunities for secondary students." [1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 101.]

Education of children with disabilities: RCW 28A.155.040, 28A.155.050.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.225 Applications from nonresident students or students receiving home-based instruction to attend district school—School employees' children—Acceptance and rejection standards—Notification. (1) Except for students who reside out-of-state and students under RCW 28A.225.217, a district shall accept applications from nonresident students who are the children of full-time certificated and classified school employees, and those children shall be permitted to enroll:

(a) At the school to which the employee is assigned;

(b) At a school forming the district's K through 12 continuum which includes the school to which the employee is assigned; or

(c) At a school in the district that provides early intervention services pursuant to RCW 28A.155.065 or preschool services pursuant to RCW 28A.155.070, if the student is eligible for such services.

(2) A district may reject applications under this section if:

(a) The student's disciplinary records indicate a history of convictions for offenses or crimes, violent or disruptive behavior, or gang membership;

(b) The student has been expelled or suspended from a public school for more than ten consecutive days. Any policy allowing for readmission of expelled or suspended students under this subsection (2)(b) must apply uniformly to both resident and nonresident applicants; or

(c) Enrollment of a child under this section would displace a child who is a resident of the district, except that if a

child is admitted under subsection (1) of this section, that child shall be permitted to remain enrolled at that school, or in that district's kindergarten through twelfth grade continuum, until he or she has completed his or her schooling.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (1) of this section, all districts accepting applications from nonresident students or from students receiving home-based instruction for admission to the district's schools shall consider equally all applications received. Each school district shall adopt a policy establishing rational, fair, and equitable standards for acceptance and rejection of applications by June 30, 1990. The policy may include rejection of a nonresident student if:

(a) Acceptance of a nonresident student would result in the district experiencing a financial hardship;

(b) The student's disciplinary records indicate a history of convictions for offenses or crimes, violent or disruptive behavior, or gang membership; or

(c) The student has been expelled or suspended from a public school for more than ten consecutive days. Any policy allowing for readmission of expelled or suspended students under this subsection (3)(c) must apply uniformly to both resident and nonresident applicants.

For purposes of subsections (2)(a) and (3)(b) of this section, "gang" means a group which: (i) Consists of three or more persons; (ii) has identifiable leadership; and (iii) on an ongoing basis, regularly conspires and acts in concert mainly for criminal purposes.

(4) The district shall provide to applicants written notification of the approval or denial of the application in a timely manner. If the application is rejected, the notification shall include the reason or reasons for denial and the right to appeal under RCW 28A.225.230(3). [2009 c 380 § 7; 2008 c 192 § 1; 2003 c 36 § 1; 1999 c 198 § 2; 1997 c 265 § 3; 1995 c 52 § 3; 1994 c 293 § 1; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 203.]

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.230 Appeal from certain decisions to deny student's request to attend nonresident district—Procedure. (1) The decision of a school district within which a student under the age of twenty-one years resides or of a school district within which such a student under the age of twenty-one years was last enrolled and is considered to be a resident for attendance purposes by operation of law, to deny such student's request for release to a nonresident school district pursuant to RCW 28A.225.220 may be appealed to the superintendent of public instruction or his or her designee: PROVIDED, That the school district of proposed transfer is willing to accept the student.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction or his or her designee shall hear the appeal and examine the evidence. The superintendent of public instruction may order the resident district to release such a student who is under the age of twenty-one years if the requirements of RCW 28A.225.220 have been met. The decision of the superintendent of public instruction may be appealed to superior court pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW, the administrative procedure act, as now or hereafter amended.

(3) The decision of a school district to deny the request for accepting the transfer of a nonresident student under

RCW 28A.225.225 may be appealed to the superintendent of public instruction or his or her designee. The superintendent or his or her designee shall hear the appeal and examine the evidence. The superintendent of public instruction may order the district to accept the nonresident student if the district did not comply with the standards and procedures adopted under RCW 28A.225.225. The decision of the superintendent of public instruction may be appealed to the superior court under chapter 34.05 RCW. [1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 204; 1990 c 33 § 236; 1977 c 50 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 66 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.242.]

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

Designation of high school district nonhigh district students shall attend—Effect when attendance otherwise: RCW 28A.540.110.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.240 Apportionment credit. If a student under the age of twenty-one years is allowed to enroll in any common school outside the school district within which the student resides or a school district of which the student is considered to be a resident for attendance purposes by operation of law, the student's attendance shall be credited to the nonresident school district of enrollment for state apportionment and all other purposes. [1975 1st ex.s. c 66 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.243.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.250 Cooperative programs among school districts—Rules. (1) The state superintendent of public instruction is directed and authorized to develop and adopt rules governing cooperative programs between and among school districts and educational service districts that the superintendent deems necessary to assure:

(a) Correct calculation of state apportionment payments;

(b) Proper budgeting and accounting for interdistrict cooperative program revenues and expenditures;

(c) Reporting of student, personnel, and fiscal data to meet state needs; and

(d) Protection of the right of residents of Washington under twenty-one years of age to a tuition-free program of basic education.

(2) Unless specifically authorized in law, interdistrict cooperative programs shall not be designed to systematically increase state allocation above amounts required if services were provided by the resident school district. [1995 c 335 § 603; 1969 c 130 § 11. Formerly RCW 28A.58.243.]

Education of children with disabilities: RCW 28A.155.040, 28A.155.050.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.260 Reciprocity exchanges with other states. If the laws of another state permit its school districts to extend similar privileges to pupils resident in this state, the board of directors of any school district contiguous to a school district in such other state may make agreements with the officers of the school district of that state for the attendance of any pupils resident therein upon the payment of tuition.

If a district accepts out-of-state pupils whose resident district is contiguous to a Washington school district, such district shall charge and collect the cost for educating such

pupils and shall not include such out-of-state pupils in the computation of the district's share of state and/or county funds.

The board of directors of any school district which is contiguous to a school district in another state may make agreements for and pay tuition for any children of their district desiring to attend school in the contiguous district of the other state. The tuition to be paid for the attendance of resident pupils in an out-of-state school as provided in this section shall be no greater than the cost of educating such elementary or secondary pupils, as the case may be, in the out-of-state educating district. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.250. Prior: 1963 c 47 § 3; prior: 1921 c 44 § 1, part; 1899 c 142 § 8, part; RRS § 4780, part. Formerly RCW 28A.58.250, 28.58.250.]

Education of children with disabilities: RCW 28A.155.040.

28A.225.270 Intradistrict enrollment options policies. (1) Each school district in the state shall adopt and implement a policy allowing intradistrict enrollment options no later than June 30, 1990. Each district shall establish its own policy establishing standards on how the intradistrict enrollment options will be implemented.

(2) A district shall permit the children of full-time certificated and classified school employees to enroll at:

(a) The school to which the employee is assigned;

(b) A school forming the district's K through 12 continuum which includes the school to which the employee is assigned; or

(c) A school in the district that provides early intervention services pursuant to RCW 28A.155.065 or preschool services pursuant to RCW 28A.155.070, if the student is eligible for such services.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "full-time employees" means employees who are employed for the full number of hours and days for their job description. [2008 c 192 § 2; 2003 c 36 § 2; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 205.]

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.280 Transfer students' eligibility for extracurricular activities. Eligibility of transfer students under RCW 28A.225.220 and 28A.225.225 for participation in extracurricular activities shall be subject to rules adopted by the Washington interscholastic activities association. [2006 c 263 § 903; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 206.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.290 Enrollment options information booklet (as amended by 2009 c 450). (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall prepare and annually distribute an information booklet outlining parents' and guardians' enrollment options for their children.

(2) Before the 1991-92 school year, the booklet shall be distributed to all school districts by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. School districts shall have a copy of the information booklet available for public inspection at each school in the district, at the district office, and in public libraries.

(3) The booklet shall include:

(a) Information about enrollment options and program opportunities, including but not limited to programs in RCW 28A.225.220, 28A.185.040, 28A.225.200 through 28A.225.215, 28A.225.230 through 28A.225.250, ((28A.175.090,)) 28A.340.010 through 28A.340.070 (small high school cooperative projects), and 28A.335.160;

(b) Information about the running start ((community college or vocational-technical institute)) choice program under RCW 28A.600.300 through ((28A.600.395)) 28A.600.400; and

(c) Information about the seventh and eighth grade choice program under RCW 28A.230.090. [2009 c 450 § 5; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 207.]

Findings—Intent—2009 c 450: See note following RCW 28A.600.280.

28A.225.290 Enrollment options information booklet—Posting on web site (as amended by 2009 c 524). (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall prepare and annually distribute an information booklet outlining parents' and guardians' enrollment options for their children.

(2) ((Before the 1991-92 school year,)) The booklet shall be distributed to all school districts by the office of the superintendent of public instruction and shall be posted on the web site of the office of the superintendent of public instruction. School districts shall have a copy of the information booklet available for public inspection at each school in the district, at the district office, and in public libraries.

(3) The booklet shall include:

(a) Information about enrollment options and program opportunities, including but not limited to programs in RCW 28A.225.220, 28A.185.040, 28A.225.200 through 28A.225.215, 28A.225.230 through 28A.225.250, ((28A.175.090,)) 28A.340.010 through 28A.340.070 (small high school cooperative projects), and 28A.335.160;

(b) Information about the running start((community college or vocational-technical institute choice)) program under RCW 28A.600.300 through ((28A.600.395)) 28A.600.400; ((and))

(c) Information about the seventh and eighth grade choice program under RCW 28A.230.090; and

(d) Information about the college high school diploma options under RCW 28B.50.535. [2009 c 524 § 3; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 207.]

Intent—2009 c 524: See note following RCW 28B.50.535.

28A.225.290 Enrollment options information (as amended by 2009 c 556). (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall prepare and annually ((distribute an)) provide access to information ((booklet)) outlining parents' and guardians' enrollment options for their children. Providing online access to the information satisfies the requirements of this section unless a parent or guardian specifically requests information to be provided in written form.

(2) ((Before the 1991-92 school year, the booklet shall be distributed to all school districts by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. School districts shall have a copy of the information booklet available for public inspection at each school in the district, at the district office, and in public libraries.)) School districts shall provide access to the information in this section to the public. Providing online access to the information satisfies the requirements of this subsection unless a parent or guardian specifically requests the information be provided in written form.

(3) The booklet shall include:

(a) Information about enrollment options and program opportunities, including but not limited to programs in RCW 28A.225.220, 28A.185.040, 28A.225.200 through 28A.225.215, 28A.225.230 through 28A.225.250, *28A.175.090, 28A.340.010 through 28A.340.070 (small high school cooperative projects), and 28A.335.160;

(b) Information about **the running start - community college or vocational-technical institute choice program under RCW 28A.600.300 through ((28A.600.395)) 28A.600.390; and

(c) Information about the seventh and eighth grade choice program under RCW 28A.230.090. [2009 c 556 § 6; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 207.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 28A.175.090 expired December 31, 1994.

** (2) The program was named "the running start program" by 2009 c 450 § 7.

(3) RCW 28A.225.290 was amended three times during the 2009 legislative session, each without reference to the other. For rule of construction concerning sections amended more than once during the same legislative session, see RCW 1.12.025.

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.300 Enrollment options information to parents. Each school district board of directors annually shall inform parents of the district's intradistrict and interdistrict enrollment options and parental involvement opportunities. Information on intradistrict enrollment options and interdistrict acceptance policies shall be provided to nonresidents on request. Providing online access to the information satisfies the requirements of this section unless a parent or guardian specifically requests information to be provided in written form. [2009 c 556 § 7; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 208.]

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.310 Attendance in school district of choice—Impact on existing cooperative arrangements. Any school district board of directors may make arrangements with the board of directors of other districts for children to attend the school district of choice. Nothing under RCW 28A.225.220 and 28A.225.225 is intended to adversely affect agreements between school districts in effect on April 11, 1990. [1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 209.]

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.225.330 Enrolling students from other districts—Requests for information and permanent records—Withheld transcripts—Immunity from liability—Notification to teachers and security personnel—Rules. (1) When enrolling a student who has attended school in another school district, the school enrolling the student may request the parent and the student to briefly indicate in writing whether or not the student has:

- (a) Any history of placement in special educational programs;
- (b) Any past, current, or pending disciplinary action;
- (c) Any history of violent behavior, or behavior listed in RCW 13.04.155;
- (d) Any unpaid fines or fees imposed by other schools; and
- (e) Any health conditions affecting the student's educational needs.

(2) The school enrolling the student shall request the school the student previously attended to send the student's permanent record including records of disciplinary action, history of violent behavior or behavior listed in RCW 13.04.155, attendance, immunization records, and academic performance. If the student has not paid a fine or fee under RCW 28A.635.060, or tuition, fees, or fines at approved private schools the school may withhold the student's official transcript, but shall transmit information about the student's academic performance, special placement, immunization records, records of disciplinary action, and history of violent behavior or behavior listed in RCW 13.04.155. If the official transcript is not sent due to unpaid tuition, fees, or fines, the enrolling school shall notify both the student and parent or guardian that the official transcript will not be sent until the obligation is met, and failure to have an official transcript

may result in exclusion from extracurricular activities or failure to graduate.

(3) Upon request, school districts shall furnish a set of unofficial educational records to a parent or guardian of a student who is transferring out of state and who meets the definition of a child of a military family in transition under Article II of RCW 28A.705.010. School districts may charge the parent or guardian the actual cost of providing the copies of the records.

(4) If information is requested under subsection (2) of this section, the information shall be transmitted within two school days after receiving the request and the records shall be sent as soon as possible. The records of a student who meets the definition of a child of a military family in transition under Article II of RCW 28A.705.010 shall be sent within ten days after receiving the request. Any school district or district employee who releases the information in compliance with this section is immune from civil liability for damages unless it is shown that the school district employee acted with gross negligence or in bad faith. The professional educator standards board shall provide by rule for the discipline under chapter 28A.410 RCW of a school principal or other chief administrator of a public school building who fails to make a good faith effort to assure compliance with this subsection.

(5) Any school district or district employee who releases the information in compliance with federal and state law is immune from civil liability for damages unless it is shown that the school district or district employee acted with gross negligence or in bad faith.

(6) When a school receives information under this section or RCW 13.40.215 that a student has a history of disciplinary actions, criminal or violent behavior, or other behavior that indicates the student could be a threat to the safety of educational staff or other students, the school shall provide this information to the student's teachers and security personnel. [2009 c 380 § 2; 2006 c 263 § 805; 1999 c 198 § 3; 1997 c 266 § 4. Prior: 1995 c 324 § 2; 1995 c 311 § 25; 1994 c 304 § 2.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Findings—Intent—Severability—1997 c 266: See notes following RCW 28A.600.455.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28A.230 RCW

COMPULSORY COURSEWORK AND ACTIVITIES

Sections

28A.230.010	Course content requirements—Duties of school district boards of directors.
28A.230.020	Common school curriculum.
28A.230.030	Students taught in English language—Exception.
28A.230.040	Physical education in grades one through eight.
28A.230.050	Physical education in high schools.
28A.230.060	Waiver of course of study in Washington's history and government.
28A.230.070	AIDS education in public schools—Limitations—Program adoption—Model curricula—Student's exclusion from participation.
28A.230.080	Prevention of child abuse and neglect—Written policy—Participation in and establishment of programs.
28A.230.090	High school graduation requirements or equivalencies—Reevaluation of graduation requirements—Review and authorization of proposed changes—Credit for courses

- taken before attending high school—Postsecondary credit equivalencies.
- 28A.230.093 Social studies course credits—Civics coursework.
- 28A.230.095 Essential academic learning requirements and assessments—Verification reports.
- 28A.230.097 Career and technical high school course equivalencies.
- 28A.230.100 Rules implementing RCW 28A.230.090—Temporary exemptions and special alterations from requirements—Competency testing.
- 28A.230.120 High school diplomas—Issuance—Option to receive final transcripts—Notice.
- 28A.230.122 International baccalaureate diplomas.
- 28A.230.125 Development of standardized high school transcripts.
- 28A.230.130 Program to help students meet minimum entrance requirements at baccalaureate-granting institutions or to pursue career or other opportunities—High school course offerings for postsecondary credit.
- 28A.230.140 United States flag—Procurement, display, exercises—National anthem.
- 28A.230.150 Temperance and Good Citizenship Day—Aids in programming.
- 28A.230.158 Disability history month—Activities.
- 28A.230.160 Educational activities in observance of Veterans' Day.
- 28A.230.170 Study of constitutions compulsory—Rules.
- 28A.230.178 Civil rights education.
- 28A.230.180 Educational and career opportunities in the military, student access to information on, when.
- 28A.230.195 Test or assessment scores—Adjustments to instructional practices—Notification to parents.
- 28A.230.250 Coordination of procedures and content of assessments.
- 28A.230.265 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

AIDS prevention education: Chapter 70.24 RCW.

28A.230.010 Course content requirements—Duties of school district boards of directors. School district boards of directors shall identify and offer courses with content that meet or exceed: (1) The basic education skills identified in RCW 28A.150.210; (2) the graduation requirements under RCW 28A.230.090; (3) the courses required to meet the minimum college entrance requirements under RCW 28A.230.130; and (4) the course options for career development under RCW 28A.230.130. Such courses may be applied or theoretical, academic, or vocational. [2003 c 49 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 237; 1984 c 278 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.05.005.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.230.020 Common school curriculum. All common schools shall give instruction in reading, penmanship, orthography, written and mental arithmetic, geography, the history of the United States, English grammar, physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effects of alcohol and drug abuse on the human system, science with special reference to the environment, and such other studies as may be prescribed by rule of the superintendent of public instruction. All teachers shall stress the importance of the cultivation of manners, the fundamental principles of honesty, honor, industry and economy, the minimum requisites for good health including the beneficial effect of physical exercise and methods to prevent exposure to and transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, and the worth of kindness to all living creatures and the land. The prevention of child abuse may be offered as part of the curriculum in the common schools. [2006 c 263 § 414; 1991 c 116 § 6; 1988 c 206 § 403; 1987 c 232 § 1; 1986 c 149 § 4; 1969 c 71 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.05.010. Prior: 1909 p 262 § 2; RRS § 4681; prior: 1897 c 118 § 65; 1895 c 5 § 1; 1890 p 372 § 45; 1886 p 19 § 52. Formerly RCW 28A.05.010, 28.05.010, and 28.05.020.]

(2012 Ed.)

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Child abuse and neglect—Development of primary prevention program: RCW 28A.300.160.

Districts to develop programs and establish programs regarding child abuse and neglect prevention: RCW 28A.230.080.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.230.030 Students taught in English language—Exception. All students in the common schools of the state of Washington shall be taught in the English language: PROVIDED, That nothing in this section shall preclude the teaching of students in a language other than English when such instruction will aid the educational advancement of the student. [1969 c 71 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.05.015.]

28A.230.040 Physical education in grades one through eight. Every pupil attending grades one through eight of the public schools shall receive instruction in physical education as prescribed by rule of the superintendent of public instruction: PROVIDED, That individual pupils or students may be excused on account of physical disability, religious belief, or participation in directed athletics. [2006 c 263 § 415; 1984 c 52 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.05.030. Prior: 1919 c 89 § 1; RRS § 4682. Formerly RCW 28A.05.030, 28.05.030.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.230.050 Physical education in high schools. All high schools of the state shall emphasize the work of physical education, and carry into effect all physical education requirements established by rule of the superintendent of public instruction: PROVIDED, That individual students may be excused from participating in physical education otherwise required under this section on account of physical disability, employment, or religious belief, or because of participation in directed athletics or military science and tactics or for other good cause. [2006 c 263 § 416; 1985 c 384 § 3; 1984 c 52 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.05.040. Prior: 1963 c 235 § 1, part; prior: (i) 1923 c 78 § 1, part; 1919 c 89 § 2, part; RRS § 4683, part. (ii) 1919 c 89 § 5, part; RRS § 4686, part. Formerly RCW 28A.05.040, 28.05.040, part.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.230.060 Waiver of course of study in Washington's history and government. Students in the twelfth grade who have not completed a course of study in Washington's history and state government because of previous residence outside the state may have the requirement in RCW 28A.230.090 waived by their principal. [1991 c 116 § 7; 1969 ex.s. c 57 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.05.050. Prior: 1967 c 64 § 1, part; 1963 c 31 § 1, part; 1961 c 47 § 2, part; 1941 c 203 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 4898-3, part. Formerly RCW 28A.05.050, 28.05.050.]

28A.230.070 AIDS education in public schools—Limitations—Program adoption—Model curricula—Student's exclusion from participation. (1) The life-threatening dangers of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and its prevention shall be taught in the public

schools of this state. AIDS prevention education shall be limited to the discussion of the life-threatening dangers of the disease, its spread, and prevention. Students shall receive such education at least once each school year beginning no later than the fifth grade.

(2) Each district board of directors shall adopt an AIDS prevention education program which is developed in consultation with teachers, administrators, parents, and other community members including, but not limited to, persons from medical, public health, and mental health organizations and agencies so long as the curricula and materials developed for use in the AIDS education program either (a) are the model curricula and resources under subsection (3) of this section, or (b) are developed by the school district and approved for medical accuracy by the office on AIDS established in RCW 70.24.250. If a district elects to use curricula developed by the school district, the district shall submit to the office on AIDS a copy of its curricula and an affidavit of medical accuracy stating that the material in the district-developed curricula has been compared to the model curricula for medical accuracy and that in the opinion of the district the district-developed materials are medically accurate. Upon submission of the affidavit and curricula, the district may use these materials until the approval procedure to be conducted by the office of AIDS has been completed.

(3) Model curricula and other resources available from the superintendent of public instruction may be reviewed by the school district board of directors, in addition to materials designed locally, in developing the district's AIDS education program. The model curricula shall be reviewed for medical accuracy by the office on AIDS established in RCW 70.24.250 within the department of social and health services.

(4) Each school district shall, at least one month before teaching AIDS prevention education in any classroom, conduct at least one presentation during weekend and evening hours for the parents and guardians of students concerning the curricula and materials that will be used for such education. The parents and guardians shall be notified by the school district of the presentation and that the curricula and materials are available for inspection. No student may be required to participate in AIDS prevention education if the student's parent or guardian, having attended one of the district presentations, objects in writing to the participation.

(5) The office of the superintendent of public instruction with the assistance of the office on AIDS shall update AIDS education curriculum material as newly discovered medical facts make it necessary.

(6) The curriculum for AIDS prevention education shall be designed to teach students which behaviors place a person dangerously at risk of infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and methods to avoid such risk including, at least:

(a) The dangers of drug abuse, especially that involving the use of hypodermic needles; and

(b) The dangers of sexual intercourse, with or without condoms.

(7) The program of AIDS prevention education shall stress the life-threatening dangers of contracting AIDS and shall stress that abstinence from sexual activity is the only certain means for the prevention of the spread or contraction

of the AIDS virus through sexual contact. It shall also teach that condoms and other artificial means of birth control are not a certain means of preventing the spread of the AIDS virus and reliance on condoms puts a person at risk for exposure to the disease. [1994 c 245 § 7; 1988 c 206 § 402. Formerly RCW 28A.05.055.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.230.080 Prevention of child abuse and neglect—Written policy—Participation in and establishment of programs. (1) Every school district board of directors shall develop a written policy regarding the district's role and responsibility relating to the prevention of child abuse and neglect.

(2) Every school district shall, within the resources available to it: (a) Participate in the primary prevention program established under RCW 28A.300.160; (b) develop and implement its own child abuse and neglect education and prevention program; or (c) continue with an existing local child abuse and neglect education and prevention program. [1990 c 33 § 238; 1987 c 489 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.58.255.]

Intent—1987 c 489: See note following RCW 28A.300.150.

28A.230.090 High school graduation requirements or equivalencies—Reevaluation of graduation requirements—Review and authorization of proposed changes—Credit for courses taken before attending high school—Postsecondary credit equivalencies. (1) The state board of education shall establish high school graduation requirements or equivalencies for students, except as provided in RCW 28A.230.122 and except those equivalencies established by local high schools or school districts under RCW 28A.230.097. The purpose of a high school diploma is to declare that a student is ready for success in postsecondary education, gainful employment, and citizenship, and is equipped with the skills to be a lifelong learner.

(a) Any course in Washington state history and government used to fulfill high school graduation requirements shall consider including information on the culture, history, and government of the American Indian peoples who were the first inhabitants of the state.

(b) The certificate of academic achievement requirements under RCW 28A.655.061 or the certificate of individual achievement requirements under RCW 28A.155.045 are required for graduation from a public high school but are not the only requirements for graduation.

(c) Any decision on whether a student has met the state board's high school graduation requirements for a high school and beyond plan shall remain at the local level.

(2)(a) In recognition of the statutory authority of the state board of education to establish and enforce minimum high school graduation requirements, the state board shall periodically reevaluate the graduation requirements and shall report such findings to the legislature in a timely manner as determined by the state board.

(b) The state board shall reevaluate the graduation requirements for students enrolled in vocationally intensive and rigorous career and technical education programs, particularly those programs that lead to a certificate or credential that is state or nationally recognized. The purpose of the evaluation is to ensure that students enrolled in these pro-

grams have sufficient opportunity to earn a certificate of academic achievement, complete the program and earn the program's certificate or credential, and complete other state and local graduation requirements.

(c) The state board shall forward any proposed changes to the high school graduation requirements to the education committees of the legislature for review and to the quality education council established under RCW 28A.290.010. The legislature shall have the opportunity to act during a regular legislative session before the changes are adopted through administrative rule by the state board. Changes that have a fiscal impact on school districts, as identified by a fiscal analysis prepared by the office of the superintendent of public instruction, shall take effect only if formally authorized and funded by the legislature through the omnibus appropriations act or other enacted legislation.

(3) Pursuant to any requirement for instruction in languages other than English established by the state board of education or a local school district, or both, for purposes of high school graduation, students who receive instruction in American sign language or one or more American Indian languages shall be considered to have satisfied the state or local school district graduation requirement for instruction in one or more languages other than English.

(4) If requested by the student and his or her family, a student who has completed high school courses before attending high school shall be given high school credit which shall be applied to fulfilling high school graduation requirements if:

(a) The course was taken with high school students, if the academic level of the course exceeds the requirements for seventh and eighth grade classes, and the student has successfully passed by completing the same course requirements and examinations as the high school students enrolled in the class; or

(b) The academic level of the course exceeds the requirements for seventh and eighth grade classes and the course would qualify for high school credit, because the course is similar or equivalent to a course offered at a high school in the district as determined by the school district board of directors.

(5) Students who have taken and successfully completed high school courses under the circumstances in subsection (4) of this section shall not be required to take an additional competency examination or perform any other additional assignment to receive credit.

(6) At the college or university level, five quarter or three semester hours equals one high school credit. [2011 c 203 § 2. Prior: 2009 c 548 § 111; 2009 c 223 § 2; 2006 c 114 § 3; 2005 c 205 § 3; 2004 c 19 § 103; 1997 c 222 § 2; 1993 c 371 § 3; prior: 1992 c 141 § 402; 1992 c 60 § 1; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 301; 1988 c 172 § 1; 1985 c 384 § 2; 1984 c 278 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.05.060.]

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Finding—2009 c 223: "The legislature finds that although the United States has long exemplified democratic practice to the rest of the world, we ought not to neglect it at home. Two-thirds of our nation's twelfth graders scored below proficient on the last national civics assessment, and fewer than ten percent could list two ways that a democracy benefits from citizen

(2012 Ed.)

participation. A healthy democracy depends on the participation of citizens. But participation is learned behavior, and in recent years civic learning has been pushed aside. Preparation for citizenship is as important as preparation for college and a career, and should take its place as a requirement for receiving a high school diploma." [2009 c 223 § 1.]

Finding—Intent—2006 c 114: See note following RCW 28A.230.097.

Intent—Findings—2005 c 205: See note following RCW 28A.320.170.

Part headings and captions not law—Severability—Effective date—2004 c 19: See notes following RCW 28A.655.061.

Intent—1997 c 222: "In 1994, the legislature directed the higher education board and the state board of education to convene a task force to examine and provide recommendations on establishing credit equivalencies. In November 1994, the task force recommended unanimously that the state board of education maintain the definition of five quarter or three semester college credits as equivalent to one high school credit. Therefore, the legislature intends to adopt the recommendations of the task force." [1997 c 222 § 1.]

Findings—Part headings—Severability—1992 c 141: See notes following RCW 28A.410.040.

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.230.093 Social studies course credits—Civics coursework. (1) If, after July 26, 2009, the state board of education increases the number of course credits in social studies that are required for high school graduation under RCW 28A.230.090, the board shall also require that at least one-half credit of that requirement be coursework in civics.

(2) The content of the civics requirement must include, but not be limited to:

(a) Federal, state, and local government organization and procedures;

(b) Rights and responsibilities of citizens addressed in the Washington state and United States Constitutions;

(c) Current issues addressed at each level of government; and

(d) Electoral issues, including elections, ballot measures, initiatives, and referenda. [2009 c 223 § 3.]

Finding—2009 c 223: See note following RCW 28A.230.090.

28A.230.095 Essential academic learning requirements and assessments—Verification reports. (1) By the end of the 2008-09 school year, school districts shall have in place in elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools assessments or other strategies chosen by the district to assure that students have an opportunity to learn the essential academic learning requirements in social studies, the arts, and health and fitness. Social studies includes history, geography, civics, economics, and social studies skills. Health and fitness includes, but is not limited to, mental health and suicide prevention education. Beginning with the 2008-09 school year, school districts shall annually submit an implementation verification report to the office of the superintendent of public instruction. The office of the superintendent of public instruction may not require school districts to use a classroom-based assessment in social studies, the arts, and health and fitness to meet the requirements of this section and shall clearly communicate to districts their option to use other strategies chosen by the district.

(2) Beginning with the 2008-09 school year, school districts shall require students in the seventh or eighth grade, and

the eleventh or twelfth grade to each complete at least one classroom-based assessment in civics. Beginning with the 2010-11 school year, school districts shall require students in the fourth or fifth grade to complete at least one classroom-based assessment in civics. The civics assessment may be selected from a list of classroom-based assessments approved by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. Beginning with the 2008-09 school year, school districts shall annually submit implementation verification reports to the office of the superintendent of public instruction documenting the use of the classroom-based assessments in civics.

(3) Verification reports shall require school districts to report only the information necessary to comply with this section. [2011 c 185 § 5; 2009 c 556 § 8; 2006 c 113 § 2; 2004 c 19 § 203.]

Effective date—2011 c 185 § 5: "Section 5 of this act takes effect July 1, 2012." [2011 c 185 § 6.]

Finding—2011 c 185: See note following RCW 28A.300.2851.

Findings—2006 c 113: "The legislature finds that instruction in social studies, arts, health, and fitness is important to ensure a well-rounded and complete education. In particular, the civic mission of schools is strengthened and enhanced by comprehensive civics education and assessments. The legislature finds that effective and accountable democratic government depends upon an informed and engaged citizenry, and therefore, students should learn their rights and responsibilities as citizens, where those rights and responsibilities come from, and how to exercise them." [2006 c 113 § 1.]

Part headings and captions not law—Severability—Effective date—2004 c 19: See notes following RCW 28A.655.061.

28A.230.097 Career and technical high school course equivalencies. (1) Each high school or school district board of directors shall adopt course equivalencies for career and technical high school courses offered to students in high schools and skill centers. A career and technical course equivalency may be for whole or partial credit. Each school district board of directors shall develop a course equivalency approval procedure.

(2) Career and technical courses determined to be equivalent to academic core courses, in full or in part, by the high school or school district shall be accepted as meeting core requirements, including graduation requirements, if the courses are recorded on the student's transcript using the equivalent academic high school department designation and title. Full or partial credit shall be recorded as appropriate. The high school or school district shall also issue and keep record of course completion certificates that demonstrate that the career and technical courses were successfully completed as needed for industry certification, college credit, or preapprenticeship, as applicable. The certificate shall be either part of the student's high school and beyond plan or the student's culminating project, as determined by the student. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop and make available electronic samples of certificates of course completion. [2008 c 170 § 202; 2006 c 114 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—2008 c 170: See RCW 28A.700.005 and 28A.700.901.

Finding—Intent—2006 c 114: "(1) The legislature finds that Washington's performance-based education system should seek to provide fundamental academic knowledge and skills for all students, and to provide the opportunity for students to acquire knowledge and skills likely to contribute to their own economic well-being and that of their families and communities.

(2) The legislature recognizes that career and technical options are available for students.

(3) High schools or school districts should take advantage of their

opportunity to offer course credits, including credits toward graduation requirements, for knowledge and skills in fundamental academic content areas that students gain in career and technical education courses.

(4) Therefore the legislature intends to create a rigorous and high quality career and technical high school alternative assessment that assures students meet state standards, and also reflects nationally recognized standards for the knowledge and skills needed to pursue employment and careers in technical fields." [2006 c 114 § 1.]

28A.230.100 Rules implementing RCW 28A.230.090—Temporary exemptions and special alterations from requirements—Competency testing. The superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the student achievement council, the state board for community and technical colleges, and the workforce training and education coordinating board, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW, to implement the course requirements set forth in RCW 28A.230.090. The rules shall include, as the superintendent deems necessary, granting equivalencies for and temporary exemptions from the course requirements in RCW 28A.230.090 and special alterations of the course requirements in RCW 28A.230.090. In developing such rules the superintendent shall recognize the relevance of vocational and applied courses and allow such courses to fulfill in whole or in part the courses required for graduation in RCW 28A.230.090, as determined by the high school or school district in accordance with RCW 28A.230.097. The rules may include provisions for competency testing in lieu of such courses required for graduation in RCW 28A.230.090 or demonstration of specific skill proficiency or understanding of concepts through work or experience. [2012 c 229 § 504. Prior: 2006 c 263 § 402; 2006 c 114 § 4; 1991 c 116 § 8; 1990 c 33 § 239; 1985 c 384 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.05.062.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Finding—Intent—2006 c 114: See note following RCW 28A.230.097.

28A.230.120 High school diplomas—Issuance—Option to receive final transcripts—Notice. (1) School districts shall issue diplomas to students signifying graduation from high school upon the students' satisfactory completion of all local and state graduation requirements. Districts shall grant students the option of receiving a final transcript in addition to the regular diploma.

(2) School districts or schools of attendance shall establish policies and procedures to notify senior students of the transcript option and shall direct students to indicate their decisions in a timely manner. School districts shall make appropriate provisions to assure that students who choose to receive a copy of their final transcript shall receive such transcript after graduation.

(3)(a) A school district may issue a high school diploma to a person who:

(i) Is an honorably discharged member of the armed forces of the United States; and

(ii) Left high school before graduation to serve in World War II, the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era as defined in RCW 41.04.005.

(b) A school district may issue a diploma to or on behalf of a person otherwise eligible under (a) of this subsection not

withstanding the fact that the person holds a high school equivalency certification or is deceased.

(c) The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt a form for a diploma application to be used by a veteran or a person acting on behalf of a deceased veteran under this subsection (3). The superintendent of public instruction shall specify what constitutes acceptable evidence of eligibility for a diploma. [2008 c 185 § 1; 2003 c 234 § 1; 2002 c 35 § 1; 1984 c 178 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.108.]

Effective date—2003 c 234: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 12, 2003]." [2003 c 234 § 2.]

High school transcripts: RCW 28A.230.125.

28A.230.122 International baccalaureate diplomas.

(1) A student who fulfills the requirements specified in subsection (3) of this section toward completion of an international baccalaureate diploma programme is considered to have satisfied state minimum requirements for graduation from a public high school, except that:

(a) The provisions of RCW 28A.655.061 regarding the certificate of academic achievement or RCW 28A.155.045 regarding the certificate of individual achievement apply to students under this section; and

(b) The provisions of RCW 28A.230.170 regarding study of the United States Constitution and the Washington state Constitution apply to students under this section.

(2) School districts may require students under this section to complete local graduation requirements that are in addition to state minimum requirements before issuing a high school diploma under RCW 28A.230.120. However, school districts are encouraged to waive local requirements as necessary to encourage students to pursue an international baccalaureate diploma.

(3) To receive a high school diploma under this section, a student must complete and pass all required international baccalaureate diploma programme courses as scored at the local level; pass all internal assessments as scored at the local level; successfully complete all required projects and products as scored at the local level; and complete the final examinations administered by the international baccalaureate organization in each of the required subjects under the diploma programme. [2011 c 203 § 1.]

28A.230.125 Development of standardized high school transcripts.

(1) The superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the four-year institutions as defined in RCW 28B.76.020, the state board for community and technical colleges, and the workforce training and education coordinating board, shall develop for use by all public school districts a standardized high school transcript. The superintendent shall establish clear definitions for the terms "credits" and "hours" so that school programs operating on the quarter, semester, or trimester system can be compared.

(2) The standardized high school transcript shall include a notation of whether the student has earned a certificate of individual achievement or a certificate of academic achievement. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 130; 2009 c 556 § 9. Prior: 2006 c 263 § 401; 2006 c 115 § 6; 2004 c 19 § 108; 1984 c 178 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.305.220, 28A.04.155.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Part headings and captions not law—Severability—Effective date—2004 c 19: See notes following RCW 28A.655.061.

High school diplomas—Receiving final transcript optional: RCW 28A.230.120.

28A.230.130 Program to help students meet minimum entrance requirements at baccalaureate-granting institutions or to pursue career or other opportunities—High school course offerings for postsecondary credit. (1)

All public high schools of the state shall provide a program, directly or in cooperation with a community college or another school district, for students whose educational plans include application for entrance to a baccalaureate-granting institution after being granted a high school diploma. The program shall help these students to meet at least the minimum entrance requirements under RCW 28B.10.050.

(2) All public high schools of the state shall provide a program, directly or in cooperation with a community or technical college, a skills center, an apprenticeship committee, or another school district, for students who plan to pursue career or work opportunities other than entrance to a baccalaureate-granting institution after being granted a high school diploma. These programs may:

(a) Help students demonstrate the application of essential academic learning requirements to the world of work, occupation-specific skills, knowledge of more than one career in a chosen pathway, and employability and leadership skills; and

(b) Help students demonstrate the knowledge and skill needed to prepare for industry certification, and/or have the opportunity to articulate to postsecondary education and training programs.

(3) Within existing resources, all public high schools in the state shall:

(a) Work towards the goal of offering a sufficient number of high school courses that give students the opportunity to earn the equivalent of a year's worth of postsecondary credit towards a certificate, apprenticeship program, technical degree, or associate or baccalaureate degree. These high school courses are those advanced courses that have accompanying proficiency exams or demonstrated competencies that are used to demonstrate postsecondary knowledge and skills; and

(b) Inform students and their families, emphasizing communication to underrepresented groups, about the program offerings and the opportunities to take courses that qualify for postsecondary credit through demonstrated competencies or if the student earns the qualifying score on the proficiency exam. This information shall encourage students to use the twelfth grade as the launch year for an advance start on their career and postsecondary education.

(4) A middle school that receives approval from the office of the superintendent of public instruction to provide a career and technical program in science, technology, engineering, or mathematics directly to students shall receive funding at the same rate as a high school operating a similar

program. Additionally, a middle school that provides a hands-on experience in science, technology, engineering, or mathematics with an integrated curriculum of academic content and career and technical education, and includes a career and technical education exploratory component shall also qualify for the career and technical education funding. [2011 c 77 § 2; 2009 c 212 § 2; 2007 c 396 § 14; (2007 c 396 § 13 expired September 1, 2009); 2006 c 263 § 407; 2003 c 49 § 2; 1991 c 116 § 9; 1988 c 172 § 2; 1984 c 278 § 16. Formerly RCW 28A.05.070.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 77: "The legislature finds that approximately thirty-five percent of seniors in Washington high schools take less than a full load of classes during their senior year. The legislature further finds that many high schools provide students opportunities to take advanced courses in career and technical or academic fields that give students a head start when they begin their career or enter a technical training program or a college or university. The legislature also finds that since each individual institution of higher education adopts its own rules for awarding credit for advanced high school work, students can encounter unanticipated barriers to advancing their dreams. Students can also be discouraged from putting in that extra effort in high school if they are not certain whether their extra work will be appropriately credited toward a certificate or degree.

The legislature intends to help students progress from high school to a certificate or degree by increasing opportunities and providing a clear pathway. Twelfth grade will truly be the launch year as high schools increase the opportunities for students to take more advanced classes. In addition, this act provides for community and technical colleges and four-year institutions of higher education to publish a list of high school courses and adopt uniform scores for proficiency exams or competency requirements that will be given credit toward certificate or degree requirements." [2011 c 77 § 1.]

Short title—2011 c 77: "This act may be known and cited as the launch year act." [2011 c 77 § 5.]

Effective date—2009 c 212 § 2: "Section 2 of this act takes effect September 1, 2009." [2009 c 212 § 3.]

Finding—2009 c 212: "The legislature finds that significant efforts are under way to improve mathematics and science instruction in Washington's public schools through development and adoption of new learning standards, identification of aligned curriculum, and expanded opportunities for professional development for teachers. A significant emphasis has also been made on improving career and technical education programs focused on high-demand programs. Middle schools have successfully served one thousand four hundred full-time equivalent students in career and technical programs rich in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics through a grant program. The legislature concludes that opportunities for hands-on and applied learning in these programs should be extended to middle school students on an ongoing, statewide basis so that students are prepared to take advantage of more advanced coursework in high school and postsecondary education." [2009 c 212 § 1.]

Effective date—2007 c 396 § 14: "Section 14 of this act takes effect September 1, 2009." [2007 c 396 § 21.]

Expiration date—2007 c 396 § 13: "Section 13 of this act expires September 1, 2009." [2007 c 396 § 20.]

Captions not law—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.305.215.

Finding—Intent—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.300.515.

Effective date—2006 c 263 § 407: "Section 407 of this act takes effect September 1, 2009." [2006 c 263 § 1002.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.230.140 United States flag—Procurement, display, exercises—National anthem. The board of directors of every school district shall cause a United States flag being in good condition to be displayed during school hours upon or near every public school plant, except during inclement weather. They shall cause appropriate flag exercises to be held in each classroom at the beginning of the school day, and

in every school at the opening of all school assemblies, at which exercises those pupils so desiring shall recite the following salute to the flag: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all". Students not reciting the pledge shall maintain a respectful silence. The salute to the flag or the national anthem shall be rendered immediately preceding interschool events when feasible. [1981 c 130 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.02.030. Prior: (i) 1961 c 238 § 1; 1955 c 8 § 1; 1919 c 90 § 4; 1915 c 71 § 1; 1909 c 97 p 286 § 3; 1897 c 118 § 180; RRS § 4777. Formerly RCW 28.02.030. (ii) 1955 c 8 § 2; 1919 c 90 § 5; RRS § 4778. Formerly RCW 28A.02.030, 28.87.180.]

Display of national and state flags: RCW 1.20.015.

28A.230.150 Temperance and Good Citizenship Day—Aids in programming. On January 16th of each year or the preceding Friday when January 16th falls on a non-school day, there shall be observed within each public school "Temperance and Good Citizenship Day". Annually the state superintendent of public instruction shall duly prepare and publish for circulation among the teachers of the state a program for use on such day embodying topics pertinent thereto and may from year to year designate particular laws for special observance. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.02.090. Prior: (i) 1923 c 76 § 1; RRS § 4901-1. (ii) 1923 c 76 § 2; RRS § 4901-2. Formerly RCW 28A.02.090, 28.02.090, and 28.02.095.]

28A.230.158 Disability history month—Activities. Annually, during the month of October, each public school shall conduct or promote educational activities that provide instruction, awareness, and understanding of disability history and people with disabilities. The activities may include, but not be limited to, school assemblies or guest speaker presentations. [2008 c 167 § 3.]

Short title—2008 c 167: "This act may be known and cited as the disability history month act." [2008 c 167 § 1.]

Findings—2008 c 167: "The legislature finds that annually recognizing disability history throughout our entire public educational system, from kindergarten through grade twelve and at our colleges and universities, during the month of October will help to increase awareness and understanding of the contributions that people with disabilities in our state, nation, and the world have made to our society. The legislature further finds that recognizing disability history will increase respect and promote acceptance and inclusion of people with disabilities. The legislature further finds that recognizing disability history will inspire students with disabilities to feel a greater sense of pride, reduce harassment and bullying, and help keep students with disabilities in school." [2008 c 167 § 2.]

28A.230.160 Educational activities in observance of Veterans' Day. During the school week preceding the eleventh day of November of each year, there shall be presented in each common school as defined in RCW 28A.150.020 educational activities suitable to the observance of Veterans' Day.

The responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the activities approximating at least sixty minutes total throughout the week shall be with the principal or head teacher of each school building and such program shall embrace topics tending to instill a loyalty and devotion to the institutions and laws of this state and nation.

The superintendent of public instruction and each educational service district superintendent, by advice and suggestion, shall aid in the preparation of these activities if such aid be solicited. [1990 c 33 § 241; 1985 c 60 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 120 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 45; 1970 ex.s. c 15 § 12. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 24; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 101; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.02.070; prior: 1955 c 20 § 3; prior: (i) 1939 c 21 § 1; 1921 c 56 § 1; RRS § 4899. (ii) 1921 c 56 § 2; RRS § 4900. (iii) 1921 c 56 § 3; RRS § 4901. Formerly RCW 28A.02.070, 28.02.070.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.230.170 Study of constitutions compulsory—Rules. The study of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the state of Washington shall be a condition prerequisite to graduation from the public and private high schools of this state. The superintendent of public instruction shall provide by rule for the implementation of this section. The superintendent of public instruction may adopt a rule permitting students who meet the criteria in RCW 28A.230.122 to meet the prerequisite through non-credit-based study. [2011 c 203 § 3; 2006 c 263 § 403; 1985 c 341 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.02.080. Prior: (i) 1925 ex.s. c 134 § 1; RRS § 4898-1. (ii) 1925 ex.s. c 134 § 2; RRS § 4898-2. Formerly RCW 28A.02.080, 28.02.080, and 28.02.081.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.230.178 Civil rights education. School districts are encouraged to prepare and conduct a program at least once a year to commemorate the history of civil rights in our nation, including providing an opportunity for students to learn about the personalities and convictions of heroes of the civil rights movement and the importance of the fundamental principle and promise of equality under our nation's Constitution. [2011 c 44 § 2.]

Findings—2011 c 44: "The legislature finds that:

(1) The civil rights movement did not begin or end with the dramatic events of the 1950s and 1960s. Since our nation's founding, ordinary citizens have struggled to fulfill America's promise of equality under the law.

(2) Heroes of the civil rights movement include those who are well known such as Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Cesar Chavez, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. But the list of heroes also includes those who are perhaps less well known, but each of whom gave something of themselves on behalf of their fellow citizens and in defense of equality and justice.

(3) The significant milestones and fundamental principles of civil rights should be a part of every student's understanding of our nation's history. School districts should not only try to incorporate the history of civil rights into their regular curriculum at all grade levels, but should also take the opportunity to make this history come alive through the personalities and convictions of civil rights heroes." [2011 c 44 § 1.]

28A.230.180 Educational and career opportunities in the military, student access to information on, when. If the board of directors of a school district provides access to the campus and the student information directory to persons or groups which make students aware of occupational or educational options, the board shall provide access on the same basis to official recruiting representatives of the military forces of the state and the United States for the purpose of informing students of educational and career opportunities available in the military. [1980 c 96 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.535.]

(2012 Ed.)

28A.230.195 Test or assessment scores—Adjustments to instructional practices—Notification to parents.

(1) If students' scores on the test or assessments under RCW 28A.655.070 indicate that students need help in identified areas, the school district shall evaluate its instructional practices and make appropriate adjustments.

(2) Each school district shall notify the parents of each student of their child's performance on the test and assessments conducted under this chapter. [2005 c 217 § 1; 1999 c 373 § 603; 1992 c 141 § 401.]

Findings—Part headings—Severability—1992 c 141: See notes following RCW 28A.410.040.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.230.250 Coordination of procedures and content of assessments. The superintendent of public instruction shall coordinate both the procedures and the content of the tests and assessments required by the state to maximize the value of the information provided to students as they progress and to teachers and parents about students' talents, interests, and academic needs or deficiencies so that appropriate programs can be provided to enhance the likelihood of students' success both in school and beyond. [1999 c 373 § 602; 1990 c 101 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.230.265 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 16.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

**Chapter 28A.235 RCW
FOOD SERVICES**

Sections

28A.235.010	Superintendent of public instruction authorized to receive and disburse federal funds.
28A.235.020	Payment of costs—Federal food services revolving fund—Disbursements.
28A.235.030	Rules.
28A.235.036	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
28A.235.040	Acquisition authorized.
28A.235.050	Contracts for—Other law applicable to.
28A.235.060	Advancement of costs from revolving fund moneys—Reimbursement by school district to include transaction expense.
28A.235.070	Revolving fund created.
28A.235.080	Revolving fund—Administration of fund—Use—School district requisition as prerequisite.
28A.235.090	Revolving fund—Depositories for fund, bond or security for—Manner of payments from fund.
28A.235.100	Rules.
28A.235.110	Suspension of laws, rules, inconsistent herewith.
28A.235.120	Meal programs—Establishment and operation—Personnel—Agreements.
28A.235.130	Milk for children at school expense.
28A.235.140	School breakfast programs.
28A.235.145	School breakfast and lunch programs—Use of state funds.
28A.235.150	School breakfast and lunch programs—Grants to increase participation—Increased state support.
28A.235.155	Federal summer food service program—Administration of funds—Grants.
28A.235.160	Requirements to implement school breakfast, lunch, and summer food service programs—Exemptions.
28A.235.170	Washington grown fresh fruit and vegetable grant program.

Food donation and distribution—Liability: Chapter 69.80 RCW.

28A.235.010 Superintendent of public instruction authorized to receive and disburse federal funds. The superintendent of public instruction is hereby authorized to receive and disburse federal funds made available by acts of congress for the assistance of private nonprofit organizations in providing food services to children and adults according to the provisions of 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1751 et seq., the national school lunch act as amended, and 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1771, et seq., the child nutrition act of 1966, as amended. [1987 c 193 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.29.010.]

28A.235.020 Payment of costs—Federal food services revolving fund—Disbursements. All reasonably ascertainable costs of performing the duties assumed and performed under RCW 28A.235.010 through 28A.235.030 and 28A.235.140 by either the superintendent of public instruction or another state or local governmental entity in support of the superintendent of public instruction's duties under RCW 28A.235.010 through 28A.235.030 and 28A.235.140 shall be paid exclusively with federal funds and, if any, private gifts and grants. The federal food services revolving fund is hereby established in the custody of the state treasurer. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall deposit in the fund federal funds received under RCW 28A.235.010, recoveries of such funds, and gifts or grants made to the revolving fund. Disbursements from the fund shall be on authorization of the superintendent of public instruction or the superintendent's designee. The fund is subject to the allotment procedure provided under chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is required for disbursements. The superintendent of public instruction is authorized to expend from the federal food services revolving fund such funds as are necessary to implement RCW 28A.235.010 through 28A.235.030 and 28A.235.140. [1990 c 33 § 242; 1987 c 193 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.29.020.]

28A.235.030 Rules. The superintendent shall have the power to promulgate such rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW as are necessary to implement this chapter. [1987 c 193 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.29.030.]

28A.235.036 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 17.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.235.040 Acquisition authorized. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or chapter 39.32 RCW, the state superintendent of public instruction is hereby authorized to purchase, or otherwise acquire from the government of the United States or any property or commodity disposal agency thereof, surplus or donated food commodities for the use by any school district for their hot lunch program. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.30.010. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 92 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.30.010, 28.30.010.]

28A.235.050 Contracts for—Other law applicable to. The state superintendent of public instruction is hereby

authorized to enter into any contract with the United States of America, or any agency thereof, for the purchase of any surplus or donated food commodities, without regard to the provisions of any other law requiring the advertising, giving notice, inviting or receiving bids, or which may require the delivery of purchases before payment. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.30.020. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 92 § 7. Formerly RCW 28A.30.020, 28.30.020.]

28A.235.060 Advancement of costs from revolving fund moneys—Reimbursement by school district to include transaction expense. In purchasing or otherwise acquiring surplus or donated commodities on the requisition of a school district the superintendent may advance the purchase price and other cost of acquisition thereof from the surplus and donated food commodities revolving fund and the superintendent shall in due course bill the proper school district for the amount paid by him or her for the commodities plus a reasonable amount to cover the expenses incurred by the superintendent's office in connection with the transaction. All payments received for surplus or donated commodities from school districts shall be deposited by the superintendent in the surplus and donated food commodities revolving fund. [1990 c 33 § 243; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.30.030. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 92 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.30.030, 28.30.030.]

28A.235.070 Revolving fund created. There is created in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction a revolving fund to be designated the surplus and donated food commodities revolving fund. [1985 c 341 § 10; 1979 ex.s. c 20 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.30.040. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 92 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.30.040, 28.30.040.]

28A.235.080 Revolving fund—Administration of fund—Use—School district requisition as prerequisite. The surplus and donated food commodities revolving fund shall be administered by the state superintendent of public instruction and be used solely for the purchase or other acquisition, including transportation, storage and other cost, of surplus or donable food commodities from the federal government. The superintendent may purchase or otherwise acquire such commodities only after requisition by a school district requesting such commodities. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.30.050. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 92 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.30.050, 28.30.050.]

28A.235.090 Revolving fund—Depositories for fund, bond or security for—Manner of payments from fund. The surplus and donated food commodities revolving fund shall be deposited by the superintendent in such banks as he or she may select, but any such depository shall furnish a surety bond executed by a surety company or companies authorized to do business in the state of Washington, or collateral eligible as security for deposit of state funds, in at least the full amount of the deposit in each depository bank. Moneys shall be paid from the surplus and donated food commodities revolving fund by voucher and check in such form and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the superintendent. [1990 c 33 § 244; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.30.060. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 92 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.30.060, 28.30.060.]

28A.235.100 Rules. The superintendent of public instruction shall have power to adopt rules as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. [1993 c 333 § 5; 1990 c 33 § 245; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.30.070. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 92 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.30.070, 28.30.070.]

28A.235.110 Suspension of laws, rules, inconsistent herewith. Any provision of law, or any resolution, rule or regulation which is inconsistent with the provisions of RCW 28A.235.040 through 28A.235.110 is suspended to the extent such provision is inconsistent herewith. [1990 c 33 § 246; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.30.080. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 92 § 8. Formerly RCW 28A.30.080, 28.30.080.]

28A.235.120 Meal programs—Establishment and operation—Personnel—Agreements. The directors of any school district may establish, equip and operate meal programs in school buildings for pupils; certificated and classified employees; volunteers; public agencies, political subdivisions, or associations that serve public entities while using school facilities; other local, state, or federal child nutrition programs; and for school or employee functions: PROVIDED, That the expenditures for food supplies shall not exceed the estimated revenues from the sale of meals, federal aid, Indian education fund lunch aid, or other anticipated revenue, including donations, to be received for that purpose: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the directors of any school district may provide for the use of kitchens and lunchrooms or other facilities in school buildings to furnish meals to elderly persons at cost as provided in RCW 28A.623.020: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That the directors of any school district may provide for the use of kitchens and lunchrooms or other facilities in school buildings to furnish meals at cost as provided in RCW 28A.623.030 to children who are participating in educational or training or care programs or activities conducted by private, nonprofit organizations and entities and to students who are attending private elementary and secondary schools. Operation for the purposes of this section shall include the employment and discharge for sufficient cause of personnel necessary for preparation of food or supervision of students during lunch periods and fixing their compensation, payable from the district general fund, or entering into agreement with a private agency for the establishment, management and/or operation of a food service program or any part thereof. [2002 c 36 § 1; 1997 c 13 § 4; 1990 c 33 § 247; 1979 ex.s. c 140 § 3; 1979 c 58 § 1; 1973 c 107 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.136. Prior: (i) 1947 c 31 § 1; 1943 c 51 § 1; 1939 c 160 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4706-1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.136, 28.58.260. (ii) 1943 c 51 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 4706-2. Formerly RCW 28.58.270.]

Nonprofit meal program for elderly—Purpose: RCW 28A.623.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.235.130 Milk for children at school expense. The board of directors of any school district may cause to be furnished free of charge, in a suitable receptacle on each and every school day to such children in attendance desiring or in need of the same, not less than one-half pint of milk. The cost of supplying such milk shall be paid for in the same manner as other items of expense incurred in the conduct and operation of said school, except that available federal or state funds

may be used therefor. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.31.020. Prior: 1935 c 15 § 1; 1923 c 152 § 1; 1921 c 190 § 1; RRS § 4806. Formerly RCW 28A.31.020, 28.31.020.]

Food services—Use of federal funds: Chapter 28A.235 RCW.

28A.235.140 School breakfast programs. (1) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Free or reduced-price lunches" means lunches served by a school district that qualify for federal reimbursement as free or reduced-price lunches under the national school lunch program.

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

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

(2) School districts shall be required to develop and implement plans for a school breakfast program in severe-need schools, pursuant to the schedule in this section. For the second year prior to the implementation of the district's school breakfast program, and for each subsequent school year, each school district shall submit data enabling the superintendent of public instruction to determine which schools within the district will qualify as severe-need schools. In developing its plan, each school district shall consult with an advisory committee including school staff and community members appointed by the board of directors of the district.

(3) Using district-wide data on school lunch participation during the 1988-89 school year, the superintendent of public instruction shall adopt a schedule for implementation of school breakfast programs in severe-need schools as follows:

(a) School districts where at least forty percent of lunches served to students are free or reduced-price lunches shall submit a plan for implementation of a school breakfast program in severe-need schools to the superintendent of public instruction no later than July 1, 1990. Each such district shall implement a school breakfast program in all severe-need schools no later than the second day of school in the 1990-91 school year and in each school year thereafter.

(b) School districts where at least twenty-five but less than forty percent of lunches served to students are free or reduced-price lunches shall submit a plan for implementation of a school breakfast program in severe-need schools to the superintendent of public instruction no later than July 1, 1991. Each such district shall implement a school breakfast program in all severe-need schools no later than the second day of school in the 1991-92 school year and in each school year thereafter.

(c) School districts where less than twenty-five percent of lunches served to students are free or reduced-price lunches shall submit a plan for implementation of a school breakfast program in severe-need schools to the superintendent of public instruction no later than July 1, 1992. Each such district shall implement a school breakfast program in all severe-need schools no later than the second day of school in the 1992-93 school year and in each school year thereafter.

(d) School districts that did not offer a school lunch program in the 1988-89 school year are encouraged to imple-

ment such a program and to provide a school breakfast program in all severe-need schools when eligible.

(4) The requirements in this section shall lapse if the federal reimbursement rate for breakfasts served in severe-need schools is eliminated.

(5) Students who do not meet family-income criteria for free breakfasts shall be eligible to participate in the school breakfast programs established under this section, and school districts may charge for the breakfasts served to these students. Requirements that school districts have school breakfast programs under this section shall not create or imply any state funding obligation for these costs. The legislature does not intend to include these programs within the state's obligation for basic education funding under Article IX of the Constitution. [1993 c 333 § 1; 1989 c 239 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.29.040.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.235.145 School breakfast and lunch programs—Use of state funds. State funds received by school districts under this chapter for school breakfast and lunch programs shall be used to support the operating costs of the program, including labor, unless specific appropriations for nonoperating costs are provided. [1993 c 333 § 2.]

28A.235.150 School breakfast and lunch programs—Grants to increase participation—Increased state support. (1) To the extent funds are appropriated, the superintendent of public instruction may award grants to school districts to increase participation in school breakfast and lunch programs, to improve program quality, and to improve the equipment and facilities used in the programs. School districts shall demonstrate that they have applied for applicable federal funds before applying for funds under this subsection.

(2) To the extent funds are appropriated, the superintendent of public instruction shall increase the state support for school breakfasts and lunches. [1993 c 333 § 3.]

28A.235.155 Federal summer food service program—Administration of funds—Grants. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall administer funds for the federal summer food service program.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction may award grants, to the extent funds are appropriated, to eligible organizations to help start new summer food service programs for children or to help expand summer food services for children. [1993 c 333 § 4.]

28A.235.160 Requirements to implement school breakfast, lunch, and summer food service programs—Exemptions. (1) For the purposes of this section:

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

(b) "School lunch program" means a meal program meeting the requirements defined by the superintendent of public instruction under subsection (2)(b) of this section.

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

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

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

(2) School districts shall implement a school lunch program in each public school in the district in which educational services are provided to children in any of the grades kindergarten through four and in which twenty-five percent or more of the enrolled students qualify for a free or reduced-price lunch. In developing and implementing its school lunch program, each school district may consult with an advisory committee including school staff, community members, and others appointed by the board of directors of the district.

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

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

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

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

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

(3) To extent funds are appropriated for this purpose, each school district shall implement a school breakfast program in each school where more than forty percent of students eligible to participate in the school lunch program qualify for free or reduced-price meal reimbursement by the school year 2005-06. For the second year before the implementation of the district's school breakfast program, and for each subsequent school year, each school district shall submit data enabling the superintendent of public instruction to determine which schools within the district will qualify for this requirement. Schools where lunch programs start after the 2003-04 school year, where forty percent of students qualify for free or reduced-price meals, must begin school breakfast programs the second year following the start of a lunch program.

(4) Each school district shall implement a summer food service program in each public school in the district in which

a summer program of academic, enrichment, or remedial services is provided and in which fifty percent or more of the children enrolled in the school qualify for free or reduced-price lunch. However, the superintendent of public instruction shall develop rules establishing criteria to permit an exemption for a school that can demonstrate availability of an adequate alternative summer feeding program. Sites providing meals should be open to all children in the area, unless a compelling case can be made to limit access to the program. The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt a definition of compelling case and a schedule for implementation as follows:

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

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

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

(a) Preparing the meals on-site;

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

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

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

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

(8) School districts may be exempted from the requirements of this section by showing good cause why they cannot comply with the office of the superintendent of public instruction to the extent that such exemption is not in conflict with federal or state law. The process and criteria by which school districts are exempted shall be developed by the office of the superintendent of public instruction in consultation with representatives of school directors, school food service, community-based organizations and the Washington state PTA. [2005 c 287 § 1; 2004 c 54 § 2.]

Findings—2005 c 287; 2004 c 54: "The legislature recognizes that hunger and food insecurity are serious problems in the state. Since the United States department of agriculture began to collect data on hunger and food insecurity in 1995, Washington has been ranked each year within the top ten states with the highest levels of hunger. A significant number of these households classified as hungry are families with children.

The legislature recognizes the correlation between adequate nutrition and a child's development and school performance. This problem can be greatly diminished through improved access to federal nutrition programs.

The legislature also recognizes that improved access to federal nutrition and assistance programs, such as the federal food stamp program and child nutrition programs, can be a critical factor in enabling recipients to gain the ability to support themselves and their families. This is an important step towards self-sufficiency and decreased long-term reliance on governmental assistance and will serve to strengthen families in this state." [2005 c 287 § 2; 2004 c 54 § 1.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2004 c 54: "If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements that are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state, the conflicting part of

this act is inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict and with respect to the agencies directly affected, and this finding does not affect the operation of the remainder of this act in its application to the agencies concerned. Rules adopted under this act must meet federal requirements that are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state." [2004 c 54 § 6.]

28A.235.170 Washington grown fresh fruit and vegetable grant program. (1) The Washington grown fresh fruit and vegetable grant program is created in the office of the superintendent of public instruction. The purpose of the program is to facilitate consumption of Washington grown nutritious snacks in order to improve student health and expand the market for locally grown fresh produce.

(2) For purposes of this section, "fresh fruit and vegetables" includes perishable produce that is unprocessed, minimally processed, frozen, dried, or otherwise prepared, stored, and handled to maintain its fresh nature while providing convenience to the user. Producing minimally processed food involves cleaning, washing, cutting, or portioning.

(3) The program shall increase the number of school children with access to Washington grown fresh fruits and vegetables and shall be modeled after the United States department of agriculture fresh fruit and vegetable program, as described in 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1769(g). Schools receiving funds under the federal program are not eligible for grants under the Washington grown fresh fruit and vegetable grant program.

(4)(a) To the extent that state funds are appropriated specifically for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall solicit applications, conduct a competitive process, and make one or two-year grants to a mix of urban and rural schools to enable eligible schools to provide free Washington grown fresh fruits and vegetables throughout the school day.

(b) When evaluating applications and selecting grantees, the superintendent of public instruction shall consider and prioritize the following factors:

(i) The applicant's plan for ensuring the use of Washington grown fruits and vegetables within the program;

(ii) The applicant's plan for incorporating nutrition, agricultural stewardship education, and environmental education into the snack program;

(iii) The applicant's plan for establishing partnerships with state, local, and private entities to further the program's objectives, such as helping the school acquire, handle, store, and distribute Washington grown fresh fruits and vegetables.

(5)(a) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall give funding priority to applicant schools with any of grades kindergarten through eight that: Participate in the national school lunch program and have fifty percent or more of their students eligible for free or reduced-price meals under the federal national school lunch act, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1751 et seq.

(b) If any funds remain after all eligible priority applicant schools have been awarded grants, the office of the superintendent of public instruction may award grants to applicant schools having less than fifty percent of the students eligible for free or reduced-price meals.

(6) The office of the superintendent of public instruction may adopt rules to carry out the grant program.

(7) With assistance from the Washington department of agriculture, the office of the superintendent of public instruction

tion shall develop and track specific, quantifiable outcome measures of the grant program such as the number of students served by the program, the dollar value of purchases of Washington grown fruits and vegetables resulting from the program, and development of state, local, and private partnerships that extend beyond the cafeteria.

(8) As used in this section, "Washington grown" has the definition in RCW 15.64.060. [2008 c 215 § 3.]

Findings—Intent—Short title—Captions not law—Conflict with federal requirements—2008 c 215: See notes following RCW 15.64.060.

Chapter 28A.245 RCW

SKILL CENTERS

Sections

28A.245.005	Findings.
28A.245.010	Skill centers—Purpose—Operation.
28A.245.020	Funding—Equivalency and apportionment.
28A.245.030	Revised guidelines for skill centers—Satellite and branch campus programs—Capital plan—Studies—Master plan—Rules.
28A.245.040	Expanded access—Targeted populations—Evaluation.
28A.245.050	Skill centers of excellence—Running start for career and technical education grant program—Career and technical programs of study.
28A.245.060	Director of skill centers.
28A.245.070	High school diplomas—Agreements with cooperating school districts—High school completion programs.
28A.245.080	Contracts with community or technical colleges—Courses leading to industry certificates or credentials for high school graduates.
28A.245.090	Contracts with community colleges—Enrollment lid—Fees.

28A.245.005 Findings. The legislature finds that student access to programs offered at skill centers can help prepare them for careers, apprenticeships, and postsecondary education. The legislature further finds that current limits on how school districts and skill centers report full-time equivalent students and the time students are served provide a disincentive for school districts to send their students to skill centers. The legislature further finds that there are barriers to providing access to students in rural and remote areas but that there are opportunities to do so with satellite and branch campus programs, distance and online learning programs, and collaboration with higher education, business, and labor. The legislature further finds that skill centers provide opportunities for dropout prevention and retrieval programs by offering programs that accommodate students' work schedules and provide credit retrieval opportunities. The legislature further finds that implementing the recommendations from the study by the workforce training and education coordinating board will enhance skill center programs and student access to those programs. [2007 c 463 § 1.]

28A.245.010 Skill centers—Purpose—Operation. A skill center is a regional career and technical education partnership established to provide access to comprehensive industry-defined career and technical programs of study that prepare students for careers, employment, apprenticeships, and postsecondary education. A skill center is operated by a host school district and governed by an administrative council in accordance with a cooperative agreement. [2007 c 463 § 2.]

28A.245.020 Funding—Equivalency and apportionment. Beginning in the 2007-08 school year and thereafter, students attending skill centers shall be funded for all classes at the skill center and the sending districts, up to one and six-tenths full-time equivalents or as determined in the omnibus appropriations act. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop procedures to ensure that the school district and the skill center report no student for more than one and six-tenths full-time equivalent students combining both their high school enrollment and skill center enrollment. Additionally, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop procedures for determining the appropriate share of the full-time equivalent enrollment count between the resident high school and skill center. [2007 c 463 § 3.]

28A.245.030 Revised guidelines for skill centers—Satellite and branch campus programs—Capital plan—Studies—Master plan—Rules. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall review and revise the guidelines for skill centers to encourage skill center programs. The superintendent, in cooperation with the workforce training and education coordinating board, skill center directors, and the Washington association for career and technical education, shall review and revise the existing skill centers' policy guidelines and create and adopt rules governing skill centers as follows:

(a) The threshold enrollment at a skill center shall be revised so that a skill center program need not have a minimum of seventy percent of its students enrolled on the skill center core campus in order to facilitate serving rural students through expansion of skill center programs by means of satellite programs or branch campuses;

(b) The developmental planning for branch campuses shall be encouraged. Underserved rural areas or high-density areas may partner with an existing skill center to create satellite programs or a branch campus. Once a branch campus reaches sufficient enrollment to become self-sustaining, it may become a separate skill center or remain an extension of the founding skill center; and

(c) Satellite and branch campus programs shall be encouraged to address high-demand fields.

(2) Rules adopted under this section shall allow for innovative models of satellite and branch campus programs, and such programs shall not be limited to those housed in physical buildings.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall develop and deliver a ten-year capital plan for legislative review before implementation. The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules that set as a goal a ten percent minimum local project contribution threshold for major skill center projects, unless there is a compelling rationale not to do so, including but not limited to local economic conditions, as determined by the superintendent of public instruction. This applies to the acquisition or major capital costs of skill center projects as outlined in the ten-year capital plan.

(4) Subject to available funding, the superintendent shall:

(a) Conduct approved feasibility studies for serving non-cooperative rural and high-density area students in their geographic areas; and

(b) Develop a statewide master plan that identifies standards and resources needed to create a technology infrastructure for connecting all skill centers to the K-20 network. [2008 c 179 § 302; 2007 c 463 § 4.]

Effective date—2008 c 179: See RCW 28A.527.902.

28A.245.040 Expanded access—Targeted populations—Evaluation. Subject to available funding, skill centers shall provide access to late afternoon and evening sessions and summer school programs, to rural and high-density area students aligned with regionally identified high-demand occupations. When possible, the programs shall be specifically targeted for credit retrieval, dropout prevention and intervention for at-risk students, and retrieval of dropouts. Skill centers that receive funding for these activities must participate in an evaluation that is designed to quantify results and identify best practices, collaborate with local community partners in providing a comprehensive program, and provide matching funds. [2007 c 463 § 5.]

28A.245.050 Skill centers of excellence—Running start for career and technical education grant program—Career and technical programs of study. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall establish and support skill centers of excellence in key economic sectors of regional significance. The superintendent shall broker the development of skill centers of excellence and identify their roles in developing curriculum and methodologies for reporting skill center course equivalencies for purposes of high school graduation.

(2) Once the skill centers of excellence are established, the superintendent of public instruction shall develop and seek funding for a running start for career and technical education grant program to develop and implement career and technical programs of study targeted to regionally determined high-demand occupations. Grant recipients should be partnerships of skill centers of excellence, community college centers of excellence, tech-prep programs, industry advisory committees, area workforce development councils, and skill panels in the related industry. Grant recipients should be expected to develop and assist in the replication of model career and technical education programs of study. The career and technical education programs of study developed should be consistent with the expectations in the applicable federal law. [2007 c 463 § 6.]

28A.245.060 Director of skill centers. To the extent funds are available, the superintendent of public instruction shall assign at least one full-time equivalent staff position within the office of the superintendent of public instruction to serve as the director of skill centers. [2009 c 578 § 7; 2007 c 463 § 7.]

28A.245.070 High school diplomas—Agreements with cooperating school districts—High school completion programs. Skill centers may enter into agreements with one or more cooperating school districts to grant a high school diploma on behalf of the district so that students who are juniors and seniors have an opportunity to attend the skill center on a full-time basis without coenrollment at a district high school. To avoid competition with other high schools in

(2012 Ed.)

the cooperating district, high school completion programs operated by skill centers shall be designed as dropout prevention and retrieval programs for at-risk and credit-deficient students or for fifth-year seniors. A skill center may use grant awards from the building bridges program under RCW 28A.175.025 to develop high school completion programs as provided in this section. [2008 c 170 § 203.]

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—2008 c 170: See RCW 28A.700.005 and 28A.700.901.

28A.245.080 Contracts with community or technical colleges—Courses leading to industry certificates or credentials for high school graduates. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section and RCW 28B.50.532, a skill center may enter into an agreement with the community or technical college in which district the skill center is located to provide career and technical education courses necessary to complete an industry certificate or credential for students who have received a high school diploma.

(2) To qualify for enrollment under this section, a student must have been enrolled in the skill center before receiving the high school diploma and must remain continuously enrolled in the skill center. A student may enroll only in those courses necessary to complete the industry certificate or credential associated with the student’s career and technical program.

(3) Students enrolled in a skill center under this section shall be considered community and technical college students for purposes of enrollment reporting, tuition, and financial aid. The skill center shall maintain enrollment data for students enrolled under this section separately from data on secondary school enrollment. [2008 c 170 § 304.]

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—2008 c 170: See RCW 28A.700.005 and 28A.700.901.

28A.245.090 Contracts with community colleges—Enrollment lid—Fees. The community colleges are encouraged to contract with skill centers to use the skill center facilities. The community colleges shall not be required to count the enrollments under these agreements toward the community college enrollment lid. Skill centers may charge fees to adult students under RCW 28A.225.220. [1993 c 380 § 3. Formerly RCW 28C.22.020.]

**Chapter 28A.250 RCW
ONLINE LEARNING**

Sections

28A.250.005	Findings—Intent.
28A.250.010	Definitions.
28A.250.020	Multidistrict online providers—Approval criteria—Advisory committee.
28A.250.030	Office of online learning—Duties.
28A.250.040	Duties of the superintendent of public instruction.
28A.250.048	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
28A.250.050	Student access to online courses and online learning programs—Policies and procedures—Course credit—Dissemination of information—Development of local or regional online learning programs.
28A.250.060	Availability of state funding for students enrolled in online courses or programs.
28A.250.070	Rights of students to attend nonresident school district for the purposes of enrolling in online courses or programs.

28A.250.005 Findings—Intent. (1) The legislature finds that online learning provides tremendous opportunities for students to access curriculum, courses, and a unique learning environment that might not otherwise be available. The legislature supports and encourages online learning opportunities.

(2) However, the legislature also finds that there is a need to assure quality in online learning, both for the programs and the administration of those programs. The legislature is the steward of public funds that support students enrolled in online learning and must ensure an appropriate accountability system at the state level.

(3) Therefore, the legislature intends to take a first step in improving oversight and quality assurance of online learning programs, and intends to examine possible additional steps that may need to be taken to improve financial accountability.

(4) The first step in improving quality assurance is to:

(a) Provide objective information to students, parents, and educators regarding available online learning opportunities, including program and course content, how to register for programs and courses, teacher qualifications, student-to-teacher ratios, prior course completion rates, and other evaluative information;

(b) Create an approval process for online providers;

(c) Enhance statewide equity of student access to high quality online learning opportunities; and

(d) Require school district boards of directors to develop policies and procedures for student access to online learning opportunities. [2011 1st sp.s. c 34 § 4; 2009 c 542 § 1.]

Finding—Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 34: See note following RCW 28A.150.325.

28A.250.010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1)(a) "Multidistrict online provider" means:

(i) A private or nonprofit organization that enters into a contract with a school district to provide online courses or programs to K-12 students from more than one school district;

(ii) A private or nonprofit organization that enters into contracts with multiple school districts to provide online courses or programs to K-12 students from those districts; or

(iii) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, a school district that provides online courses or programs to students who reside outside the geographic boundaries of the school district.

(b) "Multidistrict online provider" does not include a school district online learning program in which fewer than ten percent of the students enrolled in the program are from other districts under the interdistrict student transfer provisions of RCW 28A.225.225. "Multidistrict online provider" also does not include regional online learning programs that are jointly developed and implemented by two or more school districts or an educational service district through an interdistrict cooperative program agreement that addresses, at minimum, how the districts share student full-time equivalency for state basic education funding purposes and how categorical education programs, including special education, are provided to eligible students.

(2)(a) "Online course" means a course where:

(i) More than half of the course content is delivered electronically using the internet or other computer-based methods; and

(ii) More than half of the teaching is conducted from a remote location through an online course learning management system or other online or electronic tools.

(b) "Online school program" means a school program that:

(i) Offers courses or grade-level coursework that is delivered primarily electronically using the internet or other computer-based methods;

(ii) Offers courses or grade-level coursework that is taught by a teacher primarily from a remote location using online or other electronic tools. Students enrolled in an online program may have access to the teacher synchronously, asynchronously, or both;

(iii) Offers a sequential set of online courses or grade-level coursework that may be taken in a single school term or throughout the school year in a manner that could provide a full-time basic education program if so desired by the student. Students may enroll in the program as part-time or full-time students; and

(iv) Has an online component of the program with online lessons and tools for student and data management.

(c) An online course or online school program may be delivered to students at school as part of the regularly scheduled school day. An online course or online school program also may be delivered to students, in whole or in part, independently from a regular classroom schedule, but such courses or programs must comply with RCW 28A.150.262 to qualify for state basic education funding.

(3) "Online provider" means any provider of an online course or program, including multidistrict online providers, all school district online learning programs, and all regional online learning programs. [2011 1st sp.s. c 34 § 5; 2009 c 542 § 2.]

Finding—Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 34: See note following RCW 28A.150.325.

28A.250.020 Multidistrict online providers—Approval criteria—Advisory committee. (1) The superintendent of public instruction, in collaboration with the state board of education, shall develop and implement approval criteria and a process for approving online providers; a process for monitoring and if necessary rescinding the approval of courses or programs offered by an online provider; and an appeals process. The criteria and processes for multidistrict online providers shall be adopted by rule by December 1, 2009.

(2) When developing the approval criteria, the superintendent of public instruction shall require that providers offering online courses or programs have accreditation through the Northwest accreditation commission or another national, regional, or state accreditation program listed by the office of the superintendent of public instruction after consultation with the Washington coalition for online learning. In addition to other criteria, the approval criteria shall include the degree of alignment with state academic standards and require that all teachers be certificated in accordance with Washington state law. When reviewing online providers that offer high school courses, the superintendent of public

instruction shall assure that the courses offered by the provider are eligible for high school credit. However, final decisions regarding whether credit meets the school district's graduation requirements shall remain the responsibility of the school districts.

(3) Initial approval of online providers by the superintendent of public instruction shall be for four years. The superintendent of public instruction shall develop a process for the renewal of approvals and for rescinding approvals based on noncompliance with approval requirements. Any multidistrict online provider that was approved by the digital learning commons or accredited by the Northwest association of accredited schools before July 26, 2009, and that meets the teacher certification requirements of subsection (2) of this section, is exempt from the initial approval process under this section until August 31, 2012, but must comply with the process for renewal of approvals and must comply with approval requirements.

(4) The superintendent of public instruction shall make the first round of decisions regarding approval of multidistrict online providers by April 1, 2010. The first round of decisions regarding approval of online providers that are not multidistrict online providers shall be made by April 1, 2013. Thereafter, the superintendent of public instruction shall make annual approval decisions no later than November 1st of each year.

(5) The superintendent of public instruction shall establish an online learning advisory committee within existing resources that shall provide advice to the superintendent regarding the approval criteria, major components of the web site, the model school district policy, model agreements, and other related matters. The committee shall include a representative of each of the following groups: Private and public online providers, parents of online students, accreditation organizations, educational service districts, school principals, teachers, school administrators, school board members, institutions of higher education, and other individuals as determined by the superintendent. Members of the advisory committee shall be selected by the superintendent based on nominations from statewide organizations, shall serve three-year terms, and may be reappointed. The superintendent shall select the chair of the committee. [2011 1st sp.s. c 34 § 6; 2009 c 542 § 3.]

Finding—Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 34: See note following RCW 28A.150.325.

28A.250.030 Office of online learning—Duties. The superintendent of public instruction shall create an office of online learning. In the initial establishment of the office, the superintendent shall hire staff who have been employed by the digital learning commons to the extent such hiring is in accordance with state law and to the extent funds are available. The office shall:

(1) Develop and maintain a web site that provides objective information for students, parents, and educators regarding online learning opportunities offered by online providers that have been approved in accordance with RCW 28A.250.020. The web site shall include information regarding the online course provider's overall instructional program, specific information regarding the content of individual online courses and online school programs, a direct link

(2012 Ed.)

to each online course provider's web site, how to register for online learning programs and courses, teacher qualifications, student-to-teacher ratios, course completion rates, and other evaluative and comparative information. The web site shall also provide information regarding the process and criteria for approving online providers. To the greatest extent possible, the superintendent shall use the framework of the course offering component of the web site developed by the digital learning commons;

(2) Develop model agreements with approved online providers that address standard contract terms and conditions that may apply to contracts between a school district and the approved provider. The purpose of the agreements is to provide a template to assist individual school districts, at the discretion of the district, in contracting with online providers to offer the online provider's courses and programs to students in the district. The agreements may address billing, fees, responsibilities of online course providers and school districts, and other issues; and

(3) In collaboration with the educational service districts:

(a) Provide technical assistance and support to school district personnel through the educational technology centers in the development and implementation of online learning programs in their districts; and

(b) To the extent funds are available, provide online learning tools for students, teachers, administrators, and other educators. [2011 1st sp.s. c 34 § 7; 2009 c 542 § 4.]

Finding—Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 34: See note following RCW 28A.150.325.

28A.250.040 Duties of the superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction shall:

(1) Develop model policies and procedures, in consultation with the Washington state school directors' association, that may be used by school district boards of directors in the development of the school district policies and procedures required in RCW 28A.250.050. The model policies and procedures shall be disseminated to school districts by February 1, 2010;

(2) By December 1, 2009, modify the standards for school districts to report course information to the office of the superintendent of public instruction under RCW 28A.300.500 to designate if the course was an online course. The reporting standards shall be required beginning with the 2010-11 school year; and

(3) Beginning January 15, 2011, and annually thereafter, submit a report regarding online learning to the state board of education, the governor, and the legislature. The report shall cover the previous school year and include but not be limited to student demographics, course enrollment data, aggregated student course completion and passing rates, and activities and outcomes of course and provider approval reviews. [2009 c 542 § 5.]

28A.250.048 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 18.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.250.050 Student access to online courses and online learning programs—Policies and procedures—Course credit—Dissemination of information—Development of local or regional online learning programs. (1) By August 31, 2010, all school district boards of directors shall develop policies and procedures regarding student access to online courses and online learning programs. The policies and procedures shall include but not be limited to: Student eligibility criteria; the types of online courses available to students through the school district; the methods districts will use to support student success, which may include a local advisor; when the school district will and will not pay course fees and other costs; the granting of high school credit; and a process for students and parents or guardians to formally acknowledge any course taken for which no credit is given. The policies and procedures shall take effect beginning with the 2010-11 school year. School districts shall submit their policies to the superintendent of public instruction by September 15, 2010. By December 1, 2010, the superintendent of public instruction shall summarize the school district policies regarding student access to online courses and submit a report to the legislature.

(2) School districts must award credit for online high school courses successfully completed by a student that meet the school district's graduation requirements and are provided by an approved online provider.

(3) School districts shall provide students with information regarding online courses that are available through the school district. The information shall include the types of information described in subsection (1) of this section.

(4) When developing local or regional online learning programs, school districts shall incorporate into the program design the approval criteria developed by the superintendent of public instruction under RCW 28A.250.020. [2011 1st sp.s. c 34 § 11; 2009 c 542 § 6.]

Finding—Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 34: See note following RCW 28A.150.325.

28A.250.060 Availability of state funding for students enrolled in online courses or programs. (1) Beginning with the 2011-12 school year, school districts may claim state funding under RCW 28A.150.260, to the extent otherwise allowed by state law, for students enrolled in online courses or programs only if the online courses or programs are:

(a) Offered by a multidistrict online provider approved under RCW 28A.250.020 by the superintendent of public instruction;

(b) Offered by a school district online learning program if the program serves students who reside within the geographic boundaries of the school district, including school district programs in which fewer than ten percent of the program's students reside outside the school district's geographic boundaries; or

(c) Offered by a regional online learning program where courses are jointly developed and offered by two or more school districts or an educational service district through an interdistrict cooperative program agreement.

(2) Beginning with the 2013-14 school year, school districts may claim state funding under RCW 28A.150.260, to the extent otherwise allowed by state law, for students enrolled in online courses or programs only if the online courses or programs are offered by an online provider approved under RCW 28A.250.020 by the superintendent of public instruction.

(3) Criteria shall be established by the superintendent of public instruction to allow online courses that have not been approved by the superintendent of public instruction to be eligible for state funding if the course is in a subject matter in which no courses have been approved and, if it is a high school course, the course meets Washington high school graduation requirements. [2011 1st sp.s. c 34 § 8; 2009 c 542 § 7.]

Finding—Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 34: See note following RCW 28A.150.325.

28A.250.070 Rights of students to attend nonresident school district for the purposes of enrolling in online courses or programs. Nothing in this chapter is intended to diminish the rights of students to attend a nonresident school district in accordance with RCW 28A.225.220 through 28A.225.230 for the purposes of enrolling in online courses or programs. [2009 c 542 § 8.]

Chapter 28A.290 RCW QUALITY EDUCATION COUNCIL

Sections

28A.290.010 Quality education council—Purpose—Membership and staffing—Reports.

28A.290.020 Funding formulas to support instructional program—Technical working group.

28A.290.010 Quality education council—Purpose—Membership and staffing—Reports. (1) The quality education council is created to recommend and inform the ongoing implementation by the legislature of an evolving program of basic education and the financing necessary to support such program. The council shall develop strategic recommendations on the program of basic education for the common schools. The council shall take into consideration the capacity report produced under RCW 28A.300.172 and the availability of data and progress of implementing the data systems required under RCW 28A.655.210. Any recommendations for modifications to the program of basic education shall be based on evidence that the programs effectively support student learning. The council shall update the statewide strategic recommendations every four years. The recommendations of the council are intended to:

(a) Inform future educational policy and funding decisions of the legislature and governor;

(b) Identify measurable goals and priorities for the educational system in Washington state for a ten-year time period, including the goals of basic education and ongoing strategies for coordinating statewide efforts to eliminate the achievement gap and reduce student dropout rates; and

(c) Enable the state of Washington to continue to implement an evolving program of basic education.

(2) The council may request updates and progress reports from the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the

state board of education, the professional educator standards board, and the department of early learning on the work of the agencies as well as educational working groups established by the legislature.

(3) The chair of the council shall be selected from the councilmembers. The council shall be composed of the following members:

(a) Four members of the house of representatives, with two members representing each of the major caucuses and appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;

(b) Four members of the senate, with two members representing each of the major caucuses and appointed by the president of the senate;

(c) One representative each from the office of the governor, office of the superintendent of public instruction, state board of education, professional educator standards board, and department of early learning; and

(d) One nonlegislative representative from the educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee established under RCW 28A.300.136, to be selected by the members of the committee.

(4) The council shall meet no more than four days a year.

(5)(a) The council shall submit an initial report to the governor and the legislature by January 1, 2010, detailing its recommendations, including recommendations for resolving issues or decisions requiring legislative action during the 2010 legislative session, and recommendations for any funding necessary to continue development and implementation of chapter 548, Laws of 2009.

(b) The initial report shall, at a minimum, include:

(i) Consideration of how to establish a statewide beginning teacher mentoring and support system;

(ii) Recommendations for a program of early learning for at-risk children;

(iii) A recommended schedule for the concurrent phase-in of the changes to the instructional program of basic education and the implementation of the funding formulas and allocations to support the new instructional program of basic education as established under chapter 548, Laws of 2009. The phase-in schedule shall have full implementation completed by September 1, 2018; and

(iv) A recommended schedule for phased-in implementation of the new distribution formula for allocating state funds to school districts for the transportation of students to and from school, with phase-in beginning no later than September 1, 2013.

(6) The council shall submit a report to the legislature by January 1, 2012, detailing its recommendations for a comprehensive plan for a voluntary program of early learning. Before submitting the report, the council shall seek input from the early learning advisory council created in RCW 43.215.090.

(7) The council shall submit a report to the governor and the legislature by December 1, 2010, that includes:

(a) Recommendations for specific strategies, programs, and funding, including funding allocations through the funding distribution formula in RCW 28A.150.260, that are designed to close the achievement gap and increase the high school graduation rate in Washington public schools. The council shall consult with the educational opportunity gap

oversight and accountability committee and the building bridges work group in developing its recommendations; and

(b) Recommendations for assuring adequate levels of state-funded classified staff to support essential school and district services.

(8) The council shall be staffed by the office of the superintendent of public instruction and the office of financial management. Additional staff support shall be provided by the state entities with representatives on the council. Senate committee services and the house of representatives office of program research may provide additional staff support.

(9) Legislative members of the council shall serve without additional compensation but may be reimbursed for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 44.04.120 while attending sessions of the council or on official business authorized by the council. Nonlegislative members of the council may be reimbursed for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060. [2011 1st sp.s. c 21 § 54. Prior: 2010 c 236 § 15; 2010 c 234 § 4; 2009 c 548 § 114.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 21: See note following RCW 72.23.025.

Intent—2010 c 234: See note following RCW 43.215.090.

Effective date—2010 c 236 § 6: "Section 6 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [March 29, 2010]." [2010 c 236 § 20.]

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

28A.290.020 Funding formulas to support instructional program—Technical working group. (1) The legislature intends to continue to redefine the instructional program of education under RCW 28A.150.220 that fulfills the obligations and requirements of Article IX of the state Constitution. The funding formulas under RCW 28A.150.260 to support the instructional program shall be implemented to the extent the technical details of the formula have been established and according to an implementation schedule to be adopted by the legislature. The object of the schedule is to assure that any increases in funding allocations are timely, predictable, and occur concurrently with any increases in program or instructional requirements. It is the intent of the legislature that no increased programmatic or instructional expectations be imposed upon schools or school districts without an accompanying increase in resources as necessary to support those increased expectations.

(2) The office of financial management, with assistance and support from the office of the superintendent of public instruction, shall convene a technical working group to:

(a) Develop the details of the funding formulas under RCW 28A.150.260;

(b) Recommend to the legislature an implementation schedule for phasing-in any increased program or instructional requirements concurrently with increases in funding for adoption by the legislature; and

(c) Examine possible sources of revenue to support increases in funding allocations and present options to the legislature and the quality education council created in RCW 28A.290.010 for consideration.

(3) The working group shall include representatives of the legislative evaluation and accountability program committee, school district and educational service district financial managers, the Washington association of school business officers, the Washington education association, the Washington association of school administrators, the association of Washington school principals, the Washington state school directors' association, the public school employees of Washington, and other interested stakeholders with expertise in education finance. The working group may convene advisory subgroups on specific topics as necessary to assure participation and input from a broad array of diverse stakeholders.

(4) The working group shall be monitored and overseen by the legislature and the quality education council established in RCW 28A.290.010. The working group shall submit its recommendations to the legislature by December 1, 2009.

(5) After the 2009 report to the legislature, the office of financial management and the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall periodically reconvene the working group to monitor and provide advice on further development and implementation of the funding formulas under RCW 28A.150.260 and provide technical assistance to the ongoing work of the quality education council. [2010 c 236 § 5; 2009 c 548 § 112.]

Chapter 28A.300 RCW

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Sections

28A.300.010	Election—Term of office.
28A.300.020	Assistant superintendents, deputy superintendent, assistants—Terms for exempt personnel.
28A.300.030	Assistance of educational service district boards and superintendents—Scope.
28A.300.035	Assistance of certificated or classified employee—Reimbursement for substitute.
28A.300.039	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
28A.300.040	Powers and duties.
28A.300.0401	School district fiscal notes.
28A.300.041	Statewide student assessment system—Redesign—Reports to the legislature.
28A.300.042	Student data-related reports—Disaggregation of data by subgroups.
28A.300.045	Pupil tests and records—Rules.
28A.300.046	"Student absence from school"—Rules—Collection of attendance and discipline data.
28A.300.050	Assistance to professional educator standards board for activities involving professional educator excellence.
28A.300.060	Studies and adoption of classifications for school district budgets—Publication.
28A.300.065	Classification and numbering system of school districts.
28A.300.070	Receipt of federal funds for school purposes—Superintendent of public instruction to administer.
28A.300.080	Vocational agriculture education—Intent.
28A.300.090	Vocational agriculture education—Service area established—Duties.
28A.300.100	Vocational agriculture education—Superintendent to adopt rules.
28A.300.105	Office of Native education—Duties—Report.
28A.300.106	Native education public-private partnership account.
28A.300.115	Holocaust instruction—Preparation and availability of instructional materials.
28A.300.118	College credit program information—Notification to schools and parents.
28A.300.119	Online learning programs for college credit—Information.
28A.300.120	Administrative hearing—Contract to conduct authorized—Final decision.

28A.300.130	Center for the improvement of student learning—Educational improvement and research—Clearinghouse for information regarding educational improvement and parental involvement programs—Web site development and maintenance—Reports to the legislature.
28A.300.131	Parental involvement—Measures to evaluate level—Models and practices—Recognition.
28A.300.135	Center for the improvement of student learning account.
28A.300.136	Educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee—Policy and strategy recommendations.
28A.300.1361	Closing the achievement gap—Enhancing data collection and data system capacity—Securing federal funds.
28A.300.137	Strategies to address the achievement gap—Improvement of education performance measures—Annual report.
28A.300.145	Educational materials regarding sex offenses, sex offenders, and victims of sexual assault.
28A.300.147	Students required to register as sex or kidnapping offenders—Sample policy.
28A.300.150	Information on child abuse and neglect prevention curriculum—Rules.
28A.300.160	Development of coordinated primary prevention program for child abuse and neglect—Office as lead agency.
28A.300.164	Energy information program.
28A.300.165	National guard high school career training and national guard youth challenge program—Rules.
28A.300.170	State general fund—Estimates for state support to public schools, from.
28A.300.172	Prototypical funding allocation model—Determination of educational system's capacity to accommodate increased resources—Identification of limitations—Reports.
28A.300.173	Prototypical funding model—District allocation of state resources—Public access on internet-based portal.
28A.300.175	Recovery of payments to recipients of state money—Basis—Resolution of audit findings—Rules.
28A.300.185	Family preservation education program.
28A.300.190	Coordination of video telecommunications programming in schools.
28A.300.220	Cooperation with workforce training and education coordinating board.
28A.300.230	Findings—Integration of vocational and academic education.
28A.300.235	Development of model curriculum integrating vocational and academic education.
28A.300.240	International student exchange.
28A.300.250	Participation in federal nutrition programs—Superintendent's duties.
28A.300.270	Violence prevention training.
28A.300.275	Alternative school start-up grants—School safety grants—Report to legislative committees.
28A.300.280	Conflict resolution program.
28A.300.285	Harassment, intimidation, and bullying prevention policies and procedures—Model policy and procedure—Training materials—Posting on web site—Rules—Advisory committee.
28A.300.2851	School bullying and harassment—Work group.
28A.300.288	Youth suicide prevention—Pilot projects to implement activities.
28A.300.290	Effective reading programs—Identification.
28A.300.295	Identified programs—Grants for in-service training and instructional materials.
28A.300.300	Effective reading programs—Information—Development and implementation of strategies.
28A.300.310	Second grade reading assessment—Selection of reading passages—Costs.
28A.300.320	Second grade reading assessment—Pilot projects—Assessment selection—Assessment results.
28A.300.330	Primary grade reading grant program.
28A.300.340	Primary grade reading grant program—Timelines—Rules.
28A.300.360	Grants for programs and services—Truant, at-risk, and expelled students.
28A.300.370	World War II oral history project.
28A.300.380	Career and technical student organizations—Support services.
28A.300.390	Washington civil liberties public education program—Findings.
28A.300.395	Washington civil liberties public education program—Intent.
28A.300.400	Washington civil liberties public education program—Definition.
28A.300.405	Washington civil liberties public education program—Created—Purpose.
28A.300.410	Washington civil liberties public education program—Grants—Acceptance of gifts, grants, or endowments.

- 28A.300.415 Washington civil liberties public education program—Short title.
- 28A.300.420 Student court programs.
- 28A.300.430 Collaboration with children's system of care demonstration sites.
- 28A.300.440 Natural science, wildlife, and environmental education grant program.
- 28A.300.450 Financial education public-private partnership—Established.
- 28A.300.460 Financial education public-private partnership responsibilities—Annual report.
- 28A.300.462 Financial education public-private partnership—Jumpstart coalition national standards—Financial education learning standards—Technical assistance and grants for demonstration projects—Report.
- 28A.300.464 Financial education public-private partnership—Contents of report.
- 28A.300.465 Financial education public-private partnership account.
- 28A.300.475 Medically accurate sexual health education—Curricula—Participation excused—Parental review.
- 28A.300.480 Civic education travel grant program.
- 28A.300.490 Task force on gangs in schools—Reports.
- 28A.300.500 Longitudinal student data system.
- 28A.300.505 School data systems—Standards—Reporting format.
- 28A.300.507 K-12 data governance group—Duties—Reports.
- 28A.300.510 After-school mathematics support program—Reports.
- 28A.300.515 Statewide director for math, science, and technology—Duties—Reporting.
- 28A.300.520 Policies to support children of incarcerated parents.
- 28A.300.525 Students in children's administration out-of-home care—Report on educational experiences.
- 28A.300.530 Individuals with dyslexia—Identification and instruction—Handbook—Reports.
- 28A.300.540 Uniform process to track expenditures for transporting homeless students—Rules—Information to agency council on coordinated transportation.
- 28A.300.545 Condensed compliance report form—Audit of districts submitting condensed compliance report forms.
- 28A.300.550 Innovation schools—Identification—Web site—Publicity.
- 28A.300.555 Finding—Grants to improve readiness to learn.
- 28A.300.800 Education of school-age children in short-term foster care—Working group—Recommendations to legislature.
- 28A.300.8001 Plan for cross-system collaboration to promote educational stability and improve educational outcomes for foster children—Reports.
- 28A.300.801 Legislative youth advisory council.
- 28A.300.802 Advisory groups—Travel—Compensation.
- 28A.300.803 Openly licensed courseware—Identifying and developing library—Reports—Open educational resources account.

Corporal punishment prohibited—Adoption of policy: RCW 28A.150.300.

Driving instructor's licensing, adoption by superintendent of rules: RCW 46.82.320.

Interagency agreement on fetal alcohol exposure programs: RCW 70.96A.510.

Occupational forecast—Agency consultation: RCW 50.38.030.

State investment board, appointment of member by superintendent: RCW 43.33A.020.

28A.300.010 Election—Term of office. A superintendent of public instruction shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year in which state officers are elected, and shall hold his or her office for the term of four years, and until his or her successor is elected and qualified. [1990 c 33 § 250; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.03.010. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 231 § 1; RRS § 4521; prior: 1897 c 118 § 20; 1891 c 127 § 1; 1890 p 348 § 3; Code 1881 § 3154; 1873 p 419 § 1; 1861 p 55 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.03.010, 28.03.010, 43.11.010.]

28A.300.020 Assistant superintendents, deputy superintendent, assistants—Terms for exempt personnel. The superintendent of public instruction may appoint assistant superintendents of public instruction, a deputy superintendent

of public instruction, and may employ such other assistants and clerical help as are necessary to carry out the duties of the superintendent and the state board of education. However, the superintendent shall employ without undue delay the executive director of the state board of education and other state board of education office assistants and clerical help, appointed by the state board under RCW 28A.305.130, whose positions are allotted and funded in accordance with moneys appropriated exclusively for the operation of the state board of education. The rate of compensation and termination of any such executive director, state board office assistants, and clerical help shall be subject to the prior consent of the state board of education. The assistant superintendents, deputy superintendent, and such other officers and employees as are exempted from the provisions of chapter 41.06 RCW, shall serve at the pleasure of the superintendent or at the pleasure of the superintendent and the state board of education as provided in this section. Expenditures by the superintendent of public instruction for direct and indirect support of the state board of education are valid operational expenditures by and in behalf of the office of the superintendent of public instruction. [2005 c 497 § 403; 1996 c 25 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.03.020. Prior: 1967 c 158 § 3; 1909 c 97 p 234 § 4; RRS § 4524; prior: 1905 c 56 § 1; 1903 c 104 § 10; 1897 c 118 § 23; 1890 p 351 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.03.020, 28.03.020, 43.11.020.]

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

28A.300.030 Assistance of educational service district boards and superintendents—Scope. The superintendent of public instruction, by rule or regulation, may require the assistance of educational service district boards and/or superintendents in the performance of any duty, authority, or power imposed upon or granted to the superintendent of public instruction by law or by the Constitution of the state of Washington, upon such terms and conditions as the superintendent of public instruction shall establish. Such authority to assist the superintendent of public instruction shall be limited to the service function of information collection and dissemination and the attestation to the accuracy and completeness of submitted information. [1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 46; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 29. Formerly RCW 28A.03.028.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.035 Assistance of certificated or classified employee—Reimbursement for substitute. If the superintendent of public instruction or the state board of education, in carrying out their powers and duties under Title 28A RCW, request the service of any certificated or classified employee of a school district upon any committee formed for the purpose of furthering education within the state, or within any school district therein, and such service would result in a need for a school district to employ a substitute for such certificated or classified employee during such service, payment for such a substitute may be made by the superintendent of public instruction from funds appropriated by the legislature for the current use of the common schools and such payments shall be construed as amounts needed for state support to the common schools under RCW 28A.150.380. If such substitute is paid by the superintendent of public instruction, no deduc-

tion shall be made from the salary of the certificated or classified employee. In no event shall a school district deduct from the salary of a certificated or classified employee serving on such committee more than the amount paid the substitute employed by the district. [1994 c 113 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 147; 1973 1st ex.s. c 3 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.160.220, 28A.41.180.]

28A.300.039 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 19.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.300.040 Powers and duties. In addition to any other powers and duties as provided by law, the powers and duties of the superintendent of public instruction shall be:

(1) To have supervision over all matters pertaining to the public schools of the state;

(2) To report to the governor and the legislature such information and data as may be required for the management and improvement of the schools;

(3) To prepare and have printed such forms, registers, courses of study, rules for the government of the common schools, and such other material and books as may be necessary for the discharge of the duties of teachers and officials charged with the administration of the laws relating to the common schools, and to distribute the same to educational service district superintendents;

(4) To travel, without neglecting his or her other official duties as superintendent of public instruction, for the purpose of attending educational meetings or conventions, of visiting schools, and of consulting educational service district superintendents or other school officials;

(5) To prepare and from time to time to revise a manual of the Washington state common school code, copies of which shall be made available online and which shall be sold at approximate actual cost of publication and distribution per volume to public and nonpublic agencies or individuals, said manual to contain Titles 28A and 28C RCW, rules related to the common schools, and such other matter as the state superintendent or the state board of education shall determine;

(6) To file all papers, reports and public documents transmitted to the superintendent by the school officials of the several counties or districts of the state, each year separately. Copies of all papers filed in the superintendent's office, and the superintendent's official acts, may, or upon request, shall be certified by the superintendent and attested by the superintendent's official seal, and when so certified shall be evidence of the papers or acts so certified to;

(7) To require annually, on or before the 15th day of August, of the president, manager, or principal of every educational institution in this state, a report as required by the superintendent of public instruction; and it is the duty of every president, manager, or principal, to complete and return such forms within such time as the superintendent of public instruction shall direct;

(8) To keep in the superintendent's office a record of all teachers receiving certificates to teach in the common schools of this state;

(9) To issue certificates as provided by law;

(10) To keep in the superintendent's office at the capital of the state, all books and papers pertaining to the business of the superintendent's office, and to keep and preserve in the superintendent's office a complete record of statistics, as well as a record of the meetings of the state board of education;

(11) With the assistance of the office of the attorney general, to decide all points of law which may be submitted to the superintendent in writing by any educational service district superintendent, or that may be submitted to the superintendent by any other person, upon appeal from the decision of any educational service district superintendent; and the superintendent shall publish his or her rulings and decisions from time to time for the information of school officials and teachers; and the superintendent's decision shall be final unless set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(12) To administer oaths and affirmations in the discharge of the superintendent's official duties;

(13) To deliver to his or her successor, at the expiration of the superintendent's term of office, all records, books, maps, documents and papers of whatever kind belonging to the superintendent's office or which may have been received by the superintendent's for the use of the superintendent's office;

(14) To administer family services and programs to promote the state's policy as provided in RCW 74.14A.025;

(15) To promote the adoption of school-based curricula and policies that provide quality, daily physical education for all students, and to encourage policies that provide all students with opportunities for physical activity outside of formal physical education classes;

(16) To perform such other duties as may be required by law. [2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 302; 2009 c 556 § 10; 2006 c 263 § 104; 2005 c 360 § 6; 1999 c 348 § 6; 1992 c 198 § 6; 1991 c 116 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 251; 1982 c 160 § 2; 1981 c 249 § 1; 1977 c 75 § 17; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 47; 1971 ex.s. c 100 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 102; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.03.030. Prior: 1967 c 158 § 4; 1909 c 97 p 231 § 3; RRS § 4523; prior: 1907 c 240 § 1; 1903 c 104 § 9; 1901 c 177 § 5; 1901 c 41 § 1; 1899 c 142 § 4; 1897 c 118 § 22; 1891 c 127 §§ 1, 2; 1890 pp 348-351 §§ 3, 4; Code 1881 §§ 3155-3160; 1873 p 419 §§ 2-6; 1861 p 55 §§ 2, 3, 4. Formerly RCW 28A.03.030, 28.03.030, 43.11.030.]

Effective date—Purpose—2011 1st sp.s. c 43: See notes following RCW 43.19.003.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Findings—Intent—2005 c 360: See note following RCW 36.70A.070.

Intent—1999 c 348: See note following RCW 28A.205.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.0401 School district fiscal notes. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall, where it is practicable to do so within available resources, prepare school district fiscal notes on proposed legislation that increases or decreases, or tends to increase or decrease, school district revenues or expenditures in a manner that uniquely affects school districts. Proposed legislation that

uniquely affects school districts includes, but is not limited to, legislation that affects school districts' responsibilities as providers of educational services under this title, as employers under chapter 41.59 RCW, or as excess levy taxing authorities under RCW 84.52.053 and 84.52.0531, but excludes proposed legislation that affects school districts only in the same manner that it affects other units of local government.

(2) Where practicable, the school district fiscal note shall show the fiscal impact of the proposed legislation on each school district. Where it is not practicable to do so, the school district fiscal note shall show the effect of the legislation on a range of representative school districts. The fiscal note must set forth any assumptions that were used in selecting the representative districts, along with any other assumptions made about the fiscal impact.

(3) School district fiscal notes prepared under this section are subject to coordination by the office of financial management under RCW 43.88A.020 and are otherwise subject to the requirements and procedures of chapter 43.88A RCW. [2011 c 140 § 3.]

28A.300.041 Statewide student assessment system—Redesign—Reports to the legislature. (1) The legislature finds that a statewide student assessment system should improve and inform classroom instruction, support accountability, and provide useful information to all levels of the educational system, including students, parents, teachers, schools, school districts, and the state. The legislature intends to redesign the current statewide system, in accordance with the recommendations of the Washington assessment of student learning legislative work group, to:

(a) Include multiple assessment formats, including both formative and summative, as necessary to provide information to help improve instruction and inform accountability;

(b) Enable collection of data that allows both statewide and nationwide comparisons of student learning and achievement; and

(c) Be balanced so that the information used to make significant decisions that affect school accountability or student educational progress includes many data points and does not rely on solely the results of a single assessment.

(2) The legislature further finds that one component of the assessment system should be instructionally supportive formative assessments. The key design elements or characteristics of an instructionally supportive assessment must:

(a) Be aligned to state standards in areas that are being assessed;

(b) Measure student growth and competency at multiple points throughout the year in a manner that allows instructors to monitor student progress and have the necessary trend data with which to improve instruction;

(c) Provide rapid feedback;

(d) Link student growth with instructional elements in order to gauge the effectiveness of educators and curricula;

(e) Provide tests that are appropriate to the skill level of the student;

(f) Support instruction for students of all abilities, including highly capable students and students with learning disabilities;

(g) Be culturally, linguistically, and cognitively relevant, appropriate, and understandable to each student taking the assessment;

(h) Inform parents and draw parents into greater participation of the student's study plan;

(i) Provide a way to analyze the assessment results relative to characteristics of the student such as, but not limited to, English language learners, gender, ethnicity, poverty, age, and disabilities;

(j) Strive to be computer-based and adaptive; and

(k) Engage students in their learning.

(3) The legislature further finds that a second component of the assessment system should be a state-administered summative achievement assessment that can be used as a check on the educational system in order to guide state expectations for the instruction of children and satisfy legislative demands for accountability. The key design elements or characteristics of the state administered achievement assessment must:

(a) Be aligned to state standards in areas that are being assessed;

(b) Maintain and increase academic rigor;

(c) Measure student learning growth over years; and

(d) Strengthen curriculum.

(4) The legislature further finds that a third component of the assessment system should include classroom-based assessments, which may be formative, summative, or both. Depending on their use, classroom-based assessments should have the same design elements and characteristics described in this section for formative and summative assessments.

(5) The legislature further finds that to sustain a strong and viable assessment system, preservice and ongoing training should be provided for teachers and administrators on the effective use of different types of assessments.

(6) The legislature further finds that as the statewide data system is developed, data should be collected for all state-required statewide assessments to be used for accountability and to monitor overall student achievement.

(7) The superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the state board of education, shall begin design and development of an overall assessment system that meets the principles and characteristics described in this section. In designing formative and summative assessments, the superintendent shall solicit bids for the use of computerized adaptive testing methodologies.

(8) Beginning December 1, 2009, and annually thereafter, the superintendent and state board shall jointly report to the legislature regarding the assessment system, including a cost analysis of any changes and costs to expand availability and use of instructionally supportive formative assessments. [2009 c 310 § 1.]

28A.300.042 Student data-related reports—Disaggregation of data by subgroups. All student data-related reports required of the superintendent of public instruction in this title must be disaggregated by at least the following subgroups of students: White, Black, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, Pacific Islander/Hawaiian Native, low income, transitional bilingual, migrant, special education, and students covered by section 504 of the federal rehabilitation act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. Sec. 794). [2009 c 468 § 4.]

Findings—Intent—2009 c 468: See note following RCW 28A.300.136.

28A.300.045 Pupil tests and records—Rules. The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules relating to pupil tests and records. [2006 c 263 § 704.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.300.046 "Student absence from school"—Rules—Collection of attendance and discipline data.

(1)(a) The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules establishing a standard definition of student absence from school. In adopting the definition, the superintendent shall review current practices in Washington school districts, definitions used in other states, and any national standards or definitions used by the national center for education statistics or other national groups. The superintendent shall also consult with the building bridges work group established under RCW 28A.175.075.

(b) Using the definition of student absence adopted under this section, the superintendent shall establish an indicator for measuring student attendance in high schools for purposes of the PASS program under RCW 28A.175.130.

(2)(a) The K-12 data governance group under RCW 28A.300.507 shall establish the parameters and an implementation schedule for statewide collection through the comprehensive education and data research system of: (i) Student attendance data using the definitions of student absence adopted under this section; and (ii) student discipline data with a focus on suspensions and expulsions from school.

(b) At a minimum, school districts must collect and submit student attendance data and student discipline data for high school students through the comprehensive education and data research system for purposes of the PASS program under RCW 28A.175.130 beginning in the 2012-13 school year. [2011 c 288 § 10.]

28A.300.050 Assistance to professional educator standards board for activities involving professional educator excellence. The superintendent of public instruction shall provide technical assistance to the professional educator standards board in the conduct of the activities described in RCW 28A.410.040 and 28A.410.050. [2006 c 263 § 819; 1990 c 33 § 252; 1987 c 525 § 227. Formerly RCW 28A.03.375.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Intent—Short title—1987 c 525 §§ 202-233: See notes following RCW 28A.410.040.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.060 Studies and adoption of classifications for school district budgets—Publication. The superintendent of public instruction and the state auditor jointly, and in cooperation with the senate and house committees on education, shall conduct appropriate studies and adopt classifications or revised classifications under RCW 28A.505.100, defining what expenditures shall be charged to each budget class including administration. The studies and classifications shall be published in the form of a manual or revised manual, suitable for use by the governing bodies of school

districts, by the superintendent of public instruction, and by the legislature. [1991 c 116 § 3; 1990 c 33 § 253; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 23; 1975 1st ex.s. c 5 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.03.350.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.065 Classification and numbering system of school districts. (1) The superintendent of public instruction is responsible for the classification and numbering system of school districts.

(2) Any school district in the state that has a student enrollment in its public schools of two thousand pupils or more, as shown by evidence acceptable to the educational service district superintendent and the superintendent of public instruction, is a school district of the first class. Any other school district is a school district of the second class.

(3) Whenever the educational service district superintendent finds that the classification of a school district should be changed, and upon the approval of the superintendent of public instruction, the educational service district superintendent shall make an order in conformity with his or her findings and alter the records of his or her office accordingly. Thereafter, the board of directors of the district shall organize in the manner provided by law for the organization of the board of a district of the class to which the district then belongs.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of chapter 43, Laws of 1975, the educational service district superintendent, with the concurrence of the superintendent of public instruction, may delay approval of a change in classification of any school district for a period not exceeding three years when, in fact, the student enrollment of the district within any such time period does not exceed ten percent, either in a decrease or increase thereof. [1999 c 315 § 202.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.070 Receipt of federal funds for school purposes—Superintendent of public instruction to administer. The state of Washington and/or any school district is hereby authorized to receive federal funds made or hereafter made available by acts of congress for the assistance of school districts in providing physical facilities and/or maintenance and operation of schools, or for any other educational purpose, according to provisions of such acts, and the state superintendent of public instruction shall represent the state in the receipt and administration of such funds. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.02.100. Prior: 1943 c 220 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 5109-4. Formerly RCW 28A.02.100, 28.02.100.]

28A.300.080 Vocational agriculture education—Intent. The legislature recognizes that agriculture is the most basic and singularly important industry in the state, that agriculture is of central importance to the welfare and economic stability of the state, and that the maintenance of this vital industry requires a continued source of trained and qualified individuals who qualify for employment in agriculture and agribusiness. The legislature declares that it is within the best interests of the people and state of Washington that a comprehensive vocational education program in agriculture be maintained in the state's secondary school system. [1983 1st ex.s. c 34 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.03.415.]

28A.300.090 Vocational agriculture education—Service area established—Duties. (1) A vocational agriculture education service area within the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall be established. Adequate staffing of individuals trained or experienced in the field of vocational agriculture shall be provided for the vocational agriculture education service area for coordination of the state program and to provide assistance to local school districts for the coordination of the activities of student agricultural organizations and associations.

(2) The vocational agriculture education service area shall:

(a) Assess needs in vocational agriculture education, assist local school districts in establishing vocational agriculture programs, review local school district applications for approval of vocational agriculture programs, evaluate existing programs, plan research and studies for the improvement of curriculum materials for specialty areas of vocational agriculture. Standards and criteria developed under this subsection shall satisfy the mandates of federally-assisted vocational education;

(b) Develop in-service programs for teachers and administrators of vocational agriculture, review application for vocational agriculture teacher certification, and assist in teacher recruitment and placement in vocational agriculture programs;

(c) Serve as a liaison with the Future Farmers of America, representatives of business, industry, and appropriate public agencies, and institutions of higher education in order to disseminate information, promote improvement of vocational agriculture programs, and assist in the development of adult and continuing education programs in vocational agriculture; and

(d) Establish an advisory task force committee of agriculturists, who represent the diverse areas of the agricultural industry in Washington, which shall make annual recommendations including, but not limited to, the development of curriculum, staffing, strategies for the purpose of establishing a source of trained and qualified individuals in agriculture, and strategies for articulating the state program in vocational agriculture education, including youth leadership throughout the state school system. [1983 1st ex.s. c 34 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.03.417.]

28A.300.100 Vocational agriculture education—Superintendent to adopt rules. The superintendent of public instruction, pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW, shall adopt such rules as are necessary to carry out the provisions of RCW 28A.300.090. [1990 c 33 § 254; 1983 1st ex.s. c 34 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.03.419.]

28A.300.105 Office of Native education—Duties—Report. (1) To the extent funds are available, an Indian education division, to be known as the office of Native education, is created within the office of the superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent shall appoint an individual to be responsible for the office of Native education.

(2) To the extent state funds are available, with additional support of federal and local funds where authorized by law, the office of Native education shall:

(a) Provide assistance to school districts in meeting the educational needs of American Indian and Alaska Native students;

(b) Facilitate the development and implementation of curricula and instructional materials in native languages, culture and history, and the concept of tribal sovereignty pursuant to RCW 28A.320.170;

(c) Provide assistance to districts in the acquisition of funding to develop curricula and instructional materials in conjunction with native language practitioners and tribal elders;

(d) Coordinate technical assistance for public schools that serve American Indian and Alaska Native students;

(e) Seek funds to develop, in conjunction with the Washington state native American education advisory committee, and implement the following support services for the purposes of both increasing the number of American Indian and Alaska Native teachers and principals and providing continued professional development for educational assistants, teachers, and principals serving American Indian and Alaska Native students:

(i) Recruitment and retention;

(ii) Academic transition programs;

(iii) Academic financial support;

(iv) Teacher preparation;

(v) Teacher induction; and

(vi) Professional development;

(f) Facilitate the inclusion of native language programs in school districts' curricula;

(g) Work with all relevant agencies and committees to highlight the need for accurate, useful data that is appropriately disaggregated to provide a more accurate picture regarding American Indian and Alaska Native students; and

(h) Report to the governor, the legislature, and the governor's office of Indian affairs on an annual basis, beginning in December 2012, regarding the state of Indian education and the implementation of all state laws regarding Indian education, specifically noting system successes and accomplishments, deficiencies, and needs. [2011 c 270 § 2.]

Findings—2011 c 270: "The legislature finds:

(1) Leadership, technical assistance, and advocacy is important to promoting the academic success of all students, particularly including American Indian and Alaska Native students;

(2) American Indian and Alaska Native students make up two and one-half percent of the total student population in the state and twenty-five percent or more of the student population in fifty-seven schools across the state;

(3) The annual dropout rate for American Indian and Alaska Native students has hovered around ten or eleven percent over the past three school years and, while the on-time graduation rate for these students has improved between the 2006-07 and 2008-09 school years, it is still only fifty-two and seven-tenths percent; and

(4) Despite the passage of House Bill No. 1495 in 2005, with its goal of educating citizens of the state about tribal history, culture, treaty rights, contemporary tribal and state government institutions and relations, and the contribution of American Indians and Alaska Natives to the state, that goal has yet to be achieved in many schools." [2011 c 270 § 1.]

28A.300.106 Native education public-private partnership account. The Native education public-private partnership account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. The purpose of the account is to support the activities of the office of Native education within the office of the superintendent of public instruction under RCW 28A.300.105. Receipts from any appropriations made by the

legislature for the purposes of RCW 28A.300.105, federal funds, gifts or grants from the private sector or foundations, and other sources must be deposited into the account. Only the superintendent of public instruction or the superintendent's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures. [2011 c 270 § 3.]

Findings—2011 c 270: See note following RCW 28A.300.105.

28A.300.115 Holocaust instruction—Preparation and availability of instructional materials. (1) Every public high school is encouraged to include in its curriculum instruction on the events of the period in modern world history known as the Holocaust, during which six million Jews and millions of non-Jews were exterminated. The instruction may also include other examples from both ancient and modern history where subcultures or large human populations have been eradicated by the acts of humankind. The studying of this material is a reaffirmation of the commitment of free peoples never again to permit such occurrences.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction may prepare and make available to all school districts instructional materials for use as guidelines for instruction under this section. [1992 c 24 § 1.]

28A.300.118 College credit program information—Notification to schools and parents. (1) Beginning with the 2000-01 school year, the superintendent of public instruction shall notify senior high schools and any other public school that includes ninth grade of the names and contact information of public and private entities offering programs leading to college credit, including information about online advanced placement classes, if the superintendent has knowledge of such entities and if the cost of reporting these entities is minimal.

(2) Beginning with the 2000-01 school year, each senior high school and any other public school that includes ninth grade shall publish annually and deliver to each parent with children enrolled in ninth through twelfth grades, information concerning the entrance requirements and the availability of programs in the local area that lead to college credit, including classes such as advanced placement, running start, tech-prep, skill centers, college in the high school, and international baccalaureate programs. The information may be included with other information the school regularly mails to parents. In addition, each senior high school and any other public school that includes ninth grade shall enclose information of the names and contact information of other public or private entities offering such programs, including online advanced placement programs, to its ninth through twelfth grade students if the school has knowledge of such entities. [2000 c 126 § 1.]

Reviser's note: 2000 c 126 directed that this section be added to chapter 28A.320 RCW. This section has been codified in chapter 28A.300 RCW, which relates more directly to duties of the superintendent of public instruction.

28A.300.119 Online learning programs for college credit—Information. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall compile information about online

learning programs for high school students to earn college credit and place the information on its web site. Examples of information to be compiled and placed on the web site include links to purveyors of online learning programs, comparisons among various types of programs regarding costs or awarding of credit, advantages and disadvantages of online learning programs, and other general assistance and guidance for students, teachers, and counselors in selecting and considering online learning programs. The office shall use the expertise of the digital learning commons and WashingtonOnline to provide assistance and suggest resources.

(2) High schools shall ensure that teachers and counselors have information about online learning programs for high school students to earn college credit and are able to assist parents and students in accessing the information. High schools shall ensure that parents and students have opportunities to learn about online learning programs under this section.

(3) For the purposes of this section, online learning programs for high school students to earn college credit include such programs as the running start program under RCW 28A.600.300 through 28A.600.400, advanced placement courses authorized by the college board, the digital learning commons, University of Washington extension, WashingtonOnline, and other programs and providers that meet qualifications under current laws and rules to offer courses that high schools may accept for credit toward graduation requirements or that offer courses generally accepted for credit by public institutions of higher education in Washington. [2008 c 95 § 2.]

Finding—2008 c 95: "The legislature finds that student interest and participation in online learning continues to grow. At the same time, the legislature, business community, and public are encouraging additional programs for high school students to earn college credits. Fortunately for students attending schools in rural areas, the two trends can be combined to provide learning opportunities that are both rigorous and accessible, and in some cases available free to the student. In 2006-07, more than four thousand five hundred students were able to take an online college course through the running start program, which the community and technical college system makes accessible statewide through its WashingtonOnline consortium. A more concerted effort is needed to make schools and students aware of these opportunities." [2008 c 95 § 1.]

28A.300.120 Administrative hearing—Contract to conduct authorized—Final decision. Whenever a statute or rule provides for a formal administrative hearing before the superintendent of public instruction under chapter 34.05 RCW, the superintendent of public instruction may contract with the office of administrative hearings to conduct the hearing under chapter 34.12 RCW and may delegate to a designee of the superintendent of public instruction the authority to render the final decision. [1985 c 225 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.03.500.]

28A.300.130 Center for the improvement of student learning—Educational improvement and research—Clearinghouse for information regarding educational improvement and parental involvement programs—Web site development and maintenance—Reports to the legislature. (1) To facilitate access to information and materials on educational improvement and research, the superintendent of public instruction, to the extent funds are appropriated, shall establish the center for the improvement of student

learning. The center shall work in conjunction with parents, educational service districts, institutions of higher education, and education, parent, community, and business organizations.

(2) The center, to the extent funds are appropriated for this purpose, and in conjunction with other staff in the office of the superintendent of public instruction, shall:

(a) Serve as a clearinghouse for information regarding successful educational improvement and parental involvement programs in schools and districts, and information about efforts within institutions of higher education in the state to support educational improvement initiatives in Washington schools and districts;

(b) Provide best practices research that can be used to help schools develop and implement: Programs and practices to improve instruction; systems to analyze student assessment data, with an emphasis on systems that will combine the use of state and local data to monitor the academic progress of each and every student in the school district; comprehensive, school-wide improvement plans; school-based shared decision-making models; programs to promote lifelong learning and community involvement in education; school-to-work transition programs; programs to meet the needs of highly capable students; programs and practices to meet the needs of students with disabilities; programs and practices to meet the diverse needs of students based on gender, racial, ethnic, economic, and special needs status; research, information, and technology systems; and other programs and practices that will assist educators in helping students learn the essential academic learning requirements;

(c) Develop and maintain an internet web site to increase the availability of information, research, and other materials;

(d) Work with appropriate organizations to inform teachers, district and school administrators, and school directors about the waivers available and the broadened school board powers under RCW 28A.320.015;

(e) Provide training and consultation services, including conducting regional summer institutes;

(f) Identify strategies for improving the success rates of ethnic and racial student groups and students with disabilities, with disproportionate academic achievement;

(g) Work with parents, teachers, and school districts in establishing a model absentee notification procedure that will properly notify parents when their student has not attended a class or has missed a school day. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall consider various types of communication with parents including, but not limited to, electronic mail, phone, and postal mail; and

(h) Perform other functions consistent with the purpose of the center as prescribed in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall select and employ a director for the center.

(4) The superintendent may enter into contracts with individuals or organizations including but not limited to: School districts; educational service districts; educational organizations; teachers; higher education faculty; institutions of higher education; state agencies; business or community-based organizations; and other individuals and organizations to accomplish the duties and responsibilities of the center. In carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the center, the superintendent, whenever possible, shall use practitioners to

(2012 Ed.)

assist agency staff as well as assist educators and others in schools and districts.

(5) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall report to the legislature by September 1, 2007, and thereafter biennially, regarding the effectiveness of the center for the improvement of student learning, how the services provided by the center for the improvement of student learning have been used and by whom, and recommendations to improve the accessibility and application of knowledge and information that leads to improved student learning and greater family and community involvement in the public education system. [2009 c 578 § 6; 2008 c 165 § 1; 2006 c 116 § 2; 1999 c 388 § 401; 1996 c 273 § 5; 1993 c 336 § 501; 1986 c 180 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.03.510.]

Findings—Intent—2006 c 116: "The legislature finds that expanding activity in educational research, educational restructuring, and educational improvement initiatives has produced and continues to produce much valuable information. The legislature finds that such information should be shared with the citizens and educational community of the state as widely as possible. The legislature further finds that students and schools benefit from increased parental, guardian, and community involvement in education and increased knowledge of and input regarding the delivery of public education. The legislature further finds that increased community involvement with, knowledge of, and input regarding the public education system is particularly needed in low-income and ethnic minority communities.

The legislature finds that the center for the improvement of student learning, created by the legislature in 1993 under the auspices of the superintendent of public instruction, has not been allocated funding since the 2001-2003 biennium, and in effect no longer exists. It is the intent of the legislature to reactivate the center for the improvement of student learning, and to create an educational ombudsman to increase parent, guardian, and community involvement in public education and to serve as a resource for parents and students and as an advocate for students in the public education system." [2006 c 116 § 1.]

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—1993 c 336: See notes following RCW 28A.150.210.

Findings—1993 c 336: See note following RCW 28A.150.210.

Definitions: RCW 28A.655.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.131 Parental involvement—Measures to evaluate level—Models and practices—Recognition.

There is a sizeable body of research positively supporting the involvement of parents taking an engaged and active role in their child's education. Therefore, the legislature intends to provide state recognition by the center for the improvement of student learning within the office of the superintendent of public instruction for schools that increase the level of direct parental involvement with their child's education. By September 1, 2010, the center for the improvement of student learning shall determine measures that can be used to evaluate the level of parental involvement in a school. The center for the improvement of student learning shall collaborate with school district family and community outreach programs and educational service districts to identify and highlight successful models and practices of parent involvement. [2010 c 235 § 704.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.300.135 Center for the improvement of student learning account.

(1) The center for the improvement of student learning account is hereby established in the custody of the state treasurer. The superintendent of public instruction shall deposit in the account all moneys received from gifts,

grants, or endowments for the center for the improvement of student learning. Moneys in the account may be spent only for activities of the center. Disbursements from the account shall be on authorization of the superintendent of public instruction or the superintendent's designee. The account is subject to the allotment procedure provided under chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is required for disbursements.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction may receive such gifts, grants, and endowments from public or private sources as may be made from time to time, in trust or otherwise, for the use and benefit of the purposes of the center for the improvement of student learning and expend the same or any income therefrom according to the terms of the gifts, grants, or endowments. [1993 c 336 § 502.]

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—1993 c 336: See notes following RCW 28A.150.210.

Findings—1993 c 336: See note following RCW 28A.150.210.

28A.300.136 Educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee—Policy and strategy recommendations. (1) An educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee is created to synthesize the findings and recommendations from the 2008 achievement gap studies into an implementation plan, and to recommend policies and strategies to the superintendent of public instruction, the professional educator standards board, and the state board of education to close the achievement gap.

(2) The committee shall recommend specific policies and strategies in at least the following areas:

(a) Supporting and facilitating parent and community involvement and outreach;

(b) Enhancing the cultural competency of current and future educators and the cultural relevance of curriculum and instruction;

(c) Expanding pathways and strategies to prepare and recruit diverse teachers and administrators;

(d) Recommending current programs and resources that should be redirected to narrow the gap;

(e) Identifying data elements and systems needed to monitor progress in closing the gap;

(f) Making closing the achievement gap part of the school and school district improvement process; and

(g) Exploring innovative school models that have shown success in closing the achievement gap.

(3) Taking a multidisciplinary approach, the committee may seek input and advice from other state and local agencies and organizations with expertise in health, social services, gang and violence prevention, substance abuse prevention, and other issues that disproportionately affect student achievement and student success.

(4) The educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee shall be composed of the following members:

(a) The chairs and ranking minority members of the house and senate education committees, or their designees;

(b) One additional member of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house and one additional member of the senate appointed by the president of the senate;

(c) A representative of the office of the education ombudsman;

(d) A representative of the center for the improvement of student learning in the office of the superintendent of public instruction;

(e) A representative of federally recognized Indian tribes whose traditional lands and territories lie within the borders of Washington state, designated by the federally recognized tribes; and

(f) Four members appointed by the governor in consultation with the state ethnic commissions, who represent the following populations: African-Americans, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islander Americans.

(5) The governor and the tribes are encouraged to designate members who have experience working in and with schools.

(6) The committee may convene ad hoc working groups to obtain additional input and participation from community members. Members of ad hoc working groups shall serve without compensation and shall not be reimbursed for travel or other expenses.

(7) The chair or cochairs of the committee shall be selected by the members of the committee. Staff support for the committee shall be provided by the center for the improvement of student learning. Members of the committee shall serve without compensation but must be reimbursed as provided in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060. Legislative members of the committee shall be reimbursed for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 44.04.120.

(8) The superintendent of public instruction, the state board of education, the professional educator standards board, and the quality education council shall work collaboratively with the educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee to close the achievement gap. [2011 1st sp.s. c 21 § 33; 2010 c 235 § 901; 2009 c 468 § 2.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 21: See note following RCW 72.23.025.

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

Findings—Intent—2009 c 468: "(1) The legislature finds compelling evidence from five commissioned studies that additional progress must be made to address the achievement gap. Many students are in demographic groups that are overrepresented in measures such as school disciplinary sanctions; failure to meet state academic standards; failure to graduate; enrollment in special education and underperforming schools; enrollment in advanced placement courses, honors programs, and college preparatory classes; and enrollment in and completion of college. The studies contain specific recommendations that are data-driven and drawn from education research, as well as the personal, professional, and cultural experience of those who contributed to the studies. The legislature finds there is no better opportunity to make a strong commitment to closing the achievement gap and to affirm the state's constitutional obligation to provide opportunities to learn for all students without distinction or preference on account of race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, or gender.

(2) The legislature further finds that access to comprehensive and consistent data that is disaggregated in the smallest units allowable by law is important in closing the achievement gap. Policymakers and educators need as much information as possible not only about students' academic progress, but also about other factors across multiple disciplines that affect student performance.

(3) A consistent and powerful theme throughout the achievement gap studies was the need for cultural competency in instruction, curriculum, assessment, and professional development. Cultural competency forms a foundation for efforts to address the achievement gap, and more work is needed to embed it into the public school system.

(4) Therefore, following the priority recommendations from the achievement gap studies, the legislature intends to:

(a) Provide resources to support parent and community involvement and outreach efforts by public schools, including such items as additional notices and communication to parents, translations, translators, parent and community meetings, and school events within the community. The legislature encourages school districts to consult with the office of the education ombudsman in developing plans for parent and community involvement and outreach;

(b) Require that teachers demonstrate cultural competency in the classroom and with students at each level of state teacher certification, and provide additional opportunities for professional development in cultural competency for current teachers;

(c) Create local alternative routes to teacher certification for paraeducators and individuals in the communities surrounding schools and school districts that are struggling to address the achievement gap;

(d) Reexamine the study recommendations regarding data and accountability and identify ways for the education data system to address these needs; and

(e) Sustain efforts to close the achievement gap over the long term by creating a high profile achievement gap oversight and accountability committee that will provide ongoing advice to education agencies and report annually to the legislature and the governor." [2009 c 468 § 1.]

28A.300.1361 Closing the achievement gap—Enhancing data collection and data system capacity—Securing federal funds. The superintendent of public instruction shall take all actions necessary to secure federal funds to support enhancing data collection and data system capacity in order to monitor progress in closing the achievement gap and to support other innovations and model programs that align education reform and address disproportionality in the public school system. [2009 c 468 § 7.]

Findings—Intent—2009 c 468: See note following RCW 28A.300.136.

28A.300.137 Strategies to address the achievement gap—Improvement of education performance measures—Annual report. Beginning in January 2010, the *achievement gap oversight and accountability committee shall report annually to the superintendent of public instruction, the state board of education, the professional educator standards board, the governor, and the education committees of the legislature on the strategies to address the achievement gap and on the progress in improvement of education performance measures for African-American, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander/Hawaiian Native students. [2009 c 468 § 3; 2008 c 298 § 3.]

***Reviser's note:** The "achievement gap oversight and accountability committee" was renamed the "educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee" by 2011 1st sp.s. c 21 § 33.

Findings—Intent—2009 c 468: See note following RCW 28A.300.136.

Findings—Intent—2008 c 298: "(1) The legislature finds that of all the challenges confronting the African-American community, perhaps none is more critical to the future than the education of African-American children. The data regarding inequities, disproportionality, and gaps in achievement is alarming no matter which indicators are used:

(a) The gap in reading test scores between African-American and white students on the tenth grade Washington assessment of student learning is twenty percentage points, with only two-thirds of African-American students able to meet the upcoming graduation standard in reading on the first attempt compared to eighty-five percent of white students. African-American students are lagging behind other student groups in reading improvement.

(b) African-American students continue to score lowest among student groups in high school mathematics, with only twenty-three percent able to meet state standard on the first attempt, a thirty-three percentage point lag behind white students who have a fifty-six percent met-standard rate.

(c) One-fourth of African-American students who enter ninth grade will have dropped out of school by the time their peers graduate in twelfth

(2012 Ed.)

grade. This measure does not account for the children who, facing significant educational challenges and barriers, have already grown disparaged before the end of middle or junior high school.

(2) The legislature further finds that although there are multiple initiatives broadly intended to improve student achievement, including a small number of initiatives to address the achievement gap for disadvantaged students generally, there are only a select few efforts targeted to the challenges of African-American students or designed specifically to engage parents and leaders in the African-American community. The efficacy of general supplemental programs in helping African-American students is unknown. A thoughtful, comprehensive, and inclusive strategy for African-American students has not been created.

(3) Therefore, the legislature intends to commission and then implement a clear, concise, and intentional plan of action, with specific strategies and performance benchmarks, to ensure that African-American students meet or exceed all academic standards and are prepared for a quality life and responsible citizenship in the twenty-first century." [2008 c 298 § 1.]

28A.300.145 Educational materials regarding sex offenses, sex offenders, and victims of sexual assault. The Washington coalition of sexual assault programs, in consultation with the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs, the Washington association of prosecuting attorneys, and the office of the superintendent of public instruction, shall develop educational materials to be made available throughout the state to inform parents and other interested community members about:

(1) The laws related to sex offenses, including registration, community notification[,] and the classification of sex offenders based on an assessment of the risk of reoffending;

(2) How to recognize behaviors characteristic of sex offenses and sex offenders;

(3) How to prevent victimization, particularly that of young children;

(4) How to take advantage of community resources for victims of sexual assault; and

(5) Other information as deemed appropriate. [2006 c 135 § 2.]

28A.300.147 Students required to register as sex or kidnapping offenders—Sample policy. The superintendent of public instruction shall publish on its web site, with a link to the safety center web page, a revised and updated sample policy for schools to follow regarding students required to register as sex or kidnapping offenders. [2011 c 338 § 6.]

28A.300.150 Information on child abuse and neglect prevention curriculum—Rules. The superintendent of public instruction shall collect and disseminate to school districts information on child abuse and neglect prevention curriculum and shall adopt rules dealing with the prevention of child abuse for purposes of curriculum use in the common schools. The superintendent of public instruction and the departments of social and health services and *community, trade, and economic development shall share relevant information. [2006 c 263 § 705; 1994 c 245 § 8; 1987 c 489 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.03.512.]

***Reviser's note:** The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Intent—1987 c 489: "It is the intent of the legislature to make child abuse and neglect primary prevention education and training available to children, including preschool age children, parents, school employees, and licensed day care providers." [1987 c 489 § 1.]

28A.300.160 Development of coordinated primary prevention program for child abuse and neglect—Office as lead agency. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall be the lead agency and shall assist the department of social and health services, the *department of community, trade, and economic development, and school districts in establishing a coordinated primary prevention program for child abuse and neglect.

(2) In developing the program, consideration shall be given to the following:

(a) Parent, teacher, and children's workshops whose information and training is:

(i) Provided in a clear, age-appropriate, nonthreatening manner, delineating the problem and the range of possible solutions;

(ii) Culturally and linguistically appropriate to the population served;

(iii) Appropriate to the geographic area served; and

(iv) Designed to help counteract common stereotypes about child abuse victims and offenders;

(b) Training for school age children's parents and school staff, which includes:

(i) Physical and behavioral indicators of abuse;

(ii) Crisis counseling techniques;

(iii) Community resources;

(iv) Rights and responsibilities regarding reporting;

(v) School district procedures to facilitate reporting and apprise supervisors and administrators of reports; and

(vi) Caring for a child's needs after a report is made;

(c) Training for licensed day care providers and parents that includes:

(i) Positive child guidance techniques;

(ii) Physical and behavioral indicators of abuse;

(iii) Recognizing and providing safe, quality day care;

(iv) Community resources;

(v) Rights and responsibilities regarding reporting; and

(vi) Caring for the abused or neglected child;

(d) Training for children that includes:

(i) The right of every child to live free of abuse;

(ii) How to disclose incidents of abuse and neglect;

(iii) The availability of support resources and how to obtain help;

(iv) Child safety training and age-appropriate self-defense techniques; and

(v) A period for crisis counseling and reporting immediately following the completion of each children's workshop in a school setting which maximizes the child's privacy and sense of safety.

(3) The primary prevention program established under this section shall be a voluntary program and shall not be part of the basic program of education.

(4) Parents shall be given notice of the primary prevention program and may refuse to have their children participate in the program. [1995 c 399 § 21; 1987 c 489 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.03.514.]

***Reviser's note:** The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

Intent—1987 c 489: See note following RCW 28A.300.150.

28A.300.164 Energy information program. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall

develop an energy information program for use in local school districts. The program shall utilize existing curriculum which may include curriculum as developed by districts or the state relating to the requirement under RCW 28A.230.020 that schools provide instruction in science with special reference to the environment, and shall include but not be limited to the following elements:

(1) The fundamental role energy plays in the national and regional economy;

(2) Descriptions and explanations of the various sources of energy which are used both regionally and nationally;

(3) Descriptions and explanations of the ways to use various energy sources more efficiently; and

(4) Advantages and disadvantages to the various sources of present and future supplies of energy.

Under this section the office of superintendent of public instruction shall emphasize providing teacher training, promoting the use of local energy experts in the classroom, and dissemination of energy education curriculum. [1990 c 301 § 2.]

Findings—1990 c 301: "The legislature finds that the state is facing an impending energy supply crisis. The legislature further finds that keeping the importance of energy in the minds of state residents is essential as a means to help avert a future energy supply crisis and that citizens need to be aware of the importance and trade-offs associated with energy efficiency, the implications of wasteful uses of energy, and the need for long-term stable supplies of energy. One efficient and effective method of informing the state's citizens on energy issues is to begin in the school system, where information may guide energy use decisions for decades into the future." [1990 c 301 § 1.]

28A.300.165 National guard high school career training and national guard youth challenge program—

Rules. (1) In addition to any other powers and duties as provided by law, the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the military department, shall adopt rules governing and authorizing the acceptance of national guard high school career training and the national guard youth challenge program in lieu of either required high school credits or elective high school credits.

(2) With the exception of students enrolled in the national guard youth challenge program, students enrolled in such national guard programs shall be considered enrolled in the common school last attended preceding enrollment in such national guard program.

(3) The superintendent shall adopt rules to ensure that students who successfully complete the national guard youth challenge program are granted an appropriate number of high school credits, based on the students' levels of academic proficiency as measured by the program. [2006 c 263 § 406; 2002 c 291 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 262 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.305.170, 28A.04.133.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.300.170 State general fund—Estimates for state support to public schools, from. At such time as the governor shall determine under the provisions of chapter 43.88 RCW, the superintendent of public instruction shall submit such detailed estimates and other information to the governor and in such form as the governor shall determine of the total estimated amount required for appropriation from the state general fund for state support to public schools during the

ensuing biennium. [1980 c 6 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.41.040. Prior: 1945 c 141 § 11; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 4940-9. Formerly RCW 28A.41.040, 28.41.040.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.172 Prototypical funding allocation model—Determination of educational system’s capacity to accommodate increased resources—Identification of limitations—Reports. (1) As part of the estimates and information submitted to the governor by the superintendent of public instruction under RCW 28A.300.170, the superintendent of public instruction shall biennially make determinations on the educational system’s capacity to accommodate increased resources in relation to the elements in the prototypical funding allocation model. In areas where there are specific and significant capacity limitations to providing enhancements to a recommended element, the superintendent of public instruction shall identify those limitations and make recommendations on how to address the issue.

(2) The legislature shall:

(a) Review the recommendations of the superintendent of public instruction submitted under subsection (1) of this section; and

(b) Use the information as it continues to review, evaluate, and revise the definition and funding of basic education in a manner that serves the educational needs of the citizens of Washington; continues to fulfill the state’s obligation under Article IX of the state Constitution and ensures that no enhancements are imposed on the educational system that cannot be accommodated by the existing system capacity.

(3) "System capacity" for purposes of this section includes, but is not limited to, the ability of schools and districts to provide the capital facilities necessary to support a particular instructional program, the staffing levels necessary to support an instructional program both in terms of actual numbers of staff as well as the experience level and types of staff available to fill positions, the higher education systems capacity to prepare the next generation of educators, and the availability of data and a data system capable of helping the state allocate its resources in a manner consistent with evidence-based practices that are shown to improve student learning.

(4) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall report to the legislature on a biennial basis beginning December 1, 2010. [2009 c 548 § 113.]

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

28A.300.173 Prototypical funding model—District allocation of state resources—Public access on internet-based portal. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall implement and maintain an internet-based portal that provides ready public access to the state’s prototypical school funding model for basic education under RCW 28A.150.260. The portal must provide citizens the opportunity to view, for each local school building, the staffing levels and other prototypical school funding elements that are assumed under the state funding formula. The portal must also provide a matrix displaying how individual school districts are deploying those same state resources through their

(2012 Ed.)

allocation of staff and other resources to school buildings, so that citizens are able to compare the state assumptions to district allocation decisions for each local school building. [2010 c 236 § 12.]

28A.300.175 Recovery of payments to recipients of state money—Basis—Resolution of audit findings—Rules. The superintendent of public instruction shall withhold or recover state payments to school districts, educational service districts, and other recipients of state money based on findings of the Washington state auditor. When an audit questions enrollment, staffing, or other data reported to the state and used in state apportionment calculations, the superintendent of public instruction may require submission of revised data, or as an alternative may adjust data based on estimates, and shall revise apportionment calculations and payments accordingly. The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules setting forth policies and procedures for the resolution of monetary and nonmonetary audit findings involving state money. [1997 c 167 § 1.]

28A.300.185 Family preservation education program. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop a family preservation education program model curriculum that is available to each of the school district boards of directors. The model curriculum shall be posted on the superintendent of public instruction’s web site. The model curriculum shall include, but is not limited to, instruction on developing conflict management skills, communication skills, domestic violence and dating violence, financial responsibility, and parenting responsibility. [2005 c 491 § 3.]

Finding—2005 c 491: "The legislature finds that effective relationship skills are used in parenting, the workplace, schools, neighborhoods, and other relationships. The state has a compelling interest in encouraging its citizens in developing the parenting and communication skills vital for successful and fulfilling family relationships." [2005 c 491 § 1.]

28A.300.190 Coordination of video telecommunications programming in schools. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall provide statewide coordination of video telecommunications programming for the common schools. [1990 c 208 § 8.]

28A.300.220 Cooperation with workforce training and education coordinating board. The superintendent shall cooperate with the workforce training and education coordinating board in the conduct of the board’s responsibilities under RCW 28C.18.060 and shall provide information and data in a format that is accessible to the board. [1991 c 238 § 78.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.230 Findings—Integration of vocational and academic education. The legislature finds that the needs of the workforce and the economy necessitate enhanced vocational education opportunities in secondary education including curriculum which integrates vocational and academic education. In order for the state’s workforce to be competitive in the world market, employees need competencies in both vocational/technical skills and in core essential competencies such as English, math, science/technology, geography, history, and critical thinking. Curriculum which

integrates vocational and academic education reflects that many students learn best through applied learning, and that students should be offered flexible education opportunities which prepare them for both the world of work and for higher education. [1991 c 238 § 140.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.235 Development of model curriculum integrating vocational and academic education. The superintendent of public instruction shall with the advice of the workforce training and education coordinating board develop model curriculum integrating vocational and academic education at the secondary level. The curriculum shall integrate vocational education for gainful employment with education in the academic subjects of English, math, science/technology, geography, and history, and with education in critical thinking. Upon completion, the model curriculum shall be provided for consideration and use by school districts. [1991 c 238 § 141.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.240 International student exchange. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall annually make available to school districts and approved private schools, from data supplied by the secretary of state, the names of international student exchange visitor placement organizations registered under chapter 19.166 RCW to place students in public schools in the state and a summary of the information the organizations have filed with the secretary of state under chapter 19.166 RCW.

(2) The superintendent shall provide general information and assistance to school districts regarding international student exchange visitors, including, to the extent feasible with available resources, information on the type of visa required for enrollment, how to promote positive educational experiences for visiting exchange students, and how to integrate exchange students into the school environment to benefit the education of both the exchange students and students in the state. [1991 c 128 § 11.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.250 Participation in federal nutrition programs—Superintendent's duties. The superintendent of public instruction shall aggressively solicit eligible schools, child and adult day care centers, and other organizations to participate in the nutrition programs authorized by the United States department of agriculture. [1991 c 366 § 402.]

Finding—1991 c 366: "Hunger and malnutrition threaten the future of a whole generation of children in Washington. Children who are hungry or malnourished are unable to function optimally in the classroom and are thus at risk of lower achievement in school. The resultant diminished future capacity of and opportunities for these children will affect this state's economic and social future. Thus, the legislature finds that the state has an interest in helping families provide nutritious meals to children.

The legislature also finds that the state has an interest in helping hungry and malnourished adults obtain necessary nourishment. Adequate nourishment is necessary for physical health, and physical health is the foundation of self-sufficiency. Adequate nourishment is especially critical in the case of pregnant and lactating women, both to ensure that all mothers and babies are as healthy as possible and to minimize the costs associated with the care of low-birthweight babies." [1991 c 366 § 1.]

Finding—1991 c 366: "The legislature finds that the school breakfast and lunch programs, the summer feeding program, and the child and adult

day care feeding programs authorized by the United States department of agriculture are effective in addressing unmet nutritional needs. However, some communities in the state do not participate in these programs. The result is hunger, malnutrition, and inadequate nutrition education for otherwise eligible persons living in nonparticipating communities." [1991 c 366 § 401.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.270 Violence prevention training. The superintendent of public instruction shall, to the extent funding is available, contract with school districts, educational service districts, and approved in-service providers to conduct training sessions for school certificated and classified employees in conflict resolution and other violence prevention topics. The training shall be developmentally and culturally appropriate for the school populations being served and be research based. The training shall not be based solely on providing materials, but also shall include techniques on imparting these skills to students. The training sessions shall be developed in coordination with school districts, the superintendent of public instruction, parents, law enforcement agencies, human services providers, and other interested parties. The training shall be offered to school districts and school staff requesting the training, and shall be made available at locations throughout the state. [1994 sp.s. c 7 § 602.]

Finding—Intent—Severability—1994 sp.s. c 7: See notes following RCW 43.70.540.

28A.300.275 Alternative school start-up grants—School safety grants—Report to legislative committees. The sum of four million dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated from the general fund to the superintendent of public instruction for the biennium ending June 30, 2001, for:

(1) Alternative school start-up grants which are in addition to the grants funded in the two million dollars alternative school start-up appropriation contained in section 501(2)(1), chapter 309, Laws of 1999, and these grants shall be awarded in the same manner and for the same purposes;

(2) School safety programs for prevention and intervention. School districts may apply for and administer these grants independently or jointly with other school districts or educational service districts. The funds may be expended for proven-effective programs to improve safety in schools, including: Security assessments of school facilities; violence prevention and reporting training for staff as appropriate to the particular duties and responsibilities of the specific staff, including administrators; nonviolence and leadership training for staff and students; and school safety plans. The educational service districts and school districts may contract for any services under this subsection.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall report to the education committees of the house of representatives and senate on the number and types of programs administered through these grants by February 15, 2001, and February 15th of every two years thereafter. [1999 sp.s. c 12 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.280 Conflict resolution program. The superintendent of public instruction and the office of the attorney general, in cooperation with the Washington state bar association, shall develop a volunteer-based conflict resolution and

mediation program for use in community groups such as neighborhood organizations and the public schools. The program shall use lawyers to train students who in turn become trainers and mediators for their peers in conflict resolution. [1994 sp.s. c 7 § 611.]

Finding—Intent—Severability—1994 sp.s. c 7: See notes following RCW 43.70.540.

28A.300.285 Harassment, intimidation, and bullying prevention policies and procedures—Model policy and procedure—Training materials—Posting on web site—Rules—Advisory committee. (1) By August 1, 2011, each school district shall adopt or amend if necessary a policy and procedure that at a minimum incorporates the revised model policy and procedure provided under subsection (4) of this section that prohibits the harassment, intimidation, or bullying of any student. It is the responsibility of each school district to share this policy with parents or guardians, students, volunteers, and school employees in accordance with rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction. Each school district shall designate one person in the district as the primary contact regarding the antiharassment, intimidation, or bullying policy. The primary contact shall receive copies of all formal and informal complaints, have responsibility for assuring the implementation of the policy and procedure, and serve as the primary contact on the policy and procedures between the school district, the office of the education ombudsman, and the office of the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) "Harassment, intimidation, or bullying" means any intentional electronic, written, verbal, or physical act, including but not limited to one shown to be motivated by any characteristic in RCW 9A.36.080(3), or other distinguishing characteristics, when the intentional electronic, written, verbal, or physical act:

(a) Physically harms a student or damages the student's property; or

(b) Has the effect of substantially interfering with a student's education; or

(c) Is so severe, persistent, or pervasive that it creates an intimidating or threatening educational environment; or

(d) Has the effect of substantially disrupting the orderly operation of the school.

Nothing in this section requires the affected student to actually possess a characteristic that is a basis for the harassment, intimidation, or bullying.

(3) The policy and procedure should be adopted or amended through a process that includes representation of parents or guardians, school employees, volunteers, students, administrators, and community representatives. It is recommended that each such policy emphasize positive character traits and values, including the importance of civil and respectful speech and conduct, and the responsibility of students to comply with the district's policy prohibiting harassment, intimidation, or bullying.

(4)(a) By August 1, 2010, the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with representatives of parents, school personnel, the office of the education ombudsman, the Washington state school directors' association, and other interested parties, shall provide to the education committees of the legislature a revised and updated model harassment,

intimidation, and bullying prevention policy and procedure. The superintendent of public instruction shall publish on its web site, with a link to the safety center web page, the revised and updated model harassment, intimidation, and bullying prevention policy and procedure, along with training and instructional materials on the components that shall be included in any district policy and procedure. The superintendent shall adopt rules regarding school districts' communication of the policy and procedure to parents, students, employees, and volunteers.

(b) The office of the superintendent of public instruction has the authority to update with new technologies access to this information in the safety center, to the extent resources are made available.

(c) Each school district shall by August 15, 2011, provide to the superintendent of public instruction a brief summary of its policies, procedures, programs, partnerships, vendors, and instructional and training materials to be posted on the school safety center web site, and shall also provide the superintendent with a link to the school district's web site for further information. The district's primary contact for bullying and harassment issues shall annually by August 15th verify posted information and links and notify the school safety center of any updates or changes.

(5) The Washington state school directors' association, with the assistance of the office of the superintendent of public instruction, shall convene an advisory committee to develop a model policy prohibiting acts of harassment, intimidation, or bullying that are conducted via electronic means by a student while on school grounds and during the school day. The policy shall include a requirement that materials meant to educate parents and students about the seriousness of cyberbullying be disseminated to parents or made available on the school district's web site. The school directors' association and the advisory committee shall develop sample materials for school districts to disseminate, which shall also include information on responsible and safe internet use as well as what options are available if a student is being bullied via electronic means, including but not limited to, reporting threats to local police and when to involve school officials, the internet service provider, or phone service provider. The school directors' association shall submit the model policy and sample materials, along with a recommendation for local adoption, to the governor and the legislature and shall post the model policy and sample materials on its web site by January 1, 2008. Each school district board of directors shall establish its own policy by August 1, 2008.

(6) As used in this section, "electronic" or "electronic means" means any communication where there is the transmission of information by wire, radio, optical cable, electromagnetic, or other similar means. [2010 c 239 § 2; 2007 c 407 § 1; 2002 c 207 § 2.]

Finding—Intent—2010 c 239: "The legislature finds that despite a recognized law prohibiting harassment, intimidation, and bullying of students in public schools and despite widespread adoption of antiharassment policies by school districts, harassment of students continues and has not declined since the law was enacted. Furthermore, students and parents continue to seek assistance against harassment, and schools need to disseminate more widely their antiharassment policies and procedures. The legislature intends to expand the tools, information, and strategies that can be used to combat harassment, intimidation, and bullying of students, and increase awareness of the need for respectful learning communities in all public schools." [2010 c 239 § 1.]

Findings—2002 c 207: "The legislature declares that a safe and civil environment in school is necessary for students to learn and achieve high academic standards. The legislature finds that harassment, intimidation, or bullying, like other disruptive or violent behavior, is conduct that disrupts both a student's ability to learn and a school's ability to educate its students in a safe environment.

Furthermore, the legislature finds that students learn by example. The legislature commends school administrators, faculty, staff, and volunteers for demonstrating appropriate behavior, treating others with civility and respect, and refusing to tolerate harassment, intimidation, or bullying." [2002 c 207 § 1.]

28A.300.2851 School bullying and harassment—Work group. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction and the office of the education ombudsman shall convene a work group on school bullying and harassment prevention to develop, recommend, and implement strategies to improve school climate and create respectful learning environments in all public schools in Washington. The superintendent of public instruction or a designee shall serve as the chair of the work group.

(2) The work group shall:

(a) Consider whether additional disaggregated data should be collected regarding incidents of bullying and harassment or disciplinary actions and make recommendations to the office of the superintendent of public instruction for collection of such data;

(b) Examine possible procedures for anonymous reporting of incidents of bullying and harassment;

(c) Identify curriculum and best practices for school districts to improve school climate, create respectful learning environments, and train staff and students in de-escalation and intervention techniques;

(d) Identify curriculum and best practices for incorporating instruction about mental health, youth suicide prevention, and prevention of bullying and harassment;

(e) Recommend best practices for informing parents about the harassment, intimidation, and bullying prevention policy and procedure under RCW 28A.300.285 and involving parents in improving school climate;

(f) Recommend training for district personnel who are designated as the primary contact regarding the policy and procedure and for school resource officers and other school security personnel;

(g) Recommend educator preparation and certification requirements in harassment, intimidation, and bullying prevention and de-escalation and intervention techniques for teachers, educational staff associates, and school administrators;

(h) Examine and recommend policies for discipline of students and staff who harass, intimidate, or bully; and

(i) In collaboration with the state board for community and technical colleges, examine and recommend policies to protect K-12 students attending community and technical colleges from harassment, intimidation, and bullying.

(3) The work group must include representatives from the state board of education, the Washington state parent teacher association, the Washington state association of school psychologists, school directors, school administrators, principals, teachers, school counselors, classified school staff, youth, community organizations, and parents.

(4) The work group shall submit a biennial progress and status report to the governor and the education committees of

the legislature, beginning December 1, 2011, with additional reports by December 1, 2013, and December 1, 2015.

(5) The work group is terminated effective January 1, 2016. [2011 c 185 § 2.]

Finding—2011 c 185: "The legislature finds that having updated school district policies and procedures is a step in the right direction for preventing bullying, intimidation, and harassment, but more steps are needed. A work group could help to maintain focus and attention on antibullying and antiharassment, as well as monitor progress. In addition, students' knowledge and understanding of two key correlates of bullying and harassment, depression and youth suicide, could be enhanced through instruction and assessments that address mental health and suicide prevention." [2011 c 185 § 1.]

28A.300.288 Youth suicide prevention—Pilot projects to implement activities. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall work with state agency and community partners to develop pilot projects to assist schools in implementing youth suicide prevention activities. [2011 c 185 § 3.]

Finding—2011 c 185: See note following RCW 28A.300.2851.

28A.300.290 Effective reading programs—Identification. (1) The center for the improvement of student learning, or its designee, shall develop and implement a process for identifying programs that have been proven to be effective based upon valid research in teaching elementary students to read. Additional programs shall be reviewed after the initial identification of effective programs.

(2) In identifying effective reading programs, the center for the improvement of student learning, or its designee, shall consult primary education teachers, statewide reading organizations, institutions of higher education, the commission on student learning, parents, legislators, and other appropriate individuals and organizations.

(3) In identifying effective reading programs, the following criteria shall be used:

(a) Whether the program will help the student meet the state-level and classroom-based assessments for reading;

(b) Whether the program has achieved documented results for students on valid and reliable assessments;

(c) Whether the results of the program have been replicated at different locations over a period of time;

(d) Whether the requirements and specifications for implementing the program are clear so that potential users can clearly determine the requirements of the program and how to implement it;

(e) Whether, when considering the cost of implementing the program, the program is cost-effective relative to other similar types of programs;

(f) Whether the program addresses differing student populations; and

(g) Other appropriate criteria and considerations.

(4) The initial identification of effective reading programs shall be completed and a list of the identified programs prepared by December 31, 1996. [1996 c 273 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.295 Identified programs—Grants for in-service training and instructional materials. The superintendent of public instruction shall establish a grant program to provide incentives for teachers, schools, and school dis-

tricts to use the identified programs on the approved list in grades kindergarten through four. Schools, school districts, and educational service districts may apply for grants. Funds for the grants shall be used for in-service training and instructional materials. Grants shall be awarded and funds distributed not later than June 30, 1997, for programs in the 1996-97 and 1997-98 school years. Priority shall be given to grant applications involving schools and school districts with the lowest mean percentile scores on the statewide third grade test required under *RCW 28A.230.190 among grant applicants. [1999 c 78 § 2; 1996 c 273 § 2.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 28A.230.190 was repealed by 2005 c 217 § 3.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.300 Effective reading programs—Information—Development and implementation of strategies. (1)

After effective programs have been identified in accordance with RCW 28A.300.290, the center for the improvement of student learning, or its designee, shall provide information and take other appropriate steps to inform elementary school teachers, principals, curriculum directors, superintendents, school board members, college and university reading instruction faculty, and others of its findings.

(2) The center, in cooperation with statewide organizations interested in improving literacy, also shall develop and implement strategies to improve reading instruction in the state, with a special emphasis on the instruction of reading in the primary grades using the effective reading programs that have been identified in accordance with RCW 28A.300.290. The strategies may include, but should not be limited to, expanding and improving reading instruction of elementary school teachers in teacher preparation programs, expanded in-service training in reading instruction, the training of paraprofessionals and volunteers in reading instruction, improving classroom-based assessment of reading, and increasing statewide and regional technical assistance in reading instruction. [1998 c 245 § 11; 1996 c 273 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.310 Second grade reading assessment—Selection of reading passages—Costs. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall identify a collection of reading passages and assessment procedures that can be used to measure second grade oral reading accuracy and fluency skills. The purpose of the second grade reading assessment is to provide information to parents, teachers, and school administrators on the level of acquisition of oral reading accuracy and fluency skills of each student at the beginning of second grade. The assessment procedures and each of the reading passages in the collection must:

(a) Provide a reliable and valid measure of a student's oral reading accuracy and fluency skills;

(b) Be able to be individually administered;

(c) Have been approved by a panel of nationally recognized professionals in the area of beginning reading, whose work has been published in peer-reviewed education research journals, and professionals in the area of measurement and assessment; and

(d) Assess student skills in recognition of letter sounds, phonemic awareness, word recognition, and reading con-

nected text. Text used for the test of fluency must be ordered in relation to difficulty.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall select reading passages for use by schools and school districts participating in pilot projects under RCW 28A.300.320 during the 1997-98 school year. The final collection must be selected by June 30, 1998. The superintendent of public instruction may add reading passages to the initial list if the passages are comparable in format to the initial passages approved by the expert panel in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall develop a per-pupil cost for the assessments in the collection that details the costs for administering the assessments, booklets, scoring, and training required to reliably administer the test. To the extent funds are appropriated, the superintendent of public instruction shall pay for the cost of administering and scoring the assessments, booklets or other assessment material, and training required to administer the test. [1999 c 373 § 101; 1997 c 262 § 2.]

Findings—1997 c 262: "The legislature acknowledges the definition of reading as "Reading is the process of constructing meaning from written text. It is the complex skill requiring the coordination of a number of interrelated sources of information." Marilyn Adams, *Becoming a Nation of Readers* 7. The legislature also acknowledges the role that reading accuracy and fluency plays in the comprehension of text. The legislature finds that one way to determine if a child's inability to read is problematic is to compare the child's reading fluency and accuracy skills with that of other children. To accomplish this objective, the legislature finds that assessments that test students' reading fluency and accuracy skills must be scientifically valid and reliable. The legislature further finds that early identification of students with potential reading difficulties can provide valuable information to parents, teachers, and school administrators. The legislature finds that assessment of second grade students' reading fluency and accuracy skills can assist teachers in planning and implementing a reading curriculum that addresses students' deficiencies in reading." [1997 c 262 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.320 Second grade reading assessment—Pilot projects—Assessment selection—Assessment results. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall create a pilot project to identify which second grade reading assessments selected under RCW 28A.300.310 will be included in the final collection of assessments that must be available by June 30, 1998.

(2) Schools and school districts may voluntarily participate in the second grade reading test pilot projects in the 1997-98 school year. Schools and school districts voluntarily participating in the pilot project test are not required to have the results available by the fall parent-teacher conference.

(3)(a) Starting in the 1998-99 school year, school districts must select an assessment from the collection adopted by the superintendent of public instruction. Selection must be at the entire school district level.

(b) The second grade reading assessment selected by the school district must be administered annually in the fall beginning with the 1998-99 school year. Students who score substantially below grade level when assessed in the fall shall be assessed at least one more time during the second grade. Assessment performance deemed to be "substantially below grade level" is to be determined for each passage in the collection by the superintendent of public instruction.

(c) If a student, while taking the assessment, reaches a point at which the student's performance will be considered "substantially below grade level" regardless of the student's

performance on the remainder of the assessment, the assessment may be discontinued.

(d) Each school must have the assessment results available by the fall parent-teacher conference. Schools must notify parents about the second grade reading assessment during the conferences, inform the parents of their students' performance on the assessment, identify actions the school intends to take to improve the child's reading skills, and provide parents with strategies to help the parents improve their child's score. [1999 c 373 § 102; 1998 c 319 § 201; 1997 c 262 § 3.]

Intent—1997 c 262: See note following RCW 28A.300.310.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.300.330 Primary grade reading grant program.

(1) The superintendent of public instruction shall establish a primary grade reading grant program. The purpose of the grant program is to enhance teachers' skills in using teaching methods that have proven results gathered through quantitative research and to assist students in beginning reading.

(2) Schools and school districts may apply for primary grade reading grants. To qualify for a grant, the grant proposal shall provide that the grantee must:

(a) Document that the instructional model the grantee intends to implement, including teaching methods and instructional materials, is based on results validated by quantitative methods;

(b) Agree to work with the independent contractor identified under subsection (3) of this section to determine the effectiveness of the instructional model selected and the effectiveness of the staff development provided to implement the selected model; and

(c) Provide evidence of a significant number of students who are not achieving at grade level.

To the extent funds are appropriated, the superintendent of public instruction shall make initial grants available by September 1, 1997, for schools and school districts voluntarily participating in pilot projects under RCW 28A.300.320. Subject to available funding, additional applications may be submitted to the superintendent of public instruction by September 1, 1998, and by September 1st in subsequent years. Grants will be awarded for two years.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall contract with an independent contractor who has experience in program evaluation and quantitative methods to evaluate the impact of the grant activities on students' reading skills and the effectiveness of the staff development provided to teachers to implement the instructional model selected by the grantee. Five percent of the funds awarded for grants shall be set aside for the purpose of the grant evaluation conducted by the independent contractor.

(4) The superintendent of public instruction shall submit biennially to the legislature and the governor a report on the primary grade reading grant program. The first report must be submitted not later than December 1, 1999, and each succeeding report must be submitted not later than December 1st of each odd-numbered year. Reports must include information on how the schools and school districts used the grant money, the instructional models used, how they were implemented, and the findings of the independent contractor.

(5) The superintendent of public instruction shall disseminate information to the school districts five years after the beginning of the grant program regarding the results of the effectiveness of the instructional models and implementation strategies.

(6) Funding under this section shall not become part of the state's basic program of education obligation as set forth under Article IX of the state Constitution. [1997 c 262 § 4.]

Intent—1997 c 262: See note following RCW 28A.300.310.

28A.300.340 Primary grade reading grant program—Timelines—Rules. (1) The superintendent of public instruction may use up to one percent of the appropriated funds for administration of the primary grade reading grant program established in chapter 262, Laws of 1997.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt timelines and rules as necessary under chapter 34.05 RCW to administer the primary reading grant program in RCW 28A.300.310.

(3) Funding under this section shall not become a part of the state's basic program of education obligation as set forth under Article IX of the state Constitution. [1997 c 262 § 7.]

Intent—1997 c 262: See note following RCW 28A.300.310.

28A.300.360 Grants for programs and services—Truant, at-risk, and expelled students. The superintendent of public instruction shall provide, to the extent funds are appropriated, start-up grants for alternative programs and services that provide instruction and learning for truant, at-risk, and expelled students. Each grant application shall contain proposed performance indicators and an evaluation plan to measure the success of the program and its impact on improved student learning. Applications shall contain the applicant's plan for maintaining the program and services after the grant period. [1999 c 319 § 7.]

28A.300.370 World War II oral history project. (1) The World War II oral history project is established for the purpose of providing oral history presentations, documentation, and other materials to assist the office of the superintendent of public instruction and educators in the development of a curriculum for use in kindergarten through twelfth grade.

(2) To the extent funds are appropriated or donated, the project shall be administered by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. The office shall convene an advisory committee to assist in the design and implementation of the project. The committee shall be composed of members of the World War II memorial educational foundation, the department of veterans affairs, the secretary of state's office, and legislators involved with and interested in the development of the oral history project. The committee may select its own chair and may expand its membership to include the services of other individuals, agencies, or organizations on the basis of need. The office shall provide staffing and administrative support to the advisory committee.

(3) The project will preserve for the education of Washington's school children the memories and history of our state's citizens who served their state and country as members of the armed forces or through national or community contributions during World War II. The project is intended to preserve these memories and history through audiotapes, vid-

eotapes, films, stories, printed transcripts, digitally, and through other appropriate methods.

(4) Any funding provided to the program through the omnibus appropriations act for the 2005-2007 biennium shall be used to record the memories of women who meet the requirements of subsection (3) of this section.

(5) As part of the project, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall identify the requirements regarding instructional guides to help educators use the preserved material in age and grade appropriate ways.

(6) In its administration of the project, the office may carry out its responsibilities through contracts with filming and taping specialists, mini-grants to schools, contracts with the World War II memorial educational foundation, and through other means recommended by the foundation.

(7) By December 1, 2000, and every second year thereafter in which the project has received funding, the office shall report on the results of the project to the governor and the house of representatives and senate committees on education. The December 2000 report shall include, but need not be limited to, identification of the project's implementation strategies and resource requirements, and any curriculum standards developed through the project. [2005 c 75 § 2; 2000 c 112 § 2.]

Findings—2005 c 75: "The legislature finds that the women of the greatest generation made essential contributions, in many different ways, to our nation's success in World War II. During the war, more than four hundred fifty thousand women served their country in the armed forces of the United States. Another group of women provided nursing and support services to the troops. These women were joined by more than two million women back home who, like Rosie the Riveter, worked in industries that supported service men and women abroad. Other women held the nation together by raising families, educating children, and taking care of the ill and elderly. These women held our families, businesses, and communities together, living with rationed goods and services so that the service men and women fighting in the war would have the materials they needed to be successful. The legislature finds that women in all these roles made sacrifices necessary for the success of our nation's defense and contributions essential to the well-being of the people back home. The legislature further finds that to have a clearer reflection of women's sacrifices on behalf of freedom and democracy, it is necessary to include in the World War II oral history project the memories of women who contributed to the war effort through either military service or other important contributions to our nation, state, or communities." [2005 c 75 § 1.]

Effective date—2005 c 75: "This act takes effect August 1, 2005." [2005 c 75 § 3.]

Findings—Intent—2000 c 112: "The legislature finds that more than two hundred fifty thousand of Washington's citizens served their country in the armed forces of the United States during World War II. The legislature also finds that almost six thousand of those citizens sacrificed their lives to secure our nation's and the world's peace and freedom. The legislature finds that the hardships and sacrifices endured by the families and communities of these service men and women were critical to the eventual success of our nation's defense. The legislature also finds the memories of these stalwart patriots must be preserved to remind future generations of the price the members of the greatest generation paid to preserve our democratic way of life. The legislature further finds that to have a clearer reflection of these sacrifices on behalf of freedom and democracy, it is necessary to include the memories of all women and men of our armed forces, their family members, and others involved in the war effort so that these memories mirror our nation's rich ethnic diversity. In addition, the legislature recognizes the existence and contributions of the World War II memorial educational foundation. Members of the foundation include World War II veterans, and advisors from the office of veterans affairs, the superintendent of public instruction, and the secretary of state. The legislature intends to honor the veterans who served in World War II and their supportive families by preserving their memories so Washington's school children will never forget the significant human costs of war and the efforts of their ancestors to preserve and protect our country and the world from tyranny. The legislature further intends that

members of the World War II memorial educational foundation have a strong advisory role in the preservation of those memories and the creation of instructional materials on the war." [2000 c 112 § 1.]

28A.300.380 Career and technical student organizations—Support services. (1) To the extent funds are available, the superintendent of public instruction shall maintain support for statewide coordination for career and technical student organizations by providing program staff support that is available to assist in meeting the needs of career and technical student organizations and their members and students. The superintendent may provide additional support to the organizations through contracting with independent coordinators.

(2) Career and technical student organizations eligible for technical assistance and other support services under this section are organizations recognized as career and technical student organizations by:

(a) The United States department of education; or

(b) The superintendent of public instruction, if such recognition is recommended by the Washington association for career and technical education.

(3) Career and technical student organizations eligible for technical assistance and other support services under this section include, but are not limited to: The national FFA organization; family, career, and community leaders of America; skillsUSA; distributive education clubs of America; future business leaders of America; and the technology student association. [2011 1st sp.s. c 27 § 4; 2010 1st sp.s. c 37 § 913; 2000 c 84 § 2.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 27 §§ 4 and 5: "Sections 4 and 5 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and take effect immediately [June 7, 2011]." [2011 1st sp.s. c 27 § 9.]

Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 37: See note following RCW 13.06.050.

Findings—2000 c 84: "(1) The legislature finds that career and technical student organizations:

(a) Prepare students for career experiences beyond high school;

(b) Help students develop personal, leadership, technical, and occupational skills;

(c) Are an integral component of vocational technical instruction programs; and

(d) Directly help students achieve state learning goals, especially goals three and four with respect to critical thinking, problem solving, and decision-making skills.

(2) The legislature finds that career and technical student organizations are best situated to fulfill their important purpose if they are in existence pursuant to statute and receive ongoing assistance and support from the office of superintendent of public instruction." [2000 c 84 § 1.]

28A.300.390 Washington civil liberties public education program—Findings. The legislature finds that:

(1) In order to adequately prepare our youth for their meaningful participation in our democratic institutions and processes, there must be strong educational resources aimed at teaching students and the public about the fragile nature of our constitutional rights.

(2) The federal commission on wartime relocation and internment of civilians was established by congress in 1980 to review the facts and circumstances surrounding executive order 9066, issued on February 19, 1942, and the impact of the executive order on American citizens and permanent residents, and to recommend appropriate remedies.

The commission of [on] wartime relocation and internment of civilians issued a report of its findings in 1983 with the reports "Personal Justice Denied" and "Personal Justice Denied-Part II, Recommendations." The reports were based on information gathered through twenty days of hearings in cities across the country, particularly the west coast. Testimony was heard from more than seven hundred fifty witnesses, including evacuees, former government officials, public figures, interested citizens, historians, and other professionals who have studied the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II.

(3) The lessons to be learned from the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II are embodied in "Personal Justice Denied-Part II, Recommendations" which found that executive order 9066 was not justified by military necessity, and the decisions that followed from it were not founded upon military considerations. These decisions included the exclusion and detention of American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese descent. The broad historical causes that shaped these decisions were race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership. Widespread ignorance about Americans of Japanese descent contributed to a policy conceived in haste and executed in an atmosphere of fear and anger at Japan. A grave personal injustice was done to the American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry who, without individual review or any probative evidence against them were excluded, removed, and detained by the United States during World War II.

(4) A grave injustice was done to both citizens and permanent residents of Japanese ancestry by the evacuation, relocation, and internment of civilians during World War II. These actions were carried out without adequate security reasons and without any documented acts of espionage or sabotage, and were motivated largely by racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a failure of political leadership. The excluded individuals of Japanese ancestry suffered enormous damages, both material and intangible, and there were incalculable losses in education and job training, all of which resulted in significant human suffering for which appropriate compensation has not been made. For these fundamental violations of the basic civil liberties and constitutional rights of these individuals of Japanese ancestry, the United States congress apologized on behalf of the nation in the federal civil liberties act of 1988. [2000 c 210 § 1.]

28A.300.395 Washington civil liberties public education program—Intent. The legislature intends to develop a grant program to fund public educational activities and development of educational materials to ensure that the events surrounding the exclusion, forced removal, and internment of civilians and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry will be remembered, and so that the causes and circumstances of this and similar events may be illuminated and understood. [2000 c 210 § 2.]

28A.300.400 Washington civil liberties public education program—Definition. As used in RCW 28A.300.390 through 28A.300.415, "program" means the Washington civil liberties public education program, unless the context clearly requires otherwise. [2000 c 210 § 3.]

28A.300.405 Washington civil liberties public education program—Created—Purpose. Consistent with the legislative findings in RCW 28A.300.390, the legislature shall establish the Washington civil liberties public education program. The program provides grants for the purpose of establishing a legacy of remembrance as part of a continuing process of recovery from the World War II exclusion and detention of individuals of Japanese ancestry. The program is created to do one or both of the following:

(1) Educate the public regarding the history and the lessons of the World War II exclusion, removal, and detention of persons of Japanese ancestry through the development, coordination, and distribution of new educational materials and the development of curriculum materials to complement and augment resources currently available on this subject matter; and

(2) Develop videos, plays, presentations, speaker bureaus, and exhibitions for presentation to elementary schools, secondary schools, community colleges, and to other interested parties. [2000 c 210 § 4.]

28A.300.410 Washington civil liberties public education program—Grants—Acceptance of gifts, grants, or endowments. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall allocate grants under the program established in RCW 28A.300.390 through 28A.300.415 from private donations or within amounts appropriated for this specific purpose. The grants shall be awarded on a competitive basis.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction may contract with independent review panelists and establish an advisory panel to evaluate and make recommendations to the superintendent of public instruction based on grant applications.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall select grant recipients from applicants who meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The capability to administer and complete the proposed project within specified deadlines and within the specified budget;

(b) The experience, knowledge, and qualifications necessary to conduct quality educational activities regarding the exclusion and detention of Japanese-Americans during World War II;

(c) Projects that relate the Japanese-American exclusion and detention experience with civil rights included in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution so that this event may be illuminated and understood in order to prevent similar violations of civil rights in the future;

(d) Projects that are designed to maximize the long-term educational impact of this chapter;

(e) Projects that build upon, contribute to, and expand upon the existing body of educational and research materials on the exclusion and detention of Japanese-Americans during World War II; and

(f) Projects that include the variety of experiences regarding the exclusion and detention of Japanese-Americans and its impact before, during, and after World War II including those Japanese-Americans who served in the military and those who were interned in department of justice camps.

(4) Applicants for grants under the program are encouraged to do each of the following:

(a) Involve former detainees, those excluded from the military area, and their descendants in the development and implementation of projects;

(b) Develop a strategy and plan for raising the level of awareness and understanding among the American public regarding the exclusion and detention of Japanese-Americans during World War II so that the causes and circumstances of this and similar events may be illuminated and understood;

(c) Develop a strategy and plan for reaching the broad, multicultural population through project activities;

(d) Develop local and regional consortia of organizations and individuals engaged in similar educational, research, and development efforts;

(e) Coordinate and collaborate with organizations and individuals engaging in similar educational, research, and development endeavors to maximize the effect of grants;

(f) Utilize creative and innovative methods and approaches in the research, development, and implementation of their projects;

(g) Seek matching funds, in-kind contributions, or other sources of support to supplement their proposal;

(h) Use a variety of media, including new technology, and the arts to creatively and strategically appeal to a broad audience while enhancing and enriching community-based educational efforts;

(i) Include in the grant application, scholarly inquiry related to the variety of experiences and impact of the exclusion and detention of persons of Japanese ancestry during World War II; and

(j) Add relevant materials to or catalogue relevant materials in libraries and other repositories for the creation, publication, and distribution of bibliographies, curriculum guides, oral histories, and other resource directories and supporting the continued development of scholarly work on this subject by making a broad range of archival, library, and research materials more accessible to the American public.

(5) The superintendent of public instruction may adopt other criteria as it deems appropriate for its review of grant proposals. In reviewing projects for funding, scoring shall be based on an evaluation of all application materials including narratives, attachments, support letters, supplementary materials, and other materials that may be requested of applicants.

(6)(a) In the review process, the superintendent of public instruction shall assign the following order of priority to the criteria set forth in subsection (3) of this section:

(i) Subsection (3)(a) through (d) of this section, inclusive, shall be given highest priority; and

(ii) Subsection (3)(e) through [and] (f) of this section, inclusive, shall be given second priority.

(b) The superintendent of public instruction shall consider the overall breadth and variety of the field of applicants to determine the projects that would best fulfill its program and mission. Final grant awards may be for the full amount of the grant requests or for a portion of the grant request.

(7) The superintendent of public instruction shall determine the types of applicants eligible to apply for grants under this program.

(8) The office may accept gifts, grants, or endowments from public or private sources for the program and may spend any gifts, grants, or endowments or income from public or private sources according to their terms. [2000 c 210 § 5.]

28A.300.415 Washington civil liberties public education program—Short title. RCW 28A.300.390 through 28A.300.415 shall be known as the Washington civil liberties public education act. [2000 c 210 § 7.]

28A.300.420 Student court programs. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall encourage school districts to implement, expand, or use student court programs for students who commit violations of school rules and policies. Program operations of student courts may be funded by government and private grants. Student court programs are limited to those that:

(1) Are developed using the guidelines for creating and operating student court programs developed by nationally recognized student court projects;

(2) Target violations of school rules by students enrolled in public or private school; and

(3) Emphasize the following principles:

(a) Youth must be held accountable for their problem behavior;

(b) Youth must be educated about the impact their actions have on themselves and others including the school, school personnel, their classmates, their families, and their community;

(c) Youth must develop skills to resolve problems with their peers more effectively; and

(d) Youth should be provided a meaningful forum to practice and enhance newly developed skills. [2002 c 237 § 17.]

28A.300.430 Collaboration with children's system of care demonstration sites. It is the expectation of the legislature that local school districts shall collaborate with each children's system of care demonstration site established under RCW 74.55.010. [2002 c 309 § 6.]

28A.300.440 Natural science, wildlife, and environmental education grant program. (1) The natural science, wildlife, and environmental education grant program is hereby created, subject to the availability of funds. The program is created to promote proven and innovative natural science, wildlife, and environmental education programs that are fully aligned with the state's essential academic learning requirements, and includes but is not limited to instruction about renewable resources, responsible use of resources, and conservation.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall establish and publish funding criteria for environmental, natural science, wildlife, forestry, and agricultural education grants. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall involve a cross-section of stakeholder groups to develop socially, economically, and environmentally balanced funding criteria. These criteria shall be based on compliance with the essential academic learning requirements and use methods that encourage critical thinking. The criteria must also include environmental, natural science, wildlife, forestry, and agricultural education programs with one or more of the following features:

(a) Interdisciplinary approaches to environmental, natural science, wildlife, forestry, and agricultural issues;

(b) Programs that target underserved, disadvantaged, and multicultural populations;

(c) Programs that reach out to schools across the state that would otherwise not have access to specialized environmental, natural science, wildlife, forestry, and agricultural education programs;

(d) Proven programs offered by innovative community partnerships designed to improve student learning and strengthen local communities.

(3) Eligible uses of grants include, but are not limited to:

(a) Continuing in-service and preservice training for educators with materials specifically developed to enable educators to teach essential academic learning requirements in a compelling and effective manner;

(b) Proven, innovative programs that align the basic subject areas of the common school curriculum in chapter 28A.230 RCW with the essential academic learning requirements; the basic subject areas should be integrated by using environmental education, natural science, wildlife, forestry, agricultural, and natural environment curricula to meet the needs of various learning styles; and

(c) Support and equipment needed for the implementation of the programs in this section.

(4) Grants may only be disbursed to nonprofit organizations exempt from income tax under section 501(c) of the federal internal revenue code that can provide matching funds or in-kind services.

(5) Grants may not be used for any partisan or political activities. [2012 c 198 § 5; 2003 c 22 § 3.]

Effective date—2012 c 198: See note following RCW 70.94.6532.

Intent—2003 c 22: "(1) Effective, natural science, wildlife, and environmental education programs provide the foundation for the development of literate children and adults, setting the stage for lifelong learning. Furthermore, integrating the basic subject areas of the common school curriculum in chapter 28A.230 RCW through natural science, wildlife, and environmental education offers many opportunities for achieving excellence in our schools. Well-designed programs, aligned with the state's essential academic learning requirements, contribute to the state's educational reform goals.

(2) Washington is fortunate to have institutions and programs that currently provide quality natural science, wildlife, and environmental education and teacher training that is already aligned with the state's essential academic learning requirements.

(3) The legislature intends to further the development of natural science, wildlife, and environmental education by establishing a competitive grant program, funded through state moneys to the extent those moneys are appropriated, or made available through other sources, for proven natural science, wildlife, and environmental education programs that are fully aligned with the state's essential academic learning requirements." [2003 c 22 § 1.]

28A.300.450 Financial education public-private partnership—Established. (1) A financial education public-private partnership is established, composed of the following members:

(a) Four members of the legislature, with one member from each caucus of the house of representatives appointed for a two-year term of service by the speaker of the house of representatives, and one member from each caucus of the senate appointed for a two-year term of service by the president of the senate;

(b) Four representatives from the private for-profit and nonprofit financial services sector, including at least one representative from the jumpstart coalition, to be appointed for a staggered two-year term of service by the governor;

(c) Four teachers to be appointed for a staggered two-year term of service by the superintendent of public instruction, with one each representing the elementary, middle, secondary, and postsecondary education sectors;

(d) A representative from the department of financial institutions to be appointed for a two-year term of service by the director;

(e) Two representatives from the office of the superintendent of public instruction, with one involved in curriculum development and one involved in teacher professional development, to be appointed for a staggered two-year term of service by the superintendent.

(2) The chair of the partnership shall be selected by the members of the partnership from among the legislative members.

(3) One-half of the members appointed under subsection (1)(b), (c), and (e) of this section shall be appointed for a one-year term beginning August 1, 2011, and a two-year term thereafter.

(4) To the extent funds are appropriated or are available for this purpose, the partnership may hire a staff person who shall reside in the office of the superintendent of public instruction for administrative purposes. Additional technical and logistical support may be provided by the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the department of financial institutions, the organizations composing the partnership, and other participants in the financial education public-private partnership.

(5) The members of the partnership shall be appointed by August 1, 2011.

(6) Legislative members of the partnership shall receive per diem and travel under RCW 44.04.120.

(7) Travel and other expenses of members of the partnership shall be provided by the agency, association, or organization that member represents.

(8) This section shall be implemented to the extent funds are available. [2011 c 262 § 1; 2009 c 443 § 1; 2004 c 247 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—2004 c 247: "The legislature recognizes that the average high school student lacks a basic knowledge of personal finance. In addition, the legislature recognizes the damaging effects of not properly preparing youth for the financial challenges of modern life, including bankruptcy, poor retirement planning, unmanageable debt, and a lower standard of living for Washington families.

The legislature finds that the purpose of the state's system of public education is to help students acquire the skills and knowledge they will need to be productive and responsible 21st century citizens. The legislature further finds that responsible citizenship includes an ability to make wise financial decisions. The legislature further finds that financial literacy could easily be included in lessons, courses, and projects that demonstrate each student's understanding of the state's four learning goals, including goal four: Understanding the importance of work and how performance, effort, and decisions directly affect future opportunities.

The legislature intends to assist school districts in their efforts to ensure that students are financially literate through identifying critical financial literacy skills and knowledge, providing information on instructional materials, and creating a public-private partnership to help provide instructional tools and professional development to school districts that wish to increase the financial literacy of their students." [2004 c 247 § 1.]

28A.300.460 Financial education public-private partnership responsibilities—Annual report. (1) The task of the financial education public-private partnership is to seek out and determine the best methods of equipping students with the knowledge and skills they need, before they

become self-supporting, in order for them to make critical decisions regarding their personal finances. The components of personal financial education shall include the achievement of skills and knowledge necessary to make informed judgments and effective decisions regarding earning, spending, and the management of money and credit.

(2) In carrying out its task, and to the extent funds are available, the partnership shall:

(a) Communicate to school districts the financial education standards adopted under RCW 28A.300.462, other important financial education skills and content knowledge, and strategies for expanding the provision and increasing the quality of financial education instruction;

(b) Review on an ongoing basis financial education curriculum that is available to school districts, including instructional materials and programs and schoolwide programs that include the important financial skills and content knowledge;

(c) Develop evaluation standards and a procedure for endorsing financial education curriculum that the partnership determines should be recommended for use in school districts;

(d) Identify assessments and outcome measures that schools and communities may use to determine whether students have met the financial education standards adopted under RCW 28A.300.462;

(e) Monitor and provide guidance for professional development for educators regarding financial education, including ways that teachers at different grade levels may integrate financial skills and content knowledge into mathematics, social studies, and other course content areas;

(f) Work with the office of the superintendent of public instruction and the professional educator standards board to create professional development that could lead to a certificate endorsement or other certification of competency in financial education;

(g) Develop academic guidelines and standards-based protocols for use by classroom volunteers who participate in delivering financial education to students in the public schools; and

(h) Provide an annual report beginning December 1, 2009, as provided in RCW 28A.300.464, to the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, and the committees of the legislature with oversight over K-12 education and higher education. [2009 c 443 § 2; 2007 c 459 § 2; 2004 c 247 § 5.]

Effective date—2007 c 459: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 14, 2007]." [2007 c 459 § 5.]

Findings—Intent—2004 c 247: See note following RCW 28A.300.450.

28A.300.462 Financial education public-private partnership—Jumpstart coalition national standards—Financial education learning standards—Technical assistance and grants for demonstration projects—Report.

(1) School districts are encouraged to voluntarily adopt the jumpstart coalition national standards in K-12 personal finance education and provide students with an opportunity to master the standards.

(2) Subject to funds appropriated specifically for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction

(2012 Ed.)

and the financial education public-private partnership shall provide technical assistance and grants to support demonstration projects for district-wide adoption and implementation of the financial education learning standards under this section.

(3) School districts may apply on a competitive basis to participate as a demonstration project. The office and the partnership shall select up to four school districts as demonstration projects, with two districts located in eastern Washington and two districts located in western Washington, if possible.

(4) Selected districts must:

(a) Adopt the jumpstart coalition national standards in K-12 personal finance education as the essential academic learning requirements for financial education and provide students with an opportunity to master the standards;

(b) Make a commitment to integrate financial education into instruction at all grade levels and in all schools in the district;

(c) Establish local partnerships within the community to promote financial education in the schools; and

(d) Conduct pre and posttesting of students' financial literacy.

(5) The office of the superintendent of public instruction, with the advice of the financial education public-private partnership, shall provide assistance to the demonstration projects regarding curriculum, professional development, and innovative instructional programs to implement the financial education standards.

(6) The selected districts must report findings and results of the demonstration project to the office of the superintendent of public instruction and appropriate committees of the legislature annually. [2011 c 262 § 2; 2009 c 443 § 3.]

28A.300.464 Financial education public-private partnership—Contents of report. The annual report from the financial education public-private partnership, provided funds are available, shall include:

(1) Results from the jumpstart survey of personal financial literacy;

(2) Progress toward statewide adoption of financial education standards by school districts;

(3) Professional development activities related to equipping teachers with the knowledge and skills to teach financial education;

(4) Activities related to financial education curriculum development; and

(5) Any recommendations for policies or other activities to support financial education instruction in public schools. [2009 c 443 § 4.]

28A.300.465 Financial education public-private partnership account.

The Washington financial education public-private partnership account is hereby created in the custody of the state treasurer. The purpose of the account is to support the financial education public-private partnership, and to provide financial education opportunities for students and financial education professional development opportunities for the teachers providing those educational opportunities. Revenues to the account may include gifts from the private sector, federal funds, and any appropriations made by

the legislature or other sources. Grants and their administration shall be paid from the account. Only the superintendent of public instruction or the superintendent's designee may authorize expenditures from the account, and only at the direction of the partnership. The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures. [2009 c 443 § 5; 2004 c 247 § 6.]

Findings—Intent—2004 c 247: See note following RCW 28A.300.450.

28A.300.475 Medically accurate sexual health education—Curricula—Participation excused—Parental review. (1) By September 1, 2008, every public school that offers sexual health education must assure that sexual health education is medically and scientifically accurate, age-appropriate, appropriate for students regardless of gender, race, disability status, or sexual orientation, and includes information about abstinence and other methods of preventing unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. All sexual health information, instruction, and materials must be medically and scientifically accurate. Abstinence may not be taught to the exclusion of other materials and instruction on contraceptives and disease prevention. A school may choose to use separate, outside speakers or prepared curriculum to teach different content areas or units within the comprehensive sexual health program as long as all speakers, curriculum, and materials used are in compliance with this section. Sexual health education must be consistent with the January 2005 guidelines for sexual health information and disease prevention developed by the department of health and the office of the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) As used in chapter 265, Laws of 2007, "medically and scientifically accurate" means information that is verified or supported by research in compliance with scientific methods, is published in peer-review journals, where appropriate, and is recognized as accurate and objective by professional organizations and agencies with expertise in the field of sexual health including but not limited to the American college of obstetricians and gynecologists, the Washington state department of health, and the federal centers for disease control and prevention.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction and the department of health shall make the January 2005 guidelines for sexual health information and disease prevention available to school districts, teachers, and guest speakers on their web sites. Within available resources, the superintendent of public instruction and the department of health shall make any related information, model policies, curricula, or other resources available as well.

(4) The superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the department of health, shall develop a list of sexual health education curricula that are consistent with the 2005 guidelines for sexual health information and disease prevention. This list shall be intended to serve as a resource for schools, teachers, or any other organization or community group, and shall be updated no less frequently than annually and made available on the web sites of the office of the superintendent of public instruction and the department of health.

(5) Public schools that offer sexual health education are encouraged to review their sexual health curricula and choose

a curriculum from the list developed under subsection (4) of this section. Any public school that offers sexual health education may identify, choose, or develop any other curriculum, if the curriculum chosen or developed complies with the requirements of this section.

(6) Any parent or legal guardian who wishes to have his or her child excused from any planned instruction in sexual health education may do so upon filing a written request with the school district board of directors or its designee, or the principal of the school his or her child attends, or the principal's designee. In addition, any parent or legal guardian may review the sexual health education curriculum offered in his or her child's school by filing a written request with the school district board of directors, the principal of the school his or her child attends, or the principal's designee.

(7) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall, through its Washington state school health profiles survey or other existing reporting mechanism, ask public schools to identify any curricula used to provide sexual health education, and shall report the results of this inquiry to the legislature on a biennial basis, beginning with the 2008-09 school year.

(8) The requirement to report harassment, intimidation, or bullying under RCW 28A.600.480(2) applies to this section. [2007 c 265 § 2.]

Finding—Intent—2007 c 265: "(1) The legislature finds that young people should have the knowledge and skills necessary to build healthy relationships, and to protect themselves from unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV infection. The primary responsibility for sexual health education is with parents and guardians. However, this responsibility also extends to schools and other community groups. It is in the public's best interest to ensure that young people are equipped with medically and scientifically accurate, age-appropriate information that will help them avoid unintended pregnancies, remain free of sexually transmitted diseases, and make informed, responsible decisions throughout their lives.

(2) The legislature intends to support and advance the standards established in the January 2005 guidelines for sexual health information and disease prevention developed by the office of the superintendent of public instruction and the department of health. These guidelines are a fundamental tool to help school districts, teachers, guest speakers, health and counseling providers, community groups, parents, and guardians choose, develop, and evaluate sexual health curricula to better meet the health and safety needs of adolescents and young adults in their communities." [2007 c 265 § 1.]

Short title—2007 c 265: "This act may be known and cited as the healthy youth act." [2007 c 265 § 3.]

28A.300.480 Civic education travel grant program.

(1) The civic education travel grant program is created to provide travel grants to students participating in statewide, regional, national, or international civic education competitions or events.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall allocate grants under the program established in this section from private donations or with amounts appropriated for this specific purpose. The grants shall be awarded on a competitive basis.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction may contract with independent review panelists and establish an advisory panel to evaluate and make recommendations to the superintendent of public instruction based on grant applications.

(4) The superintendent of public instruction shall select grant recipients from student applicants that meet all of the following criteria:

(a) Students must be residents of the state of Washington;

(b) Students must use the grants to fund travel to civic education-based competitions or events;

(c) Students must be participants in the civic education competition or event; and

(d) Students must be under the age of twenty-one and not yet have received their high school diploma.

(5) Students are encouraged to seek matching funds, in-kind contributions, or other sources of support to supplement their travel expenses.

(6) Applicants must include in the grant application the following:

(a) A brief description of the civic education competition or event;

(b) A brief description of what the applicant expects to learn from the competition or event;

(c) The total travel costs and how much the applicant is requesting from the program; and

(d) The total amount of matching funds the applicant has already secured or expects to secure.

(7) The superintendent of public instruction may adopt other criteria as appropriate for the review of grant proposals. In reviewing student applications for funding, scoring shall be based on an evaluation of all application materials that may be requested of applicants. The superintendent of public instruction shall consider the overall breadth and variety of the field of applicants to determine the projects that would best fulfill the program's goal. Final grant awards may be for the full amount of the grant request or for a portion of the grant request.

(8) The office of the superintendent of public instruction may accept gifts, grants, or endowments from public or private sources for the program and may spend any gifts, grants, or endowments or income from public or private sources according to their terms. [2007 c 291 § 3.]

Finding—Effective date—2007 c 291: See notes following RCW 28A.300.801.

28A.300.490 Task force on gangs in schools—Reports. (1) A task force on gangs in schools is created to examine current adult and youth gang activities that are affecting school safety. The task force shall work under the guidance of the superintendent of public instruction school safety center, the school safety center advisory committee, and the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs.

(2) The task force shall be comprised of representatives, selected by the superintendent of public instruction, who possess expertise relevant to gang activity in schools. The task force shall outline methods for preventing new gangs, eliminating existing gangs, gathering intelligence, and sharing information about gang activities.

(3) Beginning December 1, 2007, the task force shall annually report its findings and recommendations to the education committees of the legislature. [2007 c 406 § 2.]

28A.300.500 Longitudinal student data system. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction is authorized to establish a longitudinal student data system for and on behalf of school districts in the state. The primary purpose of the data system is to better aid research into pro-

(2012 Ed.)

grams and interventions that are most effective in improving student performance, better understand the state's public educator workforce, and provide information on areas within the educational system that need improvement.

(2) The confidentiality of personally identifiable student data shall be safeguarded consistent with the requirements of the federal family educational rights privacy act and applicable state laws. Consistent with the provisions of these federal and state laws, data may be disclosed for educational purposes and studies, including but not limited to:

(a) Educational studies authorized or mandated by the state legislature;

(b) Studies initiated by other state educational authorities and authorized by the office of the superintendent of public instruction, including analysis conducted by the education data center established under RCW 43.41.400; and

(c) Studies initiated by other public or private agencies and organizations and authorized by the office of the superintendent of public instruction.

(3) Any agency or organization that is authorized by the office of the superintendent of public instruction to access student-level data shall adhere to all federal and state laws protecting student data and safeguarding the confidentiality and privacy of student records.

(4) Nothing in this section precludes the office of the superintendent of public instruction from collecting and distributing aggregate data about students or student-level data without personally identifiable information. [2007 c 401 § 2.]

Findings—2007 c 401: "The legislature finds that:

(1) Reliable data on student progress, characteristics of students and schools, and teacher qualifications and mobility is critical for accountability to the state and to the public;

(2) Educational data should be made available as widely as possible while appropriately protecting the privacy of individuals as provided by law;

(3) Having a single, comprehensive, and technically compatible student and school-level data system will streamline data collection for school districts, reduce inefficiencies caused by the lack of connectivity, and minimize or eliminate multiple data entry; and

(4) Schools and districts should be supported in their management of educational data and should have access to user-friendly programs and reports that can be readily used by classroom teachers and building principals to improve instruction." [2007 c 401 § 1.]

28A.300.505 School data systems—Standards—Reporting format. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop standards for school data systems that focus on validation and verification of data entered into the systems to ensure accuracy and compatibility of data. The standards shall address but are not limited to the following topics:

(a) Date validation;

(b) Code validation, which includes gender, race or ethnicity, and other code elements;

(c) Decimal and integer validation; and

(d) Required field validation as defined by state and federal requirements.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall develop a reporting format and instructions for school districts to collect and submit data on student demographics that is disaggregated by distinct ethnic categories within racial subgroups so that analyses may be conducted on student achievement using the disaggregated data. [2007 c 401 § 5.]

Findings—2007 c 401: See note following RCW 28A.300.500.

28A.300.507 K-12 data governance group—Duties—

Reports. (1) A K-12 data governance group shall be established within the office of the superintendent of public instruction to assist in the design and implementation of a K-12 education data improvement system for financial, student, and educator data. It is the intent that the data system reporting specifically serve requirements for teachers, parents, superintendents, school boards, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the legislature, and the public.

(2) The K-12 data governance group shall include representatives of the education data center, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the legislative evaluation and accountability program committee, the professional educator standards board, the state board of education, and school district staff, including information technology staff. Additional entities with expertise in education data may be included in the K-12 data governance group.

(3) The K-12 data governance group shall:

(a) Identify the critical research and policy questions that need to be addressed by the K-12 education data improvement system;

(b) Identify reports and other information that should be made available on the internet in addition to the reports identified in subsection (5) of this section;

(c) Create a comprehensive needs requirement document detailing the specific information and technical capacity needed by school districts and the state to meet the legislature's expectations for a comprehensive K-12 education data improvement system as described under RCW 28A.655.210;

(d) Conduct a gap analysis of current and planned information compared to the needs requirement document, including an analysis of the strengths and limitations of an education data system and programs currently used by school districts and the state, and specifically the gap analysis must look at the extent to which the existing data can be transformed into canonical form and where existing software can be used to meet the needs requirement document;

(e) Focus on financial and cost data necessary to support the new K-12 financial models and funding formulas, including any necessary changes to school district budgeting and accounting, and on assuring the capacity to link data across financial, student, and educator systems; and

(f) Define the operating rules and governance structure for K-12 data collections, ensuring that data systems are flexible and able to adapt to evolving needs for information, within an objective and orderly data governance process for determining when changes are needed and how to implement them. Strong consideration must be made to the current practice and cost of migration to new requirements. The operating rules should delineate the coordination, delegation, and escalation authority for data collection issues, business rules, and performance goals for each K-12 data collection system, including:

(i) Defining and maintaining standards for privacy and confidentiality;

(ii) Setting data collection priorities;

(iii) Defining and updating a standard data dictionary;

(iv) Ensuring data compliance with the data dictionary;

(v) Ensuring data accuracy; and

(vi) Establishing minimum standards for school, student, financial, and teacher data systems. Data elements may be specified "to the extent feasible" or "to the extent available" to collect more and better data sets from districts with more flexible software. Nothing in RCW 43.41.400, this section, or RCW 28A.655.210 should be construed to require that a data dictionary or reporting should be hobbled to the lowest common set. The work of the K-12 data governance group must specify which data are desirable. Districts that can meet these requirements shall report the desirable data. Funding from the legislature must establish which subset data are absolutely required.

(4)(a) The K-12 data governance group shall provide updates on its work as requested by the education data center and the legislative evaluation and accountability program committee.

(b) The work of the K-12 data governance group shall be periodically reviewed and monitored by the educational data center and the legislative evaluation and accountability program committee.

(5) To the extent data is available, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall make the following minimum reports available on the internet. The reports must either be run on demand against current data, or, if a static report, must have been run against the most recent data:

(a) The percentage of data compliance and data accuracy by school district;

(b) The magnitude of spending per student, by student estimated by the following algorithm and reported as the detailed summation of the following components:

(i) An approximate, prorated fraction of each teacher or human resource element that directly serves the student. Each human resource element must be listed or accessible through online tunneling in the report;

(ii) An approximate, prorated fraction of classroom or building costs used by the student;

(iii) An approximate, prorated fraction of transportation costs used by the student; and

(iv) An approximate, prorated fraction of all other resources within the district. District-wide components should be disaggregated to the extent that it is sensible and economical;

(c) The cost of K-12 basic education, per student, by student, by school district, estimated by the algorithm in (b) of this subsection, and reported in the same manner as required in (b) of this subsection;

(d) The cost of K-12 special education services per student, by student receiving those services, by school district, estimated by the algorithm in (b) of this subsection, and reported in the same manner as required in (b) of this subsection;

(e) Improvement on the statewide assessments computed as both a percentage change and absolute change on a scale score metric by district, by school, and by teacher that can also be filtered by a student's length of full-time enrollment within the school district;

(f) Number of K-12 students per classroom teacher on a per teacher basis;

(g) Number of K-12 classroom teachers per student on a per student basis;

(h) Percentage of a classroom teacher per student on a per student basis; and

(i) The cost of K-12 education per student by school district sorted by federal, state, and local dollars.

(6) The superintendent of public instruction shall submit a preliminary report to the legislature by November 15, 2009, including the analyses by the K-12 data governance group under subsection (3) of this section and preliminary options for addressing identified gaps. A final report, including a proposed phase-in plan and preliminary cost estimates for implementation of a comprehensive data improvement system for financial, student, and educator data shall be submitted to the legislature by September 1, 2010.

(7) All reports and data referenced in this section and RCW 43.41.400 and 28A.655.210 shall be made available in a manner consistent with the technical requirements of the legislative evaluation and accountability program committee and the education data center so that selected data can be provided to the legislature, governor, school districts, and the public.

(8) Reports shall contain data to the extent it is available. All reports must include documentation of which data are not available or are estimated. Reports must not be suppressed because of poor data accuracy or completeness. Reports may be accompanied with documentation to inform the reader of why some data are missing or inaccurate or estimated. [2009 c 548 § 203.]

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

28A.300.510 After-school mathematics support program—Reports. (1) The after-school mathematics support program is created to study the effects of intentional, skilled mathematics support included as part of an existing after-school activity program.

(2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall provide grants to selected community-based, nonprofit organizations that provide after-school programs and include support for students to learn mathematics.

(3) Grant applicants must demonstrate the capacity to provide assistance in mathematics learning in the following ways:

(a) Identifying the mathematics content and instructional skill of the staff or volunteers assisting students;

(b) Identifying proposed learning strategies to be used, which could include computer-based instructional and skill practice programs and tutoring by adults or other students;

(c) Articulating the plan for connection with school mathematics teachers to coordinate student assistance; and

(d) Articulating the plan for assessing student and program success.

(4) Priority will be given to applicants that propose programs to serve middle school and junior high school students.

(5) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall evaluate program outcomes and report to the governor and the education committees of the legislature on the outcomes of the grants and make recommendations related to program continuation, program modification, and issues related to program sustainability and possible program

expansion. An interim report is due November 1, 2008. The final report is due December 1, 2009. [2007 c 396 § 3.]

Captions not law—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.305.215.

Finding—Intent—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.300.515.

28A.300.515 Statewide director for math, science, and technology—Duties—Reporting. The superintendent of public instruction shall provide support for statewide coordination for math, science, and technology, including employing a statewide director for math, science, and technology. The duties of the director shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) Within funds specifically appropriated therefor, obtain a statewide license, or otherwise obtain and disseminate, an interactive, project-based high school and middle school technology curriculum that includes a comprehensive professional development component for teachers and, if possible, counselors, and also includes a systematic program evaluation. The curriculum must be distributed to all school districts, or as many as feasible, by the 2007-08 school year;

(2) Within funds specifically appropriated therefor, supporting a public-private partnership to assist school districts with implementing an ongoing, inquiry-based science program that is based on a research-based model of systemic reform and aligned with the Washington state science grade level expectations;

(3) Within funds specifically appropriated therefor, supporting a public-private partnership to provide enriching opportunities in mathematics, engineering, and science for underrepresented students in grades kindergarten through twelve using exemplary materials and instructional approaches;

(4) In an effort to increase precollege and prework interest in math, science, and technology fields, in collaboration with the community and technical colleges, the four-year institutions of higher education, and the workforce training and education coordinating board, conducting outreach efforts to attract middle and high school students to careers in math, science, and technology and to educate students about the coursework that is necessary to be adequately prepared to succeed in these fields;

(5) Coordinating youth opportunities in math, science, and technology, including facilitating student participation in school clubs, state-level fairs, national competitions, and encouraging partnerships between students and university faculty or industry to facilitate such student participation;

(6) Developing and maintaining public-private partnerships to generate business and industry assistance to accomplish the following:

(a) Increasing student engagement and career awareness, including increasing student participation in the youth opportunities in subsection (5) of this section;

(b) Creation and promotion of student scholarships, internships, and apprenticeships;

(c) Provision of relevant teacher experience and training, including on-the-job professional development opportunities;

(d) Upgrading kindergarten through twelfth grade school equipment and facilities to support high quality math, science, and technology programs;

(7) Assembling a cadre of inspiring speakers employed or experienced in the relevant fields to speak to kindergarten through twelfth grade students to demonstrate the breadth of the opportunities in the relevant fields as well as share the types of coursework that is [are] necessary for someone to be successful in the relevant field;

(8) Providing technical assistance to schools and school districts, including working with counselors in support of the math, science, and technology programs; and

(9) Reporting annually to the legislature about the actions taken to provide statewide coordination for math, science, and technology. [2007 c 396 § 15.]

Finding—Intent—2007 c 396: "The legislature finds that knowledge, skills, and opportunities in mathematics, science, and technology should be increased for all students in Washington. The legislature intends to foster capacity between and among the educational sectors to enable continuous and sustainable growth of the learning and teaching of mathematics, science, and technologies. The legislature intends to foster high quality mathematics, science, and technology programs to increase the number of students in the kindergarten through twelfth grade pipeline who are prepared and aspire to continue in the areas of mathematics, science, and technology, whether it be at a college, university, or in the workforce." [2007 c 396 § 12.]

Captions not law—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.305.215.

28A.300.520 Policies to support children of incarcerated parents. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall review current policies and assess the adequacy and availability of programs targeted at children who have a parent who is incarcerated in a department of corrections facility. The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt policies that support the children of incarcerated parents and meet their needs with the goal of facilitating normal child development, including maintaining adequate academic progress, while reducing intergenerational incarceration.

(2) To the extent funds are available, the superintendent shall conduct the following activities to assist in implementing the requirements of subsection (1) of this section:

(a) Gather information and data on the students who are the children of inmates incarcerated in department of corrections facilities; and

(b) Participate in the children of incarcerated parents advisory committee and report information obtained under this section to the advisory committee. [2009 c 578 § 9; 2007 c 384 § 5.]

Intent—Finding—2007 c 384: See note following RCW 72.09.495.

28A.300.525 Students in children's administration out-of-home care—Report on educational experiences. The education data center shall include in its reporting as part of the P-20 education data project the educational experiences and progress of students in children's administration out-of-home care. This data should be disaggregated in the smallest units allowable by law that do not identify an individual student, in order to learn which school districts are experiencing the greatest success and challenges in achieving quality educational outcomes with students in children's administration out-of-home care. [2012 c 163 § 11; 2008 c 297 § 2; (2009 c 556 § 11 expired July 1, 2011).]

Findings—Effective date—2012 c 163: See notes following RCW 28B.117.010.

Short title—2012 c 163: See RCW 28B.117.902.

Expiration date—2009 c 556 §§ 11, 13, and 15: "Sections 11, 13, and 15 of this act expire July 1, 2011." [2009 c 556 § 21.]

28A.300.530 Individuals with dyslexia—Identification and instruction—Handbook—Reports. (1) Within available resources, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the school districts that participated in the Lorraine Wojahn dyslexia pilot program, and with an international nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting efforts to provide appropriate identification of and instruction for individuals with dyslexia, shall:

(a) Develop an educator training program to enhance the reading, writing, and spelling skills of students with dyslexia. The training program must provide research-based, multisensory literacy intervention professional development in the areas of dyslexia and intervention implementation. The program shall be posted on the web site of the office of the superintendent of public instruction. The training program may be regionally delivered through the educational service districts. The educational service districts may seek assistance from the international nonprofit organization to deliver the training; and

(b) Develop a dyslexia handbook to be used as a reference for teachers and parents of students with dyslexia. The handbook shall be modeled after other state dyslexia handbooks, and shall include guidelines for school districts to follow as they identify and provide services for students with dyslexia. Additionally, the handbook shall provide school districts, and parents and guardians with information regarding the state's relevant statutes and their relation to federal special education laws. The handbook shall be posted on the web site of the office of the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) Beginning September 1, 2009, and annually thereafter, each educational service district shall report to the office of the superintendent of public instruction the number of individuals who participate in the training developed and offered by the educational service district. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall report that information to the legislative education committees. [2009 c 546 § 2.]

Finding—Intent—2009 c 546: "Dyslexia is a language-based learning disability that affects individuals throughout their lives. Washington state has a long-standing tradition of working to serve its students with dyslexia. Since 2005, the legislature has provided funding for five pilot projects to implement research-based, multisensory literacy intervention for students with dyslexia. Participating schools were required to have a three-tiered reading structure in place, provide professional development training to teachers, assess students, and collect and maintain data on student progress.

The legislature finds that the students receiving intervention support through the dyslexia pilot projects have made substantial and steady academic gains. The legislature intends to sustain this work and expand the implementation to a level of statewide support for students with dyslexia by developing and providing information and training, including a handbook to continue to improve the skills of our students with dyslexia." [2009 c 546 § 1.]

28A.300.540 Uniform process to track expenditures for transporting homeless students—Rules—Information to agency council on coordinated transportation. By December 31, 2010, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall establish a uniform process designed to track the additional expenditures for transporting homeless students, including expenditures required under the McKinney

Vento act, reauthorized as Title X, Part C, of the no child left behind act, P.L. 107-110, in January 2002. Once established, the superintendent shall adopt the necessary administrative rules to direct each school district to adopt and use the uniform process and track these expenditures. The superintendent shall provide information annually to the agency council on coordinated transportation, created in *chapter 47.06B RCW, on total expenditures related to the transportation of homeless students. [2009 c 515 § 12.]

*Reviser's note: Chapter 47.06B RCW was repealed by 2011 c 60 § 51.

28A.300.545 Condensed compliance report form—Audit of districts submitting condensed compliance report forms. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall develop a condensed compliance report form for second-class districts by August 1, 2011. The report form shall allow districts the option of indicating one of the following for each funded program:

(a) The district has complied or received a state board of education-approved waiver;

(b) The district has not complied, accompanied by an explanation or the steps taken to comply; or

(c) The district has received a grant for less than half of a full-time equivalent instructional staff.

(2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction may conduct random audits of second-class districts that submit a condensed compliance report under RCW 28A.330.250. The purpose of the audit is to determine whether documentation exists to support a school district superintendent's condensed compliance report. [2011 c 45 § 2.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.300.550 Innovation schools—Identification—Web site—Publicity. (1) The legislature finds that innovation schools accomplish the following objectives:

(a) Provide students and parents with a diverse array of educational options;

(b) Promote active and meaningful parent and community involvement and partnership with local schools;

(c) Serve as laboratories for educational experimentation and innovation;

(d) Respond and adapt to different styles, approaches, and objectives of learning;

(e) Hold students and educators to high expectations and standards; and

(f) Encourage and facilitate bold, creative, and innovative educational ideas.

(2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop basic criteria and a streamlined review process for identifying Washington innovation schools. Any public school, including those with institution of higher education partners, may be nominated by a community, organization, school district, institution of higher education, or through self-nomination to be designated as a Washington innovation school. If the office of the superintendent of public instruction finds that the school meets the criteria, the school shall receive a designation as a Washington innovation school. Within available funds, the office shall develop a logo, certifi-

cate, and other recognition strategies to encourage and highlight the accomplishments of innovation schools.

(3) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall:

(a) Create a page on the office web site to highlight examples of Washington innovation schools, including those with institution of higher education partners, that includes links to research literature and national best practices, as well as summary information and links to the web sites of Washington innovation schools. The office is encouraged to offer an educational administrator intern the opportunity to create the web page as a project toward completion of his or her administrator certificate; and

(b) Publicize the Washington innovation school designation and encourage schools, communities, institutions of higher education, and school districts to access the web site and create additional models of innovation. [2011 c 202 § 2.]

Finding—Intent—2011 c 202: "(1) The legislature finds that Washington has a long history of providing legal, financial, and political support for a wide range of innovative programs and initiatives and that these can and do operate successfully in public schools through the currently authorized governance structure of locally elected boards of directors of school districts.

(2) Examples of innovation schools can be found all across the state including, but not limited to:

(a) The Vancouver school of arts and academics that offers students beginning in sixth grade the opportunity to immerse themselves in the full range of the arts, including dance, music, theater, literary arts, visual arts, and moving image arts, as well as all levels of core academic courses;

(b) Thornton Creek elementary school in Seattle, an award-winning parent-initiated learning option based on the expeditionary learning outward bound model;

(c) The technology access foundation academy, a unique public-private partnership with the Federal Way school district that offers a rigorous and relevant curriculum through project-based learning, full integration of technology, and a small learning community intended to provide middle and high school students the opportunity for success in school and college;

(d) Talbot Hill elementary school in Renton, where students participate in a microsociety program that includes selecting a government, conducting business and encouraging entrepreneurialism, and providing community services such as banking, newspaper, post office, and courts;

(e) The Tacoma school of the arts, where sophomores through seniors form a cohesive, full-time learning community to study the full range of humanities, mathematics, science, and language as well as build a broad foundation in all forms of the arts, culminating with an in-depth senior arts project that showcases each student's talent and interest;

(f) The SPRINT program at Shaw middle school in Spokane, an alternative learning community for students in seventh and eighth grade proposed and created by a group of parents who wish to be very actively involved in their students' education;

(g) Puesta del sol elementary school in Bellevue, offering a diverse multicultural program and Spanish language immersion beginning in kindergarten;

(h) The Washington national guard youth challenge program operated in collaboration with the Bremerton school district that offers high-risk youth a rigorous and structured residential program that builds students' academic, social, and emotional skills, and physical fitness while providing up to one year of high school credits toward graduation;

(i) The Lincoln center program at Lincoln high school in Tacoma, an extended day program that has virtually eliminated the academic achievement gap and significantly boosted attendance and test scores for racially diverse, low-income, and highly mobile students;

(j) Delta high school, a science, technology, engineering, and math-focused school option for students in the Tri-Cities operating in cooperation with three school districts, the regional skill center, local colleges and universities, and the business community; and

(k) Aviation high school in the Highline school district, offering a project-based curriculum and learning environment centered on an aviation and aeronautics theme with strong business and community support.

(3) Therefore, the legislature intends to encourage additional innovation schools by disseminating information about current models and recog-

nizing the effort and commitment that goes into their creation and operation." [2011 c 202 § 1.]

28A.300.555 Finding—Grants to improve readiness to learn. (1) The legislature finds that helping children to arrive at school ready to learn is an important part of improving student learning.

(2) To the extent funds are appropriated, the superintendent of public instruction shall award grants to community-based consortiums that submit comprehensive plans that include strategies to improve readiness to learn. [2011 1st sp.s. c 32 § 11; 1993 c 336 § 901. Formerly RCW 70.190.040.]

Transition plan—Report to the legislature—2011 1st sp.s. c 32: See note following RCW 70.305.005.

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—1993 c 336: See notes following RCW 28A.150.210.

Findings—1993 c 336: See note following RCW 28A.150.210.

28A.300.800 Education of school-age children in short-term foster care—Working group—Recommendations to legislature. (1) Within existing resources, the department of social and health services, in cooperation with the office of the superintendent of public instruction, shall convene a working group to prepare a plan for the legislature which addresses educational stability and continuity for school-age children who enter into short-term foster care. The working group shall be comprised of representatives from:

(a) The children's administration of the department of social and health services;

(b) The special education, transportation, and apportionment divisions of the office of the superintendent of public instruction;

(c) The Washington state institute for public policy;

(d) School districts;

(e) Organizations that regularly advocate for foster children;

(f) Foster parents; and

(g) Other individuals with related expertise as deemed appropriate by the working group.

(2)(a) The working group shall develop a plan for assuring that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in the school placement of a child in short-term foster care. The plan must:

(i) Determine the current status of school placement for children placed in short-term foster care;

(ii) Identify options and possible funding sources from existing resources which could be made available to assure that children placed in short-term foster care are able to remain in the school where they were enrolled prior to placement;

(iii) Submit recommendations to the legislature by November 1, 2002, to assure the best interest of the child receives primary consideration in school placement decisions.

(b) The plan shall be developed within existing resources. [2002 c 326 § 1.]

Effective date—2002 c 326: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [April 2, 2002]." [2002 c 326 § 3.]

[Title 28A RCW—page 130]

28A.300.8001 Plan for cross-system collaboration to promote educational stability and improve educational outcomes for foster children—Reports. By December 1, 2012, and on an annual basis through December 1, 2015, the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the department of social and health services and the office of the administrator for the courts, shall submit a report to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature regarding the content and implementation status of the state's plan for cross-system collaboration to promote educational stability and improve educational outcomes for foster children pursuant to the requirements of the federal fostering connections to success and increasing adoptions act, P.L. 110-351. The annual report must include, but is not limited to, information regarding:

(1) A description of the process used to determine students' best interest in continued enrollment at the school the student was in at the time of initial placement or change of placement;

(2) The number of days, following initial placement or change of placement, to resume school at the school the student was in at the time of initial placement or change of placement or complete new school enrollment and attend at a new school;

(3) The number of days from request to delivery of school records from the sending school to the receiving school; and

(4) Documentation of a plan and use of federal Title IV-E dollars to support transportation for educational continuity as envisioned in the federal fostering connections to success and increasing adoptions act, P.L. 110-351. [2012 c 163 § 10.]

Findings—Effective date—2012 c 163: See notes following RCW 28B.117.010.

Short title—2012 c 163: See RCW 28B.117.902.

28A.300.801 Legislative youth advisory council. (1) The legislative youth advisory council is established to examine issues of importance to youth, including but not limited to education, employment, strategies to increase youth participation in state and municipal government, safe environments for youth, substance abuse, emotional and physical health, foster care, poverty, homelessness, and youth access to services on a statewide and municipal basis.

(2) The council consists of twenty-two members as provided in this subsection who, at the time of appointment, are aged fourteen to eighteen. The council shall select a chair from among its members.

(3) Except for initial members, members shall serve two-year terms, and if eligible, may be reappointed for subsequent two-year terms. One-half of the initial members shall be appointed to one-year terms, and these appointments shall be made in such a way as to preserve overall representation on the committee.

(4)(a) By July 2, 2007, and annually thereafter, students may apply to be considered for participation in the program by completing an online application form and submitting the application to the legislative youth advisory council. The council may develop selection criteria and an application review process. The council shall recommend candidates whose names will be submitted to the office of the lieutenant

(2012 Ed.)

governor for final selection. Beginning May 7, 2009, the office of the lieutenant governor shall notify all applicants of the final selections using existing staff and resources.

(b) Within existing staff and resources, the office of the lieutenant governor shall make the application available on the lieutenant governor's web site.

(5) If the council has sufficient funds from any source, then the council shall have the following duties:

(a) Advising the legislature on proposed and pending legislation, including state budget expenditures and policy matters relating to youth;

(b) Advising the standing committees of the legislature and study commissions, committees, and task forces regarding issues relating to youth;

(c) Conducting periodic seminars for its members regarding leadership, government, and the legislature;

(d) Accepting and soliciting for grants and donations from public and private sources to support the activities of the council; and

(e) Reporting annually by December 1st to the legislature on its activities, including proposed legislation that implements recommendations of the council.

(6) If the council has sufficient funds from any source, then in carrying out its duties under this section, the council may meet at least three times but not more than six times per year. The council shall consider conducting at least some of the meetings via the K-20 telecommunications network. The council is encouraged to invite local state legislators to participate in the meetings. The council is encouraged to poll other students in order to get a broad perspective on the various issues. The council is encouraged to use technology to conduct the polling, including the council's web site, if the council has a web site.

(7) If the council has sufficient funds from any source, then members shall be reimbursed as provided in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

(8) If sufficient funds are available from any source, beginning with May 7, 2009, the office of superintendent of public instruction shall provide administration, coordination, and facilitation assistance to the council. The senate and house of representatives may provide policy and fiscal briefings and assistance with drafting proposed legislation. The senate and the house of representatives shall each develop internal policies relating to staff assistance provided to the council. Such policies may include applicable internal personnel and practices guidelines, resource use and expense reimbursement guidelines, and applicable ethics mandates. Provision of funds, resources, and staff, as well as the assignment and direction of staff, remains at all times within the sole discretion of the chamber making the provision.

(9) The office of the lieutenant governor, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the legislature, any agency of the legislature, and any official or employee of such office or agency are immune from liability for any injury that is incurred by or caused by a member of the youth advisory council and that occurs while the member of the council is performing duties of the council or is otherwise engaged in activities or receiving services for which reimbursement is allowed under subsection (7) of this section. The immunity provided by this subsection does not apply to an injury intentionally caused by the act or omission of an

employee or official of the superintendent of public instruction or the legislature or any agency of the legislature. [2009 c 410 § 1; 2007 c 291 § 2; 2005 c 355 § 1.]

Effective date—2009 c 410: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 7, 2009]." [2009 c 410 § 2.]

Finding—2007 c 291: "The legislature finds that the legislative youth advisory council provides a unique opportunity for middle and high school students to be actively involved in government. Councilmembers not only learn about, but exercise, the core values and democratic principles of our state and nation, along with the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and democratic civic involvement. As such, they are engaged in authentic practice of the essential academic learning requirements in civics. In the short time since its creation, the legislative youth advisory council has studied, debated, and begun to formulate positions and recommendations on such important topics as education reform, school finance, public school learning environments, health and fitness education, and standardized testing. The legislature continues to stress the importance of civics education and support the type of civic involvement by students exemplified by the legislative youth advisory council." [2007 c 291 § 1.]

Effective date—2007 c 291: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 2, 2007]." [2007 c 291 § 4.]

28A.300.802 Advisory groups—Travel—Compensation. In addition to any board, commission, council, committee, or other similar group established by statute or executive order, the superintendent of public instruction may appoint advisory groups on subject matters within the superintendent's responsibilities or as may be required by any federal legislation as a condition to the receipt of federal funds by the federal department. The advisory groups shall be constituted as required by federal law or as the superintendent may determine.

Members of advisory groups under the authority of the superintendent may be paid their travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

Except as provided in this section, members of advisory groups under the authority of the superintendent are volunteering their services and are not eligible for compensation. A person is eligible to receive compensation in an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars for each day during which the member attends an official meeting of the group or performs statutorily prescribed duties approved by the chairperson of the group if the person (1) occupies a position, normally regarded as full-time in nature, as a certificated employee of a local school district; (2) is participating as part of their employment with the local school district; and (3) the meeting or duties are performed outside the period in which school days as defined by *RCW 28A.150.030 are conducted. The superintendent may reimburse local school districts for substitute certificated employees to enable members to meet or perform duties on school days. A person is eligible to receive compensation from federal funds in an amount to be determined by personal service contract for groups required by federal law. [2011 1st sp.s. c 21 § 53.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 28A.150.030 expired September 1, 2011. See RCW 28A.150.203.

28A.300.803 Openly licensed courseware—Identifying and developing library—Reports—Open educational resources account. (*Expires June 30, 2018.*) (1)(a) Subject to availability of amounts appropriated for this specific pur-

pose, the superintendent of public instruction shall take the lead in identifying and developing a library of openly licensed courseware aligned with the common core state standards and placed under an attribution license, registered by a nonprofit or for-profit organization with domain expertise in open courseware, that allows others to use, distribute, and create derivative works based upon the digital material, while still allowing the authors or creators to retain the copyright and to receive credit for their efforts.

(b) During the course of identification and development of a library of openly licensed courseware, the superintendent:

(i) May contract with third parties for all or part of the development;

(ii) May adopt or adapt existing high quality openly licensed K-12 courseware aligned with the common core state standards;

(iii) May consider multiple sources of openly licensed courseware;

(iv) Must use best efforts to seek additional outside funding by actively partnering with private organizations;

(v) Must work collaboratively with other states that have adopted the common core state standards and collectively share results; and

(vi) Must include input from classroom practitioners, including teacher-librarians as defined by RCW 28A.320.240, in the results reported under subsection (2)(d) of this section.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction must also:

(a) Advertise to school districts the availability of openly licensed courseware, with an emphasis on the fact that the courseware is available at no cost to the districts;

(b) Identify an open courseware repository to which openly licensed courseware identified and developed under this section may be submitted, in which openly licensed courseware may be housed, and from which openly licensed courseware may be easily accessed, all at no cost to school districts;

(c) Provide professional development programs that offer support, guidance, and instruction regarding the creation, use, and continuous improvement of open courseware; and

(d) Report to the governor and the education committees of the legislature on a biennial basis, beginning December 1, 2013, and ending December 1, 2017, regarding identification and development of a library of openly licensed courseware aligned with the common core state standards and placed under an attribution license, use by school districts of openly licensed courseware, and professional development programs provided.

(3) School districts may, but are not required to, use any of the openly licensed courseware.

(4) As used in this section, "courseware" includes the course syllabus, scope and sequence, instructional materials, modules, textbooks, including the teacher's edition, student guides, supplemental materials, formative and summative assessment supports, research articles, research data, laboratory activities, simulations, videos, open-ended inquiry activities, and any other educationally useful materials.

(5) The open educational resources account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts from funds col-

lected under this section must be deposited into the account. Expenditures from the account may be used only for the development of openly licensed courseware as described in this section. Only the superintendent of public instruction or the superintendent's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures.

(6) This section expires June 30, 2018. [2012 c 178 § 2.]

Finding—2012 c 178: "The legislature finds the state's recent adoption of common core K-12 standards provides an opportunity to develop a library of high-quality, openly licensed K-12 courseware that is aligned with these standards. By developing this library of openly licensed courseware and making it available to school districts free of charge, the state and school districts will be able to provide students with curricula and texts while substantially reducing the expenses that districts would otherwise incur in purchasing these materials. In addition, this library of openly licensed courseware will provide districts and students with a broader selection of materials, and materials that are more up-to-date." [2012 c 178 § 1.]

Chapter 28A.305 RCW STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Sections

28A.305.011	Board membership—Terms—Compensation.
28A.305.021	Election of board members—Restrictions.
28A.305.035	Joint report to the legislature.
28A.305.045	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
28A.305.130	Powers and duties—Purpose.
28A.305.135	Rule making—School district fiscal impact statement required—Exceptions.
28A.305.140	Waiver from provisions of RCW 28A.150.200 through 28A.150.220 authorized.
28A.305.141	Waiver from one hundred eighty-day school year requirement—Criteria—Recommendation to the legislature.
28A.305.190	Eligibility to take GED test.
28A.305.215	Essential academic learning requirements and grade level expectations—Revised standards and curricula for mathematics and science—Duties of the state board of education and the superintendent of public instruction—Revised graduation requirements.
28A.305.900	Transfer of powers and duties—State board of education.
28A.305.901	Transfer of powers and duties—Academic achievement and accountability commission.
28A.305.902	Transfer of duties—Review and recommendation—2006 c 263.

Assistance of certificated or classified employee—Reimbursement for substitute: RCW 28A.300.035.

Corporal punishment prohibited—Adoption of policy: RCW 28A.150.300.

Reimbursement for substitute if employee serves state board or superintendent: RCW 28A.300.035.

Statewide student assessment system—Redesign—Reports to the legislature: RCW 28A.300.041.

28A.305.011 Board membership—Terms—Compensation. (1) The membership of the state board of education shall be composed of sixteen members who are residents of the state of Washington:

(a) Seven shall be members representing the educational system, as follows:

(i) Five members elected by school district directors. Three of the members elected by school district directors shall be residents of western Washington and two members shall be residents of eastern Washington;

(ii) One member elected at-large by the members of the boards of directors of all private schools in the state meeting the requirements of RCW 28A.195.010; and

(iii) The superintendent of public instruction;

(b) Seven members appointed by the governor; and

(c) Two students selected in a manner determined by the state board of education.

(2) Initial appointments shall be for terms from one to four years in length, with the terms expiring on the second Monday of January of the applicable year. As the terms of the first appointees expire or vacancies on the board occur, the governor shall appoint or reappoint members of the board to complete the initial terms or to four-year terms, as appropriate.

(a) Appointees of the governor must be individuals who have demonstrated interest in public schools and are supportive of educational improvement, have a positive record of service, and who will devote sufficient time to the responsibilities of the board.

(b) In appointing board members, the governor shall consider the diversity of the population of the state.

(c) All appointments to the board made by the governor are subject to confirmation by the senate.

(d) No person may serve as a member of the board, except the superintendent of public instruction, for more than two consecutive full four-year terms.

(3) The governor may remove an appointed member of the board for neglect of duty, misconduct, malfeasance, or misfeasance in office, or for incompetent or unprofessional conduct as defined in chapter 18.130 RCW. In such a case, the governor shall file with the secretary of state a statement of the causes for and the order of removal from office, and the secretary of state shall send a certified copy of the statement of causes and order of removal to the last known post office address of the member.

(4)(a) The chair of the board shall be elected by a majority vote of the members of the board. The chair of the board shall serve a term of two years, and may be reelected to an additional term. A member of the board may not serve as chair for more than two consecutive terms.

(b) Eight voting members of the board constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(c) All members except the student members are voting members.

(5) Members of the board appointed by the governor who are not public employees shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.250 and shall be reimbursed for travel expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the board in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060. [2006 c 263 § 105; 2005 c 497 § 101.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Intent—2005 c 497: "The legislature intends to reconstitute the state board of education and to refocus its purpose; to abolish the academic achievement and accountability commission; to assign policy and rule-making authority for educator preparation and certification to the professional educator standards board and to clearly define its purpose; and to align the missions of the state board of education and the professional educator standards board to create a collaborative and effective governance system that can accelerate progress towards achieving the goals in RCW 28A.150.210." [2005 c 497 § 1.]

Part headings not law—2005 c 497: "Part headings used in this act are not any part of the law." [2005 c 497 § 408.]

Effective date—2005 c 497 §§ 101, 103, 105, 106, 201 through 220, 301, 401, and 403: "Sections 101, 103, 105, 106, 201 through 220, 301, 401, and 403 through 405 of this act take effect January 1, 2006." [2005 c 497 § 409.]

(2012 Ed.)

28A.305.021 Election of board members—Restrictions. The election of state board of education members by school directors and private school board members shall be conducted by the office of the superintendent of public instruction for the members of the state board who begin serving on January 1, 2006, and thereafter.

(1) The superintendent shall adopt rules for the conduct of elections, which shall include, but need not be limited to: The definition of the eastern Washington and western Washington geographic regions of the state for the purpose of determining board member positions; the weighting of votes cast by the number of students in the school director's school district or board member's private school; election and dispute resolution procedures; the process for filling vacancies; and election timelines. The election timeline shall include calling for elections no later than the twenty-fifth of August, and notification of the election results no later than the fifteenth of December.

(2) State board member positions one and two shall be filled by residents of the eastern Washington region and positions three, four, and five shall be filled by residents of the western Washington region.

(3) A school director shall be eligible to vote only for a candidate for each position in the geographic region within which the school director resides.

(4) Initial terms of the individuals elected by the school directors shall be for terms of two to four years in length as follows: Two members, one from eastern Washington and one from western Washington, shall be elected to two-year terms; two members, one from eastern Washington and one from western Washington, shall be elected to four-year terms; and one member from western Washington shall be elected to a three-year term. The term of the private school member shall be two years. All terms shall expire on the second Monday of January of the applicable year.

(5) No person employed in any public or private school, college, university, or other educational institution or any educational service district superintendent's office or in the office of the superintendent of public instruction is eligible for membership on the state board of education. No member of a board of directors of a local school district or private school may continue to serve in that capacity after having been elected to the state board. [2005 c 497 § 102.]

Effective date—2005 c 497 § 102: "Section 102 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 16, 2005]." [2005 c 497 § 411.]

Intent—Part headings not law—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

28A.305.035 Joint report to the legislature. (1) By October 15th of each even-numbered year, the state board of education and the professional educator standards board shall submit a joint report to the legislative education committees, the governor, and the superintendent of public instruction. The report shall address the progress the boards have made and the obstacles they have encountered, individually and collectively, in the work of achieving the goals in RCW 28A.150.210.

(2) The state board of education shall include the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative education committees in board communications so that the legislature

[Title 28A RCW—page 133]

can be kept apprised of the discussions and proposed actions of the board. [2006 c 263 § 103; 2005 c 497 § 103.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

28A.305.045 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 20.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.305.130 Powers and duties—Purpose. The purpose of the state board of education is to provide advocacy and strategic oversight of public education; implement a standards-based accountability framework that creates a unified system of increasing levels of support for schools in order to improve student academic achievement; provide leadership in the creation of a system that personalizes education for each student and respects diverse cultures, abilities, and learning styles; and promote achievement of the goals of RCW 28A.150.210. In addition to any other powers and duties as provided by law, the state board of education shall:

(1) Hold regularly scheduled meetings at such time and place within the state as the board shall determine and may hold such special meetings as may be deemed necessary for the transaction of public business;

(2) Form committees as necessary to effectively and efficiently conduct the work of the board;

(3) Seek advice from the public and interested parties regarding the work of the board;

(4) For purposes of statewide accountability:

(a) Adopt and revise performance improvement goals in reading, writing, science, and mathematics, by subject and grade level, once assessments in these subjects are required statewide; academic and technical skills, as appropriate, in secondary career and technical education programs; and student attendance, as the board deems appropriate to improve student learning. The goals shall be consistent with student privacy protection provisions of RCW 28A.655.090(7) and shall not conflict with requirements contained in Title I of the federal elementary and secondary education act of 1965, or the requirements of the Carl D. Perkins vocational education act of 1998, each as amended. The goals may be established for all students, economically disadvantaged students, limited English proficient students, students with disabilities, and students from disproportionately academically under-achieving racial and ethnic backgrounds. The board may establish school and school district goals addressing high school graduation rates and dropout reduction goals for students in grades seven through twelve. The board shall adopt the goals by rule. However, before each goal is implemented, the board shall present the goal to the education committees of the house of representatives and the senate for the committees' review and comment in a time frame that will permit the legislature to take statutory action on the goal if such action is deemed warranted by the legislature;

(b) Identify the scores students must achieve in order to meet the standard on the statewide student assessment and, for high school students, to obtain a certificate of academic achievement. The board shall also determine student scores that identify levels of student performance below and beyond the standard. The board shall consider the incorporation of the standard error of measurement into the decision regarding the award of the certificates. The board shall set such performance standards and levels in consultation with the superintendent of public instruction and after consideration of any recommendations that may be developed by any advisory committees that may be established for this purpose. The legislature shall be advised of the initial performance standards for the high school statewide student assessment. Any changes recommended by the board in the performance standards for the high school assessment shall be presented to the education committees of the house of representatives and the senate by November 30th of the school year in which the changes will take place to permit the legislature to take statutory action before the changes are implemented if such action is deemed warranted by the legislature. The legislature shall be advised of the initial performance standards and any changes made to the elementary level performance standards and the middle school level performance standards. The board must provide an explanation of and rationale for all initial performance standards and any changes, for all grade levels of the statewide student assessment. If the board changes the performance standards for any grade level or subject, the superintendent of public instruction must recalculate the results from the previous ten years of administering that assessment regarding students below, meeting, and beyond the state standard, to the extent that this data is available, and post a comparison of the original and recalculated results on the superintendent's web site;

(c) Annually review the assessment reporting system to ensure fairness, accuracy, timeliness, and equity of opportunity, especially with regard to schools with special circumstances and unique populations of students, and a recommendation to the superintendent of public instruction of any improvements needed to the system; and

(d) Include in the biennial report required under RCW 28A.305.035, information on the progress that has been made in achieving goals adopted by the board;

(5) Accredite, subject to such accreditation standards and procedures as may be established by the state board of education, all private schools that apply for accreditation, and approve, subject to the provisions of RCW 28A.195.010, private schools carrying out a program for any or all of the grades kindergarten through twelve. However, no private school may be approved that operates a kindergarten program only and no private school shall be placed upon the list of accredited schools so long as secret societies are knowingly allowed to exist among its students by school officials;

(6) Articulate with the institutions of higher education, workforce representatives, and early learning policymakers and providers to coordinate and unify the work of the public school system;

(7) Hire an executive director and an administrative assistant to reside in the office of the superintendent of public instruction for administrative purposes. Any other personnel of the board shall be appointed as provided by RCW

28A.300.020. The board may delegate to the executive director by resolution such duties as deemed necessary to efficiently carry on the business of the board including, but not limited to, the authority to employ necessary personnel and the authority to enter into, amend, and terminate contracts on behalf of the board. The executive director, administrative assistant, and all but one of the other personnel of the board are exempt from civil service, together with other staff as now or hereafter designated as exempt in accordance with chapter 41.06 RCW; and

(8) Adopt a seal that shall be kept in the office of the superintendent of public instruction. [2011 1st sp.s. c 6 § 1; 2009 c 548 § 502; 2008 c 27 § 1; 2006 c 263 § 102; 2005 c 497 § 104; 2002 c 205 § 3; 1997 c 13 § 5; 1996 c 83 § 1; 1995 c 369 § 9; 1991 c 116 § 11; 1990 c 33 § 266. Prior: 1987 c 464 § 1; 1987 c 39 § 1; prior: 1986 c 266 § 86; 1986 c 149 § 3; 1984 c 40 § 2; 1979 ex.s. c 173 § 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 92 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 50; 1974 ex.s. c 92 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 215 § 1; 1971 c 48 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.04.120; prior: 1963 c 32 § 1; 1961 c 47 § 1; prior: (i) 1933 c 80 § 1; 1915 c 161 § 1; 1909 c 97 p 236 § 5; 1907 c 240 § 3; 1903 c 104 § 12; 1897 c 118 § 27; 1895 c 150 § 1; 1890 p 352 § 8; Code 1881 § 3165; RRS § 4529. (ii) 1919 c 89 § 3; RRS § 4684. (iii) 1909 c 97 p 238 § 6; 1897 c 118 § 29; RRS § 4530. Formerly RCW 28A.04.120, 28.04.120, 28.58.280, 28.58.281, 28.58.282, 43.63.140.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 6: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 31, 2011]." [2011 1st sp.s. c 6 § 2.]

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: "(1)(a) The legislature intends to develop a system in which the state and school districts share accountability for achieving state educational standards and supporting continuous school improvement. The legislature recognizes that comprehensive education finance reform and the increased investment of public resources necessary to implement that reform must be accompanied by a new mechanism for clearly defining the relationships and expectations for the state, school districts, and schools. It is the legislature's intent that this be accomplished through the development of a proactive, collaborative accountability system that focuses on a school improvement system that engages and serves the local school board, parents, students, staff in the schools and districts, and the community. The improvement system shall be based on progressive levels of support, with a goal of continuous improvement in student achievement and alignment with the federal system of accountability.

(b) The legislature further recognizes that it is the state's responsibility to provide schools and districts with the tools and resources necessary to improve student achievement. These tools include the necessary accounting and data reporting systems, assessment systems to monitor student achievement, and a system of general support, targeted assistance, recognition, and, if necessary, state intervention.

(2) The legislature has already charged the state board of education to develop criteria to identify schools and districts that are successful, in need of assistance, and those where students persistently fail, as well as to identify a range of intervention strategies and a performance incentive system. The legislature finds that the state board of education should build on the work that the board has already begun in these areas. As development of these formulas, processes, and systems progresses, the legislature should monitor the progress." [2009 c 548 § 501.]

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Effective date—2005 c 497 §§ 104, 302, 402, and 406 through 408: "Sections 104, 302, 402, and 406 through 408 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and take effect July 1, 2005." [2005 c 497 § 410.]

(2012 Ed.)

Intent—Part headings not law—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

Findings—Severability—Effective dates—2002 c 205 §§ 2, 3, and 4: See notes following RCW 28A.320.125.

Child abuse and neglect—Development of primary prevention program: RCW 28A.300.160.

Districts to develop programs and establish programs regarding child abuse and neglect prevention: RCW 28A.225.200.

Professional certification not required of superintendents or deputy or assistant superintendents: RCW 28A.410.120.

Use of force on children—Policy—Actions presumed unreasonable: RCW 9A.16.100.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.305.135 Rule making—School district fiscal impact statement required—Exceptions. (1) The state board of education must provide a school district fiscal impact statement prepared by the office of the superintendent of public instruction with the published notice of a rule-making hearing required under RCW 34.05.320 on rules proposed by the board. At the rule-making hearing, the board must also hear a presentation from the office of the superintendent of public instruction and take public testimony on the fiscal impact statement. A copy of the fiscal impact statement must be forwarded to the education committees of the legislature.

(2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction must solicit fiscal impact estimates from a representative sample of school districts across the state when preparing a fiscal impact statement.

(3) This section does not apply to the following rules:

(a) Emergency rules adopted under RCW 34.05.350;

(b) Rules adopting or incorporating by reference without material change federal statutes or regulations, Washington state statutes, or rules of other Washington state agencies;

(c) Rules that adopt, amend, or repeal a procedure or practice related only to the operation of the state board of education and not to any external parties;

(d) Rules that only correct typographical errors, make address or name changes, or clarify language of a rule without changing its effect; or

(e) Rules the content of which is explicitly and specifically dictated by statute. [2012 c 210 § 1.]

28A.305.140 Waiver from provisions of RCW 28A.150.200 through 28A.150.220 authorized. (Effective until June 30, 2019.) (1) The state board of education may grant waivers to school districts from the provisions of RCW 28A.150.200 through 28A.150.220 on the basis that such waiver or waivers are necessary to:

(a) Implement successfully a local plan to provide for all students in the district an effective education system that is designed to enhance the educational program for each student. The local plan may include alternative ways to provide effective educational programs for students who experience difficulty with the regular education program;

(b) Implement an innovation school or innovation zone designated under RCW 28A.630.081; or

(c) Implement a collaborative schools for innovation and success pilot project approved under RCW 28A.630.104.

(2) The state board shall adopt criteria to evaluate the need for the waiver or waivers. [2012 c 53 § 8; 2011 c 260 §

8; 1990 c 33 § 267; (1992 c 141 § 302 expired September 1, 2000); 1985 c 349 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.04.127.]

Findings—Intent—Expiration date—2012 c 53: See RCW 28A.630.101 and 28A.630.109.

Findings—Intent—2011 c 260: See note following RCW 28A.630.080.

Expiration date—2011 c 260: See RCW 28A.630.089.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.305.140 Waiver from provisions of RCW 28A.150.200 through 28A.150.220 authorized. (Effective June 30, 2019.) The state board of education may grant waivers to school districts from the provisions of RCW 28A.150.200 through 28A.150.220 on the basis that such waiver or waivers are necessary to implement successfully a local plan to provide for all students in the district an effective education system that is designed to enhance the educational program for each student. The local plan may include alternative ways to provide effective educational programs for students who experience difficulty with the regular education program.

The state board shall adopt criteria to evaluate the need for the waiver or waivers. [1990 c 33 § 267; (1992 c 141 § 302 expired September 1, 2000); 1985 c 349 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.04.127.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.305.141 Waiver from one hundred eighty-day school year requirement—Criteria—Recommendation to the legislature. (Expires August 31, 2014.) (1) In addition to waivers authorized under RCW 28A.305.140 and 28A.655.180, the state board of education may grant waivers from the requirement for a one hundred eighty-day school year under RCW 28A.150.220 and *28A.150.250 to school districts that propose to operate one or more schools on a flexible calendar for purposes of economy and efficiency as provided in this section. The requirement under RCW 28A.150.220 that school districts offer an annual average instructional hour offering of at least one thousand hours shall not be waived.

(2) A school district seeking a waiver under this section must submit an application that includes:

(a) A proposed calendar for the school day and school year that demonstrates how the instructional hour requirement will be maintained;

(b) An explanation and estimate of the economies and efficiencies to be gained from compressing the instructional hours into fewer than one hundred eighty days;

(c) An explanation of how monetary savings from the proposal will be redirected to support student learning;

(d) A summary of comments received at one or more public hearings on the proposal and how concerns will be addressed;

(e) An explanation of the impact on students who rely upon free and reduced-price school child nutrition services and the impact on the ability of the child nutrition program to operate an economically independent program;

(f) An explanation of the impact on the ability to recruit and retain employees in education support positions;

(g) An explanation of the impact on students whose parents work during the missed school day; and

(h) Other information that the state board of education may request to assure that the proposed flexible calendar will not adversely affect student learning.

(3) The state board of education shall adopt criteria to evaluate waiver requests. No more than five districts may be granted waivers. Waivers may be granted for up to three years. After each school year, the state board of education shall analyze empirical evidence to determine whether the reduction is affecting student learning. If the state board of education determines that student learning is adversely affected, the school district shall discontinue the flexible calendar as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of the next school year after the determination has been made. All waivers expire August 31, 2014.

(a) Two of the five waivers granted under this subsection shall be granted to school districts with student populations of less than one hundred fifty students.

(b) Three of the five waivers granted under this subsection shall be granted to school districts with student populations of between one hundred fifty-one and five hundred students.

(4) The state board of education shall examine the waivers granted under this section and make a recommendation to the education committees of the legislature by December 15, 2013, regarding whether the waiver program should be continued, modified, or allowed to terminate. This recommendation should focus on whether the program resulted in improved student learning as demonstrated by empirical evidence. Such evidence includes, but is not limited to: Improved scores on the Washington assessment of student learning, results of the dynamic indicators of basic early literacy skills, student grades, and attendance.

(5) This section expires August 31, 2014. [2009 c 543 § 2.]

***Reviser's note:** The reference to a one hundred eighty-day school year in RCW 28A.150.250 was deleted by 2009 c 548 § 105.

Finding—2009 c 543: "The legislature continues to support school districts seeking innovations to further the educational experiences of students and staff while also realizing increased efficiencies in day-to-day operations. School districts have suggested that efficiencies in heating, lighting, or maintenance expenses could be possible if districts were given the ability to create a more flexible calendar. Furthermore, the legislature finds that a flexible calendar could be beneficial to student learning by allowing for the use of the unscheduled days for professional development activities, planning, tutoring, special programs, parent conferences, and athletic events. A flexible calendar also has the potential to ease the burden of long commutes on students in rural areas and to lower absenteeism.

School districts in several western states have operated on a four-day school week and report increased efficiencies, family support, and reduced absenteeism, with no negative impact on student learning. Small rural school districts in particular could benefit due to their high per-pupil costs for transportation and utilities. Therefore, the legislature intends to provide increased flexibility to a limited number of school districts to explore the potential value of operating on a flexible calendar, so long as adequate safeguards are put in place to prevent any negative impact on student learning." [2009 c 543 § 1.]

28A.305.190 Eligibility to take GED test. The state board of education shall adopt rules governing the eligibility of a child sixteen years of age and under nineteen years of age to take the GED test if the child provides a substantial and warranted reason for leaving the regular high school education program, if the child was home-schooled, or if the child is an eligible student enrolled in a dropout reengagement program under RCW 28A.175.100 through 28A.175.110. [2010

c 20 § 6; 1993 c 218 § 1; 1991 c 116 § 5; 1973 c 51 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.04.135.]

Intent—2010 c 20: See note following RCW 28A.175.100.

Waiver of fees or residency requirements at community colleges for students completing a high school education: RCW 28B.15.520.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.305.215 Essential academic learning requirements and grade level expectations—Revised standards and curricula for mathematics and science—Duties of the state board of education and the superintendent of public instruction—Revised graduation requirements. (1) The activities in this section revise and strengthen the state learning standards that implement the *goals of RCW 28A.150.210, known as the essential academic learning requirements, and improve alignment of school district curriculum to the standards.

(2) The state board of education shall be assisted in its work under subsections (3), (4), and (5) of this section by: (a) An expert national consultant in each of mathematics and science retained by the state board; and (b) the mathematics and science advisory panels created under **RCW 28A.305.219, as appropriate, which shall provide review and formal comment on proposed recommendations to the superintendent of public instruction and the state board of education on new revised standards and curricula.

(3) By September 30, 2007, the state board of education shall recommend to the superintendent of public instruction revised essential academic learning requirements and grade level expectations in mathematics. The recommendations shall be based on:

(a) Considerations of clarity, rigor, content, depth, coherence from grade to grade, specificity, accessibility, and measurability;

(b) Study of:

(i) Standards used in countries whose students demonstrate high performance on the trends in international mathematics and science study and the programme for international student assessment;

(ii) College readiness standards;

(iii) The national council of teachers of mathematics focal points and the national assessment of educational progress content frameworks; and

(iv) Standards used by three to five other states, including California, and the nation of Singapore; and

(c) Consideration of information presented during public comment periods.

(4)(a) By February 29, 2008, the superintendent of public instruction shall revise the essential academic learning requirements and the grade level expectations for mathematics and present the revised standards to the state board of education and the education committees of the senate and the house of representatives as required by RCW 28A.655.070(4).

(b) The state board of education shall direct an expert national consultant in mathematics to:

(i) Analyze the February 2008 version of the revised standards, including a comparison to exemplar standards previously reviewed under this section;

(ii) Recommend specific language and content changes needed to finalize the revised standards; and

(iii) Present findings and recommendations in a draft report to the state board of education.

(c) By May 15, 2008, the state board of education shall review the consultant's draft report, consult the mathematics advisory panel, hold a public hearing to receive comment, and direct any subsequent modifications to the consultant's report. After the modifications are made, the state board of education shall forward the final report and recommendations to the superintendent of public instruction for implementation.

(d) By July 1, 2008, the superintendent of public instruction shall revise the mathematics standards to conform precisely to and incorporate each of the recommendations of the state board of education under (c) of this subsection and submit the revisions to the state board of education.

(e) By July 31, 2008, the state board of education shall either approve adoption by the superintendent of public instruction of the final revised standards as the essential academic learning requirements and grade level expectations for mathematics, or develop a plan for ensuring that the recommendations under (c) of this subsection are implemented so that final revised mathematics standards can be adopted by September 25, 2008.

(5) By June 30, 2008, the state board of education shall recommend to the superintendent of public instruction revised essential academic learning requirements and grade level expectations in science. The recommendations shall be based on:

(a) Considerations of clarity, rigor, content, depth, coherence from grade to grade, specificity, accessibility, and measurability;

(b) Study of standards used by three to five other states and in countries whose students demonstrate high performance on the trends in international mathematics and science study and the programme for international student assessment; and

(c) Consideration of information presented during public comment periods.

(6) By December 1, 2008, the superintendent of public instruction shall revise the essential academic learning requirements and the grade level expectations for science and present the revised standards to the state board of education and the education committees of the senate and the house of representatives as required by RCW 28A.655.070(4). The superintendent shall adopt the revised essential academic learning requirements and grade level expectations unless otherwise directed by the legislature during the 2009 legislative session.

(7)(a) Within six months after the standards under subsection (4) of this section are adopted, the superintendent of public instruction shall present to the state board of education recommendations for no more than three basic mathematics curricula each for elementary, middle, and high school grade spans.

(b) Within two months after the presentation of the recommended curricula, the state board of education shall provide official comment and recommendations to the superintendent of public instruction regarding the recommended mathematics curricula. The superintendent of public instruction shall make any changes based on the comment and rec-

ommendations from the state board of education and adopt the recommended curricula.

(c) By June 30, 2009, the superintendent of public instruction shall present to the state board of education recommendations for no more than three basic science curricula each for elementary and middle school grade spans and not more than three recommendations for each of the major high school courses within the following science domains: Earth and space science, physical science, and life science.

(d) Within two months after the presentation of the recommended curricula, the state board of education shall provide official comment and recommendations to the superintendent of public instruction regarding the recommended science curricula. The superintendent of public instruction shall make any changes based on the comment and recommendations from the state board of education and adopt the recommended curricula.

(e) In selecting the recommended curricula under this subsection (7), the superintendent of public instruction shall provide information to the mathematics and science advisory panels created under ****RCW 28A.305.219**, as appropriate, and seek the advice of the appropriate panel regarding the curricula that shall be included in the recommendations.

(f) The recommended curricula under this subsection (7) shall align with the revised essential academic learning requirements and grade level expectations. In addition to the recommended basic curricula, appropriate diagnostic and supplemental materials shall be identified as necessary to support each curricula.

(g) Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose and availability of the curricula, at least one of the curricula in each grade span and in each of mathematics and science shall be available to schools and parents online at no cost to the school or parent.

(8) By December 1, 2007, the state board of education shall revise the high school graduation requirements under RCW 28A.230.090 to include a minimum of three credits of mathematics, one of which may be a career and technical course equivalent in mathematics, and prescribe the mathematics content in the three required credits.

(9) Nothing in this section requires a school district to use one of the recommended curricula under subsection (7) of this section. However, the statewide accountability plan adopted by the state board of education under RCW 28A.305.130 shall recommend conditions under which school districts should be required to use one of the recommended curricula. The plan shall also describe the conditions for exception to the curriculum requirement, such as the use of integrated academic and career and technical education curriculum. Required use of the recommended curricula as an intervention strategy must be authorized by the legislature as required by *****RCW 28A.305.130(4)(e)** before implementation.

(10) The superintendent of public instruction shall conduct a comprehensive survey of the mathematics curricula being used by school districts at all grade levels and the textbook and curriculum purchasing cycle of the districts and report the results of the survey to the education committees of the legislature by November 15, 2008. [2009 c 310 § 5. Prior: 2008 c 274 § 2; 2008 c 172 § 2; 2007 c 396 § 1.]

Reviser's note: *(1) Reference to "goals" was deleted by 2009 c 548 § 101.

** (2) RCW 28A.305.219 expired June 30, 2012.

*** (3) RCW 28A.305.130 was amended by 2009 c 548 § 502, deleting subsection (4)(e).

Effective date—2009 c 310 § 5: "Section 5 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [April 30, 2009]." [2009 c 310 § 6.]

Intent—2008 c 172: "The legislature intends that the revised mathematics standards by the office of the superintendent of public instruction will set higher expectations for Washington's students by fortifying content and increasing rigor; provide greater clarity, specificity, and measurability about what is expected of students in each grade; supply more explicit guidance to educators about what to teach and when; enhance the relevance of mathematics to students' lives; and ultimately result in more Washington students having the opportunity to be successful in mathematics. Additionally, the revised mathematics standards should restructure the standards to make clear the importance of all aspects of mathematics: Mathematics content including the standard algorithms, conceptual understanding of the content, and the application of mathematical processes within the content." [2008 c 172 § 1.]

Effective date—2008 c 172: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [March 26, 2008]." [2008 c 172 § 3.]

Effective date—2007 c 396 §§ 1 and 2: "Sections 1 and 2 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and take effect immediately [May 9, 2007]." [2007 c 396 § 22.]

Captions not law—2007 c 396: "Captions used in this act are not any part of the law." [2007 c 396 § 19.]

Finding—Intent—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.300.515.

28A.305.900 Transfer of powers and duties—State board of education. (1) The state board of education as constituted prior to January 1, 2006, is hereby abolished and its powers, duties, and functions are hereby transferred to the state board of education as specified in chapter 497, Laws of 2005. All references to the director or the state board of education as constituted prior to January 1, 2006, in the Revised Code of Washington shall be construed to mean the director or the state board of education as specified in chapter 497, Laws of 2005.

(2)(a) All reports, documents, surveys, books, records, files, papers, or written material in the possession of the state board of education as constituted prior to January 1, 2006, shall be delivered to the custody of the state board of education as specified in chapter 497, Laws of 2005. All cabinets, furniture, office equipment, motor vehicles, and other tangible property employed by the state board of education as constituted prior to January 1, 2006, shall be made available to the state board of education as specified in chapter 497, Laws of 2005. All funds, credits, or other assets held by the state board of education as constituted prior to January 1, 2006, shall be assigned to the state board of education as specified in chapter 497, Laws of 2005.

(b) Any appropriations made to the state board of education as constituted prior to January 1, 2006, shall, on January 1, 2006, be transferred and credited to the state board of education as specified in chapter 497, Laws of 2005.

(c) If any question arises as to the transfer of any personnel, funds, books, documents, records, papers, files, equipment, or other tangible property used or held in the exercise of the powers and the performance of the duties and functions transferred, the director of financial management shall make

a determination as to the proper allocation and certify the same to the state agencies concerned.

(3) All employees of the state board of education as constituted prior to January 1, 2006, are transferred to the jurisdiction of the state board of education as specified in chapter 497, Laws of 2005. All employees classified under chapter 41.06 RCW, the state civil service law, are assigned to the state board of education as specified in chapter 497, Laws of 2005 to perform their usual duties upon the same terms as formerly, without any loss of rights, subject to any action that may be appropriate thereafter in accordance with the laws and rules governing state civil service.

(4) All rules and all pending business before the state board of education as constituted prior to January 1, 2006, shall be continued and acted upon by the state board of education as specified in chapter 497, Laws of 2005. All existing contracts and obligations shall remain in full force and shall be performed by the state board of education as specified in chapter 497, Laws of 2005.

(5) The transfer of the powers, duties, functions, and personnel of the state board of education as constituted prior to January 1, 2006, shall not affect the validity of any act performed before January 1, 2006.

(6) If apportionments of budgeted funds are required because of the transfers directed by this section, the director of financial management shall certify the apportionments to the agencies affected, the state auditor, and the state treasurer. Each of these shall make the appropriate transfer and adjustments in funds and appropriation accounts and equipment records in accordance with the certification.

(7) Nothing contained in this section may be construed to alter any existing collective bargaining unit or the provisions of any existing collective bargaining agreement until the agreement has expired or until the bargaining unit has been modified by action of the personnel resources board as provided by law. [2005 c 497 § 301.]

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

28A.305.901 Transfer of powers and duties—Academic achievement and accountability commission. (1) The academic achievement and accountability commission is hereby abolished and its powers, duties, and functions are hereby transferred to the state board of education. All references to the director or the academic achievement and accountability commission in the Revised Code of Washington shall be construed to mean the director or the state board of education.

(2)(a) All reports, documents, surveys, books, records, files, papers, or written material in the possession of the academic achievement and accountability commission shall be delivered to the custody of the state board of education. All cabinets, furniture, office equipment, motor vehicles, and other tangible property employed by the academic achievement and accountability commission shall be made available to the state board of education. All funds, credits, or other assets held by the academic achievement and accountability commission shall be assigned to the state board of education.

(b) Any appropriations made to the academic achievement and accountability commission shall, on July 1, 2005, be transferred and credited to the state board of education.

(c) If any question arises as to the transfer of any funds, books, documents, records, papers, files, equipment, or other tangible property used or held in the exercise of the powers and the performance of the duties and functions transferred, the director of financial management shall make a determination as to the proper allocation and certify the same to the state agencies concerned.

(3) All rules and all pending business before the academic achievement and accountability commission shall be continued and acted upon by the state board of education. All existing contracts and obligations shall remain in full force and shall be performed by the state board of education.

(4) The transfer of the powers, duties, and functions of the academic achievement and accountability commission shall not affect the validity of any act performed before July 1, 2005.

(5) If apportionments of budgeted funds are required because of the transfers directed by this section, the director of financial management shall certify the apportionments to the agencies affected, the state auditor, and the state treasurer. Each of these shall make the appropriate transfer and adjustments in funds and appropriation accounts and equipment records in accordance with the certification.

(6) Nothing contained in this section may be construed to alter any existing collective bargaining unit or the provisions of any existing collective bargaining agreement until the agreement has expired or until the bargaining unit has been modified by action of the personnel resources board as provided by law. [2005 c 497 § 302.]

Effective date—2005 c 497 §§ 104, 302, 402, and 406-408: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

28A.305.902 Transfer of duties—Review and recommendation—2006 c 263. The legislature encourages the members of the new state board of education to review the transfer of duties from the state board to other entities made in chapter 263, Laws of 2006 and if any of the duties that were transferred away from the state board are necessary for the board to accomplish the purpose set out in chapter 263, Laws of 2006 then the state board shall come back to the legislature to request those necessary duties to be returned to the state board of education. The state board of education is encouraged to make such a request by January 15, 2007. [2006 c 263 § 101.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Chapter 28A.310 RCW

EDUCATIONAL SERVICE DISTRICTS

Sections

28A.310.010	Purpose.
28A.310.020	Changes in number of, boundaries—Initiating, hearings, considerations—Superintendent's duties.
28A.310.030	ESD board—Membership—Board member district boundaries.
28A.310.040	ESD board—Members—Terms.
28A.310.050	ESD board—Members—Nine member boards.
28A.310.060	ESD board—Members—Terms—Vacancies.
28A.310.070	ESD board—Members—Restriction on other service.
28A.310.080	ESD board—Members—Elections, calling and notice.
28A.310.090	ESD board—Members—Elections—Declarations of candidacy.
28A.310.100	ESD board—Members—Elections—Certification.

- 28A.310.110 ESD board—Members—Elections, contest of.
 28A.310.120 ESD board—Return to seven member board.
 28A.310.130 ESD board—Vacation of board member position because of failure to attend meetings.
 28A.310.140 School district to be entirely within single educational service district.
 28A.310.150 ESD board—Members—Qualifications, oath, bond—Organization—Quorum.
 28A.310.160 ESD board—Reimbursement of members for expenses.
 28A.310.170 ESD superintendent—Appointment, procedure—Term, salary, discharge—ESD superintendent review committee.
 28A.310.180 ESD board—Compliance with rules and regulations—Depository and distribution center—Cooperative service programs, joint purchasing programs, and direct student service programs including pupil transportation.
 28A.310.190 ESD board—Teachers' institutes, directors' meetings—Cooperation with state supervisor—Certification of data.
 28A.310.200 ESD board—Powers and duties—Rules.
 28A.310.202 ESD board—Partnership with regional support network to operate a wraparound model site.
 28A.310.210 ESD board—Payment of member expenses—Payment of dues into statewide association of board members, restrictions.
 28A.310.220 ESD board—Delegation of powers and duties to superintendent.
 28A.310.230 Assistant superintendents and other personnel—Appointment, salaries, duties.
 28A.310.240 Employee leave policy required.
 28A.310.250 Certificated employees of district—Contracts of employment—Nonrenewal of contracts—Notice.
 28A.310.260 Certificated employees of district—Adverse change in contract status—Notice—Probable cause—Review—Appeal.
 28A.310.270 ESD superintendent's powers and duties—Chief executive officer.
 28A.310.280 ESD superintendent's powers and duties—Records and reports.
 28A.310.290 ESD superintendent's powers and duties—Oaths and affirmations.
 28A.310.300 ESD superintendent's powers and duties—Generally.
 28A.310.310 Headquarters office—Official records—Transfers of records.
 28A.310.320 ESD superintendents, employees—Travel expenses and subsistence—Advance payment.
 28A.310.330 Budgeting procedures for districts.
 28A.310.340 Identification of core services for budget purposes—Generally.
 28A.310.350 Identification of core services for budget purposes—Specific services listed.
 28A.310.360 Identification of core services for budget purposes—Formula utilized for ESD's biennial budget request.
 28A.310.370 District budget—State funds, allocation of—District general expense fund—Created, deposits, expenditures.
 28A.310.390 District budget request—Procedure for approval.
 28A.310.400 Legal services.
 28A.310.410 Ex officio treasurer of district.
 28A.310.420 County or intermediate district superintendent and board employees to terminate or transfer employment—Benefits retained.
 28A.310.430 Local school district superintendents to advise board and superintendent.
 28A.310.440 ESD as self-insurer—Authority.
 28A.310.460 Contracts to lease building space and portable buildings and lease or have maintained security systems, computers and other equipment.
 28A.310.470 Delegation to ESD of SPI program, project or service—Contract.
 28A.310.480 Delegation to ESD of state board of education program, project or service—Contract.
 28A.310.490 ESD employee attendance incentive program—Remuneration or benefit plan for unused sick leave.
 28A.310.495 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

Chapter not to apply to certain materials printed in educational service district: RCW 82.04.600.

Interlocal cooperation act: Chapter 39.34 RCW.

Redistricting by local governments and municipal corporations—Census information for—Plan, prepared when, criteria for, hearing on, request for review of, certification, remand—Sanctions when review request frivolous: RCW 29A.76.010.

Regional educational technology support centers—Advisory councils: See RCW 28A.650.020.

28A.310.010 Purpose. It shall be the intent and purpose of this chapter to establish educational service districts as regional agencies which are intended to:

(1) Provide cooperative and informational services to local school districts;

(2) Assist the superintendent of public instruction and the state board of education in the performance of their respective statutory or constitutional duties; and

(3) Provide services to school districts and to the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss and the school for the blind to assure equal educational opportunities. [2009 c 381 § 25; 1988 c 65 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 283 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.21.010, 28.19.500.]

Findings—Intent—2009 c 381: See note following RCW 72.40.015.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.020 Changes in number of, boundaries—Initiating, hearings, considerations—Superintendent's duties. The state board of education upon its own initiative, or upon petition of any educational service district board, or upon petition of at least half of the district superintendents within an educational service district, or upon request of the superintendent of public instruction, may make changes in the number and boundaries of the educational service districts, including an equitable adjustment and transfer of any and all property, assets, and liabilities among the educational service districts whose boundaries and duties and responsibilities are increased and/or decreased by such changes, consistent with the purposes of RCW 28A.310.010: PROVIDED, That no reduction in the number of educational service districts will take effect after June 30, 1995, without a majority approval vote by the affected school directors voting in such election by mail ballot. Prior to making any such changes, the state board shall hold at least one public hearing on such proposed action and shall consider any recommendations on such proposed action.

The state board in making any change in boundaries shall give consideration to, but not be limited by, the following factors: Size, population, topography, and climate of the proposed district.

The superintendent of public instruction shall furnish personnel, material, supplies, and information necessary to enable educational service district boards and superintendents to consider the proposed changes. [1994 sp.s. c 6 § 513; 1993 sp.s. c 24 § 522; 1990 c 33 § 270; 1977 ex.s. c 283 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.21.020, 28.19.505.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.030 ESD board—Membership—Board member district boundaries. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, in each educational service district there shall be an educational service district board consisting of seven members elected by the school directors of the educational service district, one from each of seven educational service district board-member districts. Board-member districts in districts reorganized under RCW 28A.310.020, or as provided for in RCW 28A.310.120 and under this section, shall be initially determined by the state board of education. If a reorganization pursuant to RCW 28A.310.020 places the res-

idence of a board member into another or newly created educational service district, such member shall serve on the board of the educational service district of residence and at the next election called by the superintendent of public instruction pursuant to RCW 28A.310.080 a new seven member board shall be elected. If the redrawing of board-member district boundaries pursuant to this chapter shall cause the resident board-member district of two or more board members to coincide, such board members shall continue to serve on the board and at the next election called by the superintendent of public instruction a new board shall be elected. The board-member districts shall be arranged so far as practicable on a basis of equal population, with consideration being given existing board members of existing educational service district boards. Each educational service district board member shall be elected by the school directors of each school district within the educational service district. Beginning in 1971 and every ten years thereafter, educational service district boards shall review and, if necessary, shall change the boundaries of board-member districts so as to provide so far as practicable equal representation according to population of such board-member districts and to conform to school district boundary changes: PROVIDED, That all board-member district boundaries, to the extent necessary to conform with this chapter, shall be immediately redrawn for the purposes of the next election called by the superintendent of public instruction following any reorganization pursuant to this chapter. Such district board, if failing to make the necessary changes prior to June 1st of the appropriate year, shall refer for settlement questions on board-member district boundaries to the office of the superintendent of public instruction, which, after a public hearing, shall decide such questions. [2006 c 263 § 603; 1990 c 33 § 271; 1977 ex.s. c 283 § 14; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 3; 1974 ex.s. c 75 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.21.030, 28.19.510.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

City, town, and district general elections—Exceptions—Special elections: RCW 29A.04.330.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.040 ESD board—Members—Terms. The term of office for each board member shall be four years and until a successor is duly elected and qualified. For the first election or an election following reorganization, board-member district positions numbered one, three, five, and seven in each educational service district shall be for a term of four years and positions numbered two, four, and six shall be for a term of two years. [1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 5; 1974 ex.s. c 75 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.21.0303.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.050 ESD board—Members—Nine member boards. Any educational service district board may elect by resolution of the board to increase the board member size to nine board members. In such case positions number eight and nine shall be filled at the next election called by the superintendent of public instruction, position numbered eight to be for a term of two years, position numbered nine to be for a term of four years. Thereafter the terms for such positions shall be for four years. [2006 c 263 § 604; 1977 ex.s. c 283 §

(2012 Ed.)

19; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 6; 1974 ex.s. c 75 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.21.0304.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.060 ESD board—Members—Terms—Vacancies. The term of every educational service district board member shall begin on the second Monday in January next following the election at which he or she was elected: PROVIDED, That a person elected to less than a full term pursuant to this section shall take office as soon as the election returns have been certified and he or she has qualified. In the event of a vacancy in the board from any cause, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment of a person from the same board-member district by the educational service district board. In the event that there are more than three vacancies in a seven-member board or four vacancies in a nine-member board, the superintendent of public instruction shall fill by appointment sufficient vacancies so that there shall be a quorum of the board serving. Each appointed board member shall serve until his or her successor has been elected at the next election called by the superintendent of public instruction and has qualified. [2006 c 263 § 605; 1977 ex.s. c 283 § 20; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 7; 1974 ex.s. c 75 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.21.0305.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.070 ESD board—Members—Restriction on other service. No person shall serve as an employee of a school district or as a member of a board of directors of a common school district or as a member of the state board of education and as a member of an educational service district board at the same time. [1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 8; 1974 ex.s. c 75 § 7. Formerly RCW 28A.21.0306.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.080 ESD board—Members—Elections, calling and notice. Not later than the twenty-fifth day of August of every odd-numbered year, the superintendent of public instruction shall call an election to be held in each educational service district within which resides a member of the board of the educational service district whose term of office expires on the second Monday of January next following, and shall give written notice thereof to each member of the board of directors of each school district in such educational service district. Such notice shall include instructions and rules established by the superintendent of public instruction for the conduct of the election. [2007 c 460 § 1; 2006 c 263 § 602; 1977 ex.s. c 283 § 15. Formerly RCW 28A.21.031.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.090 ESD board—Members—Elections—Declarations of candidacy. Candidates for membership on an educational service district board shall file declarations of candidacy with the superintendent of public instruction on forms prepared by the superintendent. Declarations of candi-

dacy may be filed by person or by mail not earlier than the first day of September, nor later than the sixteenth day of September. The superintendent may not accept any declaration of candidacy that is not on file in his or her office or is not postmarked before the seventeenth day of September. [2006 c 263 § 606; 1977 ex.s. c 283 § 16. Formerly RCW 28A.21.032.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.100 ESD board—Members—Elections—Certification. Each member of an educational service district board shall be elected by a majority of the votes cast at the election for all candidates for the position. All votes shall be cast by mail addressed to the superintendent of public instruction and no votes shall be accepted for counting if postmarked after the sixteenth day of October or if not postmarked or the postmark is not legible, if received by mail after the twenty-first day of October following the call of the election. The superintendent of public instruction and an election board comprised of three persons appointed by the superintendent shall count and tally the votes not later than the twenty-fifth day of October in the following manner: Each vote cast by a school director shall be accorded as one vote. If no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast, then, not later than the first day of November, the superintendent of public instruction shall call a second election to be conducted in the same manner and at which the candidates shall be the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes cast. No vote cast at such second election shall be received for counting if postmarked after the sixteenth day of November or if not postmarked or the postmark is not legible, if received by mail after the twenty-first day of November and the votes shall be counted as hereinabove provided on the twenty-fifth day of November. The candidate receiving a majority of votes at any such second election shall be declared elected. In the event of a tie in such second election, the candidate elected shall be determined by a chance drawing of a nature established by the superintendent of public instruction. Within ten days following the count of votes in an election at which a member of an educational service district board is elected, the superintendent of public instruction shall certify to the county auditor of the headquarters county of the educational service district the name or names of the persons elected to be members of the educational service district board. [2006 c 263 § 607; 1980 c 179 § 7; 1977 ex.s. c 283 § 17. Formerly RCW 28A.21.033.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.110 ESD board—Members—Elections, contest of. Any common school district board member eligible to vote for a candidate for membership on an educational service district or any candidate for the position, within ten days after the secretary to the state board of education's certification of election, may contest the election of the candidate pursuant to chapter 29A.68 RCW. [2005 c 497 § 404; 1990 c 33 § 272; 1977 ex.s. c 283 § 18. Formerly RCW 28A.21.034.]

[Title 28A RCW—page 142]

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.120 ESD board—Return to seven member board. Any educational service district board which elects under RCW 28A.310.050 to increase the size of the educational service district board from seven to nine members, after at least four years, may elect by resolution of the board to return to a membership of seven educational service board members. In such case, at the next election a new board consisting of seven educational service board members shall be elected in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. [1990 c 33 § 273; 1977 ex.s. c 283 § 21; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 9; 1974 ex.s. c 75 § 8; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.21.035.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.130 ESD board—Vacation of board member position because of failure to attend meetings. Absence of any educational service district board member from four consecutive regular meetings of the board, unless excused on account of sickness or otherwise authorized by resolution of the board, shall be sufficient cause for the members of the educational service district board to declare by resolution that such board member position is vacated. [1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 10; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.21.037.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.140 School district to be entirely within single educational service district. Every school district must be included entirely within a single educational service district. If the boundaries of any school district within an educational service district are changed in any manner so as to extend the school district beyond the boundaries of that educational service district, the superintendent of public instruction shall change the boundaries of the educational service districts so affected in a manner consistent with the purposes of RCW 28A.310.010 and this section. [2006 c 263 § 608; 1990 c 33 § 274; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 11; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 6; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.21.040, 28.19.515.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.150 ESD board—Members—Qualifications, oath, bond—Organization—Quorum. Every candidate for membership on a educational service district board shall be a registered voter and a resident of the board-member district for which such candidate files. On or before the date for taking office, every member shall make an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and the state of Washington and to faithfully discharge the duties of the office according to the best of such member's ability. The members of the board shall not be required to give bond unless so directed by the superintendent of public instruction. At the first meeting of newly elected members and after the qualification for office of the newly elected members, each educational service district board shall reorganize by electing

(2012 Ed.)

a chair and a vice chair. A majority of all of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum. [2006 c 263 § 609; 1990 c 33 § 275; 1977 ex.s. c 283 § 22; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 12; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 7; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.21.050, 28.19.520.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.160 ESD board—Reimbursement of members for expenses. The actual expenses of educational service board members in going to, returning from and attending meetings called or held pursuant to district business or while otherwise engaged in the performance of their duties under this chapter shall be paid; all such claims shall be approved by the educational service district board and paid from the budget of the educational service district. [1977 ex.s. c 283 § 3; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 68; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 13; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 8; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.21.060, 28.19.525.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.170 ESD superintendent—Appointment, procedure—Term, salary, discharge—ESD superintendent review committee. (1) Every educational service district board shall employ and set the salary of an educational service district superintendent who shall be employed by a written contract for a term to be fixed by the board, but not to exceed three years, and who may be discharged for sufficient cause.

(2) There is hereby established within each educational service district an educational service district superintendent review committee. Such review committee shall be composed of a subcommittee of the board, two school district superintendents from within the educational service district selected by the educational service district board, and a representative of the state superintendent of public instruction selected by the state superintendent of public instruction.

(3) Prior to the employment by the educational service district board of a new educational service district superintendent, the review committee shall screen all applicants against the established qualifications for the position and recommend to the board a list of three or more candidates. The educational service district board shall either select the new superintendent from the list of three or more candidates, ask the review committee to add additional names to the list, or reject the entire list and ask the review committee to submit three or more additional candidates for consideration. The educational service district board shall repeat this process until a superintendent is selected. [2001 c 182 § 1; 1985 c 341 § 7; 1977 ex.s. c 283 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.21.071.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.180 ESD board—Compliance with rules and regulations—Depository and distribution center—Cooperative service programs, joint purchasing programs, and direct student service programs including pupil transportation. In addition to other powers and duties as provided by law, every educational service district board shall:

(1) Comply with rules or regulations of the state board of education and the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) If the district board deems necessary, establish and operate for the schools within the boundaries of the educational service district a depository and distribution center for films, tapes, charts, maps, and other instructional material as recommended by the school district superintendents within the service area of the educational service district: PROVIDED, That the district may also provide the services of the depository and distribution center to private schools within the district so long as such private schools pay such fees that reflect actual costs for services and the use of instructional materials as may be established by the educational service district board.

(3) Establish cooperative service programs for school districts within the educational service district and joint purchasing programs for schools within the educational service district pursuant to RCW 28A.320.080(3): PROVIDED, That on matters relating to cooperative service programs the board and superintendent of the educational service district shall seek the prior advice of the superintendents of local school districts within the educational service district.

(4) Establish direct student service programs for school districts within the educational service district including pupil transportation. However, for the provision of state-funded pupil transportation for special education cooperatives programs for special education conducted under RCW 28A.155.010 through 28A.155.100, the educational service district, with the consent of the participating school districts, shall be entitled to receive directly state apportionment funds for that purpose: PROVIDED, That the board of directors and superintendent of a local school district request the educational service district to perform said service or services: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the educational service district board of directors and superintendents agree to provide the requested services: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That the provisions of chapter 39.34 RCW are strictly adhered to: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the educational service district board of directors may contract with the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss and the school for the blind to provide transportation services or other services necessary for the regional delivery of educational services for children who are deaf or hearing impaired. [2009 c 381 § 26; 1990 c 33 § 276; 1988 c 65 § 2; 1987 c 508 § 3; 1982 c 46 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 66 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 16; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 11. Formerly RCW 28A.21.086.]

Findings—Intent—2009 c 381: See note following RCW 72.40.015.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.190 ESD board—Teachers' institutes, directors' meetings—Cooperation with state supervisor—Certification of data. In addition to other powers and duties as provided by law, every educational service district board shall:

(1) If the district board deems necessary, hold each year one or more teachers' institutes as provided for in RCW 28A.415.010 and one or more school directors' meetings.

(2) Cooperate with the state supervisor of special aid for children with disabilities as provided in RCW 28A.155.010 through 28A.155.100.

(3) Certify statistical data as basis for apportionment purposes to county and state officials as provided in chapter 28A.545 RCW.

(4) Perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law or rule of the state board of education and/or the superintendent of public instruction as provided in RCW 28A.300.030 and *28A.305.210. [1995 c 77 § 20; 1990 c 33 § 277; 1983 c 56 § 2; 1981 c 103 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 17; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 12. Formerly RCW 28A.21.088.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 28A.305.210 expired July 1, 2007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.200 ESD board—Powers and duties—Rules. In addition to other powers and duties as provided by law, every educational service district board shall:

(1) Approve the budgets of the educational service district in accordance with the procedures provided for in this chapter;

(2) Meet regularly according to the schedule adopted at the organization meeting and in special session upon the call of the chair or a majority of the board;

(3) Approve the selection of educational service district personnel and clerical staff as provided in RCW 28A.310.230;

(4) Fix the amount of and approve the bonds for those educational service district employees designated by the board as being in need of bonding;

(5) Keep in the educational service district office a full and correct transcript of the boundaries of each school district within the educational service district;

(6) Acquire by borrowing funds or by purchase, lease, devise, bequest, and gift and otherwise contract for real and personal property necessary for the operation of the educational service district and to the execution of the duties of the board and superintendent thereof and sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of that property not necessary for district purposes. No real property shall be acquired or alienated without the prior approval of the superintendent of public instruction and the acquisition or alienation of all such property shall be subject to such provisions as the superintendent may establish. When borrowing funds for the purpose of acquiring property, the educational service district board shall pledge as collateral the property to be acquired. Borrowing shall be evidenced by a note or other instrument between the district and the lender;

(7) Under RCW 28A.310.010, upon the written request of the board of directors of a local school district or districts served by the educational service district, the educational service district board of directors may provide cooperative and informational services not in conflict with other law that provide for the development and implementation of programs, activities, services, or practices that support the education of preschool through twelfth grade students in the public schools or that support the effective, efficient, or safe management and operation of the school district or districts served by the educational service district;

(8) Adopt such bylaws and rules for its own operation as it deems necessary or appropriate; and

(9) Enter into contracts, including contracts with common and educational service districts and the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss and the

school for the blind for the joint financing of cooperative service programs conducted pursuant to RCW 28A.310.180(3), and employ consultants and legal counsel relating to any of the duties, functions, and powers of the educational service districts. [2009 c 381 § 27; 2006 c 263 § 610; 2001 c 143 § 1; 1993 c 298 § 1. Prior: 1990 c 159 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 278; 1988 c 65 § 3; 1983 c 56 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 18; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 13; 1971 c 53 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 9. Formerly RCW 28A.21.090, 28.19.540.]

Findings—Intent—2009 c 381: See note following RCW 72.40.015.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.202 ESD board—Partnership with regional support network to operate a wraparound model site.

Educational service district boards may partner with regional support networks to respond to a request for proposal for operation of a wraparound model site under chapter 359, Laws of 2007 and, if selected, may contract for the provision of services to coordinate care and facilitate the delivery of services and other supports under a wraparound model. [2007 c 359 § 9.]

Captions not law—2007 c 359: See note following RCW 71.36.005.

28A.310.210 ESD board—Payment of member expenses—Payment of dues into statewide association of board members, restrictions. In addition to other powers and duties prescribed by law every educational service district board shall be authorized to:

(1) Pay the expenses of its members in accordance with law for attendance at statewide meetings of educational service district board members.

(2) Pay dues from educational service district funds in an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars per board member per year for membership in a statewide association of educational service district board members: PROVIDED, That dues to such an association shall not be paid unless the formation of such an association, including its constitution and bylaws, is approved by a resolution passed by at least two-thirds of the educational service district boards within the state: PROVIDED FURTHER, That such association if formed shall not employ any staff but shall contract either with the Washington state school directors' association or with the superintendent of public instruction for staff and informational services. [1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 19; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 14. Formerly RCW 28A.21.092.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.220 ESD board—Delegation of powers and duties to superintendent. Each educational service district board, by written order filed in the headquarters office, may delegate to the educational service district superintendent any of the powers and duties vested in or imposed upon the board by law or rule or regulation of the state board of education and/or the superintendent of public instruction. Such delegated powers and duties shall not be in conflict with rules or regulations of the superintendent of public instruction or the state board of education and may be exercised by the educational service district superintendent in the name of the board.

[1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 20; 1974 ex.s. c 75 § 9; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 15. Formerly RCW 28A.21.095.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.230 Assistant superintendents and other personnel—Appointment, salaries, duties. The educational service district superintendent may appoint with the consent of the educational service district board assistant superintendents and such other professional personnel and clerical help as may be necessary to perform the work of the office at such salaries as may be determined by the educational service district board and shall pay such salaries out of the budget of the district. In the absence of the educational service district superintendent a designated assistant superintendent shall perform the duties of the office. The educational service district superintendent shall have the authority to appoint on an acting basis an assistant superintendent to perform any of the duties of the office. [1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 21; 1974 ex.s. c 75 § 10; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 16; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 10. Formerly RCW 28A.21.100, 28.19.545.]

Job sharing: RCW 28A.405.070.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.240 Employee leave policy required. (1) Every educational service district board shall adopt written policies granting leaves to persons under contracts of employment with the district in positions requiring either certification or classified qualifications, including but not limited to leaves for attendance at official or private institutes and conferences and sabbatical leaves for employees in positions requiring certification qualification, and leaves for illness, injury, bereavement, and emergencies for both certificated and classified employees, with such compensation as the board prescribes. The board shall adopt written policies granting annual leave with compensation for illness, injury, and emergencies as follows:

(a) For persons under contract with the district for a full fiscal year, at least ten days;

(b) For persons under contract with the district as part-time employees, at least that portion of ten days as the total number of days contracted for bears to one hundred eighty days;

(c) For certificated and classified employees, annual leave with compensation for illness, injury, and emergencies shall be granted and accrue at a rate not to exceed twelve days per fiscal year. Provisions of any contract in force on July 23, 1989, which conflict with requirements of this subsection shall continue in effect until contract expiration; after expiration, any new contract executed between the parties shall be consistent with this subsection;

(d) Compensation for leave for illness or injury actually taken shall be the same as the compensation the person would have received had the person not taken the leave provided in this section;

(e) Leave provided in this section not taken shall accumulate from fiscal year to fiscal year up to a maximum of one hundred eighty days for the purposes of RCW 28A.310.490, and for leave purposes up to a maximum of the number of contract days agreed to in a given contract, but not greater than one fiscal year. Such accumulated time may be taken at any time during the fiscal year, or up to twelve days per year

(2012 Ed.)

may be used for the purpose of payments for unused sick leave; and

(f) Accumulated leave under this section shall be transferred to educational service districts, school districts, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the state school for the blind, the *school for the deaf, institutions of higher education, and community and technical colleges, and from any such district, school, or office to another such district, school, office, institution of higher education, or community or technical college. An intervening customary summer break in employment or the performance of employment duties shall not preclude such a transfer.

(2) Leave accumulated by a person in a district prior to leaving the district may, under rules of the board, be granted to the person when the person returns to the employment of the district.

(3) Leave for illness or injury accumulated before July 23, 1989, under the administrative practices of an educational service district, and such leave transferred before July 23, 1989, to or from an educational service district, school district, or the office of the superintendent of public instruction under the administrative practices of the district or office, is declared valid and shall be added to such leave for illness or injury accumulated after July 23, 1989. [2009 c 47 § 1; 2008 c 174 § 1; 1997 c 13 § 6; 1990 c 33 § 279; 1989 c 208 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.21.102.]

***Reviser's note:** References to the "state school for the deaf" must be construed as references to the "Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss," pursuant to 2009 c 381 § 11.

28A.310.250 Certificated employees of district—Contracts of employment—Nonrenewal of contracts—Notice. No certificated employee of an educational service district shall be employed as such except by written contract, which shall be in conformity with the laws of this state. Every such contract shall be made in duplicate, one copy of which shall be retained by the educational service district superintendent and the other shall be delivered to the employee.

Every educational service district superintendent or board determining that there is probable cause or causes that the employment contract of a certificated employee thereof is not to be renewed for the next ensuing term shall be notified in writing on or before May 15th preceding the commencement of such term of that determination or if the omnibus appropriations act has not passed the legislature by May 15th, then notification shall be no later than June 15th, which notification shall specify the cause or causes for nonrenewal of contract. Such notice shall be served upon that employee personally, or by certified or registered mail, or by leaving a copy of the notice at the house of his or her usual abode with some person of suitable age and discretion then resident therein. The procedure and standards for the review of the decision of the hearing officer, superintendent or board and appeal therefrom shall be as prescribed for nonrenewal cases of teachers in RCW 28A.405.210, 28A.405.300 through 28A.405.380, and 28A.645.010. Appeals may be filed in the superior court of any county in the educational service district. [2009 c 57 § 4; 1996 c 201 § 4; 1990 c 33 § 280; 1977 ex.s. c 283 § 7; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 22; 1974 ex.s. c 75 § 11;

1971 c 48 § 6; 1969 ex.s. c 34 § 19. Formerly RCW 28A.21.105.]

Effective date—2009 c 57: See note following RCW 28A.405.210.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.260 Certificated employees of district—Adverse change in contract status—Notice—Probable cause—Review—Appeal. Every educational service district superintendent or board determining that there is probable cause or causes for a certificated employee or superintendent, hereinafter referred to as employee, of that educational service district to be discharged or otherwise adversely affected in his or her contract status shall notify such employee in writing of its decision, which notice shall specify the cause or causes for such action. Such notice shall be served upon that employee personally, or by certified or registered mail, or by leaving a copy of the notice at the house of his or her usual abode with some person of suitable age and discretion then resident therein. The procedure and standards for review of the decision of the superintendent or board and appeal therefrom shall be as prescribed in discharge cases of teachers in RCW 28A.405.210, 28A.405.300 through 28A.405.380, and 28A.645.010. The board and the educational service district superintendent, respectively, shall have the duties of the boards of directors and superintendents of school districts in RCW 28A.405.210, 28A.405.300 through 28A.405.380, and 28A.645.010. Appeals may be filed in the superior court of any county in the educational service district. [1990 c 33 § 281; 1977 ex.s. c 283 § 8; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 23; 1974 ex.s. c 75 § 12; 1971 c 48 § 7; 1969 ex.s. c 34 § 20. Formerly RCW 28A.21.106.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.270 ESD superintendent's powers and duties—Chief executive officer. In addition to other powers and duties as provided by law, each educational service district superintendent shall:

(1) Serve as chief executive officer of the educational service district and secretary of the educational service district board.

(2) Visit the schools in the educational service district, counsel with directors and staff, and assist in every possible way to advance the educational interest in the educational service district. [1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 24; 1974 ex.s. c 75 § 13; 1972 ex.s. c 3 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 17; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 11. Formerly RCW 28A.21.110, 28.19.550.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.280 ESD superintendent's powers and duties—Records and reports. In addition to other powers and duties as provided by law, each educational service district superintendent shall:

(1) Perform such recordkeeping, including such annual reports as may be required, and liaison and informational services to local school districts and the superintendent of public instruction as required by rule or regulation of the superintendent of public instruction or state board of education: PROVIDED, That the superintendent of public instruction and the state board of education may require some or all of the school districts to report information directly when such reporting procedures are deemed desirable or feasible.

[Title 28A RCW—page 146]

(2) Keep records of official acts of the educational service district board and superintendents in accordance with *RCW 28A.21.120, as now or hereafter amended.

(3) Preserve carefully all reports of school officers and teachers and deliver to the successor of the office all records, books, documents, and papers belonging to the office either personally or through a personal representative, taking a receipt for the same, which shall be filed in the office of the county auditor in the county where the office is located. [1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 25; 1974 ex.s. c 75 § 14. Formerly RCW 28A.21.111.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.21.120 was recodified as RCW 28A.310.310 pursuant to 1990 c 33 § 4.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.290 ESD superintendent's powers and duties—Oaths and affirmations. In addition to other powers and duties as provided by law, each educational service district superintendent shall:

(1) Administer oaths and affirmations to school directors, teachers, and other persons on official matters connected with or relating to schools, when appropriate, but not make or collect any charge or fee for so doing.

(2) Require the oath of office of all school district officers be filed as provided in *RCW 28A.315.500 and furnish a directory of all such officers to the county auditor and to the county treasurer of the county in which the school district is located as soon as such information can be obtained after the election or appointment of such officers is determined and their oaths placed on file. [1990 c 33 § 282; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 26; 1974 ex.s. c 75 § 15. Formerly RCW 28A.21.112.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.315.500 was recodified as RCW 28A.343.360 pursuant to 1999 c 315 § 804.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.300 ESD superintendent's powers and duties—Generally. In addition to other powers and duties as provided by law, each educational service district superintendent shall:

(1) Assist the school districts in preparation of their budgets as provided in chapter 28A.505 RCW.

(2) Enforce the provisions of the compulsory attendance law as provided in RCW 28A.225.010 through 28A.225.140, 28A.200.010, and 28A.200.020.

(3) Perform duties relating to capital fund aid by nonhigh districts as provided in chapter 28A.540 RCW.

(4) Carry out the duties and issue orders creating new school districts and transfers of territory as provided in chapter 28A.315 RCW.

(5) Perform the limited duties as provided in chapter 28A.193 RCW.

(6) Perform all other duties prescribed by law and the educational service district board. [1998 c 244 § 13; 1990 c 33 § 283; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 27; 1974 ex.s. c 75 § 16. Formerly RCW 28A.21.113.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.310 Headquarters office—Official records—Transfers of records. The educational service district board shall designate the headquarters office of the educational service district. Educational service districts

(2012 Ed.)

shall provide for their own office space, heating, contents insurance, electricity, and custodial services, which may be obtained through contracting with any board of county commissioners. Official records of the educational service district board and superintendent, including each of the county superintendents abolished by chapter 176, Laws of 1969 ex. sess., shall be kept by the educational service district superintendent. Whenever the boundaries of any of the educational service districts are reorganized pursuant to RCW 28A.310.020, the superintendent of public instruction shall supervise the transferral of such records so that each educational service district superintendent shall receive those records relating to school districts within the appropriate educational service district. [2006 c 263 § 611; 1990 c 33 § 284; 1985 c 341 § 8; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 28; 1974 ex.s. c 75 § 17; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 18; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 12. Formerly RCW 28A.21.120, 28.19.555.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.320 ESD superintendents, employees—Travel expenses and subsistence—Advance payment. For all actual and necessary travel in the performance of official duties and while in attendance upon meetings and conferences, each educational service district superintendent and employee shall be reimbursed for their travel expenses in the amounts provided in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 as now existing or hereafter amended. All claims shall be approved by the educational service district board and paid from the funds budgeted by the district. Each educational service district superintendent and employee may be advanced sufficient sums to cover their anticipated expenses in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by the state auditor and which shall substantially conform to the procedures provided in RCW 43.03.150 through 43.03.210. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 69; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 29; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 19; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 13. Formerly RCW 28A.21.130, 28.19.560.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.330 Budgeting procedures for districts. The superintendent of public instruction by rule and regulation shall adopt budgeting procedures for educational service districts modeled after the statutory procedures for school districts as provided in chapter 28A.505 RCW and in accordance with RCW 28A.310.340, 28A.310.350, and 28A.310.360. [1990 c 33 § 285; 1977 ex.s. c 283 § 12; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 30; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 20. Formerly RCW 28A.21.135.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.340 Identification of core services for budget purposes—Generally. It is the intent of the legislature that a basic core of uniform services be provided by educational service districts and be identified in statute so that biennial budget requests for educational service districts may be based upon measurable goals and needs. Educational service districts as noted in RCW 28A.310.010, are intended primarily to:

(2012 Ed.)

(1) Provide cooperative and informational services to local districts and to perform functions for those districts when such functions are more effectively or economically administered from the regional level;

(2) Assist the state educational agencies, office of superintendent of public instruction and the state board of education in the legal performance of their duties; and

(3) Assist in providing pupils with equal educational opportunities.

The purpose of RCW 28A.310.350 and 28A.310.360 is to further identify those core services in order to prepare educational service district budgets for the 1979-81 biennium, and those bienniums beyond. [1990 c 33 § 286; 1977 ex.s. c 283 § 9. Formerly RCW 28A.21.136.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.350 Identification of core services for budget purposes—Specific services listed. The basic core services and cost upon which educational service districts are budgeted shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) Educational service district administration and facilities such as office space, maintenance and utilities;

(2) Cooperative administrative services such as assistance in carrying out procedures to abolish sex and race bias in school programs, fiscal services, grants management services, special education services and transportation services;

(3) Personnel services such as certification/registration services;

(4) Learning resource services such as audio visual aids;

(5) Cooperative curriculum services such as health promotion and health education services, in-service training, workshops and assessment;

(6) Professional development services identified by statute or the omnibus appropriations act; and

(7) Special needs of local education agencies. [2007 c 402 § 8; 1977 ex.s. c 283 § 10. Formerly RCW 28A.21.137.]

Captions not law—2007 c 402: See note following RCW 28A.415.340.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.360 Identification of core services for budget purposes—Formula utilized for ESD's biennial budget request. The superintendent of public instruction, pursuant to RCW 28A.310.330 shall prepare the biennial budget request for the operation of educational service districts based upon a formula using the following factors:

(1) The core service cost itemized in RCW 28A.310.350 which shall receive primary weighting for formula purposes;

(2) A weighting factor constituting a geographical factor which shall be used to weight the larger sized educational service districts for formula purposes; and

(3) A weighting factor which shall be based on the number and size of local school districts within each educational service district for formula purposes.

The sum of subsection (1) of this section, together with the weighting factors of subsections (2) and (3) of this section for each educational service district, shall reflect the variables among the educational service districts and when combined, a total budget for all educational service districts shall be the result. [1990 c 33 § 287; 1977 ex.s. c 283 § 11. Formerly RCW 28A.21.138.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.370 District budget—State funds, allocation of—District general expense fund—Created, deposits, expenditures. The superintendent of public instruction shall examine and revise the biennial budget request of each educational service district and shall fix the amount to be requested in state funds for the educational service district system from the legislature. Once funds have been appropriated by the legislature, the superintendent of public instruction shall fix the annual budget of each educational service district and shall allocate quarterly the state's portion from funds appropriated for that purpose to the county treasurer of the headquarters county of the educational service district for deposit to the credit of the educational service district general expense fund.

In each educational service district, there shall be an educational service district general expense fund into which there shall be deposited such moneys as are allocated by the superintendent of public instruction under provisions of this chapter and other funds of the educational service district, and such moneys shall be expended according to the method used by first or second-class school districts, whichever is deemed most feasible by the educational service district board. No vouchers for warrants other than moneys being distributed to the school districts shall be approved for expenditures not budgeted by the educational service district board. [1983 c 56 § 4; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 31; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 22; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 14. Formerly RCW 28A.21.140, 28.19.565.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.390 District budget request—Procedure for approval. The biennial budget request of each educational service district shall be approved by the respective educational service district board and then forwarded to the superintendent of public instruction for revision and approval as provided in RCW 28A.310.370. [1990 c 33 § 288; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 33; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 21; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 17. Formerly RCW 28A.21.170, 28.19.580.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.400 Legal services. The superintendent of public instruction shall be responsible for the provision of legal services to all educational service districts: PROVIDED, That any educational service district board may contract with any county for the legal services of its prosecuting attorney. [1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 35; 1974 ex.s. c 75 § 23. Formerly RCW 28A.21.195.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.410 Ex officio treasurer of district. The county treasurer of the county in which the headquarters office of the educational service district is located shall serve as the ex officio treasurer of the district. The treasurer shall keep all funds and moneys of the district separate and apart from all other funds and moneys in the treasurer's custody and shall disburse such moneys only upon proper order of the educational service district board or superintendent. [1990 c 33 § 289; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 36; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 21. Formerly RCW 28A.21.200, 28.19.595.]

[Title 28A RCW—page 148]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.420 County or intermediate district superintendent and board employees to terminate or transfer employment—Benefits retained. As of July 1, 1969, employees of the various offices of county or intermediate district superintendent and county or intermediate district board shall terminate their employment therein, or such employees, at their election, may transfer their employment to the new intermediate school district in which their respective county is located. If such employment is so transferred, each employee shall retain the same leave benefits and other benefits that he or she had in his or her previous position. If the intermediate school district has a different system of computing leave benefits and other benefits, then the employee shall be granted the same leave and other benefits as a person will receive who would have had similar occupational status and total years of service with the new intermediate school district. [1990 c 33 § 290; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 22. Formerly RCW 28A.21.210, 28.19.600.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.430 Local school district superintendents to advise board and superintendent. The superintendents of all local school districts within an educational service district shall serve in an advisory capacity to the educational service district board and superintendent in matters pertaining to budgets, programs, policy, and staff. [1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 37; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 28; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 23. Formerly RCW 28A.21.220, 28.19.605.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.440 ESD as self-insurer—Authority. The board of directors of any educational service district is authorized to enter into agreements with the board of directors of any local school district and/or other educational service districts to form a self-insurance group for the purpose of qualifying as a self-insurer under chapter 51.14 RCW. [1982 c 191 § 9. Formerly RCW 28A.21.255.]

Educational service districts as self-insurers: RCW 51.14.150 and 51.14.160.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.460 Contracts to lease building space and portable buildings and lease or have maintained security systems, computers and other equipment. The board of any educational service district may enter into contracts for their respective districts for periods not exceeding twenty years in duration with public and private persons, organizations, and entities for the following purposes:

- (1) To rent or lease building space, portable buildings, security systems, computers and other equipment; and
- (2) To have maintained and repaired security systems, computers and other equipment.

The budget of each educational service district shall identify that portion of each contractual liability incurred pursuant to this section extending beyond the fiscal year by amount, duration, and nature of the contracted service and/or item in accordance with rules and regulations of the superintendent of public instruction adopted pursuant to RCW

(2012 Ed.)

28A.310.330 and 28A.505.140. [1990 c 33 § 291; 1987 c 508 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 210 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.21.310.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.470 Delegation to ESD of SPI program, project or service—Contract. The superintendent of public instruction may delegate to any educational service district or combination of educational service districts all or any portion of a program, project, or service authorized or directed by the legislature to be performed by the superintendent of public instruction: PROVIDED, That any such delegation shall be by contract pursuant to chapter 39.34 RCW, as now or hereafter amended. [1977 ex.s. c 283 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.21.350.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.480 Delegation to ESD of state board of education program, project or service—Contract. The state board of education may delegate to any educational service district or combination of educational service districts all or any portion of a program, project, or service authorized or directed by the legislature to be performed by the state board of education: PROVIDED, That any such delegation shall be by contract pursuant to chapter 39.34 RCW, as now or hereafter amended. [1977 ex.s. c 283 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.21.355.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.490 ESD employee attendance incentive program—Remuneration or benefit plan for unused sick leave. Every educational service district board of directors shall establish an attendance incentive program for all certificated and classified employees in the following manner.

(1) In January of the year following any year in which a minimum of sixty days of leave for illness or injury is accrued, and each January thereafter, any eligible employee may exercise an option to receive remuneration for unused leave for illness or injury accumulated in the previous year at a rate equal to one day's monetary compensation of the employee for each four full days of accrued leave for illness or injury in excess of sixty days. Leave for illness or injury for which compensation has been received shall be deducted from accrued leave for illness or injury at the rate of four days for every one day's monetary compensation. No employee may receive compensation under this section for any portion of leave for illness or injury accumulated at a rate in excess of one day per month.

(2) At the time of separation from educational service district employment due to retirement or death an eligible employee or the employee's estate shall receive remuneration at a rate equal to one day's current monetary compensation of the employee for each four full days accrued leave for illness or injury.

(3) In lieu of remuneration for unused leave for illness or injury as provided for in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, an educational service district board of directors may, with equivalent funds, provide eligible employees a benefit plan that provides reimbursement for medical expenses. Any benefit plan adopted after July 28, 1991, shall require, as a condition of participation under the plan, that the employee sign an agreement with the district to hold the district harm-

(2012 Ed.)

less should the United States government find that the district or the employee is in debt to the United States as a result of the employee not paying income taxes due on the equivalent funds placed into the plan, or as a result of the district not withholding or deducting any tax, assessment, or other payment on such funds as required under federal law.

Moneys or benefits received under this section shall not be included for the purposes of computing a retirement allowance under any public retirement system in this state.

The superintendent of public instruction in its administration hereof, shall promulgate uniform rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this section.

Should the legislature revoke any benefits granted under this section, no affected employee shall be entitled thereafter to receive such benefits as a matter of contractual right. [1997 c 13 § 7; 1991 c 92 § 1; 1989 c 69 § 1; 1985 c 341 § 9; 1980 c 182 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.21.360.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.310.495 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 21.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.315 RCW

ORGANIZATION AND REORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Sections

28A.315.005	Governance structure.
28A.315.015	Purpose—Policy.
28A.315.025	Definitions.
28A.315.035	Organization of school districts.
28A.315.045	Reorganization.
28A.315.055	Conflicting or incorrectly described school district boundaries.
28A.315.065	District boundary changes—Filing with county auditor.
28A.315.075	Effect of 1999 c 315—Existing provisions not affected.
28A.315.085	Personnel and supplies—Reimbursement.
28A.315.095	Regional committees—Powers and duties.
28A.315.105	Regional committees—Appointment and terms of members—New regional committees.
28A.315.115	Regional committees—Membership limitation.
28A.315.155	Regional committees—Members' expenses reimbursed.
28A.315.165	Regional committees—Organization, meetings, quorum.
28A.315.175	Superintendent of public instruction—Powers and duties.
28A.315.185	Annual training.
28A.315.195	Transfer of territory by petition—Requirements—Rules.
28A.315.199	Transfer of territory or dissolution of financially insolvent school district by petition—Notification to affected districts—Mediation—Request for hearing—Notification to regional committee—Costs.
28A.315.205	Transfer of territory or dissolution by petition—Regional committee responsibilities—Rules—Appeals.
28A.315.215	Transfer of territory or annexation of financially insolvent district by agreement or order—Approval—Order—Previously approved and imposed excess tax levies.
28A.315.221	Financial oversight committee—Membership—Review of financially insolvent districts—Enhanced financial monitoring—Rules.
28A.315.225	Dissolution and annexation of certain districts—Dissolution of financially insolvent districts—Annexation of nondistrict property.
28A.315.229	Employment contracts and collective bargaining agreements in dissolved financially insolvent districts.
28A.315.235	Consolidation—Petition.
28A.315.245	Adjustment of assets and liabilities.
28A.315.255	Adjustment of indebtedness.

- 28A.315.265 Adjustment of bonded indebtedness—Order—Special elections.
- 28A.315.275 Notice of elections.
- 28A.315.285 Special election—Determination—Order—Certification.
- 28A.315.295 Rejection of proposal.
- 28A.315.305 School district organizational changes—Corporate existence—Payment of bonded indebtedness—Levy authority—Levy requirements for dissolved or annexed financially insolvent school districts.
- 28A.315.308 School district organization changes—Adjustment of school district assets and liabilities—School districts in two or more educational service districts.
- 28A.315.311 Validation of proceedings to effect dissolution, annexation, consolidation, or transfer of territory between districts.
- 28A.315.315 Appeal.
- 28A.315.325 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
- 28A.315.901 Part headings and captions not law—1999 c 315.
- 28A.315.902 Rule-making authority—2012 c 186.

Redistricting by local governments and municipal corporations—Census information for—Plan, prepared when, criteria for, hearing on, request for review of, certification, remand—Sanctions when review request frivolous: RCW 29A.76.010.

School district boundary changes—Excess levies: RCW 84.09.037.

28A.315.005 Governance structure. (1) Under the constitutional framework and the laws of the state of Washington, the governance structure for the state's public common school system is comprised of the following bodies: The legislature, the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, the state board of education, the educational service district boards of directors, and local school district boards of directors. The respective policy and administrative roles of each body are determined by the state Constitution and statutes.

(2) Local school districts are political subdivisions of the state and the organization of such districts, including the powers, duties, and boundaries thereof, may be altered or abolished by laws of the state of Washington. [1999 c 315 § 1.]

28A.315.015 Purpose—Policy. (1) It is the purpose of this chapter to:

(a) Incorporate into a single, comprehensive, school district organization law all essential provisions governing:

(i) The formation and establishment of new school districts;

(ii) The alteration of the boundaries of existing districts; and

(iii) The adjustment of the assets and liabilities of school districts when changes are made under this chapter; and

(b) Establish methods and procedures whereby changes in the school district system may be brought about by the people concerned and affected.

(2) It is the state's policy that decisions on proposed changes in school district organization should be made, whenever possible, by negotiated agreement between the affected school districts. If the districts cannot agree, the decision shall be made by the regional committees on school district organization, based on the committees' best judgment, taking into consideration the following factors and factors under RCW 28A.315.205:

(a) A balance of local petition requests and the needs of the statewide community at large in a manner that advances the best interest of public education in the affected school districts and communities, the educational service district, and the state;

(b) Responsibly serving all of the affected citizens and students by contributing to logical service boundaries and recognizing a changing economic pattern within the educational service districts of the state;

(c) Enhancing the educational opportunities of pupils in the territory by reducing existing disparities among the affected school districts' ability to provide operating and capital funds through an equitable adjustment of the assets and liabilities of the affected districts;

(d) Promoting a wiser use of public funds through improvement in the school district system of the educational service districts and the state; and

(e) Other criteria or considerations as may be established in rule by the superintendent of public instruction.

(3) It is neither the intent nor purpose of this chapter to apply to organizational changes and the procedure therefor relating to capital fund aid by nonhigh school districts as provided for in chapter 28A.540 RCW. [2006 c 263 § 504; 1999 c 315 § 101.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.315.025 Definitions. As used in this chapter:

(1) "Change in the organization and extent of school districts" means the formation and establishment of new school districts, the dissolution of existing school districts, the alteration of the boundaries of existing school districts, or all of them.

(2) "Educational service district superintendent" means the educational service district superintendent as provided for in RCW 28A.310.170 or his or her designee.

(3) "Financial oversight committee" means a committee convened pursuant to RCW 28A.315.221.

(4) "Financially insolvent district" means a school district that:

(a) Has been on binding conditions pursuant to RCW 28A.505.110 for two consecutive years and is unable to prepare a satisfactory financial plan; or

(b) Is reasonably foreseeable and likely to have a deficit general fund balance within three years and is unable to prepare a satisfactory financial plan.

(5) "Regional committee" means the regional committee on school district organization created by this chapter.

(6) "Satisfactory financial plan" means a plan approved by the superintendent of public instruction and the educational service district where a school district is located demonstrating the school district will have an adequate fund balance at the end of the plan period relying on:

(a) Currently available revenue streams provided by federal, state, or local resources; or

(b) Other revenue streams determined reasonably reliable by the educational service district where the school district is located.

(7) "School district" means the territory under the jurisdiction of a single governing board designated and referred to as the board of directors. [2012 c 186 § 1; 2006 c 263 § 505; 1990 c 33 § 293; 1985 c 385 § 1; 1983 c 3 § 33; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 78; 1971 c 48 § 25; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.020. Prior: 1955 c 395 § 1; 1947 c 266 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-21. Formerly RCW 28A.315.020, 28A.57.020, 28.57.020.]

Reviser's note: The definitions in this section have been alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k).

Effective date—2012 c 186: "This act takes effect September 1, 2012." [2012 c 186 § 26.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.315.035 Organization of school districts. A school district shall be organized in form and manner as hereinafter in this chapter provided, and shall be known as (insert here the name of the district) School District No. , county, state of Washington: PROVIDED, That all school districts now existing as shown by the records of the educational service district superintendent are hereby recognized as legally organized districts: PROVIDED FURTHER, That all school districts existing on April 25, 1969 as shown by the records of the county or intermediate district superintendents are hereby recognized as legally organized districts. [1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 88; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 124; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.130. Prior: 1947 c 266 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-22. Formerly RCW 28A.315.220, 28A.57.130, 28.57.130.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.315.045 Reorganization. (1) A new school district may be formed comprising contiguous territory lying in either a single county or in two or more counties. The new district may comprise:

- (a) Two or more whole school districts;
- (b) Parts of two or more school districts; and/or
- (c) Territory that is not a part of any school district if such territory is contiguous to the district to which it is transferred.

(2) The boundaries of existing school districts may be altered:

- (a) By the transfer of territory from one district to another district;
- (b) By the consolidation of one or more school districts with one or more school districts; or
- (c) By the dissolution and annexation to a district of a part or all of one or more other districts or of territory that is not a part of any school district: PROVIDED, That such territory shall be contiguous to the district to which it is transferred or annexed.

(3) Territory may be transferred or annexed to or consolidated with an existing school district without regard to county boundaries. [1999 c 315 § 201.]

28A.315.055 Conflicting or incorrectly described school district boundaries. In case the boundaries of any of the school districts are conflicting or incorrectly described, the educational service district board of directors, after due notice and a public hearing, shall change, harmonize, and describe them and shall so certify, with a complete transcript of boundaries of all districts affected, such action to the superintendent of public instruction for approval or revision. Upon receipt of notification of action by the superintendent of public instruction, the educational service district superintendent shall transmit to the county legislative authority of the county or counties in which the affected districts are

(2012 Ed.)

located a complete transcript of the boundaries of all districts affected. [2006 c 263 § 506; 1999 c 315 § 203.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.315.065 District boundary changes—Filing with county auditor. Any district boundary changes shall be filed for recording with the county auditor by the educational service district superintendent within thirty days after the changes have been approved in accordance with this chapter. The superintendent shall submit both legal descriptions and maps. District boundary changes shall be effective the date specified in the educational service district superintendent's order. [2012 c 186 § 2; 1999 c 315 § 204.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

28A.315.075 Effect of 1999 c 315—Existing provisions not affected. (1) Any proposed change in school district organization initiated before July 25, 1999, shall be considered under the laws and rules in effect before July 25, 1999. Chapter 315, Laws of 1999 applies to any proposed change in school district organization initiated on or after July 25, 1999.

(2) For purposes of this section, "initiated" means the filing of a petition, the motion of a school board, or the report of an educational service district. This section does not preclude the filing of a new petition on or after July 25, 1999, where the same or a similar proposal was filed before July 25, 1999. [1999 c 315 § 205.]

28A.315.085 Personnel and supplies—Reimbursement. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall furnish to regional committees the services of employed personnel and the materials and supplies necessary to enable them to perform the duties imposed upon them by this chapter.

(2) Costs that may be incurred by an educational service district in association with school district negotiations under RCW 28A.315.195 and supporting the regional committee under RCW 28A.315.205 shall be reimbursed by the state from such funds as are appropriated for these purposes. [2008 c 159 § 3; 2006 c 263 § 507; 2005 c 497 § 405; 1999 c 315 § 206.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

28A.315.095 Regional committees—Powers and duties. The powers and duties of each regional committee are to:

(1) Hear and approve or disapprove proposals for changes in the organization and extent of school districts in the educational service districts when a hearing on a proposal has been requested under RCW 28A.315.199;

(2) Make an equitable adjustment of the property and other assets and of the liabilities, including bonded indebtedness and excess tax levies as otherwise authorized under this section, as to the old school districts and the new district or districts, if any, involved in or affected by a proposed change in the organization and extent of the school districts;

(3) Make an equitable adjustment of the bonded indebtedness outstanding against any of the old and new districts whenever in its judgment such adjustment is advisable, as to all of the school districts involved in or affected by any change heretofore or hereafter effected, subject to the requirements in RCW 28A.315.265;

(4) Provide that territory transferred from a school district by a change in the organization and extent of school districts, other than changes required pursuant to RCW 28A.315.225, shall either remain subject to, or be relieved of, any one or more excess tax levies that are authorized for the school district under RCW 84.52.053 before the effective date of the transfer of territory from the school district;

(5) Provide that territory transferred to a school district by a change in the organization and extent of school districts, other than changes required pursuant to RCW 28A.315.225, shall either be made subject to, or be relieved of, any one or more excess tax levies that are authorized for the school district under RCW 84.52.053 before the effective date of the transfer of territory to the school district;

(6)(a) Provide that a school district that is annexing or receiving territory from a financially insolvent school district pursuant to RCW 28A.315.225 may submit to the voters of the entire school district, including the territory to be annexed or transferred, a proposition for a replacement or supplemental levy pursuant to RCW 84.52.053(2)(b);

(b) Provide that, if an election under (a) of this subsection has not occurred or has failed, territory transferred from a financially insolvent school district to another school district or districts pursuant to RCW 28A.315.225 must be relieved of any one or more excess tax levies that are authorized for the financially insolvent school district under RCW 84.52.053 before the effective date of the transfer of territory from the financially insolvent school district;

(c) Provide that, if an election under (a) of this subsection has not occurred or has failed, territory transferred from a financially insolvent school district to another school district or districts pursuant to RCW 28A.315.225 must be made subject to any one or more excess tax levies that are authorized for the receiving school district or districts under RCW 84.52.053 before the effective date of the transfer of territory to the receiving school district or districts;

(7) Establish the date by which a committee-approved transfer of territory shall take effect;

(8) Hold and keep a record of a public hearing or public hearings (a) on every proposal for the formation of a new school district or for the transfer from one existing district to another of any territory in which children of school age reside or for annexation of territory when the conditions set forth in RCW 28A.315.225 prevail; and (b) on every proposal for adjustment of the assets and of the liabilities of school districts provided for in this chapter. Three members of the regional committee or two members of the committee and the educational service district superintendent may be designated by the committee to hold any public hearing that the committee is required to hold. The regional committee shall cause notice to be given, at least ten days prior to the date appointed for any such hearing, in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the geographical boundaries of the school districts affected by the proposed change or adjustment. In addition notice may be given by radio and television, or

either thereof, when in the committee's judgment the public interest will be served thereby; and

(9) Prepare and submit to the superintendent of public instruction from time to time or, upon his or her request, reports and recommendations respecting the urgency of need for school plant facilities, the kind and extent of the facilities required, and the development of improved local school administrative units and attendance areas in the case of school districts that seek state assistance in providing school plant facilities. [2012 c 186 § 3; 1999 c 315 § 301.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

28A.315.105 Regional committees—Appointment and terms of members—New regional committees. (1)

There is hereby created in each educational service district a committee which shall be known as the regional committee on school district organization, which committee shall be composed of not less than seven nor more than nine registered voters of the educational service district, the number to correspond with the number of board member districts established for the governance of the educational service district in which the regional committee is located.

(2) Members of each regional committee shall be appointed to serve a four-year term by the educational service district board of the district in which the regional committee is located. One member of the regional committee shall be appointed from each such educational service district board member district. Appointed members of regional committees must be registered voters and reside in the educational service district board member district from which they are appointed. Members of regional committees who were elected before June 12, 2008, may serve the remainder of their four-year terms. Vacancies occurring for any reason, including at the end of the term of any member of a regional committee who was elected before June 12, 2008, shall be filled by appointment by the educational service district board of directors as provided in this section.

(3) In the event of a change in the number of educational service districts or in the number of educational service district board members pursuant to chapter 28A.310 RCW, a new regional committee shall be appointed for each affected educational service district at the expiration of the terms of the majority of the members of the regional committee. Those persons who were serving on a regional committee within an educational service district affected by a change in the number of districts or board members shall continue to constitute the regional committee for the educational service district within which they are registered to vote until the majority of a new board has been appointed.

(4) No appointed member of a regional committee may continue to serve on the committee if he or she ceases to be a registered voter of the educational service district board member district or if he or she is absent from three consecutive meetings of the committee without an excuse acceptable to the committee. [2008 c 159 § 4; 1985 c 385 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.030. Prior: 1947 c 266 § 11, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-30, part; prior: 1941 c 248 § 3, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 4709-3, part. Formerly RCW 28A.315.040, 28A.57.030, 28.57.030, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.315.115 Regional committees—Membership limitation. Persons possessing the status of any of the following positions shall not be eligible to be a member of a regional committee: The superintendent of public instruction, a member of the state board of education, an educational service district superintendent, a member of a board of directors of a school district, a member of an educational service district board, a member of a governing board of either a private school or a private school district which conducts any grades kindergarten through twelve, officers appointed by any such governing board, and employees of a school district, an educational service district, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, a private school, or a private school district. [1985 c 385 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 79; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 115; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.031. Prior: 1947 c 226 § 11, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-30, part; prior: 1941 c 248 § 3, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 4709-3, part. Formerly RCW 28A.315.050, 28A.57.031, 28.57.030, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.315.155 Regional committees—Members' expenses reimbursed. Members of each regional committee shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties. [1985 c 385 § 7; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 118; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.035. Prior: 1947 c 266 § 11, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-30, part; prior: 1941 c 248 § 3, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 4709-3, part. Formerly RCW 28A.315.090, 28A.57.035, 28.57.030, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.315.165 Regional committees—Organization, meetings, quorum. Each regional committee shall organize by electing from its membership a chair and a vice chair. The educational service district superintendent shall be the secretary of the committee. Meetings of the committee shall be held upon call of the chair or of a majority of the members thereof. A majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum. [1990 c 33 § 297; 1985 c 385 § 8; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 82; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 119; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.040. Prior: 1947 c 266 § 12; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-31; prior: 1941 c 248 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 4709-4. Formerly RCW 28A.315.100, 28A.57.040, 28.57.040.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.315.175 Superintendent of public instruction—Powers and duties. The superintendent of public instruction shall:

(1) Aid regional committees in the performance of their duties by furnishing them with plans of procedure, standards, data, maps, forms, and other necessary materials and services essential to a study and understanding of the problems of school district organization in their respective educational service districts; and

(2) Carry out powers and duties of the superintendent of public instruction relating to the organization and reorganization of school districts. [2006 c 263 § 501; 1999 c 315 § 302.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

(2012 Ed.)

28A.315.185 Annual training. To the extent funds are appropriated, the superintendent of public instruction, in cooperation with the educational service districts and the Washington state school directors' association, shall conduct an annual training meeting for the regional committees, educational service district superintendents, and local school district superintendents and boards of directors. Training may also be provided upon request. [2006 c 263 § 509; 1999 c 315 § 303.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.315.195 Transfer of territory by petition—Requirements—Rules. (1) A proposed change in school district organization by transfer of territory from one school district to another may be initiated by a petition in writing presented to the educational service district superintendent:

(a) Signed by at least fifty percent plus one of the active registered voters residing in the territory proposed to be transferred; or

(b) Signed by a majority of the members of the board of directors of one of the districts affected by a proposed transfer of territory and providing documentation that, before signing the petition, the board of directors took the following actions:

(i) Communicated the proposed transfer to the board of directors of the affected district or districts and provided an opportunity for the board of the affected district or districts to respond; and

(ii) Communicated the proposed transfer to the registered voters residing in the territory proposed to be transferred, provided notice of a public hearing regarding the proposal, and provided the voters an opportunity to comment on the proposal at the public hearing.

(2) The petition shall state the name and number of each district affected, describe the boundaries of the territory proposed to be transferred, and state the reasons for desiring the change and the number of children of school age, if any, residing in the territory.

(3) The educational service district superintendent shall not complete any transfer of territory under this section that involves ten percent or more of the common school student population of the entire district from which the transfer is proposed, unless the educational service district superintendent has first called and held a special election of the voters of the entire school district from which the transfer of territory is proposed. The purpose of the election is to afford those voters an opportunity to approve or reject the proposed transfer. A simple majority shall determine approval or rejection.

(4) The superintendent of public instruction may establish rules limiting the frequency of petitions that may be filed pertaining to territory included in whole or in part in a previous petition.

(5) A petition to transfer territory must be processed in accordance with RCW 28A.315.199 and 28A.315.205. [2012 c 186 § 4; 2008 c 159 § 1; 2006 c 263 § 502; 2003 c 413 § 2; 1999 c 315 § 401.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.315.199 Transfer of territory or dissolution of financially insolvent school district by petition—Notification to affected districts—Mediation—Request for hearing—Notification to regional committee—Costs. (1) Upon receipt of a petition to transfer territory pursuant to RCW 28A.315.195 or to dissolve a financially insolvent school district pursuant to RCW 28A.315.225, the educational service district superintendent shall notify in writing the affected districts that:

(a) Each school district board of directors, whether or not initiating a proposed transfer of territory or dissolution, must enter into negotiations with the affected district or districts;

(b) In the case of a citizen-initiated petition, the affected districts must negotiate on the entire proposed transfer of territory;

(c) The districts have ninety calendar days in which to agree to the proposed transfer of territory or to agree on the annexation of a financially insolvent district;

(d) Districts negotiating an agreement regarding annexation of a dissolving financially insolvent district may not agree to not dissolve a financially insolvent district;

(e) The agreement between at least one contiguous district and a financially insolvent district regarding the annexation of the dissolving district and the distribution of assets and liabilities is subject to approval by the financial oversight committee;

(f) The districts may request and shall be granted by the educational service district superintendent one thirty-day extension to try to reach agreement; and

(g) Any district involved in the negotiations may at any time during the ninety-day period notify the educational service district superintendent in writing that agreement will not be possible.

(2) If the negotiating school boards cannot come to agreement about the proposed transfer of territory, or cannot agree how to annex a financially insolvent district, the educational service district superintendent, if requested by the affected districts, shall appoint a mediator. The mediator has thirty days to work with the affected school districts to see if an agreement can be reached on the proposed transfer of territory.

(3) If the affected school districts cannot come to agreement about the proposed transfer of territory, or cannot agree how to annex a financially insolvent district, and the districts do not request the services of a mediator or the mediator was unable to bring the districts to agreement, any affected district may file with the educational service district superintendent a written request for a hearing by the regional committee.

(4) If the affected school districts cannot come to agreement about the proposed transfer of territory initiated by citizen petition, and the districts do not request the services of a mediator or the mediator was unable to bring the districts to agreement, the district in which the citizens who filed the petition reside must file with the educational service district superintendent a written request for a hearing by the regional committee, unless a majority of the citizen petitioners request otherwise.

(5) Upon receipt of a notice under subsection (3) or (4) of this section, the educational service district superintendent

must notify the chair of the regional committee in writing within ten days.

(6) Costs incurred by school districts under this section shall be reimbursed by the state from such funds as are appropriated for this purpose. [2012 c 186 § 5.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

28A.315.205 Transfer of territory or dissolution by petition—Regional committee responsibilities—Rules—Appeals. (1) The chair of the regional committee shall schedule a hearing on the proposed transfer of territory or dissolution petition at a location in the educational service district within sixty calendar days of being notified under RCW 28A.315.199 (3) or (4).

(2) Within thirty calendar days of the hearing under subsection (1) of this section, or final hearing if more than one is held by the committee, the committee shall issue its written findings and decision to approve or disapprove the proposed transfer of territory or the dissolution and annexation of a financially insolvent district. The educational service district superintendent shall transmit a copy of the committee's decision to the superintendents of the affected school districts within ten calendar days.

(3) In carrying out the purposes of RCW 28A.315.015 and in making decisions as authorized under RCW 28A.315.095(1), the regional committee shall base its judgment upon whether and to the extent the proposed change in school district organization complies with RCW 28A.315.015(2) and rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction under chapter 34.05 RCW.

(4) The rules under subsection (3) of this section shall provide for giving consideration to all of the following:

(a) Student educational opportunities as measured by the percentage of students performing at each level of the statewide mandated assessments and data regarding student attendance, graduation, and dropout rates;

(b) The safety and welfare of pupils. For the purposes of this subsection, "safety" means freedom or protection from danger, injury, or damage and "welfare" means a positive condition or influence regarding health, character, and well-being;

(c) The history and relationship of the property affected to the students and communities affected, including, for example, the impact of the growth management act and current or proposed urban growth areas, city boundaries, and master planned communities;

(d) Whether or not geographic accessibility warrants a favorable consideration of a recommended change in school district organization, including remoteness or isolation of places of residence and time required to travel to and from school; and

(e) All funding sources of the affected districts, equalization among school districts of the tax burden for general fund and capital purposes through a reduction in disparities in per pupil valuation when all funding sources are considered, improvement in the economies in the administration and operation of schools, and the extent the proposed change would potentially reduce or increase the individual and aggregate transportation costs of the affected school districts.

(5)(a)(i) A petitioner or school district may appeal a decision by the regional committee to the superintendent of

public instruction based on the claim that the regional committee failed to follow the applicable statutory and regulatory procedures or acted in an arbitrary and capricious manner. Any such appeal shall be based on the record and the appeal must be filed within thirty days of the final decision of the regional committee. The appeal shall be heard and determined by an administrative law judge in the office of administrative hearings, based on the standards in (a)(ii) of this subsection.

(ii) If the administrative law judge finds that all applicable procedures were not followed or that the regional committee acted in an arbitrary and capricious manner, the administrative law judge shall refer the matter back to the regional committee with an explanation of his or her findings. The regional committee shall rehear the proposal.

(iii) If the administrative law judge finds that all applicable procedures were followed or that the regional committee did not act in an arbitrary and capricious manner, depending on the appeal, the educational service district shall be notified and directed to implement the changes.

(iv) The administrative law judge shall expedite review and issuance of a decision on an appeal of a decision approving the dissolution and annexation of a financially insolvent district.

(b) Any school district or citizen petitioner affected by a final decision of the regional committee may seek judicial review of the committee's decision in accordance with RCW 34.05.570. Judicial review of a regional committee decision approving dissolution and annexation of a financially insolvent district must be expedited. [2012 c 186 § 6; 2008 c 159 § 2; 2006 c 263 § 503; 2003 c 413 § 1; 1999 c 315 § 402.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.315.215 Transfer of territory or annexation of financially insolvent district by agreement or order—Approval—Order—Previously approved and imposed excess tax levies. (1) Upon receipt by the educational service district superintendent of a written agreement by two or more school districts to the transfer of territory between the affected districts, or an agreement approved by the financial oversight committee regarding the annexation of a financially insolvent district, the superintendent shall make an order establishing all approved changes involving the alteration of the boundaries of the affected districts. The order shall also establish all approved terms of the equitable adjustment of assets and liabilities involving the affected districts, with the effective date of such alterations to the boundaries. For school districts that are dissolved and annexed pursuant to RCW 28A.315.225, the order shall provide that any excess tax levy approved, including previously approved and imposed excess levies by the school district annexing or receiving the transferred territory from the financially insolvent school district and replacement and supplemental levies voted upon by voters of the entire newly established territory before the effective date of the dissolution by the school district receiving the transferred territory from the dissolved school district shall, in the cases of previously approved and imposed excess levies of the annexing or receiving school district, be imposed on the newly annexed, or dissolved terri-

(2012 Ed.)

tory, and in the case of replacement or supplemental levies, the entire newly established territory, pursuant to RCW 84.09.030. The superintendent shall file his or her action with each county auditor, each county treasurer, each county assessor, the office of the secretary of state, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, and the superintendents of all school districts affected by the action.

(2)(a) Upon receipt by the educational service district superintendent of a written decision by the regional committee approving the transfer of territory between two or more school districts, or the dissolution and annexation of a financially insolvent school district, the superintendent shall make an order establishing all approved changes involving the alteration of the boundaries of the affected districts, with the effective date of such alterations to the boundaries. The effective date of boundary alterations shall be no later than sixty days prior to the first day candidates may file for office for the next succeeding general or special election.

(b) The order may not be implemented before the period of appeal authorized under RCW 28A.315.205(5)(a)(i) has ended.

(c) The order shall also establish all approved terms of the equitable adjustment of assets and liabilities involving the affected districts.

(d) For school districts that are dissolved and annexed pursuant to RCW 28A.315.225, the order must provide that any excess tax levy approved, including previously approved and imposed excess levies by the school district annexing or receiving the transferred territory from the financially insolvent school district and replacement and supplemental levies voted upon by voters of the entire newly established territory before the effective date of the dissolution by the school district receiving the transferred territory from the dissolved school district shall, in the cases of previously approved and imposed excess levies of the annexing or receiving school district, be imposed on the newly annexed, or dissolved territory, and in the case of replacement or supplemental levies, the entire newly established territory, pursuant to RCW 84.09.030.

(e) The superintendent shall file his or her action with each county auditor, the office of the secretary of state, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, each county treasurer, each county assessor, and the superintendents of all school districts affected by the action. [2012 c 186 § 7; 1999 c 315 § 403.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

28A.315.221 Financial oversight committee—Membership—Review of financially insolvent districts—Enhanced financial monitoring—Rules. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall convene a financial oversight committee:

(a) At the request of the board of directors of a financially insolvent district;

(b) When the superintendent of public instruction determines a district is financially insolvent, after first consulting with the educational service district where the district is located and notifying the district the committee will be convened; or

(c) When a district has been on binding conditions pursuant to RCW 28A.505.110 for two consecutive years and does not have a satisfactory financial plan.

(2) The financial oversight committee comprises two representatives from the office of the superintendent of public instruction, one representative from an educational service district where a financially insolvent school district is not located, and one nonvoting representative from the educational service district where the financially insolvent school district is located.

(3) The financial oversight committee shall review the financial condition of a financially insolvent school district. In conducting its review, the committee shall hold a public hearing in the financially insolvent school district or educational service district in order to receive public comment on any proposed financial plans. If the financial oversight committee feels that dissolution of the financially insolvent school district is a valid option, it shall receive input at the public hearing on options for dissolving said school district.

(4) After holding a public hearing as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the financial oversight committee must make a recommendation to the superintendent of public instruction to either dissolve a financially insolvent school district or to place a district under enhanced financial monitoring to reduce the risk of dissolution due to insolvency. The superintendent of public instruction must implement financial oversight committee recommendations via enhanced financial oversight, which will be monitored by the educational service district.

(5) Enhanced financial oversight may include, but is not limited to, the following types of actions, which the superintendent of public instruction is expressly authorized to implement and enforce:

(a) Appointment of a special administrator to oversee and carry out financial conditions imposed on the district as recommended by the financial oversight committee;

(b) Review, approval, and limitations on a school district's authority to enter into contracts;

(c) Review, approval, and limitations on hiring and personnel actions; and

(d) Liquidation or disposition of fixed assets and contractual liabilities by any reasonable and documented method provided the liquidation or disposition of fixed assets and contractual liabilities is reasonably necessary before filing a dissolution petition.

(6) Any new, amended, or renewed contract entered into by a school district that is subject to enhanced financial monitoring that has not been approved by the educational service district or special administrator, or that is inconsistent with conditions imposed on the district pursuant to this section, is null and void.

(7) Any action taken by a school district subject to enhanced financial monitoring that is likely to affect the district's finances is null and void if the action was not approved by the educational service district or special administrator or if the action is inconsistent with conditions imposed on the district pursuant to this section.

(8) The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions in this section, which may include, but are not limited to, identifying the responsibilities and authority of the financial oversight committee, the educa-

tional service district, the special administrator, and the school district and the implementation of enhanced financial oversight. [2012 c 186 § 8.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

28A.315.225 Dissolution and annexation of certain districts—Dissolution of financially insolvent districts—Annexation of nondistrict property. (1) In case any school district has an average enrollment of fewer than five kindergarten through eighth grade pupils during the preceding school year or has not made a reasonable effort to maintain, during the preceding school year at least the minimum term of school required by law, the educational service district superintendent shall report that fact to the regional committee, which committee shall dissolve the school district and annex the territory thereof to some other district or districts. For the purposes of this section, in addition to any other finding, "reasonable effort" shall be deemed to mean the attempt to make up whatever days are short of the legal requirement by conducting of school classes on any days to include available holidays, though not to include Saturdays and Sundays, prior to June 15th of that year. School districts operating an extended school year program, most commonly implemented as a 45-15 plan, shall be deemed to be making a reasonable effort. In the event any school district has suffered any interruption in its normal school calendar due to a strike or other work stoppage or slowdown by any of its employees that district shall not be subject to this section.

(2) A financially insolvent school district may be dissolved and annexed to one or more contiguous districts, in accordance with an agreement between the insolvent district and at least one other contiguous district, that has been approved by the financial oversight committee, or in accordance with the decision of the regional committee. A financially insolvent district may file bankruptcy only if it is recommended by the financial oversight committee.

(3)(a) A petition to dissolve a financially insolvent school district may be filed with the educational service district superintendent by the superintendent of public instruction if, before signing and filing the petition, the financial oversight committee was convened and recommended that the district be dissolved.

(b) A petition for dissolution under this subsection (3) must include the name of the financially insolvent district, the legal boundaries of the district, the names of contiguous school districts, the basis for concluding the district is financially insolvent, a map with legal description of the proposed annexation of the financially insolvent school district to one or more contiguous school districts, and any proposed equitable adjustments of assets and liabilities for the affected districts. The proposed annexation and equitable adjustment of assets and liabilities must be based on the factors in RCW 28A.315.015(2), 28A.315.205(4), and 28A.315.245.

(c) The superintendent of public instruction, at the recommendation of the financial oversight committee, may take the following actions upon filing a petition to dissolve a financially insolvent school district: Authorize liquidation or disposition of fixed assets and contractual liabilities by any reasonable and documented method.

(d) A petition to dissolve a financially insolvent school district shall be processed in accordance with RCW 28A.315.199 and 28A.315.205.

(4) The superintendent of public instruction may request an appropriation to address matters associated with the dissolution of a financially insolvent school district.

(5) The superintendent of public instruction may adopt rules governing actions that may be taken to prevent a school district from being dissolved and to assist in the orderly and timely dissolution and annexation of school districts that are unable to avoid financial insolvency.

(6) In case any territory is not a part of any school district, the educational service district superintendent shall present to the regional committee a proposal for the annexation of the territory to some contiguous district or districts. [2012 c 186 § 9; 1999 c 315 § 501.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

28A.315.229 Employment contracts and collective bargaining agreements in dissolved financially insolvent districts. (1) As of the effective date of dissolution of a financially insolvent district, all existing employment contracts and collective bargaining agreements of the financially insolvent district shall be extinguished.

(2) School districts that annex or receive territory from a financially insolvent district have full authority to constitute their workforces, and have no duty to bargain with, or observe the former wages and working conditions of, any former employees of a financially insolvent district who may be hired; rather, any employees hired from a financially insolvent district become part of the appropriate bargaining units, if any, of the annexing or receiving district, and their wages and working conditions are defined by the terms of the annexing or receiving district's bargaining agreements or other policies or conditions of employment.

(3) Certificated employees of a district that is dissolved due to financial insolvency have no continuing contract or appeal rights under RCW 28A.405.210 through 28A.405.380 or other law, nor do certificated or classified employees of a district dissolved due to financial insolvency have any resort to grievance or arbitration under a collective bargaining agreement, and any inconsistent provision of any individual contract or collective bargaining agreement is null and void. Sufficient cause for nonrenewal or discharge of such certificated and classified personnel is deemed to exist by sole virtue of the employer district's dissolution for financial insolvency. Notice of nonrenewal or discharge under such circumstances may be given by the educational service district superintendent without regard to date. Any appeal must be addressed to the educational service district board on an expedited basis according to rules established by the superintendent of public instruction, and must be confined to the issue of whether the employer district is dissolved for reasons of financial insolvency. There is no judicial review for the educational service district board's decisions in these matters. [2012 c 186 § 10.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

28A.315.235 Consolidation—Petition. (1) A proposed change in school district organization by consolidation of ter-

ritory from two or more school districts to form a new school district may be initiated by:

(a) A written petition presented to the educational service district superintendent signed by ten or more registered voters residing:

(i) In each whole district and in each part of a district proposed to be included in any single new district; or

(ii) In the territory of a proposed new district that comprises a part of only one or more districts and approved by the boards of directors of the affected school districts;

(b) A written petition presented to the educational service district superintendent signed by ten percent or more of the registered voters residing in such affected areas or area without the approval of the boards of directors of the affected school districts.

(2) The petition shall state the name and number of each district involved in or affected by the proposal to form the new district and shall describe the boundaries of the proposed new district. No more than one petition for consolidation of the same two school districts or parts thereof shall be considered during a school fiscal year.

(3) The educational service district superintendent may not complete any consolidation of territory under this section unless he or she has first called and held a special election of the voters of the affected districts to afford those voters an opportunity to approve or reject the proposed consolidation. A simple majority shall determine approval or rejection.

(4) If a proposed change in school district organization by consolidation of territory has been approved under this section, the educational service district superintendent shall make an order establishing all approved changes involving the alteration of the boundaries of the affected districts. The order shall also establish all approved terms of the equitable adjustment of assets and liabilities involving the affected districts. The superintendent shall certify his or her action to each county auditor, each county treasurer, each county assessor, and the superintendents of all school districts affected by the action. [1999 c 315 § 601.]

28A.315.245 Adjustment of assets and liabilities. In determining an equitable adjustment of assets and liabilities, the negotiating school districts and the regional committee shall consider the following factors:

(1) The number of school age children residing in each school district and in each part of a district involved or affected by the proposed change in school district organization;

(2) The assessed valuation of the property located in each school district and in each part of a district involved or affected by the proposed change in school district organization;

(3) The purpose for which the bonded indebtedness of any school district involved or affected by the proposed change in school district organization was incurred;

(4) The history and relationship of the property affected to the students and communities affected by the proposed change in school district organization;

(5) Additional burdens to the districts affected by the proposed change in school district organization as a result of the proposed organization;

(6) The value, location, and disposition of all improvements located in the school districts involved or affected by the proposed change in school district organization;

(7) The consideration of all other sources of funding; and

(8) Any other factors that in the judgment of the school districts or regional committee are important or essential to the making of an equitable adjustment of assets and liabilities. [1999 c 315 § 701.]

28A.315.255 Adjustment of indebtedness. (1) The fact of the issuance of bonds by a school district, heretofore or hereafter, does not prevent changes in the organization and extent of school districts, regardless of whether or not such bonds or any part thereof are outstanding at the time of change.

(2) In case of any change:

(a) The bonded indebtedness outstanding against any school district involved in or affected by such change shall be adjusted equitably among the old school districts and the new district or districts, if any, involved or affected; and

(b) The property and other assets and the liabilities other than bonded indebtedness of any school district involved in or affected by any such change shall also be adjusted in the manner and to the effect provided for in this section, except if all the territory of an old school district is included in a single new district or is annexed to a single existing district, in which event the title to the property and other assets and the liabilities other than bonded indebtedness of the old district vests in and becomes the assets and liabilities of the new district or of the existing district, as applicable. [1999 c 315 § 702.]

28A.315.265 Adjustment of bonded indebtedness—Order—Special elections. If adjustments of bonded indebtedness are made between or among school districts in connection with the alteration of the boundaries of the school districts under this chapter, the order of the educational service district superintendent establishing the terms of adjustment of bonded indebtedness shall provide and specify:

(1) In every case where bonded indebtedness is transferred from one school district to another school district:

(a) That such bonded indebtedness is assumed by the school district to which it is transferred;

(b) That thereafter such bonded indebtedness shall be the obligation of the school district to which it is transferred;

(c) That, if the terms of adjustment so provide, any bonded indebtedness thereafter incurred by such transferee school district through the sale of bonds authorized before the date its boundaries were altered shall be the obligation of such school district including the territory added thereto; and

(d) That taxes shall be levied thereafter against the taxable property located within such school district as it is constituted after its boundaries were altered, the taxes to be levied at the times and in the amounts required to pay the principal of and the interest on the bonded indebtedness assumed or incurred, as the same become due and payable.

(2) In computing the debt limitation of any school district from which or to which bonded indebtedness has been transferred, the amount of transferred bonded indebtedness at any time outstanding:

(a) Shall be an offset against and deducted from the total bonded indebtedness, if any, of the school district from which the bonded indebtedness was transferred; and

(b) Shall be deemed to be bonded indebtedness solely of the transferee school district that assumed the indebtedness.

(3) In every case where adjustments of bonded indebtedness do not provide for transfer of bonded indebtedness from one school district to another school district:

(a) That the existing bonded indebtedness of each school district, the boundaries of which are altered and any bonded indebtedness incurred by each such school district through the sale of bonds authorized before the date its boundaries were altered is the obligation of the school district in its reduced or enlarged form, as the case may be; and

(b) That taxes shall be levied thereafter against the taxable property located within each such school district in its reduced or enlarged form, as the case may be, at the times and in the amounts required to pay the principal of and interest on such bonded indebtedness as the same become due and payable.

(4) If a change in school district organization approved by the regional committee concerns a proposal to form a new school district or if a change in school district organization includes a proposal for adjustment of voted general obligation bonded indebtedness, a special election of the voters residing within the territory of the proposed new district, or of the school district involved in a proposal for adjustment of bonded indebtedness as the case may be, shall be held for the purpose of affording those voters an opportunity to approve or reject such proposals as concern or affect them.

(5) In a case involving both the question of the formation of a new school district and the question of adjustment of bonded indebtedness, the questions may be submitted to the voters either in the form of a single proposition or as separate propositions, whichever seems expedient to the educational service district superintendent. When the regional committee has passed appropriate resolutions for the questions to be submitted and the educational service district superintendent has given notice thereof to the county auditor, the special election shall be called and conducted, and the returns canvassed as in regular school district elections. [2012 c 186 § 11; 1999 c 315 § 703.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

28A.315.275 Notice of elections. Notice of special elections as provided for in RCW 28A.315.265 shall be given by the county auditor as provided in *RCW 29.27.080. The notice of election shall state the purpose for which the election has been called and contain a description of the boundaries of the proposed new district and a statement of any terms of adjustment of bonded indebtedness on which to be voted. [1999 c 315 § 704.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29.27.080 was recodified as RCW 29A.52.350 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004. RCW 29A.52.350 was subsequently repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment of RCW 29A.52.350, see RCW 29A.52.351. RCW 29A.52.351 was subsequently repealed by 2011 c 10 § 86.

28A.315.285 Special election—Determination—Order—Certification. (1) If a special election is held to vote on a proposal or alternate proposals to form a new

school district, the votes cast by the registered voters in each component district shall be tabulated separately. Any such proposition shall be considered approved only if it receives a majority of the votes cast in each separate district voting thereon.

(2) If a special election is held to vote on a proposal for adjustment of bonded indebtedness, the entire vote cast by the registered voters of the proposed new district or of the established district as the case may be shall be tabulated. Any such proposition shall be considered approved if three-fifths or more of all votes cast thereon are in the affirmative and forty percent of the voters who voted at the last preceding general election cast a ballot.

(3) In the event of approval of a proposition or propositions voted on at a special election, the educational service district superintendent shall:

(a) Make an order establishing such new school district or such terms of adjustment of bonded indebtedness or both, as were approved by the registered voters and shall also order such other terms of adjustment, if there are any, of property and other assets and of liabilities other than bonded indebtedness as have been approved by the state council; and

(b) Certify his or her action to the county and school district officials specified in RCW 28A.315.215. The educational service district superintendent may designate, with the approval of the superintendent of public instruction, a name and number different from that of any component thereof, but must designate the new district by name and number different from any other district in existence in the county.

(4) The educational service district superintendent shall fix as the effective date of any order or orders he or she is required to make by this chapter, the date specified in the order of final approval of any change in the organization and extent of school districts or of any terms of adjustment of the assets and liabilities of school districts subject, for taxing purposes, to the redrawing of taxing district boundaries under RCW 84.09.030, by the regional committee.

(5) Upon receipt of certification under this section, the superintendent of each school district that is included in the new district shall deliver to the superintendent of the new school district those books, papers, documents, records, and other materials pertaining to the territory transferred. [2012 c 186 § 12; 1999 c 315 § 705.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

28A.315.295 Rejection of proposal. If a proposal for the formation of a new school district and for adjustment of bonded indebtedness, or either, is rejected by the registered voters at a special election, the matter is terminated. [1999 c 315 § 706.]

28A.315.305 School district organizational changes—Corporate existence—Payment of bonded indebtedness—Levy authority—Levy requirements for dissolved or annexed financially insolvent school districts.

(1) Each school district involved in or affected by any change made in the organization and extent of school districts under this chapter retains its corporate existence insofar as is necessary for the purpose, until the bonded indebtedness outstanding against it on and after the effective date of the change has been paid in full. This section may not be construed to pre-

(2012 Ed.)

vent, after the effective date of the change, such adjustments of bonded indebtedness as are provided for in this chapter.

(2) The county legislative authority shall provide, by appropriate levies on the taxable property of each school district, for the payment of the bonded indebtedness outstanding against it after any of the changes or adjustments under this chapter have been effected.

(3) In case any such changes or adjustments involve a joint school district, the tax levy for the payment of any bonded indebtedness outstanding against the joint district, after the changes or adjustments are effected, shall be made and the proceeds thereof shall be transmitted, credited, and paid out in conformity with the provisions of law applicable to the payment of the bonded indebtedness of joint school districts.

(4) In case any such changes or adjustments involve the dissolution or annexation of a financially insolvent school district pursuant to RCW 28A.315.225:

(a) The board of directors of a receiving or annexing school district, or the educational service district superintendent as identified in RCW 84.52.020 must certify a tax levy by November 30th in each calendar year that there is outstanding voted bonded indebtedness to pay the principal of and interest on such outstanding voted bonded indebtedness for the following calendar year;

(b) The county treasurer in the county in which the financially insolvent school district is located must collect the levy, the proceeds of which must be deposited into a debt service fund established and overseen by the annexing school district as determined by the financial oversight committee or regional committee to pay the principal of and interest on the dissolved district's outstanding bonded indebtedness as it becomes due;

(c) For outstanding voted bonded indebtedness of the financially insolvent school district, the board of directors of the receiving or annexing school district may determine that all or any portion of the voted bonded indebtedness be refunded pursuant to chapter 39.53 RCW, in which case the board of directors of the annexing or receiving district shall act as the governing body of the financially insolvent school district and is expressly empowered to take all action it deems necessary to accomplish such refunding; and

(d) Any balance in the debt service fund of the financially insolvent school district remaining after all such voted bonded indebtedness is paid must be transferred to the general fund of the receiving or annexing school district. [2012 c 186 § 13; 1999 c 315 § 707.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

28A.315.308 School district organization changes—Adjustment of school district assets and liabilities—School districts in two or more educational service districts.

The duties in this chapter imposed upon and required to be performed by a regional committee and by an educational service district superintendent in connection with a change in the organization and extent of school districts and/or with the adjustment of the assets and liabilities of school districts and with all matters related to such change or adjustment whenever territory lying in more than one educational service district is involved shall be performed by the regional committee and by the superintendent of the educa-

tional service district in which is located the part of the proposed or enlarged school district having the largest number of common school pupils residing therein. Proposals for changes in the organization and extent of school districts and proposed terms of adjustment of assets and liabilities thus prepared and approved shall be submitted to the superintendent of public instruction. [2008 c 159 § 6; 2006 c 263 § 612; 1985 c 385 § 25; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 95; 1973 c 47 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 131; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.240. Prior: 1947 c 266 § 26; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-45. Formerly RCW 28A.323.020, 28A.315.360, 28A.57.240, 28.57.240.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.315.311 Validation of proceedings to effect dissolution, annexation, consolidation, or transfer of territory between districts. All proceedings that have been taken by any school district, educational service district governing body, or commission, or any officers thereof, for the purpose of effecting a dissolution, annexation, consolidation, or transfer of territory from one or more school districts to one or more other school districts, including but not limited to reorganizing boundaries and making an equitable adjustment of the property and other assets and of the liabilities, including bonded indebtedness and excess tax levies, are hereby validated, ratified, approved, and confirmed, notwithstanding any lack of power, other than constitutional, of the school district, educational service district, or the governing body or commission or officers thereof to effect such changes in organization of school districts. [2012 c 186 § 14.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

28A.315.315 Appeal. (1) An appeal may be taken, as provided for in RCW 28A.645.010, to the superior court of the county in which a school district or any part thereof is situated on any question of adjustment of property and other assets and of liabilities provided for in this chapter. Judicial appeal must be expedited. If the court finds the terms of the adjustment in question not equitable, the court shall make an adjustment that is equitable.

(2) In the case of any financially insolvent school district that is required to transfer territory pursuant to RCW 28A.315.225, no lawsuit may be maintained challenging the imposition of excess tax levies on the territory transferred or annexed pursuant to an order of the superintendent of the educational service district under RCW 28A.315.215 unless that lawsuit is served and filed no later than thirty days after the date of the order. [2012 c 186 § 15; 1990 c 33 § 305; 1983 c 3 § 34; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.120. Prior: 1947 c 266 § 40; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-59. Formerly RCW 28A.315.210, 28A.57.120, 28.57.120.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

Boundary change, copy of decision to county assessor: RCW 28A.645.040.

28A.315.325 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 22.]

[Title 28A RCW—page 160]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.315.901 Part headings and captions not law—1999 c 315. Part headings and section captions used in this act are not any part of the law. [1999 c 315 § 808.]

28A.315.902 Rule-making authority—2012 c 186. The superintendent of public instruction may adopt rules to implement chapter 186, Laws of 2012. [2012 c 186 § 25.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

Chapter 28A.320 RCW

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL DISTRICTS

Sections

DISTRICT POWERS AND DUTIES

- 28A.320.010 Corporate powers.
- 28A.320.015 School boards of directors—Powers—Notice of adoption of policy.
- 28A.320.019 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
- 28A.320.020 Liability for debts and judgments.
- 28A.320.025 School district name change.
- 28A.320.030 Gifts, conveyances, etc., for scholarship and student aid purposes, receipt and administration.
- 28A.320.035 Contracting out—Board's powers and duties—Goods and services.
- 28A.320.040 Bylaws for board and school government.
- 28A.320.050 Reimbursement of expenses of directors, other school representatives, and superintendent candidates—Advancing anticipated expenses.
- 28A.320.060 Officers, employees or agents of school districts or educational service districts, insurance to protect and hold personally harmless.
- 28A.320.070 School district as self-insurer—Authority.
- 28A.320.080 Commencement exercises—Lip reading instruction—Joint purchasing, including issuing interest bearing warrants and agreements with private schools—Budgets.
- 28A.320.090 Preparing and distributing information on district's instructional program, operation and maintenance—Limitation.
- 28A.320.092 Unsolicited information about learning programs—Prohibition on providing to persons who file a declaration of intent to cause a child to receive home-based instruction—Exceptions.
- 28A.320.100 Actions against officers, employees or agents of school districts and educational service districts—Defense, costs, fees—Payment of obligation.
- 28A.320.110 Information and research services.
- 28A.320.120 Cooperation with technical colleges—Jurisdiction over property—Administrative charges—Discrimination against employees of technical colleges prohibited—Dispute resolution.
- 28A.320.125 Safe school plans—Requirements—Duties of school districts, schools, and educational service districts—Reports—Drills—Rules.
- 28A.320.128 Notice and disclosure policies—Threats of violence—Student conduct—Immunity for good faith notice—Penalty.
- 28A.320.130 Weapons incidents—Reporting.
- 28A.320.135 Telecommunication devices—Limits on possession—Policies.
- 28A.320.140 Schools with special standards—Dress codes.
- 28A.320.155 Criminal history record information—School volunteers.
- 28A.320.160 Alleged sexual misconduct by school employee—Parental notification—Information on public records act.
- 28A.320.165 Notice of pesticide use.
- 28A.320.170 Curricula—Tribal history and culture.
- 28A.320.175 School data—Collection and submission to the office of the superintendent of public instruction.
- 28A.320.180 Mathematics college readiness test—Costs.
- 28A.320.185 School gardens or farms.
- 28A.320.190 Extended learning opportunities program.
- 28A.320.191 Program of early learning under RCW 43.215.141.
- 28A.320.192 On-time grade level progression and graduation of students who are dependent youth.

(2012 Ed.)

PROGRAM EVALUATION

- 28A.320.230 Instructional materials—Instructional materials committee.
 28A.320.240 School library media programs—Stocking of libraries—
 Teacher-librarians.

DEPOSIT, INVESTMENT, AND USE OF PROCEEDS

- 28A.320.300 Investment of funds, including funds received by ESD—
 Authority—Procedure.
 28A.320.310 Investment of building funds—Restrictions.
 28A.320.320 Investment of funds of district—Service fee.
 28A.320.330 School funds enumerated—Deposits—Uses.

ELECTORS—QUALIFICATIONS, VOTING PLACE,
AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

- 28A.320.400 Elections—Qualifications of electors—Voting place.
 28A.320.410 Elections—Elections to be conducted according to Title 29A
 RCW.
 28A.320.420 Special meetings of voters—Authorized—Purpose.
 28A.320.430 Special meetings of voters—Place, notice, procedure, record.
 28A.320.440 Special meetings of voters—Directors to follow electors’
 decision.

SUMMER SCHOOL, NIGHT SCHOOL,
EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES, AND ATHLETICS

- 28A.320.500 Summer and/or other student vacation period programs—
 Authorized—Tuition and fees.
 28A.320.510 Night schools, summer schools, meetings, use of facilities
 for.
 28A.320.520 School credit for participation in youth court.

Assistance of certificated or classified employee—Reimbursement for substitute: RCW 28A.300.035.

DISTRICT POWERS AND DUTIES

28A.320.010 Corporate powers. A school district shall constitute a body corporate and shall possess all the usual powers of a public corporation, and in that name and style may sue and be sued and transact all business necessary for maintaining school and protecting the rights of the district, and enter into such obligations as are authorized therefor by law. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.010. Prior: (i) 1909 c 97 p 287 § 7, part; RRS § 4782, part; prior: 1897 c 118 § 44, part; 1891 c 127 § 11, part; 1890 p 366 § 30, part. Formerly RCW 28.58.040, part. (ii) 1947 c 266 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-25, part; prior: 1909 c 97 p 265 § 2, part. Formerly RCW 28A.58.010, 28.57.135, 28.58.010.]

28A.320.015 School boards of directors—Powers—Notice of adoption of policy. (1) The board of directors of each school district may exercise the following:

(a) The broad discretionary power to determine and adopt written policies not in conflict with other law that provide for the development and implementation of programs, activities, services, or practices that the board determines will:

(i) Promote the education and daily physical activity of kindergarten through twelfth grade students in the public schools; or

(ii) Promote the effective, efficient, or safe management and operation of the school district;

(b) Such powers as are expressly authorized by law; and
 (c) Such powers as are necessarily or fairly implied in the powers expressly authorized by law.

(2) Before adopting a policy under subsection (1)(a) of this section, the school district board of directors shall comply with the notice requirements of the open public meetings act, chapter 42.30 RCW, and shall in addition include in that notice a statement that sets forth or reasonably describes the

(2012 Ed.)

proposed policy. The board of directors shall provide a reasonable opportunity for public written and oral comment and consideration of the comment by the board of directors. [2005 c 360 § 7; 1992 c 141 § 301.]

Findings—Intent—2005 c 360: See note following RCW 36.70A.070.

Findings—Part headings—Severability—1992 c 141: See note following RCW 28A.410.040.

28A.320.019 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 23.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.320.020 Liability for debts and judgments. Every school district shall be liable for any debts legally due, and for judgments against the district, and such district shall pay any such judgment or liability out of the proper school funds to the credit of the district. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.020. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 287 § 4; RRS § 4779; prior: 1897 c 118 § 41; 1890 p 365 § 27. Formerly RCW 28A.58.020, 28.58.020.]

28A.320.025 School district name change. (1) The board of directors may change the name of the school district if:

(a) Either ten percent of the registered voters of the district file a petition requesting that the name of the school district be changed and submit the proposed new name with the request to the board or the board passes a motion to hold a hearing to change the school district name;

(b) After receiving the petition or adopting the motion, the board holds a hearing within one month after the petition was submitted to the board. The board shall publish notice of the hearing and the proposed new name once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the school district. At the hearing, other names may be proposed and considered by the board without additional notice requirements; and

(c) A majority of the board votes to adopt the new name.

(2) If the board adopts the new name, the new name shall be recorded in the school district office and with the educational service district superintendent, the superintendent of public instruction, the state board of education, and the secretary of state. [1999 c 101 § 1.]

28A.320.030 Gifts, conveyances, etc., for scholarship and student aid purposes, receipt and administration. The board of directors of any school district may accept, receive and administer for scholarship and student aid purposes such gifts, grants, conveyances, devises and bequests of personal or real property, in trust or otherwise, for the use or benefit of the school district or its students; and sell, lease, rent or exchange and invest or expend the same or the proceeds, rents, profits and income thereof according to the terms and conditions thereof, if any, for the foregoing purposes; and enter into contracts and adopt regulations deemed necessary by the board to provide for the receipt and expen-

diture of the foregoing. [1974 ex.s. c 8 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.030.]

28A.320.035 Contracting out—Board’s powers and duties—Goods and services. (1) The board of directors of a school district may contract with other school districts, educational service districts, public or private organizations, agencies, schools, or individuals to implement the board’s powers and duties. The board of directors of a school district may contract for goods and services, including but not limited to contracts for goods and services as specifically authorized in statute or rule, as well as other educational, instructional, and specialized services. When a school district board of directors contracts for educational, instructional, or specialized services, the purpose of the contract must be to improve student learning or achievement.

(2) A contract under subsection (1) of this section may not be made with a religious or sectarian organization or school where the contract would violate the state or federal Constitution. [1997 c 267 § 1.]

28A.320.040 Bylaws for board and school government. Every board of directors shall have power to make such bylaws for their own government, and the government of the common schools under their charge, as they deem expedient, not inconsistent with the provisions of this title, or rules and regulations of the superintendent of public instruction or the state board of education. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.110. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 287 § 6; RRS § 4781; prior: 1897 c 118 § 43; 1890 p 366 § 29. Formerly RCW 28A.58.110, 28.58.110.]

28A.320.050 Reimbursement of expenses of directors, other school representatives, and superintendent candidates—Advancing anticipated expenses. The actual expenses of school directors in going to, returning from and attending upon directors’ meetings or other meetings called or held pursuant to statute shall be paid. Likewise, the expenses of school superintendents and other school representatives chosen by the directors to attend any conferences or meetings or to attend to any urgent business at the behest of the state superintendent of public instruction or the board of directors shall be paid. The board of directors may pay the actual and necessary expenses for travel, lodging and meals a superintendent candidate incurs when he or she attends an employment interview in the school district. The school directors, school superintendents, other school representatives or superintendent candidates may be advanced sufficient sums to cover their anticipated expenses in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by the state auditor and which shall substantially conform to the procedures provided in RCW 43.03.150 through 43.03.210. [1977 c 73 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 26 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.310. Prior: 1961 c 268 § 15; prior: 1919 c 90 § 6, part; 1909 c 97 p 287 § 8, part; RRS § 4783, part. Formerly RCW 28A.58.310, 28.58.310.]

28A.320.060 Officers, employees or agents of school districts or educational service districts, insurance to protect and hold personally harmless. Any school district board of directors and educational service district board are

authorized to purchase insurance to protect and hold personally harmless any director, officer, employee or agent of the respective school district or educational service district from any action, claim or proceeding instituted against him or her arising out of the performance or failure of performance of duties for or employment with such institution and to hold him or her harmless from any expenses connected with the defense, settlement or monetary judgments from such actions. [1990 c 33 § 330; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 116; 1972 ex.s. c 142 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.630.]

28A.320.070 School district as self-insurer—Authority. Any school district board of directors is authorized to enter into agreements with the board of directors of other school districts and/or educational service districts to form a self-insurance group for the purpose of qualifying as a self-insurer under chapter 51.14 RCW. [1982 c 191 § 10. Formerly RCW 28A.58.410.]

School districts as self-insurers: RCW 51.14.150 and 51.14.160.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.320.080 Commencement exercises—Lip reading instruction—Joint purchasing, including issuing interest bearing warrants and agreements with private schools—Budgets. Every board of directors, unless otherwise specifically provided by law, shall:

(1) Provide for the expenditure of a reasonable amount for suitable commencement exercises;

(2) In addition to providing free instruction in lip reading for children disabled by defective hearing, make arrangements for free instruction in lip reading to adults disabled by defective hearing whenever in its judgment such instruction appears to be in the best interests of the school district and adults concerned;

(3) Join with boards of directors of other school districts or an educational service district pursuant to RCW 28A.310.180(3), or both such school districts and educational service district in buying supplies, equipment and services by establishing and maintaining a joint purchasing agency, or otherwise, when deemed for the best interests of the district, any joint agency formed hereunder being herewith authorized and empowered to issue interest bearing warrants in payment of any obligation owed: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That those agencies issuing interest bearing warrants shall assign accounts receivable in an amount equal to the amount of the outstanding interest bearing warrants to the county treasurer issuing such interest bearing warrants: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the joint purchasing agency shall consider the request of any one or more private schools requesting the agency to jointly buy supplies, equipment, and services including but not limited to school bus maintenance services, and, after considering such request, may cooperate with and jointly make purchases with private schools of supplies, equipment, and services, including but not limited to school bus maintenance services, so long as such private schools pay in advance their proportionate share of the costs or provide a surety bond to cover their proportionate share of the costs involved in such purchases;

(4) Consider the request of any one or more private schools requesting the board to jointly buy supplies, equipment and services including but not limited to school bus

maintenance services, and, after considering such request, may provide such joint purchasing services: PROVIDED, That such private schools pay in advance their proportionate share of the costs or provide a surety bond to cover their proportionate share of the costs involved in such purchases; and

(5) Prepare budgets as provided for in chapter 28A.505 RCW. [1995 c 77 § 21; 1990 c 33 § 331; 1986 c 77 § 1; 1983 c 125 § 1; 1981 c 308 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 66 § 2; 1971 c 26 § 1; 1969 c 53 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.107. Prior: 1969 c 53 § 1, part; 1967 ex.s. c 29 § 1, part; 1967 c 12 § 1, part; 1965 ex.s. c 49 § 1, part; 1963 c 104 § 1, part; 1963 c 5 § 1, part; 1961 c 305 § 1, part; 1961 c 237 § 1, part; 1961 c 66 § 1, part; 1955 c 68 § 2, part; prior: 1943 c 52 § 1, part; 1941 c 179 § 1, part; 1939 c 131 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 57 § 1, part; 1919 c 89 § 3, part; 1915 c 44 § 1, part; 1909 c 97 p 285 § 2, part; 1907 c 240 § 5, part; 1903 c 104 § 17, part; 1901 c 41 § 3, part; 1897 c 118 § 40, part; 1890 p 364 § 26, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 4776, part. Formerly RCW 28A.58.107, 28.58.100(7), (13) and (14).]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.320.090 Preparing and distributing information on district's instructional program, operation and maintenance—Limitation. The board of directors of any school district shall have authority to authorize the expenditure of funds for the purpose of preparing and distributing information to the general public to explain the instructional program, operation and maintenance of the schools of the district: PROVIDED, That nothing contained herein shall be construed to authorize preparation and distribution of information to the general public for the purpose of influencing the outcome of a school district election. [1969 ex.s. c 283 § 11. Formerly RCW 28A.58.610, 28.58.610.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.320.092 Unsolicited information about learning programs—Prohibition on providing to persons who file a declaration of intent to cause a child to receive home-based instruction—Exceptions. School districts are prohibited from advertising, marketing, and otherwise providing unsolicited information about learning programs offered by the school district, including but not limited to digital learning programs, part-time enrollment opportunities, and other alternative learning programs, to students and their parents who have filed a declaration of intent to cause a child to receive home-based instruction under RCW 28A.200.010. School districts may respond to requests for information that are initiated by a parent. This section does not apply to general mailings or newsletters sent by the school district to all households in the district. [2009 c 190 § 1.]

28A.320.100 Actions against officers, employees or agents of school districts and educational service districts—Defense, costs, fees—Payment of obligation. Whenever any action, claim or proceeding is instituted against any director, officer, employee or agent of a school district or educational service district arising out of the performance or failure of performance of duties for, or employment with any such district, the board of directors of the school district or educational service district board, as the case may be, may grant a request by such person that the

prosecuting attorney and/or attorney of the district's choosing be authorized to defend said claim, suit or proceeding, and the costs of defense, attorney's fees, and any obligation for payment arising from such action may be paid from the school district's general fund, or in the case of an educational service district, from any appropriation made for the support of the educational service district, to which said person is attached: PROVIDED, That costs of defense and/or judgment against such person shall not be paid in any case where the court has found that such person was not acting in good faith or within the scope of his or her employment with or duties for the district. [1990 c 33 § 332; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 115; 1972 ex.s. c 142 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.620.]

28A.320.110 Information and research services. For the purpose of obtaining information on school organization, administration, operation, finance and instruction, school districts and educational service districts may contract for or purchase information and research services from public universities, colleges and other public bodies, or from private individuals or agencies. For the same purpose, school districts and educational service district superintendents may become members of any nonprofit organization whose principal purpose is to provide such services. Charges payable for such services and membership fees payable to such organizations may be based on the cost of providing such services, on the benefit received by the participating school districts measured by enrollment, or on any other reasonable basis, and may be paid before, during, or after the receipt of such services or the participation as members of such organizations. [1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 112; 1971 ex.s. c 93 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 142; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.530. Prior: 1963 c 30 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.530, 28.58.530.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.320.120 Cooperation with technical colleges—Jurisdiction over property—Administrative charges—Discrimination against employees of technical colleges prohibited—Dispute resolution. As of May 17, 1991, school districts shall not remove facilities, equipment, or property from the jurisdiction or use of the technical colleges. This shall include direct and indirect funds other than those indirect charges provided for in the 1990-91 appropriations act. School districts shall not increase direct or indirect charges for central district administrative support for technical college programs above the percentage rate charged in the 1990-91 school year. This provision on administrative charges for technical college programs shall apply to any state and federal grants, tuition, and other revenues generated by technical college programs. School districts and the superintendent of public instruction shall cooperate fully with the technical colleges and the state board for community and technical colleges with regard to the implementation of chapter 238, Laws of 1991. No employee of a technical college may be discriminated against based on actions or opinions expressed on issues surrounding chapter 238, Laws of 1991. Any dispute related to issues contained in this section shall be resolved under RCW 28B.50.302. [1991 c 238 § 142.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.320.125 Safe school plans—Requirements—Duties of school districts, schools, and educational service districts—Reports—Drills—Rules. (1) The legislature considers it to be a matter of public safety for public schools and staff to have current safe school plans and procedures in place, fully consistent with federal law. The legislature further finds and intends, by requiring safe school plans to be in place, that school districts will become eligible for federal assistance. The legislature further finds that schools are in a position to serve the community in the event of an emergency resulting from natural disasters or man-made disasters.

(2) Schools and school districts shall consider the guidance provided by the superintendent of public instruction, including the comprehensive school safety checklist and the model comprehensive safe school plans that include prevention, intervention, all hazard/crisis response, and postcrisis recovery, when developing their own individual comprehensive safe school plans. Each school district shall adopt, no later than September 1, 2008, and implement a safe school plan consistent with the school mapping information system pursuant to RCW 36.28A.060. The plan shall:

- (a) Include required school safety policies and procedures;
- (b) Address emergency mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery;
- (c) Include provisions for assisting and communicating with students and staff, including those with special needs or disabilities;
- (d) Use the training guidance provided by the Washington emergency management division of the state military department in collaboration with the Washington state office of the superintendent of public instruction school safety center and the school safety center advisory committee;
- (e) Require the building principal to be certified on the incident command system;
- (f) Take into account the manner in which the school facilities may be used as a community asset in the event of a community-wide emergency; and
- (g) Set guidelines for requesting city or county law enforcement agencies, local fire departments, emergency service providers, and county emergency management agencies to meet with school districts and participate in safety-related drills.

(3) To the extent funds are available, school districts shall annually:

- (a) Review and update safe school plans in collaboration with local emergency response agencies;
- (b) Conduct an inventory of all hazardous materials;
- (c) Update information on the school mapping information system to reflect current staffing and updated plans, including:
 - (i) Identifying all staff members who are trained on the national incident management system, trained on the incident command system, or are certified on the incident command system; and
 - (ii) Identifying school transportation procedures for evacuation, to include bus staging areas, evacuation routes, communication systems, parent-student reunification sites, and secondary transportation agreements consistent with the school mapping information system; and

(d) Provide information to all staff on the use of emergency supplies and notification and alert procedures.

(4) To the extent funds are available, school districts shall annually record and report on the information and activities required in subsection (3) of this section to the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs.

(5) School districts are encouraged to work with local emergency management agencies and other emergency responders to conduct one tabletop exercise, one functional exercise, and two full-scale exercises within a four-year period.

(6) Schools shall conduct no less than one safety-related drill each month that school is in session. Schools shall complete no less than one drill using the school mapping information system, one drill for lockdowns, one drill for shelter-in-place, and six drills for fire evacuation in accordance with the state fire code. Schools should consider drills for earthquakes, tsunamis, or other high-risk local events. Schools shall document the date and time of such drills. This subsection is intended to satisfy all federal requirements for comprehensive school emergency drills and evacuations.

(7) Educational service districts are encouraged to apply for federal emergency response and crisis management grants with the assistance of the superintendent of public instruction and the Washington emergency management division of the state military department.

(8) The superintendent of public instruction may adopt rules to implement provisions of this section. These rules may include, but are not limited to, provisions for evacuations, lockdowns, or other components of a comprehensive safe school plan. [2009 c 578 § 10; 2007 c 406 § 1; 2002 c 205 § 2.]

Findings—2002 c 205: "Following the tragic events of September 11, 2001, the government's primary role in protecting the health, safety, and well-being of its citizens has been underscored. The legislature recognizes that there is a need to focus on the development and implementation of comprehensive safe school plans for each public school. The legislature recognizes that comprehensive safe school plans for each public school are an integral part of rebuilding public confidence. In developing these plans, the legislature finds that a coordinated effort is essential to ensure the most effective response to any type of emergency. Further, the legislature recognizes that comprehensive safe school plans for each public school are of paramount importance and will help to assure students, parents, guardians, school employees, and school administrators that our schools provide the safest possible learning environment." [2002 c 205 § 1.]

Severability—2002 c 205: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [2002 c 205 § 5.]

Effective dates—2002 c 205 §§ 2, 3, and 4: "(1) Sections 2 and 4 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and take effect immediately [March 27, 2002].

(2) Section 3 of this act takes effect September 1, 2002." [2002 c 205 § 6.]

28A.320.128 Notice and disclosure policies—Threats of violence—Student conduct—Immunity for good faith notice—Penalty. (1) By September 1, 2003, each school district board of directors shall adopt a policy that addresses the following issues:

- (a) Procedures for providing notice of threats of violence or harm to the student or school employee who is the subject of the threat. The policy shall define "threats of violence or harm";

(b) Procedures for disclosing information that is provided to the school administrators about a student's conduct, including but not limited to the student's prior disciplinary records, official juvenile court records, and history of violence, to classroom teachers, school staff, and school security who, in the judgment of the principal, should be notified; and

(c) Procedures for determining whether or not any threats or conduct established in the policy may be grounds for suspension or expulsion of the student.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with educators and representatives of law enforcement, classified staff, and organizations with expertise in violence prevention and intervention, shall adopt a model policy that includes the issues listed in subsection (1) of this section by January 1, 2003. The model policy shall be posted on the superintendent of public instruction's web site. The school districts, in drafting their own policies, shall review the model policy.

(3) School districts, school district boards of directors, school officials, and school employees providing notice in good faith as required and consistent with the board's policies adopted under this section are immune from any liability arising out of such notification.

(4) A person who intentionally and in bad faith or maliciously, knowingly makes a false notification of a threat under this section is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2002 c 206 § 1.]

28A.320.130 Weapons incidents—Reporting. Each school district and each private school approved under chapter 28A.195 RCW shall report to the superintendent of public instruction by January 31st of each year all known incidents involving the possession of weapons on school premises, on transportation systems, or in areas of facilities while being used exclusively by public or private schools, in violation of RCW 9A.41.280 in the year preceding the report. The superintendent shall compile the data and report it to the house of representatives, the senate, and the governor. [1993 c 347 § 2.]

28A.320.135 Telecommunication devices—Limits on possession—Policies. School district boards of directors may adopt policies that limit the possession of (1) paging telecommunication devices by students that emit audible signals, vibrate, display a message, or otherwise summons or delivers a communication to the possessor, and (2) portable or cellular telephones. [1997 c 266 § 10.]

Findings—Intent—Severability—1997 c 266: See notes following RCW 28A.600.455.

28A.320.140 Schools with special standards—Dress codes. (1) School district boards of directors may establish schools or programs which parents may choose for their children to attend in which: (a) Students are required to conform to dress and grooming codes, including requiring that students wear uniforms; (b) parents are required to participate in the student's education; or (c) discipline requirements are more stringent than in other schools in the district.

(2) School district boards of directors may establish schools or programs in which: (a) Students are required to conform to dress and grooming codes, including requiring

that students wear uniforms; (b) parents are regularly counseled and encouraged to participate in the student's education; or (c) discipline requirements are more stringent than in other schools in the district. School boards may require that students who are subject to suspension or expulsion attend these schools or programs as a condition of continued enrollment in the school district.

(3) If students are required to wear uniforms in these programs or schools, school districts shall accommodate students so that the uniform requirement is not an unfair barrier to school attendance and participation.

(4) Nothing in this section impairs or reduces in any manner whatsoever the authority of a board under other law to impose a dress and appearance code. However, if a board requires uniforms under such other authority, it shall accommodate students so that the uniform requirement is not an unfair barrier to school attendance and participation.

(5) School district boards of directors may adopt dress and grooming code policies which prohibit students from wearing gang-related apparel. If a dress and grooming code policy contains this provision, the school board must also establish policies to notify students and parents of what clothing and apparel is considered to be gang-related apparel. This notice must precede any disciplinary action resulting from a student wearing gang-related apparel.

(6) School district boards of directors may not adopt a dress and grooming code policy which precludes students who participate in nationally recognized youth organizations from wearing organization uniforms on days that the organization has a scheduled activity or prohibit students from wearing clothing in observance of their religion. [1997 c 266 § 14; 1994 sp.s. c 7 § 612.]

Findings—Intent—Severability—1997 c 266: See notes following RCW 28A.600.455.

Finding—Intent—Severability—1994 sp.s. c 7: See notes following RCW 43.70.540.

28A.320.155 Criminal history record information—School volunteers. If a volunteer alerts a school district that the volunteer has undergone a criminal records check in accordance with applicable state law, including RCW 10.97.050, 28A.400.303, 28A.410.010, or 43.43.830 through 43.43.845, within the two years before the time the volunteer is volunteering in the school, then the school may request that the volunteer furnish the school with a copy of the criminal history record information or sign a release to the business, school, organization, criminal justice agency, or juvenile justice or care agency, or other state agency that originally obtained the criminal history record information to permit the record information to be shared with the school. Once the school requests the information from the business, school, organization, or agency the information shall be furnished to the school. Any business, school, organization, agency, or its employee or official that shares the criminal history record information with the requesting school in accordance with this section is immune from criminal and civil liability for dissemination of the information.

If the criminal history record information is shared, the school must require the volunteer to sign a disclosure statement indicating that there has been no conviction since the

completion date of the most recent criminal background inquiry. [1999 c 21 § 1.]

28A.320.160 Alleged sexual misconduct by school employee—Parental notification—Information on public records act. School districts must, at the first opportunity but in all cases within forty-eight hours of receiving a report alleging sexual misconduct by a school employee, notify the parents of a student alleged to be the victim, target, or recipient of the misconduct. School districts shall provide parents with information regarding their rights under the public records act, chapter 42.56 RCW, to request the public records regarding school employee discipline. This information shall be provided to all parents on an annual basis. [2005 c 274 § 244; 2004 c 29 § 3.]

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

Findings—2004 c 29: See note following RCW 28A.400.301.

28A.320.165 Notice of pesticide use. Schools as defined in RCW 17.21.415 shall provide notice of pesticide use to parents or guardians of students and employees pursuant to chapter 17.21 RCW, upon the request of the parent or guardian. [2009 c 556 § 12; 2001 c 333 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.320.170 Curricula—Tribal history and culture.

(1) Each school district board of directors is encouraged to incorporate curricula about the history, culture, and government of the nearest federally recognized Indian tribe or tribes, so that students learn about the unique heritage and experience of their closest neighbors. School districts near Washington's borders are encouraged to include federally recognized Indian tribes whose traditional lands and territories included parts of Washington, but who now reside in Oregon, Idaho, and British Columbia. School districts and tribes are encouraged to work together to develop such curricula.

(2) As they conduct regularly scheduled reviews and revisions of their social studies and history curricula, school districts are encouraged to collaborate with any federally recognized Indian tribe within their district, and with neighboring Indian tribes, to incorporate expanded and improved curricular materials about Indian tribes, and to create programs of classroom and community cultural exchanges.

(3) School districts are encouraged to collaborate with the office of the superintendent of public instruction on curricular areas regarding tribal government and history that are statewide in nature, such as the concept of tribal sovereignty and the history of federal policy towards federally recognized Indian tribes. The program of Indian education within the office of the superintendent of public instruction is encouraged to help local school districts identify federally recognized Indian tribes whose reservations are in whole or in part within the boundaries of the district and/or those that are nearest to the school district. [2005 c 205 § 4.]

Intent—Findings—2005 c 205: "It is the intent of the legislature to promote the full success of the centennial accord, which was signed by state and tribal government leaders in 1989. As those leaders declared in the subsequent millennial accord in 1999, this will require "educating the citizens of our state, particularly the youth who are our future leaders, about tribal history, culture, treaty rights, contemporary tribal and state government institutions and relations and the contribution of Indian nations to the state of

Washington." The legislature recognizes that this goal has yet to be achieved in most of our state's schools and districts. As a result, Indian students may not find the school curriculum, especially Washington state history curriculum, relevant to their lives or experiences. In addition, many students may remain uninformed about the experiences, contributions, and perspectives of their tribal neighbors, fellow citizens, and classmates. The legislature further finds that the lack of accurate and complete curricula may contribute to the persistent achievement gap between Indian and other students. The legislature finds there is a need to establish collaborative government-to-government relationships between elected school boards and tribal councils to create local and/or regional curricula about tribal history and culture, and to promote dialogue and cultural exchanges that can help tribal leaders and school leaders implement strategies to close the achievement gap." [2005 c 205 § 1.]

28A.320.175 School data—Collection and submission to the office of the superintendent of public instruction.

No later than the beginning of the 2008-09 school year and thereafter, each school district shall collect and electronically submit to the office of the superintendent of public instruction, in a format and according to a schedule prescribed by the office, the following data for each class or course offered in each school:

(1) The certification number or other unique identifier associated with the teacher's certificate for each teacher assigned to teach the class or course, including reassignments that may occur during the school year; and

(2) The statewide student identifier for each student enrolled in or being provided services through the class or course. [2007 c 401 § 4.]

Findings—2007 c 401: See note following RCW 28A.300.500.

28A.320.180 Mathematics college readiness test—

Costs. (1) Subject to funding appropriated for this purpose and beginning in the fall of 2009, school districts shall provide all high school students enrolled in the district the option of taking the mathematics college readiness test developed under RCW 28B.10.679 once at no cost to the students. Districts shall encourage, but not require, students to take the test in their junior or senior year of high school.

(2) Subject to funding appropriated for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall reimburse each district for the costs incurred by the district in providing students the opportunity to take the mathematics placement test. [2007 c 396 § 11; (2009 c 556 § 13 expired July 1, 2011).]

Expiration date—2009 c 556 §§ 11, 13, and 15: See note following RCW 28A.300.525.

Captions not law—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.305.215.

Finding—Intent—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.300.515.

28A.320.185 School gardens or farms.

(1) School districts may operate school gardens or farms, as appropriate, for the purpose of growing fruits and vegetables to be used for educational purposes and, where appropriate, to be offered to students through the district nutrition services meal and snack programs. All such foods used in the district's meal and snack programs shall meet appropriate safety standards.

(2) If a school operates a school garden or farm, students representing various student organizations, including but not limited to vocational programs such as the FFA and 4-H, shall be given the opportunity to be involved in the operation of a school garden or farm.

(3) When school gardens or farms are used to educate students about agricultural practices, students shall be afforded the opportunity to learn about both organic and conventional growing methods. [2008 c 215 § 7.]

Findings—Intent—Short title—Captions not law—Conflict with federal requirements—2008 c 215: See notes following RCW 15.64.060.

28A.320.190 Extended learning opportunities program. (1) The extended learning opportunities program is created for eligible eleventh and twelfth grade students who are not on track to meet local or state graduation requirements as well as eighth grade students who need additional assistance in order to have the opportunity for a successful entry into high school. The program shall provide early notification of graduation status and information on education opportunities including preapprenticeship programs that are available.

(2) Under the extended learning opportunities program and to the extent funds are available for that purpose, districts shall make available to students in grade twelve who have failed to meet one or more local or state graduation requirements the option of continuing enrollment in the school district in accordance with RCW 28A.225.160. Districts are authorized to use basic education program funding to provide instruction to eligible students under *RCW 28A.150.220(3).

(3) Under the extended learning opportunities program, instructional services for eligible students can occur during the regular school day, evenings, on weekends, or at a time and location deemed appropriate by the school district, including the educational service district, in order to meet the needs of these students. Instructional services provided under this section do not include services offered at private schools. Instructional services can include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Individual or small group instruction;
- (b) Instruction in English language arts and/or mathematics that eligible students need to pass all or part of the Washington assessment of student learning;
- (c) Attendance in a public high school or public alternative school classes or at a skill center;
- (d) Inclusion in remediation programs, including summer school;
- (e) Language development instruction for English language learners;
- (f) Online curriculum and instructional support, including programs for credit retrieval and Washington assessment of student learning preparatory classes; and
- (g) Reading improvement specialists available at the educational service districts to serve eighth, eleventh, and twelfth grade educators through professional development in accordance with RCW 28A.415.350. The reading improvement specialist may also provide direct services to eligible students and those students electing to continue a fifth year in a high school program who are still struggling with basic reading skills. [2009 c 578 § 2; 2008 c 321 § 3.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.150.220 was amended by 2009 c 548 § 104, changing subsection (3) to subsection (5).

Findings—2008 c 321: See note following RCW 28A.655.061.

(2012 Ed.)

28A.320.191 Program of early learning under RCW 43.215.141. For the program of early learning established in RCW 43.215.141, school districts:

(1) Shall work cooperatively with program providers to coordinate the transition from preschool to kindergarten so that children and their families are well-prepared and supported; and

(2) May contract with the department of early learning to deliver services under the program. [2010 c 231 § 5.]

28A.320.192 On-time grade level progression and graduation of students who are dependent youth. In order to facilitate the on-time grade level progression and graduation of students who are dependent pursuant to chapter 13.34 RCW, school districts must incorporate the following procedures:

(1) School districts must waive specific courses required for graduation if similar coursework has been satisfactorily completed in another school district or must provide reasonable justification for denial. Should a waiver not be granted to a student who would qualify to graduate from the sending school district, the receiving school district must use best efforts to provide an alternative means of acquiring required coursework so that graduation may occur on time.

(2) School districts are encouraged to consolidate unresolved or incomplete coursework and provide opportunities for credit accrual through local classroom hours, correspondence courses, or the portable assisted study sequence units designed for migrant high school students.

(3) Should a student who is transferring at the beginning or during the student's junior or senior year be ineligible to graduate from the receiving school district after all alternatives have been considered, the sending and receiving districts must ensure the receipt of a diploma from the sending district if the student meets the graduation requirements of the sending district. [2012 c 163 § 7.]

Findings—Effective date—2012 c 163: See notes following RCW 28B.117.010.

Short title—2012 c 163: See RCW 28B.117.902.

PROGRAM EVALUATION

28A.320.230 Instructional materials—Instructional materials committee. Every board of directors, unless otherwise specifically provided by law, shall:

(1) Prepare, negotiate, set forth in writing and adopt, policy relative to the selection or deletion of instructional materials. Such policy shall:

(a) State the school district's goals and principles relative to instructional materials;

(b) Delegate responsibility for the preparation and recommendation of teachers' reading lists and specify the procedures to be followed in the selection of all instructional materials including text books;

(c) Establish an instructional materials committee to be appointed, with the approval of the school board, by the school district's chief administrative officer. This committee shall consist of representative members of the district's professional staff, including representation from the district's curriculum development committees, and, in the case of districts which operate elementary school(s) only, the educa-

tional service district superintendent, one of whose responsibilities shall be to assure the correlation of those elementary district adoptions with those of the high school district(s) which serve their children. The committee may include parents at the school board's discretion: PROVIDED, That parent members shall make up less than one-half of the total membership of the committee;

(d) Provide for reasonable notice to parents of the opportunity to serve on the committee and for terms of office for members of the instructional materials committee;

(e) Provide a system for receiving, considering and acting upon written complaints regarding instructional materials used by the school district;

(f) Provide free text books, supplies and other instructional materials to be loaned to the pupils of the school, when, in its judgment, the best interests of the district will be subserved thereby and prescribe rules and regulations to preserve such books, supplies and other instructional materials from unnecessary damage.

Recommendation of instructional materials shall be by the district's instructional materials committee in accordance with district policy. Approval or disapproval shall be by the local school district's board of directors.

Districts may pay the necessary travel and subsistence expenses for expert counsel from outside the district. In addition, the committee's expenses incidental to visits to observe other districts' selection procedures may be reimbursed by the school district.

Districts may, within limitations stated in board policy, use and experiment with instructional materials for a period of time before general adoption is formalized.

Within the limitations of board policy, a school district's chief administrator may purchase instructional materials to meet deviant needs or rapidly changing circumstances.

(2) Establish a depreciation scale for determining the value of texts which students wish to purchase. [1989 c 371 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 134 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 109; 1971 c 48 § 29; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.103. Prior: 1969 c 53 § 1, part; 1967 ex.s. c 29 § 1, part; 1967 c 12 § 1, part; 1965 ex.s. c 49 § 1, part; 1963 c 104 § 1, part; 1963 c 5 § 1, part; 1961 c 305 § 1, part; 1961 c 237 § 1, part; 1961 c 66 § 1, part; 1955 c 68 § 2, part. Formerly RCW 28A.58.103, 28.58.100 (8) and (9).]

Disposal of obsolete or surplus reading materials by school districts and libraries: RCW 39.33.070.

Surplus texts and other educational aids, notice of availability—Student priority as to texts: RCW 28A.335.180.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.320.240 School library media programs—Stocking of libraries—Teacher-librarians. (1) The purpose of this section is to identify quality criteria for school library media programs that support the student learning goals under RCW 28A.150.210, the essential academic learning requirements under RCW 28A.655.070, and high school graduation requirements adopted under RCW 28A.230.090.

(2) Every board of directors shall provide for the operation and stocking of such libraries as the board deems necessary for the proper education of the district's students or as otherwise required by law or rule of the superintendent of public instruction.

(3) "Teacher-librarian" means a certified teacher with a library media endorsement under rules adopted by the professional educator standards board.

(4) "School-library media program" means a school-based program that is staffed by a certificated teacher-librarian and provides a variety of resources that support student mastery of the essential academic learning requirements in all subject areas and the implementation of the district's school improvement plan.

(5) The teacher-librarian, through the school-library media program, shall collaborate as an instructional partner to help all students meet the content goals in all subject areas, and assist high school students completing the culminating project and high school and beyond plans required for graduation. [2006 c 263 § 914; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.104. Prior: (i) 1909 c 97 p 299 § 7; RRS § 4817. Formerly RCW 28.63.040. (ii) 1909 c 97 p 302 § 7; RRS § 4829. Formerly RCW 28A.58.104, 28.63.042.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

DEPOSIT, INVESTMENT, AND USE OF PROCEEDS

28A.320.300 Investment of funds, including funds received by ESD—Authority—Procedure. Any common school district board of directors is empowered to direct and authorize, and to delegate authority to an employee, officer, or agent of the common school district or the educational service district to direct and authorize, the county treasurer to invest funds described in RCW 28A.320.310 and 28A.320.320 and funds from state and federal sources as are then or thereafter received by the educational service district, and such funds from county sources as are then or thereafter received by the county treasurer, for distribution to the common school districts. Funds from state, county and federal sources which are so invested may be invested only for the period the funds are not required for the immediate necessities of the common school district as determined by the school district board of directors or its delegatee, and shall be invested in behalf of the common school district pursuant to the terms of RCW 28A.320.310, 28A.320.320, 36.29.020, 36.29.022, or 36.29.024 as the nature of the funds shall dictate. A grant of authority by a common school district pursuant to this section shall be by resolution of the board of directors and shall specify the duration and extent of the authority so granted. Any authority delegated to an educational service district pursuant to this section may be redelegated pursuant to RCW 28A.310.220. [1999 c 18 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 335; 1982 c 191 § 5; 1975 c 47 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.430.]

Transportation vehicle fund—Deposits in—Use—Rules for establishment and use: RCW 28A.160.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.320.310 Investment of building funds—Restrictions. The board of directors of any school district of the state of Washington which now has, or hereafter shall have, funds in the capital projects fund of the district in the office of the county treasurer which in the judgment of said board are not required for the immediate necessities of the district, may invest and reinvest all, or any part, of such funds pursuant to RCW 35.39.030, 36.29.020, 36.29.022, 36.29.024,

39.59.020, 39.59.030, and 43.84.080: PROVIDED, That nothing herein authorized, or the type and character of the securities thus specified, shall have in itself the effect of delaying any program of building for which said funds shall have been authorized. Said funds and said securities and the profit and interest thereon, and the proceeds thereof, shall be held by the county treasurer to the credit and benefit of the capital projects fund of the district in the county treasurer's office. [1999 c 18 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 336; 1985 c 7 § 95; 1971 c 8 § 4. Prior: 1945 c 29 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.435.]

School funds enumerated—Deposits—Uses: RCW 28A.320.330.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.320.320 Investment of funds of district—Service fee. The county treasurer, or the trustee, guardian, or any other custodian of any school fund, when authorized to do so by the board of directors of any school district, shall invest or reinvest any school funds of such district in investment securities pursuant to RCW 36.29.020 and 36.29.022. The county treasurer shall have the power to select the particular investment in which said funds may be invested. All earnings and income from such investments shall inure to the benefit of any school fund designated by the board of directors of the school district which such board may lawfully designate: PROVIDED, That any interest or earnings being credited to a fund different from that which earned the interest or earnings shall only be expended for instructional supplies, equipment or capital outlay purposes. This section shall apply to all funds which may be lawfully so invested or reinvested which in the judgment of the school board are not required for the immediate necessities of the district.

Five percent of the interest or earnings, with an annual minimum of ten dollars or annual maximum of fifty dollars, on any transactions authorized by each resolution of the board of school directors shall be paid as an investment service fee to the office of county treasurer when the interest or earnings becomes available to the school district or an amount as determined pursuant to RCW 36.29.022 and 36.29.024. [1999 c 18 § 3; 1983 c 66 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.440. Prior: 1965 c 111 § 1; 1961 c 123 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.440, 28.58.440.]

Investment of idle building funds—1945 act: 1945 c 29 § 1.

School funds enumerated—Deposits—Uses: RCW 28A.320.330.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.320.330 School funds enumerated—Deposits—Uses. School districts shall establish the following funds in addition to those provided elsewhere by law:

(1) A general fund for maintenance and operation of the school district to account for all financial operations of the school district except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

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

28A.320.310 and 28A.320.320, and state forest revenues transferred pursuant to subsection (3) of this section.

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

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

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

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

(b) Renovation and rehabilitation of playfields, athletic fields, and other district real property.

(c) The conduct of preliminary energy audits and energy audits of school district buildings. For the purpose of this section:

(i) "Preliminary energy audits" means a determination of the energy consumption characteristics of a building, including the size, type, rate of energy consumption, and major energy using systems of the building.

(ii) "Energy audit" means a survey of a building or complex which identifies the type, size, energy use level, and major energy using systems; which determines appropriate energy conservation maintenance or operating procedures and assesses any need for the acquisition and installation of energy conservation measures, including solar energy and renewable resource measures.

(iii) "Energy capital improvement" means the installation, or modification of the installation, of energy conservation measures in a building which measures are primarily intended to reduce energy consumption or allow the use of an alternative energy source.

(d) Those energy capital improvements which are identified as being cost-effective in the audits authorized by this section.

(e) Purchase or installation of additional major items of equipment and furniture: PROVIDED, That vehicles shall not be purchased with capital projects fund money.

(f)(i) Costs associated with implementing technology systems, facilities, and projects, including acquiring hardware, licensing software, and online applications and training related to the installation of the foregoing. However, the software or applications must be an integral part of the district's technology systems, facilities, or projects.

(ii) Costs associated with the application and modernization of technology systems for operations and instruction including, but not limited to, the ongoing fees for online applications, subscriptions, or software licenses, including upgrades and incidental services, and ongoing training related to the installation and integration of these products

and services. However, to the extent the funds are used for the purpose under this subsection (2)(f)(ii), the school district shall transfer to the district's general fund the portion of the capital projects fund used for this purpose. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop accounting guidelines for these transfers in accordance with internal revenue service regulations.

(g) Major equipment repair, painting of facilities, and other major preventative maintenance purposes. However, to the extent the funds are used for the purpose under this subsection (2)(g), the school district shall transfer to the district's general fund the portion of the capital projects fund used for this purpose. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop accounting guidelines for these transfers in accordance with internal revenue service regulations. Based on the district's most recent two-year history of general fund maintenance expenditures, funds used for this purpose may not replace routine annual preventive maintenance expenditures made from the district's general fund.

(3) A debt service fund to provide for tax proceeds, other revenues, and disbursements as authorized in chapter 39.44 RCW. State forest land revenues that are deposited in a school district's debt service fund pursuant to RCW 79.64.110 and to the extent not necessary for payment of debt service on school district bonds may be transferred by the school district into the district's capital projects fund.

(4) An associated student body fund as authorized by RCW 28A.325.030.

(5) Advance refunding bond funds and refunded bond funds to provide for the proceeds and disbursements as authorized in chapter 39.53 RCW. [2009 c 460 § 1. Prior: 2007 c 503 § 2; 2007 c 129 § 2; 2002 c 275 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 337; 1983 c 59 § 13; 1982 c 191 § 6; 1981 c 250 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.441.]

Intent—2007 c 129: "The legislature recognizes that technology has become an integral part of the facilities and educational delivery systems in our schools. In order to prepare our state's students to participate fully in our state's economy, school districts are making substantial capital investments in their technology systems, facilities, and projects. Districts are implementing, applying, and modernizing their technology systems. Software companies are shifting from selling software as a one-time package to a license or an extended contractual relationship requiring a subscription and ongoing payments. School districts must be empowered to respond to the changing business models in the software industry and be given flexibility and authority to use capital projects funds to pay for licenses or online application fees. It is the intent of the legislature that these investments be deemed major capital purpose and are also permitted uses of the district's two to six-year levies authorized by RCW 84.52.053." [2007 c 129 § 1.]

Declaration—2002 c 275: "The legislature recognizes and acknowledges that technology has become an integral part of the facilities and educational delivery systems in our schools. In order to prepare our state's students to participate fully in our state's economy, substantial capital investments must continue to be made in our schools' comprehensive technology systems, facilities, and projects. These investments are declared to be a major capital purpose." [2002 c 275 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

ELECTORS—QUALIFICATIONS, VOTING PLACE, AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

28A.320.400 Elections—Qualifications of electors—Voting place. Qualifications of electors at all school elections shall be the same as at a general state or county election. Except as otherwise provided by law, only those electors

residing within the district shall be entitled to vote, and an elector may vote only at the polling place designated by the proper election official. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.520. Prior: 1941 c 12 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 5025-1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.520, 28.58.520.]

28A.320.410 Elections—Elections to be conducted according to Title 29A RCW. All school district elections, regular or special, shall be conducted according to the election laws of the state as contained in *Title 29 RCW, and in the event of a conflict as to the application of the laws of this title or *Title 29 RCW, the latter shall prevail. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.521. Prior: 1965 c 123 § 8. Formerly RCW 28A.58.521, 28.58.521.]

***Reviser's note:** Title 29 RCW was repealed and/or recodified in its entirety pursuant to 2003 c 111, effective July 1, 2004. See Title 29A RCW.

28A.320.420 Special meetings of voters—Authorized—Purpose. Any board of directors at its discretion may, and, upon a petition of a majority of the legal voters of their district, shall call a special meeting of the voters of the district, to determine the length of time in excess of the minimum length of time prescribed by law that such school shall be maintained in the district during the year; to determine whether or not the district shall purchase any schoolhouse site or sites, and to determine the location thereof; or to determine whether or not the district shall build one or more schoolhouses or school facilities; or to determine whether or not the district shall sell any real or personal property belonging to the district, borrow money or establish and maintain a school district library. [1982 c 158 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.370. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 349 § 1; RRS § 5028; prior: 1901 c 177 § 18; 1897 c 118 § 156. Formerly RCW 28A.58.370, 28.58.370.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.320.430 Special meetings of voters—Place, notice, procedure, record. All such special meetings shall be held at such schoolhouse or place as the board of directors may determine. The voting shall be by ballot, the ballots to be of white paper of uniform size and quality. At least ten days' notice of such special meeting shall be given by the school district superintendent, in the manner that notice is required to be given of the annual school election, which notice shall state the object or objects for which the meeting is to be held, and no other business shall be transacted at such meeting than such as is specified in the notice. The school district superintendent shall be the secretary of the meeting, and the chair of the board of directors or, in his or her absence, the senior director present, shall be chair of the meeting: PROVIDED, That in the absence of one or all of said officials, the qualified electors present may elect a chair or secretary, or both chair and secretary, of said meeting as occasion may require, from among their number. The secretary of the meeting shall make a record of the proceedings of the meeting, and when the secretary of such meeting has been elected by the qualified voters present, he or she shall within ten days thereafter, file the record of the proceedings, duly certified, with the superintendent of the district, and said records shall become a part of the records of the district, and be preserved as other records. [2011 c 336 § 708; 1990 c 33

§ 338; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.380. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 350 § 2; RRS § 5029; prior: 1897 c 118 § 157. Formerly RCW 28A.58.380, 28.58.380, 28.58.390, part.]

28A.320.440 Special meetings of voters—Directors to follow electors’ decision. It shall be the duty of every board of directors to carry out the directions of the electors of their districts as expressed at any such meeting. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.390. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 350 § 3; RRS § 5030; prior: 1897 c 118 § 158. Formerly RCW 28A.58.390, 28.58.390.]

SUMMER SCHOOL, NIGHT SCHOOL,
EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES, AND ATHLETICS

28A.320.500 Summer and/or other student vacation period programs—Authorized—Tuition and fees. Every school district board of directors is authorized to establish and operate summer and/or other student vacation period programs and to assess such tuition and special fees as it deems necessary to offset the maintenance and operation costs of such programs in whole or part. A summer and/or other student vacation period program may consist of such courses and activities as the school district board shall determine to be appropriate: PROVIDED, That such courses and activities shall not conflict with the provisions of RCW 28A.305.130. Attendance shall be voluntary. [1990 c 33 § 339; 1974 ex.s. c 161 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.080.]

28A.320.510 Night schools, summer schools, meetings, use of facilities for. Every board of directors, unless otherwise specifically provided by law, shall:

(1) Authorize school facilities to be used for night schools and establish and maintain the same whenever deemed advisable;

(2) Authorize school facilities to be used for summer schools or for meetings, whether public, literary, scientific, religious, political, mechanical, agricultural or whatever, upon approval of the board under such rules or regulations as the board of directors may adopt, which rules or regulations may require a reasonable rental for the use of such facilities. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.105. Prior: 1969 c 53 § 1, part; 1967 ex.s. c 29 § 1, part; 1967 c 12 § 1, part; 1965 ex.s. c 49 § 1, part; 1963 c 104 § 1, part; 1963 c 5 § 1, part; 1961 c 305 § 1, part; 1961 c 237 § 1, part; 1961 c 66 § 1, part; 1955 c 68 § 2, part. Formerly RCW 28A.58.105, 28.58.100 (10) and (12).]

28A.320.520 School credit for participation in youth court. Local school boards may provide for school credit for participation as a member of a youth court as defined in RCW 3.72.005 or 13.40.020 or a student court pursuant to RCW 28A.300.420. [2002 c 237 § 18.]

Chapter 28A.323 RCW

JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICTS—SCHOOL DISTRICTS
IN TWO OR MORE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE
DISTRICTS

Sections

28A.323.010 Joint school districts—Defined—Designation.
28A.323.040 Joint school districts—Designation of county to which joint school district belongs.

28A.323.050 Joint school districts—Elections for director.
28A.323.060 Joint school districts—Directors—Vacancies.
28A.323.070 Joint school districts—Powers and duties.
28A.323.080 Joint school districts—Assessed valuation—Certification.
28A.323.090 Joint school districts—Levy of tax.
28A.323.100 Joint school districts—Levy of tax—Remittance to district treasurer.
28A.323.110 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

28A.323.010 Joint school districts—Defined—Designation. Any school district composed of territory lying in more than one county shall be known as a joint school district, and shall be designated by number in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated under *RCW 28A.305.150. [1990 c 33 § 309; 1973 c 47 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.230. Prior: 1947 c 266 § 25; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-44; prior: 1909 c 97 p 264 § 6; RRS § 4699; prior: 1897 c 118 § 13. Formerly RCW 28A.315.350, 28A.57.230, 28.57.230.]

*Reviser’s note: RCW 28A.305.150 was repealed by 1999 c 315 § 801. Later enactment, see RCW 28A.300.065.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.323.040 Joint school districts—Designation of county to which joint school district belongs. For all purposes essential to the maintenance, operation, and administration of the schools of a district, including the apportionment of current state and county school funds, the county in which a joint school district shall be considered as belonging shall be as designated by the superintendent of public instruction. Prior to making such designation, the superintendent of public instruction shall hold at least one public hearing on the matter, at which time the recommendation of the joint school district shall be presented and, in addition to such recommendation, the superintendent shall consider the following prior to its designation:

- (1) Service needs of such district;
- (2) Availability of services;
- (3) Geographic location of district and servicing agencies; and
- (4) Relationship to contiguous school districts. [2006 c 263 § 613; 1973 c 47 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.250. Prior: 1947 c 266 § 27; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-46. Formerly RCW 28A.315.380, 28A.57.250, 28.57.250.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.323.050 Joint school districts—Elections for director. The registered voters residing within a joint school district shall be entitled to vote on the office of school director of their district.

Jurisdiction of any such election shall rest with the county auditor of the county administering such joint district as provided in *RCW 28A.315.380.

At each general election, or upon approval of a request for a special election as provided for in **RCW 29.13.020, such county auditor shall:

- (1) See that there shall be at least one polling place in each county;
- (2) At least twenty days prior to the elections concerned, certify in writing to the superintendent of the school district

the number and location of the polling places established by such auditor for such regular or special elections; and

(3) Do all things otherwise required by law for the conduct of such election.

It is the intention of this section that the qualified electors of a joint school district shall not be forced to go to a different polling place on the same day when other elections are being held to vote for school directors of their district. [1990 c 33 § 311; 1983 c 56 § 6; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 97; 1973 c 47 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 133; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.255. Prior: 1961 c 130 § 23. Formerly RCW 28A.315.390, 28A.57.255, 28.57.255.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 28A.315.380 was recodified as RCW 28A.323.040 pursuant to 1999 c 315 § 803.

***(2) RCW 29.13.020 was recodified as RCW 29A.04.330 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.323.060 Joint school districts—Directors—Vacancies. A vacancy in the office of director of a joint district shall be filled in the manner provided by *RCW 28A.315.530 for filling vacancies, such appointment to be valid only until a director is elected and qualified to fill such vacancy at the next regular district election. [1990 c 33 § 312; 1973 c 47 § 5; 1971 c 53 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 134; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.260. Prior: 1947 c 266 § 28; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-47. Formerly RCW 28A.315.400, 28A.57.260, 28.57.260.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.315.530 was recodified as RCW 28A.343.370 pursuant to 1999 c 315 § 804.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.323.070 Joint school districts—Powers and duties. A joint school district and the officers thereof shall possess all the powers and be subject to all of the duties vested in or imposed upon other school districts of the same class and upon the officers thereof, except as otherwise provided by law. Whenever the laws relating to school districts shall provide for any action by a county officer, such action, if required to be performed in behalf of a joint school district, shall be performed by the proper officer of the county to which the joint district belongs, except as otherwise provided by law. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.270. Prior: 1947 c 266 § 29; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-48. Formerly RCW 28A.315.410, 28A.57.270, 28.57.270.]

28A.323.080 Joint school districts—Assessed valuation—Certification. It shall be the duty of the assessor of each county, a part of which is included within a joint school district, to certify annually to the auditor of the assessor's county and to the auditor of the county to which the joint district belongs, for the board of county commissioners thereof, the aggregate assessed valuation of all taxable property in the assessor's county situated in such joint school district, as the same appears from the last assessment roll of the assessor's county. [1990 c 33 § 313; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.280. Prior: 1947 c 266 § 30; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-49; prior: 1927 c 286 § 1; 1925 ex.s. c 77 § 8; RRS § 4753-8. Formerly RCW 28A.315.420, 28A.57.280, 28.57.280.]

[Title 28A RCW—page 172]

28A.323.090 Joint school districts—Levy of tax. The amount of tax to be levied upon the taxable property of that part of a joint school district lying in one county shall be in such ratio to the whole amount levied upon the property in the entire joint district as the assessed valuation of the property lying in such county bears to the assessed valuation of the property in the entire joint district. [1983 c 56 § 7; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 98; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 135; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.290. Prior: 1947 c 266 § 31; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-50; prior: (i) 1925 ex.s. c 77 § 10; RRS § 4753-10. (ii) 1927 c 286 § 2; RRS § 4753-11. Formerly RCW 28A.315.430, 28A.57.290, 28.57.290.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.323.100 Joint school districts—Levy of tax—Remittance to district treasurer. Upon receipt of the aforesaid certificate, it shall be the duty of the county legislative authority of each county to levy on all taxable property of that part of the joint school district which lies within the county a tax sufficient to raise the amount necessary to meet the county's proportionate share of the estimated expenditures of the joint district, as shown by the certificate of the educational service district superintendent of the district to which the joint school district belongs. Such taxes shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected, and the proceeds thereof shall be forwarded monthly by the treasurer of each county, other than the county to which the joint district belongs, to the treasurer of the county to which such district belongs and shall be placed to the credit of said district. The treasurer of the county to which a joint school district belongs is hereby declared to be the treasurer of such district. [1994 c 301 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 99; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 136; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.300. Prior: 1947 c 266 § 32; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-51. Formerly RCW 28A.315.440, 28A.57.300, 28.57.300.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.323.110 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 24.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.325 RCW ASSOCIATED STUDENT BODIES

Sections

- 28A.325.010 Fees for optional noncredit extracurricular events—Disposition.
- 28A.325.020 Associated student bodies—Powers and responsibilities affecting.
- 28A.325.030 Associated student body program fund—Fund-raising activities—Nonassociated student body program fund moneys.
- 28A.325.040 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

28A.325.010 Fees for optional noncredit extracurricular events—Disposition. The board of directors of any common school district may establish and collect a fee from students and nonstudents as a condition to their attendance at any optional noncredit extracurricular event of the district

(2012 Ed.)

which is of a cultural, social, recreational, or athletic nature: PROVIDED, That in so establishing such fee or fees, the district shall adopt regulations for waiving and reducing such fees in the cases of those students whose families, by reason of their low income, would have difficulty in paying the entire amount of such fees and may likewise waive or reduce such fees for nonstudents of the age of sixty-five or over who, by reason of their low income, would have difficulty in paying the entire amount of such fees. An optional comprehensive fee may be established and collected for any combination or all of such events or, in the alternative, a fee may be established and collected as a condition to attendance at any single event. Fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the associated student body program fund of the school district, and may be expended to defray the costs of optional noncredit extracurricular events of such a cultural, social, recreational, or athletic nature, or to otherwise support the activities and programs of associated student bodies. [1977 ex.s. c 170 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 284 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.113.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.325.020 Associated student bodies—Powers and responsibilities affecting. As used in this section, an "associated student body" means the formal organization of the students of a school formed with the approval of and regulation by the board of directors of the school district in conformity to the rules and regulations promulgated by the superintendent of public instruction: PROVIDED, That the board of directors of a school district may act or delegate the authority to an employee of the district to act as the associated student body for any school plant facility within the district containing no grade higher than the sixth grade.

The superintendent of public instruction, after consultation with appropriate school organizations and students, shall promulgate rules and regulations to designate the powers and responsibilities of the boards of directors of the school districts of the state of Washington in developing efficient administration, management, and control of moneys, records, and reports of the associated student bodies organized in the public schools of the state. [1984 c 98 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 284 § 3; 1973 c 52 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.115.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.325.030 Associated student body program fund—Fund-raising activities—Nonassociated student body program fund moneys. (1)(a) There is hereby created a fund on deposit with each county treasurer for each school district of the county having an associated student body as defined in RCW 28A.325.020. Such fund shall be known as the associated student body program fund. Rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction under RCW 28A.325.020 shall require separate accounting for each associated student body's transactions in the school district's associated student body program fund.

(b) All moneys generated through the programs and activities of any associated student body shall be deposited in the associated student body program fund. Such funds may be invested for the sole benefit of the associated student body program fund in items enumerated in RCW 28A.320.320 and the county treasurer may assess a fee as provided therein.

Disbursements from such fund shall be under the control and supervision, and with the approval, of the board of directors of the school district, and shall be by warrant as provided in *chapter 28A.350 RCW: PROVIDED, That in no case shall such warrants be issued in an amount greater than the funds on deposit with the county treasurer in the associated student body program fund. To facilitate the payment of obligations, an imprest bank account or accounts may be created and replenished from the associated student body program fund.

(c) The associated student body program fund shall be budgeted by the associated student body, subject to approval by the board of directors of the school district. All disbursements from the associated student body program fund or any imprest bank account established thereunder shall have the prior approval of the appropriate governing body representing the associated student body. Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 43.09.210, it shall not be mandatory that expenditures from the district's general fund in support of associated student body programs and activities be reimbursed by payments from the associated student body program fund.

(2) Subject to applicable school board policies, student groups may conduct fund-raising activities, including but not limited to soliciting donations, in their private capacities for the purpose of generating nonassociated student body fund moneys. The school board policy shall include provisions to ensure appropriate accountability for these funds. Nonassociated student body program fund moneys generated and received by students for private purposes to use for scholarship, student exchange, and/or charitable purposes shall be held in trust in one or more separate accounts within an associated student body program fund and be disbursed for such purposes as the student group conducting the fund-raising activity shall determine: PROVIDED, That the school district shall either withhold an amount from such moneys as will pay the district for its direct costs in providing the service or otherwise be compensated for its cost for such service. Nonassociated student body program fund moneys shall not be deemed public moneys under section 7, Article VIII of the state Constitution. Notice shall be given identifying the intended use of the proceeds. The notice shall also state that the proceeds are nonassociated student body funds to be held in trust by the school district exclusively for the intended purpose. "Charitable purpose" under this section does not include any activity related to assisting a campaign for election of a person to an office or for the promotion or opposition to a ballot proposition. [2000 c 157 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 340; 1984 c 98 § 2; 1982 c 231 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 160 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 284 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.120.]

*Reviser's note: Chapter 28A.350 RCW was repealed in its entirety by 2009 c 337 § 15.

Findings—Intent—2000 c 157: "The legislature finds that current law permits associated student bodies to conduct fund-raising activities, including but not limited to soliciting donations, to raise money for school sports programs and school clubs. However, students also want to conduct fund-raising activities for charitable causes, such as to fund scholarships and student exchange programs, assist families whose homes have been destroyed, to fund community projects, and to rebuild the Statue of Liberty.

The legislature further finds that current law is not clear how student groups may raise funds for charitable purposes, whether proceeds from any fund-raising activities can be used for charitable purposes or only donations may be used for charitable purposes, and whether recipients must be "poor or infirm." This has resulted in considerable confusion on the part of students

regarding what type of fund-raising is permissible when funds are raised for charitable purposes by student groups.

It is the intent of the legislature to allow students to broaden the types of fund-raisers that they may conduct for charitable purposes in their private nonassociated student body capacities, and ensure that these funds will be separate from student body funds to avoid constitutional issues pertaining to the gifting of public funds." [2000 c 157 § 1.]

Establishment of associated student body fund: RCW 28A.320.330.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.325.040 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 25.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.330 RCW PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Sections

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE ONLY TO FIRST-CLASS DISTRICTS

28A.330.010	Board president, vice president or president pro tempore—Secretary.
28A.330.020	Certain board elections, manner and vote required—Selection of personnel, manner.
28A.330.030	Duties of president.
28A.330.040	Duties of vice president.
28A.330.050	Duties of superintendent as secretary of the board.
28A.330.060	Superintendent's bond and oath.
28A.330.070	Office of board—Records available for public inspection.
28A.330.080	Payment of claims—Signing of warrants.
28A.330.090	Auditing committee and expenditures.
28A.330.100	Additional powers of board.
28A.330.110	Insurance reserve—Funds.

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE ONLY TO SECOND-CLASS DISTRICTS

28A.330.200	Organization of board—Assumption of superintendent's duties by board member, when.
28A.330.210	Notice to ESD superintendent of change of chairman or superintendent.
28A.330.220	Attorney may be employed.
28A.330.230	Drawing and issuance of warrants.
28A.330.240	Employment contracts.
28A.330.250	Condensed compliance reports.
28A.330.251	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

Missing children, participation by local school districts in providing information: RCW 13.60.030.

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE ONLY TO FIRST-CLASS DISTRICTS

28A.330.010 Board president, vice president or president pro tempore—Secretary. At the first meeting of the members of the board they shall elect a president and vice president from among their number who shall serve for a term of one year or until their successors are elected. In the event of the temporary absence or disability of both the president and vice president, the board of directors may elect a president pro tempore who shall discharge all the duties of president during such temporary absence or disability.

The superintendent of such school district shall act as secretary to the board in accordance with the provisions of RCW 28A.400.030. [1990 c 33 § 341; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.59.030. Prior: 1953 c 111 § 6; prior: 1909 c 97 p 290 §

3, part; RRS § 4792, part. Formerly RCW 28A.59.030, 28.62.030.]

28A.330.020 Certain board elections, manner and vote required—Selection of personnel, manner. The election of the officers of the board of directors or to fill any vacancy as provided in *RCW 28A.315.530, and the selection of the school district superintendent shall be by oral call of the roll of all the members, and no person shall be declared elected or selected unless he or she receives a majority vote of all the members of the board. Selection of other certificated and classified personnel shall be made in such manner as the board shall determine. [1997 c 13 § 8; 1990 c 33 § 342; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.59.040. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 290 § 4; RRS § 4793. Formerly RCW 28A.59.040, 28.62.040.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.315.530 was recodified as RCW 28A.343.370 pursuant to 1999 c 315 § 804.

28A.330.030 Duties of president. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the board, and to perform such other duties as the board may prescribe. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.59.050. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 290 § 5; RRS § 4794. Formerly RCW 28A.59.050, 28.62.050.]

28A.330.040 Duties of vice president. It shall be the duty of the vice president to perform all the duties of president in case of the president's absence or disability. [1990 c 33 § 343; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.59.060. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 291 § 6; RRS § 4795. Formerly RCW 28A.59.060, 28.62.060.]

28A.330.050 Duties of superintendent as secretary of the board. In addition to the duties as prescribed in RCW 28A.400.030, the school district superintendent, as secretary of the board, may be authorized by the board to act as business manager, purchasing agent, and/or superintendent of buildings and janitors, and charged with the special care of school buildings and other property of the district, and he or she shall perform other duties as the board may direct. [1990 c 33 § 344; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.59.070. Prior: 1919 c 90 § 8; 1909 c 97 p 291 § 7; RRS § 4796. Formerly RCW 28A.59.070, 28.62.070.]

28A.330.060 Superintendent's bond and oath. Before entering upon the discharge of the superintendent's duties, the superintendent as secretary of the board shall give bond in such sum as the board of directors may fix from time to time, but for not less than five thousand dollars, with good and sufficient sureties, and shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, before a proper officer that he or she will support the Constitution of the United States and of the state of Washington and faithfully perform the duties of the office, a copy of which oath or affirmation shall be filed with the educational service district superintendent. [1990 c 33 § 345; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 117; 1971 c 48 § 33; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.59.080. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 291 § 8; RRS § 4797. Formerly RCW 28A.59.080, 28.62.080.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.330.070 Office of board—Records available for public inspection. The board of directors shall maintain an

office where all records, vouchers and other important papers belonging to the board may be preserved. Such records, vouchers, and other important papers at all reasonable times shall be available for public inspection. The regular meetings shall be held within the district boundaries. [1989 c 232 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.59.100. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 291 § 10; RRS § 4799; prior: 1897 c 118 § 87; 1890 p 389 § 14. Formerly RCW 28A.59.100, 28.62.100.]

28A.330.080 Payment of claims—Signing of warrants. Moneys of such school districts shall be paid out only upon orders for warrants signed by the president, or a majority of the board of directors and countersigned by the secretary: PROVIDED, That when, in the judgment of the board of directors, the orders for warrants issued by the district monthly shall have reached such numbers that the signing of each warrant by the president personally imposes too great a task on the president, the board of directors, after auditing all payrolls and bills as provided by RCW 28A.330.090, may authorize the issuing of one general certificate to the county treasurer, to be signed by the president, authorizing said treasurer to pay all the warrants specified by date, number, name and amount, and the funds on which said warrants shall be drawn; thereupon the secretary of said board shall be authorized to draw and sign said orders for warrants. Orders for warrants and warrant registers may be sent in an electronic format and using facsimile signatures as provided under chapter 39.62 RCW. [2012 c 209 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 346; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.59.110. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 292 § 11; RRS § 4800. Formerly RCW 28A.59.110, 28.62.110.]

28A.330.090 Auditing committee and expenditures. All accounts shall be audited by a committee of board members chosen in such manner as the board so determines to be styled the "auditing committee," and, except as otherwise provided by law, no expenditure greater than three hundred dollars shall be voted by the board except in accordance with a written contract, nor shall any money or appropriation be paid out of the school fund except on a recorded affirmative vote of a majority of all members of the board: PROVIDED, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the board from making any repairs or improvements to the property of the district through their shop and repair department as otherwise provided in RCW 28A.335.190. [1990 c 33 § 347; 1983 c 56 § 9; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 118; 1971 c 48 § 34; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.59.150. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 292 § 14; RRS § 4803. Formerly RCW 28A.59.150, 28.62.150, 28.62.160.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.330.100 Additional powers of board. Every board of directors of a school district of the first class, in addition to the general powers for directors enumerated in this title, shall have the power:

(1) To employ for a term of not exceeding three years a superintendent of schools of the district, and for cause to dismiss him or her, and to fix his or her duties and compensation;

(2) To employ, and for cause dismiss one or more assistant superintendents and to define their duties and fix their compensation;

(3) To employ a business manager, attorneys, architects, inspectors of construction, superintendents of buildings and a superintendent of supplies, all of whom shall serve at the board's pleasure, and to prescribe their duties and fix their compensation;

(4) To employ, and for cause dismiss, supervisors of instruction and to define their duties and fix their compensation;

(5) To prescribe a course of study and a program of exercises which shall be consistent with the course of study prepared by the superintendent of public instruction for the use of the common schools of this state;

(6) To, in addition to the minimum requirements imposed by this title establish and maintain such grades and departments, including night, high, kindergarten, vocational training and, except as otherwise provided by law, industrial schools, and schools and departments for the education and training of any class or classes of youth with disabilities, as in the judgment of the board, best shall promote the interests of education in the district;

(7) To determine the length of time over and above one hundred eighty days that school shall be maintained: PROVIDED, That for purposes of apportionment no district shall be credited with more than one hundred and eighty-three days' attendance in any school year; and to fix the time for annual opening and closing of schools and for the daily dismissal of pupils before the regular time for closing schools;

(8) To maintain a shop and repair department, and to employ, and for cause dismiss, a foreman and the necessary help for the maintenance and conduct thereof;

(9) To provide free textbooks and supplies for all children attending school;

(10) To require of the officers or employees of the district to give a bond for the honest performance of their duties in such penal sum as may be fixed by the board with good and sufficient surety, and to cause the premium for all bonds required of all such officers or employees to be paid by the district: PROVIDED, That the board may, by written policy, allow that such bonds may include a deductible proviso not to exceed two percent of the officer's or employee's annual salary;

(11) To prohibit all secret fraternities and sororities among the students in any of the schools of the said districts; and

(12) To appoint a practicing physician, resident of the school district, who shall be known as the school district medical inspector, and whose duty it shall be to decide for the board of directors all questions of sanitation and health affecting the safety and welfare of the public schools of the district who shall serve at the board's pleasure: PROVIDED, That children shall not be required to submit to vaccination against the will of their parents or guardian. [2006 c 263 § 417. Prior: 1995 c 335 § 503; 1995 c 77 § 22; 1991 c 116 § 17; 1990 c 33 § 348; 1983 c 2 § 7; prior: 1982 c 191 § 11; 1982 c 158 § 6; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.59.180; prior: 1919 c 90 § 9; 1909 c 97 p 293 § 16; RRS § 4805. Formerly RCW 28A.59.180, 28.62.180, 28.31.070.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.330.110 Insurance reserve—Funds. School districts of the first class, when in the judgment of the board of directors it be deemed expedient, shall have power to create and maintain an insurance reserve for said districts, to be used to meet losses specified by the board of directors of the school districts.

Funds required for maintenance of such an insurance reserve shall be budgeted and allowed as are other moneys required for the support of the school district. [1983 c 59 § 16; 1982 c 191 § 12; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.59.185. Prior: (i) 1911 c 79 § 1; RRS § 4707. Formerly RCW 28.59.010. (ii) 1911 c 79 § 2; RRS § 4708. Formerly RCW 28.59.020. (iii) 1941 c 187 § 1; 1911 c 79 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 4709. Formerly RCW 28A.59.185, 28.59.030.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE ONLY TO SECOND-CLASS DISTRICTS

28A.330.200 Organization of board—Assumption of superintendent's duties by board member, when. The term of office of directors of districts of the second class shall begin, and the board shall organize, as provided in *RCW 28A.315.500. At the first meeting of the members of the board they shall elect a chair from among their number who shall serve for a term of one year or until his or her successor is elected. The school district superintendent as defined in RCW 28A.150.080 shall serve as secretary to the board. Whenever a district shall be without the services of such a superintendent and the business of the district necessitates action thereby, the board shall appoint any member thereof to carry out the superintendent's powers and duties for the district. [1990 c 33 § 349; 1988 c 187 § 2; 1975 c 43 § 14; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.60.010. Prior: 1953 c 111 § 1; prior: (i) 1909 c 97 p 298 § 5; RRS § 4815. (ii) 1909 c 97 p 301 § 5; RRS § 4827. Formerly RCW 28A.60.010, 28.63.010.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 28A.315.500 was recodified as RCW 28A.343.360 pursuant to 1999 c 315 § 804.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.330.210 Notice to ESD superintendent of change of chairman or superintendent. Every school district superintendent in districts of the second class shall within ten days after any change in the office of chair or superintendent, notify the educational service district superintendent of such change. [1990 c 33 § 350; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 15 § 11. Prior: 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 119; 1975 c 43 § 15; 1971 c 48 § 35; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.60.070; prior: 1909 c 97 p 304 § 1; RRS § 4841; prior: 1903 c 104 § 19. Formerly RCW 28A.60.070, 28.63.070.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.330.220 Attorney may be employed. The board of directors of every second-class district in addition to their other powers are authorized to employ an attorney and to prescribe the attorney's duties and fix the attorney's compensation. [1990 c 33 § 351; 1975 c 43 § 19; 1971 c 8 § 5. Prior: 1967 c 220 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.60.310, 28.63.340.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.330.230 Drawing and issuance of warrants. Second-class school districts, subject to the approval of the superintendent of public instruction, may draw and issue warrants for the payment of moneys upon approval of a majority of the board of directors, such warrants to be signed by the chair of the board and countersigned by the secretary: PROVIDED, That when, in the judgment of the board of directors, the orders for warrants issued by the district monthly shall have reached such numbers that the signing of each warrant by the chair of the board personally imposes too great a task on the chair, the board of directors, after auditing all payrolls and bills, may authorize the issuing of one general certificate to the county treasurer, to be signed by the chair of the board, authorizing said treasurer to pay all the warrants specified by date, number, name and amount, and the funds on which said warrants shall be drawn; thereupon the secretary of said board shall be authorized to draw and sign said orders for warrants. Orders for warrants and warrant registers may be sent in an electronic format and using facsimile signatures as provided under chapter 39.62 RCW. [2012 c 209 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 352; 1983 c 56 § 10; 1975 c 43 § 21; 1973 c 111 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.60.328.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.330.240 Employment contracts. The board of directors of each second-class school district shall adopt a written policy governing procedures for the letting of any employment contract authorized under RCW 42.23.030. This policy shall include provisions to ensure fairness and the appearance of fairness in all matters pertaining to employment contracts so authorized. [1989 c 263 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.60.360.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.330.250 Condensed compliance reports. (1) Beginning September 1, 2011, second-class districts may annually submit a condensed compliance report to the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) The boards of directors of second-class districts that choose to submit a condensed compliance report must:

(a) Dedicate a public meeting for reviewing the report and receiving public testimony;

(b) Adopt the report at a public meeting; and

(c) Require the report to be signed by the school district superintendent and chair of the board and acknowledged before a notary public.

(3) Compliance requests from the superintendent of public instruction not tied to funding are voluntary for second-class districts submitting a condensed compliance report.

(4) For the purposes of this section, compliance requests do not include data requests required to be submitted in accordance with federal or state law or for purposes of program evaluation or accountability, including data for a comprehensive K-12 education data improvement system. [2011 c 45 § 1.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: "If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements that are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state, the conflicting part of this act is inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict and with respect to the agencies directly affected, and this finding does not affect the operation of the remainder of this act in its application to the agencies concerned. Rules adopted under this act must meet federal requirements that are a nec-

essary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state." [2011 c 45 § 51.]

28A.330.251 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 26.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.335 RCW SCHOOL DISTRICTS' PROPERTY

Sections

28A.335.010	School buildings, maintenance, furnishing and insuring.
28A.335.020	School closures—Policy of citizen involvement required—Summary of effects—Hearings—Notice.
28A.335.030	Emergency school closures exempt from RCW 28A.335.020.
28A.335.040	Surplus school property, rental, lease, or use of—Authorized—Limitations.
28A.335.050	Surplus school property, rental, lease, or use of—Joint use—Compensation—Conditions generally.
28A.335.060	Surplus school property—Rental, lease, or use of—Disposition of moneys received from.
28A.335.070	Surplus school property, rental, lease, or use of—Existing contracts not impaired.
28A.335.080	Surplus school property, rental, lease, or use of—Community use not impaired.
28A.335.090	Conveyance and acquisition of property—Management—Appraisal.
28A.335.100	School district associations' right to mortgage or convey money security interest in association property—Limitations.
28A.335.110	Real property—Annexation to city or town.
28A.335.120	Real property—Sale—Notice and hearing—Appraisal—Broker or real estate appraiser services—Real estate sales contracts—Limitation.
28A.335.130	Real property—Sale—Use of proceeds.
28A.335.140	Expenditure of funds on county, city building authorized—Conditions.
28A.335.150	Permitting use and rental of playgrounds, athletic fields or athletic facilities.
28A.335.155	Use of buildings for youth programs—Limited immunity.
28A.335.160	Joint educational facilities—Rules.
28A.335.170	Contracts to lease building space and portable buildings, rent or have maintained security systems, computers, and other equipment, and provide pupil transportation services.
28A.335.180	Surplus texts and other educational aids, notice of availability—Student priority as to texts.
28A.335.190	Advertising for bids—Competitive bid procedures—Purchases from inmate work programs—Telephone or written quotation solicitation, limitations—Emergencies.
28A.335.200	Conditional sales contracts for acquisition of property or property rights.
28A.335.205	Assistive devices—Transfer for benefit of children with disabilities—Record, inventory.
28A.335.210	Purchase of works of art—Procedure.
28A.335.220	Eminent domain.
28A.335.230	Vacant school plant facilities—Lease by contiguous district—Eligibility for funding assistance.
28A.335.240	Schoolhouses, teachers' cottages—Purchase of realty for district purposes.
28A.335.250	School property used for public purposes.
28A.335.260	School property used for public purposes—Community buildings.
28A.335.270	School property used for public purposes—Special state commission to pass on plans.
28A.335.280	School property used for public purposes—Limit on expenditures.
28A.335.290	Housing for superintendent—Authorized—Limitation.
28A.335.300	Playground matting.
28A.335.320	Enhanced 911 service—Common and public school service required.
28A.335.330	Chapter not applicable to certain transfers of property.
28A.335.340	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

Chapter not to apply to certain materials printed in school districts: RCW 82.04.600.

(2012 Ed.)

Contracts with community service organizations for public improvements: RCW 35.21.278.

Determination if lands purchased or leased by school districts are used as school sites—Reversion: RCW 79.17.140.

Dissolution of inactive port districts, assets to school districts: RCW 53.47.040.

Interlocal cooperation act: Chapter 39.34 RCW.

School districts, purchase of leased lands with improvements: RCW 79.17.110 through 79.17.130.

Subcontractors to be identified by bidder, when: RCW 39.30.060.

28A.335.010 School buildings, maintenance, furnishing and insuring. Every board of directors, unless otherwise specifically provided by law, shall:

(1) Cause all school buildings to be properly heated, lighted and ventilated and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition; and

(2) Maintain and repair, furnish and insure such school buildings. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.102. Prior: 1969 c 53 § 1, part; 1967 ex.s. c 29 § 1, part; 1967 c 12 § 1, part; 1965 ex.s. c 49 § 1, part; 1963 c 104 § 1, part; 1963 c 5 § 1, part; 1961 c 305 § 1, part; 1961 c 237 § 1, part; 1961 c 66 § 1, part; 1955 c 68 § 2, part. Formerly RCW 28A.58.102, 28.58.100(3), part, and (4) part.]

Energy audits and energy capital improvements: RCW 28A.320.330.

28A.335.020 School closures—Policy of citizen involvement required—Summary of effects—Hearings—Notice. Before any school closure, a school district board of directors shall adopt a policy regarding school closures which provides for citizen involvement before the school district board of directors considers the closure of any school for instructional purposes. The policy adopted shall include provisions for the development of a written summary containing an analysis as to the effects of the proposed school closure. The policy shall also include a requirement that during the ninety days before a school district's final decision upon any school closure, the school board of directors shall conduct hearings to receive testimony from the public on any issues related to the closure of any school for instructional purposes. The policy shall require separate hearings for each school which is proposed to be closed.

The policy adopted shall provide for reasonable notice to the residents affected by the proposed school closure. At a minimum, the notice of any hearing pertaining to a proposed school closure shall contain the date, time, place, and purpose of the hearing. Notice of each hearing shall be published once each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the school, subject to closure, is located. The last notice of hearing shall be published not later than seven days immediately before the final hearing. [1983 c 109 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.031.]

Application of RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c) to school closures: RCW 43.21C.038.

28A.335.030 Emergency school closures exempt from RCW 28A.335.020. A school district may close a school for emergency reasons, as set forth in RCW 28A.150.290(2) (a) and (b), without complying with the requirements of RCW 28A.335.020. [1990 c 33 § 353; 1983 c 109 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.58.032.]

28A.335.040 Surplus school property, rental, lease, or use of—Authorized—Limitations. (1) Every school district board of directors is authorized to permit the rental, lease, or occasional use of all or any portion of any surplus real property owned or lawfully held by the district to any person, corporation, or government entity for profit or non-profit, commercial or noncommercial purposes: PROVIDED, That the leasing or renting or use of such property is for a lawful purpose and does not interfere with conduct of the district's educational program and related activities: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the lease or rental agreement entered into shall include provisions which permit the recapture of the leased or rented surplus property of the district should such property be needed for school purposes in the future except in such cases where, due to proximity to an international airport, land use has been so permanently altered as to preclude the possible use of the property for a school housing students and the school property has been heavily impacted by surrounding land uses so that a school housing students would no longer be appropriate in that area.

(2) Authorization to rent, lease or permit the occasional use of surplus school property under this section, RCW 28A.335.050 and 28A.335.090 is conditioned on the establishment by each school district board of directors of a policy governing the use of surplus school property.

(3) The board of directors of any school district desiring to rent or lease any surplus real property owned by the school district shall publish a written notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the school district for rentals or leases totaling ten thousand dollars or more in value. School districts shall not rent or lease the property for at least forty-five days following the publication of the newspaper notice.

(4) Private schools shall have the same rights as any other person or entity to submit bids for the rental or lease of surplus real property and to have such bids considered along with all other bids: PROVIDED, That the school board may establish reasonable conditions for the use of such real property to assure the safe and proper operation of the property in a manner consistent with board policies. [1991 c 116 § 12. Prior: 1990 c 96 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 354; 1981 c 306 § 2; 1980 c 115 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.033.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.050 Surplus school property, rental, lease, or use of—Joint use—Compensation—Conditions generally. (1) Authorization to rent, lease, or permit the occasional use of surplus school property under RCW 28A.335.040 may include the joint use of school district property, which is in part used for school purposes, by any combination of persons, corporations or government entities for other than common school purposes: PROVIDED, That any such joint use shall comply with existing local zoning ordinances.

(2) Authorization to rent, lease, or permit the occasional use of surplus school property under RCW 28A.335.040 shall be conditioned on the payment by all users, lessees or tenants, assessed on a basis that is nondiscriminatory within classes of users, of such reasonable compensation and under such terms as regulations adopted by the board of directors shall provide.

(3) Nothing in RCW 28A.335.040 and 28A.335.090 shall prohibit a school board of directors and a lessee or tenant from agreeing to conditions to the lease otherwise lawful,

including conditions of reimbursement or partial reimbursement of costs associated with the lease or rental of the property. [1990 c 33 § 355; 1980 c 115 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.58.034.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.060 Surplus school property—Rental, lease, or use of—Disposition of moneys received from. Each school district's board of directors shall deposit moneys derived from the lease, rental, or occasional use of surplus school property as follows:

(1) Moneys derived from real property shall be deposited into the district's debt service fund and/or capital projects fund, except for:

(a) Moneys required to be expended for general maintenance, utility, insurance costs, and any other costs associated with the lease or rental of such property, which moneys shall be deposited in the district's general fund; or

(b) At the option of the board of directors, after evaluating the sufficiency of the school district's capital projects fund for purposes of meeting demands for new construction and improvements, moneys derived from the lease or rental of real property may be deposited into the district's general fund to be used exclusively for nonrecurring costs related to operating school facilities, including but not limited to expenses for maintenance;

(2) Moneys derived from pupil transportation vehicles shall be deposited in the district's transportation vehicle fund;

(3) Moneys derived from other personal property shall be deposited in the district's general fund. [2004 c 45 § 1; 1989 c 86 § 2; 1983 c 59 § 15; 1982 c 191 § 4; 1981 c 250 § 4; 1980 c 115 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.58.035.]

School funds enumerated—Deposits—Uses: RCW 28A.320.330.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.070 Surplus school property, rental, lease, or use of—Existing contracts not impaired. The provisions of contracts for the use, rental or lease of school district real property executed prior to June 12, 1980, which were lawful at the time of execution shall not be impaired by such new terms and conditions to the rental, lease or occasional use of school property as may now be established by RCW 28A.335.040, 28A.335.050, and 28A.335.090. [1990 c 33 § 356; 1980 c 115 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.58.036.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.080 Surplus school property, rental, lease, or use of—Community use not impaired. Nothing in RCW 28A.335.040 through 28A.335.070 shall preclude school district boards of directors from making available school property for community use in accordance with the provisions of RCW 28A.335.150, 28A.320.510, or 28A.335.250, and school district administrative policy governing such use. [1990 c 33 § 357; 1980 c 115 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.58.037.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.090 Conveyance and acquisition of property—Management—Appraisal. (1) The board of directors of each school district shall have exclusive control of all school property, real or personal, belonging to the district;

said board shall have power, subject to RCW 28A.335.120, in the name of the district, to convey by deed all the interest of their district in or to any real property of the district which is no longer required for school purposes. Except as otherwise specially provided by law, and RCW 28A.335.120, the board of directors of each school district may purchase, lease, receive and hold real and personal property in the name of the district, and rent, lease or sell the same, and all conveyances of real estate made to the district shall vest title in the district.

(2) Any purchase of real property by a school district shall be preceded by a market value appraisal by a professionally designated real estate appraiser as defined in *RCW 74.46.020 or by a general real estate appraiser certified under chapter 18.140 RCW who was selected by the board of directors. [2001 c 183 § 1; 1995 c 358 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 358; 1981 c 306 § 3; 1980 c 115 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.040. Prior: (i) 1947 c 266 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-25, part; prior: 1909 p 265 § 2, part. Formerly RCW 28.57.135, part. (ii) 1969 c 53 § 1, part; 1967 ex.s. c 29 § 1, part; 1967 c 12 § 1, part; 1965 ex.s. c 49 § 1, part; 1963 c 104 § 1, part; 1963 c 5 § 1, part; 1961 c 305 § 1, part; 1961 c 237 § 1, part; 1961 c 66 § 1, part; 1955 c 68 § 2, part. Formerly RCW 28.58.100(3) and (5), part. (iii) 1909 c 97 p 287 § 7, part; RRS § 4782, part; prior: 1897 c 118 § 44, part; 1891 c 127 § 11, part; 1890 p 366 § 30, part. Formerly RCW 28A.58.040, 28.58.040.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 74.46.020 was amended by 2010 1st sp.s. c 34 § 2, deleting the definition of "professionally designated real estate appraiser."

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.100 School district associations' right to mortgage or convey money security interest in association property—Limitations. Any association established by school districts pursuant to the interlocal cooperation act, chapter 39.34 RCW for the purpose of jointly and cooperatively purchasing school supplies, materials and equipment, if otherwise authorized for school district purposes to purchase personal or real property, is authorized to mortgage, or convey a purchase money security interest in real or personal property of such association of every kind, character or description whatsoever, or any interest in such personal or real property: PROVIDED, That any such association shall be prohibited from causing any creditor of the association to acquire any rights against the property, properties or assets of any of its constituent school districts and any creditor of such association shall be entitled to look for payment of any obligation incurred by such association solely to the assets and properties of such association. [2006 c 263 § 912; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 23 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.0401.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.335.110 Real property—Annexation to city or town. In addition to other powers and duties as provided by law, every board of directors, if seeking to have school property annexed to a city or town and if such school property constitutes the whole of such property in the annexation petition, shall be allowed to petition therefor under RCW 35.13.125 and 35.13.130. [1971 c 69 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.58.044.]

(2012 Ed.)

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.120 Real property—Sale—Notice and hearing—Appraisal—Broker or real estate appraiser services—Real estate sales contracts—Limitation. (1) The board of directors of any school district of this state may:

(a) Sell for cash, at public or private sale, and convey by deed all interest of the district in or to any of the real property of the district which is no longer required for school purposes; and

(b) Purchase real property for the purpose of locating thereon and affixing thereto any house or houses and appurtenant buildings removed from school sites owned by the district and sell for cash, at public or private sale, and convey by deed all interest of the district in or to such acquired and improved real property.

(2) When the board of directors of any school district proposes a sale of school district real property pursuant to this section and the value of the property exceeds seventy thousand dollars, the board shall publish a notice of its intention to sell the property. The notice shall be published at least once each week during two consecutive weeks in a legal newspaper with a general circulation in the area in which the school district is located. The notice shall describe the property to be sold and designate the place where and the day and hour when a hearing will be held. The board shall hold a public hearing upon the proposal to dispose of the school district property at the place and the day and hour fixed in the notice and admit evidence offered for and against the propriety and advisability of the proposed sale.

(3) The board of directors of any school district desiring to sell surplus real property shall publish a notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the school district. School districts shall not sell the property for at least forty-five days following the publication of the newspaper notice.

(4) Private schools shall have the same rights as any other person or entity to submit bids for the purchase of surplus real property and to have such bids considered along with all other bids.

(5) Any sale of school district real property authorized pursuant to this section shall be preceded by a market value appraisal by a professionally designated real estate appraiser as defined in *RCW 74.46.020 or a general real estate appraiser certified under chapter 18.140 RCW selected by the board of directors and no sale shall take place if the sale price would be less than ninety percent of the appraisal made by the real estate appraiser: PROVIDED, That if the property has been on the market for one year or more the property may be reappraised and sold for not less than seventy-five percent of the reappraised value with the unanimous consent of the board.

(6) If in the judgment of the board of directors of any district the sale of real property of the district not needed for school purposes would be facilitated and greater value realized through use of the services of licensed real estate brokers, a contract for such services may be negotiated and concluded: PROVIDED, That the use of a licensed real estate broker will not eliminate the obligation of the board of directors to provide the notice described in this section: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the fee or commissions charged for any broker services shall not exceed seven percent of the

[Title 28A RCW—page 179]

resulting sale value for a single parcel: PROVIDED FURTHER, That any professionally designated real estate appraiser as defined in *RCW 74.46.020 or a general real estate appraiser certified under chapter 18.140 RCW selected by the board to appraise the market value of a parcel of property to be sold may not be a party to any contract with the school district to sell such parcel of property for a period of three years after the appraisal.

(7) If in the judgment of the board of directors of any district the sale of real property of the district not needed for school purposes would be facilitated and greater value realized through sale on contract terms, a real estate sales contract may be executed between the district and buyer. [2006 c 263 § 913; 2001 c 183 § 2; 1995 c 358 § 2; 1991 c 116 § 13; 1984 c 103 § 1; 1981 c 306 § 4; 1979 ex.s. c 16 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 243 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.045. Prior: 1963 c 67 § 1; 1953 c 225 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.045, 28.58.045.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 74.46.020 was amended by 2010 1st sp.s. c 34 § 2, deleting the definition of "professionally designated real estate appraiser."

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.130 Real property—Sale—Use of proceeds.

Except as provided in RCW 28A.335.240(1), the proceeds from any sale of school district real property by a board of directors shall be deposited to the debt service fund and/or the capital projects fund, except for amounts required to be expended for the costs associated with the sale of such property, which moneys may be deposited into the fund from which the expenditure was incurred. [2004 c 6 § 2; 1983 c 59 § 14; 1981 c 250 § 3; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 80 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 243 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.0461.]

School funds enumerated—Deposits—Uses: RCW 28A.320.330.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.140 Expenditure of funds on county, city building authorized—Conditions. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, every school district board of directors may expend local funds held for capital projects or improvements for improvements on any building owned by a city or county in which the district or any part thereof is located if an agreement is entered into with such city or county whereby the school district receives a beneficial use of such building commensurate to the amount of funds expended thereon by the district. [1971 ex.s. c 238 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.58.047.]

28A.335.150 Permitting use and rental of playgrounds, athletic fields or athletic facilities. Boards of directors of school districts are hereby authorized to permit the use of, and to rent school playgrounds, athletic fields, or athletic facilities, by, or to, any person or corporation for any athletic contests or athletic purposes.

Permission to use and/or rent said school playgrounds, athletic fields, or athletic facilities shall be for such compensation and under such terms as regulations of the board of directors adopted from time to time so provide. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.048. Prior: (i) 1935 c 99 § 1; Rem. Supp.

§4776-1. Formerly RCW 28.58.048. (ii) 1935 c 99 § 2; RRS § 4776-2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.048, 28.58.050.]

28A.335.155 Use of buildings for youth programs—Limited immunity. In order to facilitate school districts permitting the use of school buildings for use by private nonprofit groups operating youth programs, school districts shall have a limited immunity in accordance with RCW 4.24.660. Nothing in RCW 4.24.660, including a school district's failure to require a private nonprofit group to have liability insurance, broadens the scope of a school district's liability. [1999 c 316 § 2.]

Intent—1999 c 316: "The legislature intends to expand the opportunities of children to take advantage of services of private nonprofit groups by encouraging the groups' use of public school district facilities to provide programs to serve youth in the facilities. The legislature intends the very limited grant of immunity provided in this act to encourage such use, but only under the circumstances set forth in this act." [1999 c 316 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.160 Joint educational facilities—Rules. Any school district may cooperate with one or more school districts in the joint financing, planning, construction, equipping and operating of any educational facility otherwise authorized by law: PROVIDED, That any cooperative financing plan involving the construction of school plant facilities must be approved by the superintendent of public instruction, considering policy recommendations from the school facilities citizen advisory panel under RCW 28A.525.025, pursuant to such rules adopted relating to state approval of school construction. [2006 c 263 § 323; 1995 c 335 § 604; 1990 c 33 § 359; 1969 c 130 § 12. Formerly RCW 28A.58.075.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Conditional sales contracts for acquisition of property or property rights: RCW 28A.335.200.

Education of children with disabilities: RCW 28A.155.040.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.170 Contracts to lease building space and portable buildings, rent or have maintained security systems, computers, and other equipment, and provide pupil transportation services. The board of directors of any school district may enter into contracts for their respective districts with public and private persons, organizations, and entities for the following purposes:

- (1) To rent or lease building space and portable buildings for periods not exceeding ten years in duration;
- (2) To rent security systems, computers, and other equipment or to have maintained and repaired security systems, computers, and other equipment for periods not exceeding five years in duration; and
- (3) To provide pupil transportation services for periods not exceeding five years in duration.

No school district may enter into a contract for pupil transportation unless it has notified the superintendent of public instruction that, in the best judgment of the district, the cost of contracting will not exceed the projected cost of operating its own pupil transportation.

The budget of each school district shall identify that portion of each contractual liability incurred pursuant to this section extending beyond the fiscal year by amount, duration,

and nature of the contracted service and/or item in accordance with rules and regulations of the superintendent of public instruction adopted pursuant to RCW 28A.505.140 and 28A.310.330.

The provisions of this section shall not have any effect on the length of contracts for school district employees specified by RCW 28A.400.300 and 28A.405.210. [1999 c 386 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 360; 1987 c 141 § 1; 1985 c 7 § 93; 1982 c 191 § 3; 1977 ex.s. c 210 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.131.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.180 Surplus texts and other educational aids, notice of availability—Student priority as to texts.

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, school districts, educational service districts, or any other state or local governmental agency concerned with education, when declaring texts and other books, equipment, materials or relocatable facilities as surplus, shall, prior to other disposal thereof, serve notice in writing in a newspaper of general circulation in the school district and to any public school district or private school in Washington state annually requesting such a notice, that the same is available for sale, rent, or lease to public school districts or approved private schools, at depreciated cost or fair market value, whichever is greater: PROVIDED, That students wishing to purchase texts pursuant to RCW 28A.320.230(2) shall have priority as to such texts. The notice requirement in this section does not apply to the sale or transfer of assistive devices under RCW 28A.335.205 or chapter 72.40 RCW. Such districts or agencies shall not otherwise sell, rent or lease such surplus property to any person, firm, organization, or nongovernmental agency for at least thirty days following publication of notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the school district.

(2) In lieu of complying with subsection (1) of this section, school districts and educational service districts may elect to grant surplus personal property to a federal, state, or local governmental entity, or to indigent persons, at no cost on the condition the property be used for preschool through twelfth grade educational purposes, or elect to loan surplus personal property to a nonreligious, nonsectarian private entity on the condition the property be used for the preschool through twelfth grade education of members of the public on a nondiscriminatory basis. [1997 c 264 § 1; 1997 c 104 § 1; 1991 c 116 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 361; 1981 c 306 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 303 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.02.110.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1997 c 104 § 1 and by 1997 c 264 § 1, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Disposal of obsolete or surplus reading materials by school districts and libraries: RCW 39.33.070.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.190 Advertising for bids—Competitive bid procedures—Purchases from inmate work programs—Telephone or written quotation solicitation, limitations—Emergencies.

(1) When, in the opinion of the board of directors of any school district, the cost of any furniture, supplies, equipment, building, improvements, or repairs, or other work or purchases, except books, will equal or exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, complete plans and specifications for

such work or purchases shall be prepared and notice by publication given in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the district, once each week for two consecutive weeks, of the intention to receive bids and that specifications and other information may be examined at the office of the board or any other officially designated location: PROVIDED, That the board without giving such notice may make improvements or repairs to the property of the district through the shop and repair department of such district when the total of such improvements or repair does not exceed the sum of forty thousand dollars. The cost of any public work, improvement or repair for the purposes of this section shall be the aggregate of all amounts to be paid for labor, material, and equipment on one continuous or interrelated project where work is to be performed simultaneously or in close sequence. The bids shall be in writing and shall be opened and read in public on the date and in the place named in the notice and after being opened shall be filed for public inspection.

(2) Every purchase of furniture, equipment or supplies, except books, the cost of which is estimated to be in excess of forty thousand dollars, shall be on a competitive basis. The board of directors shall establish a procedure for securing telephone and/or written quotations for such purchases. Whenever the estimated cost is from forty thousand dollars up to seventy-five thousand dollars, the procedure shall require quotations from at least three different sources to be obtained in writing or by telephone, and recorded for public perusal. Whenever the estimated cost is in excess of seventy-five thousand dollars, the public bidding process provided in subsection (1) of this section shall be followed.

(3) Any school district may purchase goods produced or provided in whole or in part from class II inmate work programs operated by the department of corrections pursuant to RCW 72.09.100, including but not limited to furniture, equipment, or supplies. School districts are encouraged to set as a target to contract, beginning after June 30, 2006, to purchase up to one percent of the total goods required by the school districts each year, goods produced or provided in whole or in part from class II inmate work programs operated by the department of corrections.

(4) Every building, improvement, repair or other public works project, the cost of which is estimated to be in excess of forty thousand dollars, shall be on a competitive bid process. Whenever the estimated cost of a public works project is one hundred thousand dollars or more, the public bidding process provided in subsection (1) of this section shall be followed unless the contract is let using the small works roster process in RCW 39.04.155 or under any other procedure authorized for school districts. One or more school districts may authorize an educational service district to establish and operate a small works roster for the school district under the provisions of RCW 39.04.155.

(5) The contract for the work or purchase shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder as defined in *RCW 43.19.1911 but the board may by resolution reject any and all bids and make further calls for bids in the same manner as the original call. On any work or purchase the board shall provide bidding information to any qualified bidder or the bidder's agent, requesting it in person.

(6) In the event of any emergency when the public interest or property of the district would suffer material injury or damage by delay, upon resolution of the board declaring the existence of such an emergency and reciting the facts constituting the same, the board may waive the requirements of this section with reference to any purchase or contract: PROVIDED, That an "emergency," for the purposes of this section, means a condition likely to result in immediate physical injury to persons or to property of the school district in the absence of prompt remedial action.

(7) This section does not apply to the direct purchase of school buses by school districts and educational services in accordance with RCW 28A.160.195.

(8) This section does not apply to the purchase of Washington grown food.

(9) At the discretion of the board, a school district may develop and implement policies and procedures to facilitate and maximize to the extent practicable, purchases of Washington grown food including, but not limited to, policies that permit a percentage price preference for the purpose of procuring Washington grown food.

(10) As used in this section, "Washington grown" has the definition in RCW 15.64.060.

(11) As used in this section, "price percentage preference" means the percent by which a responsive bid from a responsible bidder whose product is a Washington grown food may exceed the lowest responsive bid submitted by a responsible bidder whose product is not a Washington grown food. [2008 c 215 § 6. Prior: 2005 c 346 § 2; 2005 c 286 § 1; 2000 c 138 § 201; 1995 1st sp.s. c 10 § 3; 1994 c 212 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 362; 1985 c 324 § 1; 1980 c 61 § 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 26 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 49 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.135; prior: 1961 c 224 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.135, 28.58.135.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 43.19.1911 was repealed by 2012 c 224 § 29, effective January 1, 2013.

Findings—Intent—Short title—Captions not law—Conflict with federal requirements—2008 c 215: See notes following RCW 15.64.060.

Purpose—Part headings not law—2000 c 138: See notes following RCW 39.04.155.

Alternative public works contracting procedures: Chapter 39.10 RCW.

28A.335.200 Conditional sales contracts for acquisition of property or property rights. Any school district may execute an executory conditional sales contract with any other municipal corporation, the state or any of its political subdivisions, the government of the United States or any private party for the purchase of any real or personal property, or property rights, in connection with the exercise of any powers or duties which they now or hereafter are authorized to exercise, if the entire amount of the purchase price specified in such contract does not result in a total indebtedness in excess of the limitation authorized by chapter 39.36 RCW, as now or hereafter amended, to be incurred without the assent of the voters: PROVIDED, That if such a proposed contract would result in a total indebtedness in excess of the limitation authorized by chapter 39.36 RCW, as now or hereafter amended, to be incurred without the assent of the voters, a proposition in regard to whether or not such a contract may be executed shall be submitted to the voters for approval or rejection in the same manner that bond issues for capital purposes are

submitted to the voters: PROVIDED FURTHER, That any school district may jointly with another school district execute contracts authorized by this section. [1970 ex.s. c 42 § 11; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.550. Prior: 1965 c 62 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.550, 28.58.550.]

Transportation vehicle fund—Deposits in—Use—Rules for establishment and use: RCW 28A.160.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.205 Assistive devices—Transfer for benefit of children with disabilities—Record, inventory. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the Washington state school for the blind, the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, school districts, educational service districts, and all other state or local governmental agencies concerned with education may loan, lease, sell, or transfer assistive devices for the use and benefit of children with disabilities to children with disabilities or their parents or to any other public or private nonprofit agency providing services to or on behalf of individuals with disabilities including but not limited to any agency providing educational, health, or rehabilitation services. The notice requirement in RCW 28A.335.180 does not apply to the loan, lease, sale, or transfer of such assistive devices. The sale or transfer of such devices is authorized under this section regardless of whether or not the devices have been declared surplus. The sale or transfer shall be recorded in an agreement between the parties and based upon the item's depreciated value.

For the purposes of this section, "assistive device" means any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially off-the-shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve functional capabilities of children with disabilities.

For the purpose of implementing this section, each educational agency shall establish and maintain an inventory of assistive technology devices in its possession that exceed one hundred dollars and, for each such device, shall establish a value, which shall be adjusted annually to reflect depreciation.

This section shall not enhance or diminish the obligation of school districts to provide assistive technology to children with disabilities where needed to achieve a free and appropriate public education and equal opportunity in accessing academic and extracurricular activities. [2009 c 381 § 28; 1997 c 104 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—2009 c 381: See note following RCW 72.40.015.

28A.335.210 Purchase of works of art—Procedure. The superintendent of public instruction shall allocate, as a nondeductible item, out of any moneys appropriated for state assistance to school districts for the original construction of any school plant facility the amount of one-half of one percent of the appropriation to be expended by the Washington state arts commission for the acquisition of works of art. The works of art may be placed in accordance with Article IX, sections 2 and 3 of the state Constitution on public lands, integral to or attached to a public building or structure, detached within or outside a public building or structure, part of a portable exhibition or collection, part of a temporary exhibition, or loaned or exhibited in other public facilities.

The Washington state arts commission shall, in consultation with the superintendent of public instruction, determine the amount to be made available for the purchase of works of art under this section, and payments therefor shall be made in accordance with law. The designation of projects and sites, selection, contracting, purchase, commissioning, reviewing of design, execution and placement, acceptance, maintenance, and sale, exchange, or disposition of works of art shall be the responsibility of the Washington state arts commission in consultation with the superintendent of public instruction and representatives of school district boards of directors. The superintendent of public instruction and the school district board of directors of the districts where the sites are selected shall have the right to:

- (1) Waive its use of the one-half of one percent of the appropriation for the acquisition of works of art before the selection process by the Washington state arts commission;
- (2) Appoint a representative to the body established by the Washington state arts commission to be part of the selection process with full voting rights;
- (3) Reject the results of the selection process;
- (4) Reject the placement of a completed work or works of art on school district premises if such works are portable.

Rejection at any point before or after the selection process shall not cause the loss of or otherwise endanger state construction funds available to the local school district. Any works of art rejected under this section shall be applied to the provision of works of art under this chapter, at the discretion of the Washington state arts commission, notwithstanding any contract or agreement between the affected school district and the artist involved. In addition to the cost of the works of art the one-half of one percent of the appropriation as provided in this section shall be used to provide for the administration, including conservation of the state art collection, by the Washington state arts commission and all costs for installation of the work of art. For the purpose of this section building shall not include sheds, warehouses, or other buildings of a temporary nature.

The executive director of the arts commission, the superintendent of public instruction, and the Washington state school directors' association shall appoint a study group to review the operations of the one-half of one percent for works of art under this section. [2006 c 263 § 327; 2005 c 36 § 1; 1983 c 204 § 7; 1982 c 191 § 2; 1974 ex.s. c 176 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.58.055.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Acquisition of works of art for public buildings and lands—Visual arts program established: RCW 43.46.090.

Allocation of moneys for acquisition of works of art—Expenditure by arts commission—Conditions: RCW 43.17.200.

Purchase of works of art—Interagency reimbursement for expenditure by visual arts program: RCW 43.17.205.

State art collection: RCW 43.46.095.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.220 Eminent domain. The board of directors of any school district may proceed to condemn and appropriate not more than fifteen acres of land for any elementary school purpose; not more than twenty-five acres for any junior high school purpose; not more than forty acres for any

senior high school purpose; except as otherwise provided by law, not more than seventy-five acres for any vocational technical school purpose; and not more than fifteen acres for any other school district purpose. Such condemnation proceedings shall be in accordance with chapters 8.16 and 8.25 RCW and such other laws of this state providing for appropriating private property for public use by school districts. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.070. Prior: 1963 c 41 § 1; 1957 c 155 § 1; 1949 c 54 § 1; 1909 c 97 p 289 § 13; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 4788. Formerly RCW 28A.58.070, 28.58.070.]

28A.335.230 Vacant school plant facilities—Lease by contiguous district—Eligibility for funding assistance. School districts shall be required to lease for a reasonable fee vacant school plant facilities from a contiguous school district wherever possible.

No school district with unhoused students may be eligible for state funding assistance for the construction of school plant facilities if:

(1) The school district contiguous to the school district applying for the state funding assistance percentage has vacant school plant facilities;

(2) The superintendent of public instruction has determined the vacant school plant facilities available in the contiguous district will fulfill the needs of the applicant district in housing unhoused students. In determining whether the contiguous district school plant facilities meet the needs of the applicant district, consideration shall be given, but not limited to the geographic location of the vacant facilities as they relate to the applicant district; and

(3) A lease of the vacant school plant facilities can be negotiated. [2009 c 129 § 2; 2006 c 263 § 328; 1987 c 112 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.47.105.]

Intent—2009 c 129: "The intent of this act is to adopt more accurate and descriptive names for the components of the state funding formula for the allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities, as recommended by the joint legislative task force on school construction funding, to promote clarity and transparency in the funding formula. It is not the intent of this act to make substantive changes to the funding formula or policies." [2009 c 129 § 1.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Surplus school property: RCW 28A.335.040 through 28A.335.080.

28A.335.240 Schoolhouses, teachers' cottages—Purchase of realty for district purposes. (1) The board of directors of a second-class school district shall build schoolhouses and teachers' cottages when directed by a vote of the district to do so and may purchase real property for any school district purpose.

(2) The board of directors of a second-class nonhigh school district that is totally surrounded by water and serves fewer than forty students also may authorize the construction of teachers' cottages without a vote of the district using funds from the district's capital projects fund or general fund. Rental and other income from the cottages, including sale of the cottages, may be deposited, in whole or in part, into the school district's general fund, debt service fund, or capital projects fund as determined by the board of directors. [2004 c 6 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.60.181. Prior: 1963 c 61 § 1; 1959 c 169 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.60.181, 28.63.181.]

Borrowing money, issuing bonds, for schoolhouse sites, playgrounds, erecting buildings and equipping same: RCW 28A.530.010.

Real property—Sale—Purchase to relocate and sell buildings: RCW 28A.335.120.

28A.335.250 School property used for public purposes. School boards in each district of the second class may provide for the free, comfortable and convenient use of the school property to promote and facilitate frequent meetings and association of the people in discussion, study, improvement, recreation and other community purposes, and may acquire, assemble and house material for the dissemination of information of use and interest to the farm, the home and the community, and facilities for experiment and study, especially in matters pertaining to the growing of crops, the improvement and handling of livestock, the marketing of farm products, the planning and construction of farm buildings, the subjects of household economies, home industries, good roads, and community vocations and industries; and may call meetings for the consideration and discussion of any such matters, employ a special supervisor, or leader, if need be, and provide suitable dwellings and accommodations for teachers, supervisors and necessary assistants. [1975 c 43 § 16; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.60.190. Prior: 1913 c 129 § 1; RRS § 4837. Formerly RCW 28A.60.190, 28.63.190.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.260 School property used for public purposes—Community buildings. Each school district of the second class, by itself or in combination with any other district or districts, shall have power, when in the judgment of the school board it shall be deemed expedient, to reconstruct, remodel, or build schoolhouses, and to erect, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire other improvements and real and personal property, and establish a communal assembly place and appurtenances, and supply the same with suitable and convenient furnishings and facilities for the uses mentioned in RCW 28A.335.250. [1990 c 33 § 363; 1975 c 43 § 17; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.60.200. Prior: 1913 c 129 § 2; RRS § 4838. Formerly RCW 28A.60.200, 28.63.200.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.270 School property used for public purposes—Special state commission to pass on plans. Plans of any second-class district or combination of districts for the carrying out of the powers granted by RCW 28A.335.250 through 28A.335.280 shall be submitted to and approved by a board of supervisors composed of members, as follows: The superintendent of public instruction; the head of the extension department of Washington State University; the head of the extension department of the University of Washington; and the educational service district superintendent; these to choose one member from such county in which the facilities are proposed to be located, and two members, from the district or districts concerned. [1990 c 33 § 364; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 15 § 12. Prior: 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 121; 1975 c 43 § 18; 1973 1st ex.s. c 154 § 46; 1971 c 48 § 37; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.60.210; prior: 1913 c 129 § 3; RRS § 4839. Formerly RCW 28A.60.210, 28.63.210.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.280 School property used for public purposes—Limit on expenditures. No real or personal property or improvements shall be purchased, leased, exchanged, acquired or sold, nor any schoolhouses built, remodeled or removed, nor any indebtedness incurred or money expended for any of the purposes of RCW 28A.335.250 through 28A.335.280 except in the manner otherwise provided by law for the purchase, lease, exchange, acquisition and sale of school property, the building, remodeling and removing of schoolhouses and the incurring of indebtedness and expenditure of money for school purposes. [1990 c 33 § 365; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.60.220. Prior: 1913 c 129 § 4; RRS § 4840. Formerly RCW 28A.60.220, 28.63.220.]

28A.335.290 Housing for superintendent—Authorized—Limitation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any second-class school district with an enrollment of three hundred students or less may provide housing for the superintendent of the school district, or any person acting in the capacity of superintendent, by such means and with such moneys as the school district shall determine: PROVIDED, That any second-class school district presently providing such housing may continue to provide the same: PROVIDED FURTHER, That if such housing is exempt from real property taxation by virtue of school district ownership, the school district shall charge for such housing, rent at least equal to the amount of real property tax for which such housing would be liable were it not so owned. [1984 c 40 § 10; 1975 1st ex.s. c 41 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.60.350.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.300 Playground matting. Every school board of directors shall consider the purchase of playground matting manufactured from shredded waste tires in undertaking construction or maintenance of playgrounds. The *department of general administration shall upon request assist in the development of product specifications and vendor identification. [1991 c 297 § 18.]

*Reviser's note: The "department of general administration" was renamed the "department of enterprise services" by 2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 107.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.335.320 Enhanced 911 service—Common and public school service required. By January 1, 1997, or one year after enhanced 911 service becomes available or a private switch automatic location identification service approved by the Washington utilities and transportation commission is available from the serving local exchange telecommunications company, whichever is later, all common and public schools located in counties that provide enhanced 911 service shall provide persons using school facilities direct access to telephones that are connected to the public switched network such that calls to 911 result in automatic location identification for each telephone in a format that is compatible with the existing and planned county enhanced 911 system during all times that the facility is in use. Any school district acquiring a private telecommunications system that allows connection to the public switched network after January 1, 1997, shall assure that the telecommunications system is connected to the public switched network such that calls to 911 result in automatic location identification for each tele-

phone in a format that is compatible with the existing or planned county enhanced 911 system. [1995 c 243 § 4.]

Reviser's note: 1995 c 243 directed that this section be added to chapter 28A.150 RCW. This section has been codified in chapter 28A.335 RCW, which relates more directly to school district facilities.

Findings—Severability—1995 c 243: See notes following RCW 80.36.555.

28A.335.330 Chapter not applicable to certain transfers of property. This chapter does not apply to transfers of property under *sections 1 and 2 of this act. [2006 c 35 § 6.]

***Reviser's note:** The reference to "sections 1 and 2 of this act" appears to be erroneous. Reference to "sections 2 and 3 of this act" codified as RCW 43.99C.070 and 43.83D.120 was apparently intended.

Findings—2006 c 35: See note following RCW 43.99C.070.

28A.335.340 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 27.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.340 RCW

SMALL HIGH SCHOOL COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

Sections

28A.340.010	Increased curriculum programs and opportunities.
28A.340.020	Eligibility—Participation.
28A.340.030	Application—Review by the superintendent of public instruction.
28A.340.040	Adoption of salary schedules—Computation of fringe benefits.
28A.340.060	Rules.
28A.340.070	Allocation of state funds for technical assistance—Contracting with agencies for technical assistance.
28A.340.080	Innovation academy cooperatives—Formation—Student enrollment.
28A.340.085	Innovation academy cooperatives—Characteristics—Cooperation with institutions of higher education.
28A.340.090	Innovation academy cooperatives—Review and approval of agreement and plans by the office of the superintendent of public instruction.
28A.340.100	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

28A.340.010 Increased curriculum programs and opportunities. Eligible school districts as defined under RCW 28A.340.020 are encouraged to establish cooperative projects with a primary purpose to increase curriculum programs and opportunities among the participating districts, by expanding the opportunity for students in the participating districts to take vocational and academic courses as may be generally more available in larger school districts, and to enhance student learning. [1990 c 33 § 366; 1988 c 268 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.100.080.]

Findings—1988 c 268: "The legislature finds that partnerships among school districts can: Increase curriculum offerings for students, encourage creative educational programming and staffing, and result in the cost-effective delivery of educational programs. It is the intent of the legislature to establish a program to facilitate and encourage such partnerships among small school districts." [1988 c 268 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.340.020 Eligibility—Participation. School districts eligible for funding as a small high school district pursuant to the state operating appropriations act shall be eligible

(2012 Ed.)

to participate in a cooperative project: PROVIDED, That the superintendent of public instruction may adopt rules permitting second-class school districts that are not eligible for funding as a small high school district in the state operating appropriations act to participate in a cooperative project.

Two or more school districts may participate in a cooperative project pursuant to RCW 28A.340.020 through 28A.340.070. [1990 c 33 § 367; 1988 c 268 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.100.082.]

Findings—Severability—1988 c 268: See notes following RCW 28A.340.010.

28A.340.030 Application—Review by the superintendent of public instruction. (1) Eligible school districts desiring to form a cooperative project pursuant to RCW 28A.340.020 through 28A.340.070 shall submit to the superintendent of public instruction an application for review as a cooperative project. The application shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

(a) A description of the cooperative project, including the programs, services, and administrative activities that will be operated jointly;

(b) The improvements in curriculum offerings and educational opportunities expected to result from the establishment of the proposed cooperative project;

(c) A list of any statutory requirements or administrative rules which are considered financial disincentives to the establishment of cooperative projects and which would impede the operation of the proposed cooperative project; and the financial impact to the school districts and the state expected to result by the granting of a waiver from such statutory requirements or administrative rules;

(d) An assessment of community support for the proposed cooperative project, which assessment shall include each community affected by the proposed cooperative project; and

(e) A plan for evaluating the educational and cost-effectiveness of the proposed cooperative project, including curriculum offerings and staffing patterns.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall review the application before the applicant school districts may commence the proposed cooperative project.

In reviewing applications, the superintendent shall be limited to: (a) The granting of waivers from statutory requirements, for which the superintendent of public instruction has the express power to implement pursuant to the adoption of rules, or administrative rules that need to be waived in order for the proposed cooperative project to be implemented: PROVIDED, That no statutory requirement or administrative rule dealing with health, safety, or civil rights may be waived; and (b) ensuring the technical accuracy of the application.

Any waiver granted by the superintendent of public instruction shall be reviewed and may be renewed by the superintendent every five years subject to the participating districts submitting a new application pursuant to this section.

(3) If additional eligible school districts wish to participate in an existing cooperative project the cooperative project as a whole shall reapply for review by the superintendent of

public instruction. [1990 c 33 § 368; 1988 c 268 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.100.084.]

Findings—Severability—1988 c 268: See notes following RCW 28A.340.010.

28A.340.040 Adoption of salary schedules—Computation of fringe benefits. (1) School districts participating in a cooperative project pursuant to RCW 28A.340.030 may adopt identical salary schedules following compliance with chapter 41.59 RCW: PROVIDED, That if the districts participating in a cooperative project adopt identical salary schedules, the participating districts shall be considered a single school district for purposes of establishing compliance with the salary limitations of RCW 28A.400.200(3) but not for the purposes of allocation of state funds.

(2) For purposes of computing fringe benefit contributions for purposes of establishing compliance with RCW 28A.400.200(3)(b), the districts participating in a cooperative project pursuant to RCW 28A.340.030 may use the greater of: (a) The highest amount provided in the 1986-87 school year by a district participating in the cooperative project; or (b) the amount authorized for such purposes in the state operating appropriations act in effect at the time. [1990 c 33 § 369; 1988 c 268 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.100.086.]

Findings—Severability—1988 c 268: See notes following RCW 28A.340.010.

28A.340.060 Rules. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules as necessary under chapter 34.05 RCW to carry out the provisions of RCW 28A.340.010 through 28A.340.070.

(2) When the joint operation of programs or services includes the teaching of all or substantially all of the curriculum for a particular grade or grades in only one local school district, the rules shall provide that the affected students are attending school in the district in which they reside for the purposes of RCW 28A.150.250 and 28A.150.260 and chapter 28A.545 RCW. [1990 c 33 § 371; 1988 c 268 § 8. Formerly RCW 28A.100.090.]

Findings—Severability—1988 c 268: See notes following RCW 28A.340.010.

28A.340.070 Allocation of state funds for technical assistance—Contracting with agencies for technical assistance. (1) The superintendent of public instruction may allocate state funds, as may be appropriated, to provide technical assistance to eligible school districts interested in developing and implementing a cooperative project.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction may contract with other agencies to provide some or all of the technical assistance under subsection (1) of this section. [1988 c 268 § 9. Formerly RCW 28A.100.092.]

Findings—Severability—1988 c 268: See notes following RCW 28A.340.010.

28A.340.080 Innovation academy cooperatives—Formation—Student enrollment. (1) Two or more non-high school districts may form an interdistrict cooperative, to offer an innovation academy cooperative, as defined in RCW 28A.340.085 and subject to the approval of the office of the superintendent of public instruction under RCW

28A.340.090, for high school students residing in the participating nonhigh school districts.

(2) Enrollment in an innovation academy cooperative is optional for students. For students residing in a participating nonhigh school district who enroll in a high school district rather than the innovation academy cooperative, the provisions of RCW 28A.540.110 and chapter 28A.545 RCW apply to the nonhigh school district.

(3) Each innovation academy cooperative shall designate one of the participating nonhigh school districts to report enrolled students for funding purposes. The reporting district shall claim the monthly full-time equivalent students enrolled in the innovation academy cooperative and receive state funding allocations, including basic education allocations that are based on the small high school allocation under the appropriations act to the extent the number of students enrolled in the innovation academy cooperative meets the criteria for a small high school. [2010 c 99 § 2.]

Implementation review—Report—2010 c 99: "The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall review the implementation of RCW 28A.340.080 through 28A.340.090 to identify keys to success and any barriers to successful implementation of innovation academy cooperatives and submit a report to the education committees of the legislature by January 1, 2013." [2010 c 99 § 9.]

Findings—Intent—2010 c 99: "The legislature finds that the availability of technology, online learning, and field and project-based curricula offer new opportunities for school districts to design innovative programs for high school students. However, the legislature also finds that while small, rural school districts desire to offer innovative learning options for students in their communities, they are constrained by state laws and rules that appear to prohibit nonhigh school districts from creating options for their high school students in cooperation with other nonhigh school districts. Therefore, the legislature intends to authorize and encourage innovative, cooperative high school programs for students from very small school districts." [2010 c 99 § 1.]

28A.340.085 Innovation academy cooperatives—Characteristics—Cooperation with institutions of higher education. (1) For the purposes of RCW 28A.340.080 through 28A.340.090, an innovation academy cooperative is a high school program with one or more of the following characteristics:

(a) Interdisciplinary curriculum and instruction organized into subject-focused themes or academies. Programs are encouraged to provide an initial focus on academies in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics;

(b) A combination of instructional service delivery models, including alternative learning experiences, online learning, work-based learning, experiential and field-based learning, and direct classroom instruction at multiple and varying locations;

(c) Intensive and accelerated learning to enable students to complete high school credits in a short time period; and

(d) Creative scheduling and use of existing school or community facilities in innovative ways to minimize facility and transportation costs and maximize access for students who may be geographically dispersed.

(2) Participating nonhigh school districts shall work with local community and technical colleges and four-year institutions of higher education to expand the learning options available for students in an innovation academy cooperative. [2010 c 99 § 3.]

Implementation review—Report—Findings—Intent—2010 c 99: See notes following RCW 28A.340.080.

28A.340.090 Innovation academy cooperatives—Review and approval of agreement and plans by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. Nonhigh school districts proposing to enter an interdistrict agreement to offer an innovation academy cooperative shall submit a copy of the proposed agreement and operating and instructional plans for the cooperative to the office of the superintendent of public instruction for technical review. The purpose of the review is for the office to provide technical assistance and advice to assure that the cooperative addresses issues identified under RCW 28A.225.250 and to assure that the proposed instructional program will offer courses and learning experiences that enable students to earn high school credit and complete a high school diploma. The office of the superintendent of public instruction must approve agreements and plans before an innovation academy cooperative begins operation. [2010 c 99 § 4.]

Implementation review—Report—Findings—Intent—2010 c 99: See notes following RCW 28A.340.080.

28A.340.100 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 28.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

**Chapter 28A.343 RCW
SCHOOL DIRECTOR DISTRICTS**

Sections

- 28A.343.010 Director candidates in undivided districts—Indication of term sought—How elected.
- 28A.343.020 Certain school districts—Election for formation of new school district.
- 28A.343.030 Certain school districts—Election to authorize division in school districts not already divided into directors’ districts.
- 28A.343.040 Division or redivision of district into director districts.
- 28A.343.050 Dissolution of directors’ districts.
- 28A.343.060 District boundary changes—Submission to county auditor.
- 28A.343.070 Map of directors’ districts.
- 28A.343.080 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

ELECTIONS

- 28A.343.300 Directors—Terms—Number.
- 28A.343.310 Terms for directors in divided districts.
- 28A.343.320 Declarations of candidacy—Positions as separate offices.
- 28A.343.330 Ballots—Form.
- 28A.343.340 When elected—Eligibility.
- 28A.343.350 Residency.
- 28A.343.360 Oath of office.
- 28A.343.370 Vacancies.
- 28A.343.380 Meetings.
- 28A.343.390 Quorum—Failure to attend meetings.
- 28A.343.400 Compensation—Waiver.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN DISTRICTS

- 28A.343.600 Certain first-class districts—Staggered terms.
- 28A.343.610 First-class districts having city with population of 400,000 people or more—Directors’ terms.
- 28A.343.620 First-class districts containing no former first-class district—Number and terms of directors.
- 28A.343.630 First-class districts containing only one former first-class district—Number and terms of directors.
- 28A.343.640 First-class districts containing more than one former first-class district—Number and terms of directors.
- 28A.343.650 New first-class district having city with population of 400,000 people or more—Number and terms of directors.

- 28A.343.660 First-class districts having city with population of 400,000 people or more—Boundaries of director districts—Candidate eligibility—Declaration of candidacy—Primary limited to district voters—Terms of directors.
- 28A.343.670 First-class districts having city with population of 400,000 people or more—Initial director district boundaries—Appointments to fill vacancies for new director districts—Director district numbers.
- 28A.343.680 New second-class districts—Number and terms of directors.

Reviser’s note: 1999 c 315 §§ 804, 805, and 806 directed that numerous sections in chapter 28A.315 RCW be recodified in three new chapters in Title 28A RCW. These sections have been recodified in chapter 28A.343 RCW with subheadings.

28A.343.010 Director candidates in undivided districts—Indication of term sought—How elected. Whenever the directors to be elected in a school district that is not divided into directors’ districts are not all to be elected for the same term of years, the county auditor shall distinguish them and designate the same as provided for in *RCW 29.21.140, and assign position numbers thereto as provided in **RCW 28A.315.470 and each candidate shall indicate on his or her declaration of candidacy the term for which he or she seeks to be elected and position number for which he or she is filing. The candidate receiving the largest number of votes for each position shall be deemed elected. [1990 c 33 § 317; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.334. Prior: 1959 c 268 § 12. Formerly RCW 28A.315.560, 28A.57.334, 28.57.420.]

Reviser’s note: *(1) RCW 29.21.140 was recodified as RCW 29.15.140 pursuant to 1990 c 59 § 110, effective July 1, 1992. RCW 29.15.140 was recodified as RCW 29A.24.020 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

** (2) RCW 28A.315.470 was recodified as RCW 28A.343.320 pursuant to 1999 c 315 § 804.

28A.343.020 Certain school districts—Election for formation of new school district. Whenever an election shall be held for the purpose of securing the approval of the voters for the formation of a new school district other than a school district of the first class having within its boundaries a city with a population of four hundred thousand people or more, if requested by one of the boards of directors of the school districts affected, there shall also be submitted to the voters at the same election a proposition to authorize the board of directors to divide the school district, if formed, into five directors’ districts in first-class school districts and a choice of five directors’ districts or no fewer than three directors’ districts with the balance of the directors to be elected at large in second-class school districts. Such director districts in second-class districts, if approved, shall not become effective until the regular school election following the next regular school election at which time a new board of directors shall be elected as provided in *RCW 28A.315.550. Such director districts in first-class districts, if approved, shall not become effective until the next regular school election at which time a new board of directors shall be elected as provided in *RCW 28A.315.600, 28A.315.610, and 28A.315.620. Each of the five directors shall be elected from among the residents of the respective director district, or from among the residents of the entire school district in the case of directors at large, by the electors of the entire school district. [1991 c 363 § 22; 1991 c 288 § 3. Prior: 1990 c 161 § 5; 1990 c 33 § 319; 1985 c 385 § 27; 1979 ex.s. c 183 § 2; 1975 c 43 § 8; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 21 § 2; 1971 c 67 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223

§ 28A.57.342; prior: 1959 c 268 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.315.580, 28A.57.342, 28.57.342.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 28A.315.550, 28A.315.600, 28A.315.610, and 28A.315.620 were recodified as RCW 28A.343.680, 28A.343.620, 28A.343.630, and 28A.343.640, respectively, pursuant to 1999 c 315 § 805.

(2) This section was amended by 1991 c 288 § 3 and by 1991 c 363 § 22, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.343.030 Certain school districts—Election to authorize division in school districts not already divided into directors' districts. The board of directors of every first-class school district other than a school district of the first class having within its boundaries a city with a population of four hundred thousand people or more which is not divided into directors' districts may submit to the voters at any regular school district election a proposition to authorize the board of directors to divide the district into directors' districts or for second-class school districts into director districts or a combination of no fewer than three director districts and no more than two at large positions. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition is affirmative, the board of directors shall proceed to divide the district into directors' districts following the procedure established in *RCW 29.70.100. Such director districts, if approved, shall not become effective until the next regular school election when a new five member board of directors shall be elected, one from each of the director districts from among the residents of the respective director district, or from among the residents of the entire school district in the case of directors at large, by the electors of the entire district, two for a term of two years and three for a term of four years, unless such district elects its directors for six years, in which case, one for a term of two years, two for a term of four years, and two for a term of six years. [1991 c 363 § 23; 1991 c 288 § 4; 1990 c 161 § 6; 1985 c 385 § 28; 1979 ex.s. c 183 § 3; 1975 c 43 § 9; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 21 § 3; 1971 c 67 § 8; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.344. Prior: 1959 c 268 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.315.590, 28A.57.344, 28.57.344.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 29.70.100 was recodified as RCW 29A.76.010 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

(2) This section was amended by 1991 c 288 § 4 and by 1991 c 363 § 23, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.343.040 Division or redivision of district into director districts. (1) It is the responsibility of each school district board of directors to prepare for the division or redivision of the district into director districts no later than eight months after any of the following:

(a) Receipt of federal decennial census data from the redistricting commission established in RCW 44.05.030;

(b) Consolidation of two or more districts into one district under RCW 28A.315.195;

(c) Transfer of territory to or from the district or dissolution and annexation of a district under RCW 28A.315.215; or

(d) Approval by a majority of the registered voters voting on a proposition authorizing the division of the district into director districts pursuant to RCW 28A.343.030.

(2) The districting or redistricting plan shall be consistent with the criteria and adopted according to the procedure established under RCW 29A.76.010. [2012 c 186 § 16; 1991 c 288 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.315.593.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

Rule-making authority—2012 c 186: See RCW 28A.315.902.

28A.343.050 Dissolution of directors' districts. Upon receipt by the educational service district superintendent of a resolution adopted by the board of directors or a written petition from a first-class or second-class school district signed by at least twenty percent of the registered voters of a school district previously divided into directors' districts, which resolution or petition shall request dissolution of the existing directors' districts and reappointment of the district into no fewer than three directors' districts and with no more than two directors at large, the superintendent, after formation of the question to be submitted to the voters, shall give notice thereof to the county auditor who shall call and hold a special election of the voters of the entire school district to approve or reject such proposal, such election to be called, conducted and the returns canvassed as in regular school district elections.

If approval of a majority of those registered voters voting in said election is acquired, at the expiration of terms of the incumbent directors of such school district their successors shall be elected in the manner approved. [2008 c 9 § 1. Prior: 1990 c 161 § 3; 1990 c 33 § 326; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 15 § 9; prior: 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 107; 1975 c 43 § 13; 1971 c 48 § 27; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.415. Formerly RCW 28A.315.660, 28A.57.415.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.343.060 District boundary changes—Submission to county auditor. (1) Any district boundary changes, including changes in director district boundaries, shall be submitted to the county auditor by the school district board of directors within thirty days after the changes have been approved by the board. The board shall submit both legal descriptions and maps.

(2) Any boundary changes submitted to the county auditor after the fourth Monday in June of odd-numbered years shall not take effect until the following year. [1991 c 288 § 9. Formerly RCW 28A.315.597.]

28A.343.070 Map of directors' districts. Each educational service district superintendent shall prepare and keep in his or her office a map showing the boundaries of the directors' districts of all school districts in or belonging to his or her educational service district that are so divided. [2008 c 159 § 9; 1990 c 33 § 324; 1985 c 385 § 29; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 106; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 140; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.390. Prior: 1947 c 266 § 38; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-57. Formerly RCW 28A.315.640, 28A.57.390, 28.57.390.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.343.080 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 29.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

ELECTIONS

28A.343.300 Directors—Terms—Number. The governing board of a school district shall be known as the board of directors of the district.

Unless otherwise specifically provided, as in RCW 29A.04.340, each member of a board of directors shall be elected by ballot by the registered voters of the school district and shall hold office for a term of four years and until a successor is elected and qualified. Terms of school directors shall be staggered, and insofar as possible, not more than a majority of one shall be elected to full terms at any regular election. In case a member or members of a board of directors are to be elected to fill an unexpired term or terms, the ballot shall specify the term for which each such member is to be elected.

Except for a school district of the first class having within its boundaries a city with a population of four hundred thousand people or more which shall have a board of directors of seven members, the board of directors of every school district of the first class or school district of the second class shall consist of five members. [2009 c 107 § 1; 1991 c 363 § 20; 1980 c 35 § 1; 1980 c 47 § 1. Prior: 1979 ex.s. c 183 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 4; 1975 c 43 § 5; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 21 § 1; 1969 c 131 § 8; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.312; prior: 1957 c 67 § 1; 1955 c 55 § 11; 1947 c 266 § 10; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-29; prior: 1909 pp 289, 290 §§ 1,2; RRS §§ 4790, 4791. Formerly RCW 28A.315.450, 28A.57.312, 28.57.338, 28.58.080.]

Retroactive application—2009 c 107 §§ 1-4: "Sections 1 through 4 of this act are retroactive and shall be applied from July 1, 2004, the date that RCW 29.13.060 was inadvertently repealed as part of a reorganization and recodification of the statutes on elections." [2009 c 107 § 6.]

Effective date—2009 c 107: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [April 16, 2009]." [2009 c 107 § 7.]

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: See RCW 29A.20.040(1).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.343.310 Terms for directors in divided districts. Whenever all directors to be elected in a school district that is divided into directors' districts are not all to be elected for the same term of years, the county auditor, prior to the date set by law for filing a declaration of candidacy for the office of director, shall determine by lot the directors' districts from which directors shall be elected for a term of two years and the directors' districts from which directors shall be elected for a term of four years. In districts with a combination of directors' districts and directors at large, the county auditor shall determine the terms of office in such a manner that two-year terms and four-year terms are distributed evenly to the

extent possible between the director district and at large positions. Each candidate shall indicate on his or her declaration of candidacy the directors' district from which he or she seeks to be elected or whether the candidate is seeking election as a director at large. [1990 c 161 § 7; 1990 c 33 § 325; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.410. Prior: 1959 c 268 § 11. Formerly RCW 28A.315.650, 28A.57.410, 28.57.410.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1990 c 33 § 325 and by 1990 c 161 § 7, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

28A.343.320 Declarations of candidacy—Positions as separate offices. Candidates for the position of school director shall file their declarations of candidacy as provided in *Title 29 RCW.

The positions of school directors in each district shall be dealt with as separate offices for all election purposes, and where more than one position is to be filled, each candidate shall file for one of the positions so designated: PROVIDED, That in school districts containing director districts, or a combination of director districts and director at large positions, candidates shall file for such director districts or at large positions. Position numbers shall be assigned to correspond to director district numbers to the extent possible. [1990 c 161 § 4; 1990 c 59 § 98; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.314. Prior: 1963 c 223 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.315.470, 28A.57.314, 28.58.082.]

Reviser's note: *(1) Title 29 RCW was repealed and/or recodified in its entirety pursuant to 2003 c 111, effective July 1, 2004. See Title 29A RCW.

(2) This section was amended by 1990 c 59 § 98 and by 1990 c 161 § 4, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Commencement of terms of office: RCW 29A.04.330, 29A.20.030.

Nonpartisan primaries and elections: Chapter 29A.52 RCW.

School district elections

in counties with a population of less than two hundred ten thousand, times for holding: RCW 29A.04.330.

in counties with a population of two hundred ten thousand or more, times for holding: RCW 29A.04.330.

Terms of office: RCW 29A.04.330, 29A.20.030.

28A.343.330 Ballots—Form. Except as provided in *RCW 29.21.010, the positions of school directors and the candidates therefor shall appear separately on the nonpartisan ballot in substantially the following form:

SCHOOL DIRECTOR ELECTION BALLOT

District No.

Date

To vote for a person make a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote.

School District Directors

Position No. 1

Vote for One

.....
.....
.....

Position No. 2
Vote for One

.....
.....
.....

To Fill Unexpired Term
Position No. 3
2 (or 4) year term
Vote for One

.....
.....
.....

The names of candidates shall appear upon the ballot in order of filing for each position. There shall be no rotation of names in the printing of such ballots. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.316. Prior: 1963 c 223 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.315.480, 28A.57.316, 28.58.083.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29.21.010 was recodified as RCW 29A.52.210 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

28A.343.340 When elected—Eligibility. Directors of school districts shall be elected at regular school elections. No person shall be eligible to the office of school director who is not a citizen of the United States and the state of Washington and a registered voter of either the school district or director district, as the case may be. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.318. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 285 § 1; RRS § 4775; prior: 1903 c 104 § 16; 1901 c 41 § 2; 1899 c 142 § 7; 1897 c 118 § 39; 1893 c 107 § 2; 1890 p 364 § 25. Formerly RCW 28A.315.490, 28A.57.318, 28.58.090.]

28A.343.350 Residency. Notwithstanding RCW 42.12.010(4), a school director elected from a director district may continue to serve as a director from the district even though the director no longer resides in the director district, but continues to reside in the school district, under the following conditions:

(1) If, as a result of redrawing the director district boundaries, the director no longer resides in the director district, the director shall retain his or her position for the remainder of his or her term of office; and

(2) If, as a result of the director changing his or her place of residence the director no longer resides in the director district, the director shall retain his or her position until a successor is elected and assumes office as follows: (a) If the change in residency occurs after the opening of the regular filing period provided under *RCW 29.15.020, in the year two years after the director was elected to office, the director shall remain in office for the remainder of his or her term of office; or (b) if the change in residency occurs prior to the opening of the regular filing period provided under *RCW 29.15.020, in the year two years after the director was elected to office, the director shall remain in office until a successor assumes office who has been elected to serve the remainder of the unexpired term of office at the school district general election held in that year. [1999 c 194 § 1.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 29.15.020 was recodified as RCW 29A.24.050 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

(2) 1999 c 194 § 1 directed that this section be added to chapter 28A.315 RCW. Chapter 28A.315 RCW was reorganized and partially recodified by 1999 c 315, therefore codification in chapter 28A.343 RCW is more appropriate.

28A.343.360 Oath of office. Every person elected or appointed to the office of school director, before entering upon the discharge of the duties thereof, shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and the state of Washington and to faithfully discharge the duties of the office according to the best of his or her ability. In case any official has a written appointment or commission, the official's oath or affirmation shall be endorsed thereon and sworn to before any officer authorized to administer oaths. School officials are hereby authorized to administer all oaths or affirmations pertaining to their respective offices without charge or fee. All oaths of office, when properly made, shall be filed with the county auditor. Every person elected to the office of school director shall begin his or her term of office at the first official meeting of the board of directors following certification of the election results. [1990 c 33 § 314; 1988 c 187 § 1; 1986 c 167 § 16; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.322. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 288 § 11; RRS § 4786; prior: 1897 c 118 § 61; 1890 p 380 § 70. Formerly RCW 28A.315.500, 28A.57.322, 28.58.095, 28.63.015, 28.63.017, 42.04.030.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.343.370 Vacancies. (1) In case of a vacancy from any cause on the board of directors of a school district other than a reconstituted board resulting from reorganized school districts, a majority of the legally established number of board members shall fill such vacancy by appointment: PROVIDED, That should there exist fewer board members on the board of directors of a school district than constitutes a majority of the legally established number of board members, the educational service district board members of the district in which the school district is located by the vote of a majority of its legally established number of board members shall appoint a sufficient number of board members to constitute a legal majority on the board of directors of such school district; and the remaining vacancies on such board of directors shall be filled by such board of directors in accordance with the provisions of this section: PROVIDED FURTHER, That should any board of directors for whatever reason fail to fill a vacancy within ninety days from the creation of such vacancy, the members of the educational service district board of the district in which the school district is located by majority vote shall fill such vacancy.

(2) Appointees to fill vacancies on boards of directors of school districts shall meet the requirements provided by law for school directors and shall serve until the next regular school district election, at which time a successor shall be elected for the unexpired term.

(3) If a vacancy will be created by a board member who has submitted a resignation, that board member may not vote on the selection of his or her replacement. [1991 c 60 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 100; 1971 c 53 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 156; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.326. Prior: (i) 1909 c 97 p 292 § 12; RRS 4801; prior: 1907 c 31 § 3; 1897 c 118 § 89; 1890 p 390 § 16. Formerly RCW 28.62.120. (ii) 1909 c 97 p 298 § 3; RRS § 4813. Formerly RCW 28.63.020. (iii) 1909 c

97 p 301 § 3; RRS § 4825. Formerly RCW 28.63.022. (iv) 1959 c 216 § 7, part; 1955 c 157 § 14, part; prior: 1909 p 281 § 4, part; 1903 c 104 § 14, part; 1899 c 142 § 6, part; 1897 c 118 § 33, part; 1891 c 127 § 3, part; 1890 p 355 § 11, part; RRS § 4770, part. Formerly RCW 28A.315.530, 28A.57.326, 28.19.060, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.343.380 Meetings. Regular meetings of the board of directors of any school district shall be held monthly or more often at such a time as the board of directors by resolution shall determine or the bylaws of the board may prescribe. Special or deferred meetings may be held from time to time as circumstances may demand, at the call of the president, if a first-class district, or the chair of the board, if a second-class district, or on petition of a majority of the members of the board. All meetings shall be open to the public unless the board shall otherwise order an executive session as provided in RCW 42.30.110. [1990 c 33 § 315; 1983 c 3 § 35; 1975 c 43 § 6; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.324. Prior: (i) 1909 c 97 p 291 § 9; RRS § 4798; prior: 1897 c 118 § 86; 1890 p 389 § 13. Formerly RCW 28.62.090. (ii) 1965 ex.s. c 87 § 1; 1909 c 97 p 299 § 6; RRS § 4816. Formerly RCW 28.63.030. (iii) 1965 ex.s. c 87 § 2; 1909 c 97 p 302 § 6; RRS § 4828. Formerly RCW 28A.315.510, 28A.57.324, 28.63.032.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.343.390 Quorum—Failure to attend meetings. A majority of all members of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum. Absence of any board member from four consecutive regular meetings of the board, unless on account of sickness or authorized by resolution of the board, shall be sufficient cause for the remaining members of the board to declare by resolution that such board member position is vacated. In addition, vacancies shall occur as provided in RCW 42.12.010. [1994 c 223 § 5; 1971 c 53 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.315.520, 28A.57.325.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.343.400 Compensation—Waiver. Each member of the board of directors of a school district may receive compensation of fifty dollars per day or portion thereof for attending board meetings and for performing other services on behalf of the school district, not to exceed four thousand eight hundred dollars per year, if the district board of directors has authorized by board resolution, at a regularly scheduled meeting, the provision of such compensation. A board of directors of a school district may authorize such compensation only from locally collected excess levy funds available for that purpose, and compensation for board members shall not cause the state to incur any present or future funding obligation.

Any director may waive all or any portion of his or her compensation under this section as to any month or months during his or her term of office, by a written waiver filed with the district as provided in this section. The waiver, to be effective, must be filed any time after the director's election and before the date on which the compensation would otherwise be paid. The waiver shall specify the month or period of months for which it is made.

(2012 Ed.)

The compensation provided in this section shall be in addition to any reimbursement for expenses paid to such directors by the school district. [1987 c 307 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.315.540, 28A.57.327.]

Intent—1987 c 307: "The legislature declares it is the policy of the state to:

(1) Ensure, for the sake of educational excellence, that the electorate has the broadest possible field in which to choose qualified candidates for its school boards;

(2) Ensure that the opportunity to serve on school boards be open to all, regardless of financial circumstances; and

(3) Ensure that the time-consuming and demanding service as directors not be limited to those able or willing to make substantial personal and financial sacrifices." [1987 c 307 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN DISTRICTS

28A.343.600 Certain first-class districts—Staggered terms. Any first-class school district having a board of directors of five members as provided in RCW 28A.343.300 and which elects directors for a term of six years under the provisions of RCW 29A.04.340 shall cause the office of at least one director and no more than two directors to be up for election at each regular school district election held hereafter and, except as provided in RCW 28A.343.670, any first-class school district having a board of directors of seven members as provided in RCW 28A.343.300 shall cause the office of two directors and no more than three directors to be up for election at each regular school district election held hereafter. [2009 c 107 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 318; 1969 c 131 § 11; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.336. Prior: 1959 c 268 § 13. Formerly RCW 28A.315.570, 28A.57.336, 28.57.430.]

Retroactive application—2009 c 107 §§ 1-4: See note following RCW 28A.343.300.

Effective date—2009 c 107: See note following RCW 28A.343.300.

28A.343.610 First-class districts having city with population of 400,000 people or more—Directors' terms. After July 1, 1979, the election of directors of any first-class school district having within its boundaries a city with a population of four hundred thousand people or more, shall be to four year terms. The initial four year terms required by this section shall commence upon the expiration of terms in existence at July 1, 1979. Nothing in chapter 183, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. shall affect the term of office of any incumbent director of any such first-class school district. [1991 c 363 § 21; 1979 ex.s. c 183 § 10. Formerly RCW 28A.315.460, 28A.57.313.]

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

Directors—Number and terms of in new first-class district having city with population of 400,000 people or more: RCW 28A.343.650.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.343.620 First-class districts containing no former first-class district—Number and terms of directors. Upon the establishment of a new school district of the first class as provided for in *RCW 28A.315.580 containing no former first-class district, the directors of the old school districts who reside within the limits of the new district shall meet at the call of the educational service district superintendent and shall constitute the board of directors of the new dis-

district. If fewer than five such directors reside in such new district, they shall become directors of said district and the educational service district board shall appoint the number of additional directors to constitute a board of five directors for the district. Vacancies, once such a board has been reconstituted, shall not be filled unless the number of remaining board members is less than five, and such vacancies shall be filled in the manner otherwise provided by law.

Each board of directors so constituted shall proceed at once to organize in the manner prescribed by law and thereafter shall have all the powers and authority conferred by law upon boards of directors of first-class school districts until the next regular school election in the district at which election their successors shall be elected and qualified. At such election no more than five directors shall be elected either at large or by director districts, as the case may be, two for a term of two years and three for a term of four years: PROVIDED, That if such first-class district is in a county with a population of two hundred ten thousand or more and contains a city of the first class, two directors shall be elected for a term of three years and three directors shall be elected for a term of six years. [1991 c 363 § 24; 1990 c 33 § 320; 1980 c 35 § 3; 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 6; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 102; 1971 c 67 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.315.600, 28A.57.355.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.315.580 was recodified as RCW 28A.343.020 pursuant to 1999 c 315 § 806.

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: See RCW 29A.20.040(1).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.343.630 First-class districts containing only one former first-class district—Number and terms of directors. Upon the establishment of a new school district of the first class as provided for in *RCW 28A.315.580 containing only one former first-class district, the directors of the former first-class district and two directors representative of former second-class districts selected by a majority of the board members of former second-class districts shall meet at the call of the educational service district superintendent and shall constitute the board of directors of the new district. Vacancies, once such a board has been reconstituted, shall not be filled unless the number of remaining board members is less than five, and such vacancies shall be filled in the manner otherwise provided by law.

Each board of directors so constituted shall proceed at once to organize in the manner prescribed by law and thereafter shall have all the powers and authority conferred by law upon boards of directors of first-class school districts until the next regular school election in the district at which election their successors shall be elected and qualified. At such election no more than five directors shall be elected either at large or by director districts, as the case may be, two for a term of two years and three for a term of four years: PROVIDED, That if such first-class district is in a county with a population of two hundred ten thousand or more and contains a city of the first class, two directors shall be elected for a term of three years and three directors shall be elected for a term of six years. [1991 c 363 § 25; 1990 c 33 § 321; 1980 c 35 § 4; 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 7; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 15 § 6.

[Title 28A RCW—page 192]

Prior: 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 103; 1975 c 43 § 10; 1971 c 67 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.315.610, 28A.57.356.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.315.580 was recodified as RCW 28A.343.020 pursuant to 1999 c 315 § 806.

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: See RCW 29A.20.040(1).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.343.640 First-class districts containing more than one former first-class district—Number and terms of directors. Upon the establishment of a new school district of the first class as provided for in RCW 28A.343.020 containing more than one former first-class district, the directors of the largest former first-class district and three directors representative of the other former first-class districts selected by a majority of the board members of the former first-class districts and two directors representative of former second-class districts selected by a majority of the board members of former second-class districts shall meet at the call of the educational service district superintendent and shall constitute the board of directors of the new district. Vacancies once such a board has been reconstituted shall not be filled unless the number of remaining board members is less than seven, and such vacancies shall be filled in the manner otherwise provided by law.

Each board of directors so constituted shall proceed at once to organize in the manner prescribed by law and thereafter shall have all of the powers and authority conferred by law upon boards of first-class districts until the next regular school election and until their successors are elected and qualified. At such election other than districts electing directors for six-year terms as provided in RCW 29A.04.340, five directors shall be elected either at large or by director districts, as the case may be, two for a term of two years and three for a term of four years. At such election for districts electing directors for six years other than a district having within its boundaries a city with a population of four hundred thousand people or more and electing directors for six year terms, five directors shall be elected either at large or by director districts, as the case may be, one for a term of two years, two for a term of four years, and two for a term of six years. [2009 c 107 § 3; 1991 c 363 § 26; 1990 c 33 § 322; 1980 c 35 § 5; 1980 c 47 § 2. Prior: 1979 ex.s. c 183 § 4; 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 8; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 15 § 7; prior: 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 104; 1975 c 43 § 11; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 21 § 10; 1973 c 19 § 1; 1971 c 67 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.315.620, 28A.57.357.]

Retroactive application—2009 c 107 §§ 1-4: See note following RCW 28A.343.300.

Effective date—2009 c 107: See note following RCW 28A.343.300.

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: See RCW 29A.20.040(1).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.343.650 New first-class district having city with population of 400,000 people or more—Number and terms of directors. Upon the establishment of a new school district of the first class having within its boundaries a city with a population of four hundred thousand people or more,

the directors of the largest former first-class district and three directors representative of the other former first-class districts selected by a majority of the board members of the former first-class districts and two directors representative of former second-class districts selected by a majority of the board members of former second-class districts shall meet at the call of the educational service district superintendent and shall constitute the board of directors of the new district. Each board of directors so constituted shall proceed at once to organize in the manner prescribed by law and thereafter shall have all the powers and duties conferred by law upon boards of first-class districts, until the next regular school election and until their successors are elected and qualified. Such duties shall include establishment of new director districts as provided for in *RCW 28A.315.670. At the next regular school election seven directors shall be elected by director districts, two for a term of two years, two for a term of four years and three for a term of six years. Thereafter their terms shall be as provided in *RCW 28A.315.460.

Vacancies once such a board has been reconstituted shall not be filled unless the number of remaining board members is less than seven, and such vacancies shall be filled in the manner otherwise provided by law. [1991 c 363 § 27; 1990 c 33 § 323; 1980 c 35 § 6; 1980 c 47 § 3. Prior: 1979 ex.s. c 183 § 5; 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 9; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 15 § 8; prior: 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 105; 1975 c 43 § 12; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 21 § 4; 1971 c 67 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.315.630, 28A.57.358.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.315.670 and 28A.315.460 were recodified as RCW 28A.343.660 and 28A.343.610, respectively, pursuant to 1999 c 315 § 805.

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: See RCW 29A.20.040(1).

Directors—First-class districts having city with population of 400,000 people or more—Terms: RCW 28A.343.610.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.343.660 First-class districts having city with population of 400,000 people or more—Boundaries of director districts—Candidate eligibility—Declaration of candidacy—Primary limited to district voters—Terms of directors. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any school district of the first class having within its boundaries a city with a population of four hundred thousand people or more shall be divided into seven director districts. The boundaries of such director districts shall be established by the members of the school board, such boundaries to be established so that each such district shall comply, as nearly as practicable, with the criteria established in *RCW 29.70.100. Boundaries of such director districts shall be adjusted by the school board following the procedure established in *RCW 29.70.100 after each federal decennial census if population change shows the need thereof to comply with the criteria of *RCW 29.70.100. No person shall be eligible for the position of school director in any such director district unless such person resides in the particular director district. Residents in the particular director district desiring to be a candidate for school director shall file their declarations of candidacy for such director district and for the position of director in that district and shall be voted upon, in any pri-

(2012 Ed.)

mary required to be held for the position under **Title 29 RCW, by the registered voters of that particular director district. In the general election, each position shall be voted upon by all the registered voters in the school district. The order of the names of candidates shall appear on the primary and general election ballots as required for nonpartisan positions under **Title 29 RCW. Except as provided in ***RCW 28A.315.680, every such director so elected in school districts divided into seven director districts shall serve for a term of four years as otherwise provided in ***RCW 28A.315.460. [1991 c 363 § 28; 1991 c 288 §§ 5, 6. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 99; 1990 c 33 § 327; 1979 ex.s. c 183 § 6; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 21 § 5; 1969 c 131 § 9. Formerly RCW 28A.315.670, 28A.57.425.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 29.70.100 was recodified as RCW 29A.76.010 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

** (2) Title 29 RCW was repealed and/or recodified in its entirety pursuant to 2003 c 111, effective July 1, 2004. See Title 29A RCW.

*** (3) RCW 28A.315.680 and 28A.315.460 were recodified as RCW 28A.343.670 and 28A.343.610, respectively, pursuant to 1999 c 315 § 805.

(4) This section was amended by 1991 c 288 §§ 5 and 6 and by 1991 c 363 § 28, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.343.670 First-class districts having city with population of 400,000 people or more—Initial director district boundaries—Appointments to fill vacancies for new director districts—Director district numbers. The school boards of any school district of the first class having within its boundaries a city with a population of four hundred thousand people or more shall establish the director district boundaries. Appointment of a board member to fill any vacancy existing for a new director district prior to the next regular school election shall be by the school board. Prior to the next regular election in the school district and the filing of declarations of candidacy therefor, the incumbent school board shall designate said director districts by number. Directors appointed to fill vacancies as above provided shall be subject to election, one for a six-year term, and one for a two-year term and thereafter the term of their respective successors shall be for four years. The term of office of incumbent members of the board of such district shall not be affected by *RCW 28A.315.450, 28A.315.460, 28A.315.570, 28A.315.670, and 28A.315.680. [1995 c 335 § 106. Prior: 1991 c 363 § 29; 1991 c 288 §§ 7, 8; prior: 1990 c 59 § 72; 1990 c 33 § 328; 1983 c 3 § 36; 1979 ex.s. c 183 § 7; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 21 § 6; 1969 c 131 § 10. Formerly RCW 28A.315.680, 28A.57.435.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.315.450, 28A.315.460, 28A.315.570, 28A.315.670, and 28A.315.680 were recodified as RCW 28A.343.300, 28A.343.610, 28A.343.600, 28A.343.660, and 28A.343.670, respectively, pursuant to 1999 c 315 §§ 804 and 805.

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.343.680 New second-class districts—Number and terms of directors. Upon the establishment of a new school district of the second class, the directors of the old school districts who reside within the limits of the new district shall meet at the call of the educational service district superintendent and shall constitute the board of directors of the new district. If fewer than five such directors reside in any such new second-class school district, they shall become directors of said district, and the educational service district board shall appoint the number of additional directors required to constitute a board of five directors for the new second-class district. Vacancies once such a board has been reconstituted shall not be filled unless the number of remaining board members is less than five in a second-class district, and such vacancies shall be filled in the manner otherwise provided by law.

Each board of directors so constituted shall proceed at once to organize in the manner prescribed by law and thereafter shall have all the powers and authority conferred by law upon boards of directors of other districts of the same class. Each initial director shall hold office until his or her successor is elected and qualified: PROVIDED, That the election of the successor shall be held during the second district general election after the initial directors have assumed office. At such election, no more than five directors shall be elected either at large or by director districts, as the case may be, two for a term of two years and three for a term of four years. Directors thereafter elected and qualified shall serve such terms as provided for in *RCW 28A.315.450. [1990 c 33 § 316; 1980 c 35 § 2; 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 5; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 15 § 5. Prior: 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 101; 1975 c 43 § 7; 1971 c 67 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 137; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.57.328; prior: 1959 c 268 § 7, part; 1947 c 266 § 24, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4693-43, part. Formerly RCW 28A.315.550, 28A.57.328, 28.57.350, part.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.315.450 was recodified as RCW 28A.343.300 pursuant to 1999 c 315 § 804.

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: See RCW 29A.20.040(1).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28A.345 RCW WASHINGTON STATE SCHOOL DIRECTORS' ASSOCIATION

Sections

28A.345.010	Association created.
28A.345.020	Membership.
28A.345.030	Powers of association.
28A.345.040	Coordination of policies—Report.
28A.345.050	Association dues—Payment.
28A.345.060	Audit of staff classifications and employees' salaries—Contract with human resources director—Copies.
28A.345.070	Tribal relationships—Achievement gap—Curriculum—Reports to the legislature.
28A.345.902	Effective date—1983 c 187.

Motor vehicle transportation services—Washington state school directors' association defined as state agency for purposes of: RCW 43.19.560.

28A.345.010 Association created. The public necessity for the coordination of programs and procedures pertaining to policymaking and to control and management among the school districts of the state is hereby recognized, and in the furtherance of such coordination there is hereby created for said purpose an agency of the state to be known as the

Washington state school directors' association, hereinafter designated as the school directors' association. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.61.010. Prior: 1947 c 169 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4709-20. Formerly RCW 28A.61.010, 28.58.320.]

28A.345.020 Membership. The membership of the school directors' association shall comprise the members of the boards of directors of the school districts of the state. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.61.020. Prior: 1947 c 169 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4709-21. Formerly RCW 28A.61.020, 28.58.330.]

28A.345.030 Powers of association. The school directors' association shall have the power:

(1) To prepare and adopt, amend and repeal a constitution and rules and regulations, and bylaws for its own organization including county or regional units and for its government and guidance: PROVIDED, That action taken with respect thereto is consistent with the provisions of this chapter or with other provisions of law;

(2) To arrange for and call such meetings of the association or of the officers and committees thereof as are deemed essential to the performance of its duties;

(3) To provide for the compensation of members of the board of directors in accordance with RCW 43.03.240, and for payment of travel and subsistence expenses incurred by members and/or officers of the association and association staff while engaged in the performance of duties under direction of the association in the manner provided by RCW 28A.320.050;

(4) To employ an executive director and other staff and pay such employees out of the funds of the association;

(5) To conduct studies and disseminate information therefrom relative to increased efficiency in local school board administration;

(6) To buy, lease, sell, or exchange such personal and real property as necessary for the efficient operation of the association and to borrow money, issue deeds of trust or other evidence of indebtedness, or enter into contracts for the purchase, lease, remodeling, or equipping of office facilities or the acquisition of sites for such facilities;

(7) To purchase liability insurance for school directors, which insurance may indemnify said directors against any or all liabilities for personal or bodily injuries and property damage arising from their acts or omissions while performing or while in good faith purporting to perform their official duties as school directors;

(8) To provide advice and assistance to local boards to promote their primary duty of representing the public interest;

(9) Upon request by a local school district board(s) of directors, to make available on a cost reimbursable contract basis (a) specialized services, (b) research information, and (c) consultants to advise and assist district board(s) in particular problem areas: PROVIDED, That such services, information, and consultants are not already available from other state agencies, educational service districts, or from the information and research services authorized by RCW 28A.320.110. [1991 c 66 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 372; 1989 c 325 § 1; 1983 c 187 § 1; 1979 c 151 § 13; 1974 ex.s. c 101 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 184 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.61.030. Prior: 1947 c

169 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4709-22. Formerly RCW 28A.61.030, 28.58.340.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.345.040 Coordination of policies—Report. It shall be the duty of the school directors' association (1) to take such action as the association deems advisable to effect a coordination of policymaking, control, and management of the school districts of the state; and (2) to prepare and submit to the superintendent of public instruction annually, and oftener if deemed advisable by the association, reports and recommendations respecting the aforesaid matters and any other matters which in the judgment of the association pertain to an increase in the efficiency of the common school system. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.61.040. Prior: 1947 c 169 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4709-23. Formerly RCW 28A.61.040, 28.58.350.]

28A.345.050 Association dues—Payment. The school directors' association may establish a graduated schedule of dues for members of the association based upon the number of certificated personnel in each district. Dues shall be established for the directors of each district as a group. The total of all dues assessed shall not exceed twenty-seven cents for each one thousand dollars of the statewide total of all school districts' general fund receipts. The board of directors of a school district shall make provision for payment out of the general fund of the district of the dues of association members resident in the district, which payment shall be made in the manner provided by law for the payment of other claims against the general fund of the district. The dues for each school district shall be due and payable on the first day of January of each year. [1983 c 187 § 2; 1969 c 125 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.61.050. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 76; 1965 c 103 § 1; 1957 c 281 § 1; 1953 c 226 § 1; 1947 c 169 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4709-24. Formerly RCW 28A.61.050, 28.58.360.]

28A.345.060 Audit of staff classifications and employees' salaries—Contract with human resources director—Copies. The association shall contract with the human resources director in the office of financial management to audit in odd-numbered years the association's staff classifications and employees' salaries. The association shall give copies of the audit reports to the office of financial management and the committees of each house of the legislature dealing with common schools. [2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 467; 1986 c 158 § 3; 1983 c 187 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.61.070.]

Effective date—Purpose—2011 1st sp.s. c 43: See notes following RCW 43.19.003.

28A.345.070 Tribal relationships—Achievement gap—Curriculum—Reports to the legislature. (1) Beginning in 2006, and at least once annually through 2010, the Washington state school directors' association is encouraged to convene regional meetings and invite the tribal councils from the region for the purpose of establishing government-to-government relationships and dialogue between tribal councils and school district boards of directors. Participants in these meetings should discuss issues of mutual concern, and should work to:

(a) Identify the extent and nature of the achievement gap and strategies necessary to close it;

(b) Increase mutual awareness and understanding of the importance of accurate, high-quality curriculum materials about the history, culture, and government of local tribes; and

(c) Encourage school boards to identify and adopt curriculum that includes tribal experiences and perspectives, so that Indian students are more engaged and learn more successfully, and so that all students learn about the history, culture, government, and experiences of their Indian peers and neighbors.

(2) By December 1, 2008, and every two years thereafter through 2012, the school directors' association shall report to the education committees of the legislature regarding the progress made in the development of effective government-to-government relations, the narrowing of the achievement gap, and the identification and adoption of curriculum regarding tribal history, culture, and government. The report shall include information about any obstacles encountered, and any strategies under development to overcome them. [2005 c 205 § 2.]

Intent—Findings—2005 c 205: See note following RCW 28A.320.170.

28A.345.902 Effective date—1983 c 187. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect June 30, 1983. [1983 c 187 § 8. Formerly RCW 28A.61.910.]

Chapter 28A.400 RCW EMPLOYEES

Sections

28A.400.005 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

SUPERINTENDENTS

28A.400.010 Employment of superintendent—Superintendent's qualifications, general powers, term, contract renewal.

28A.400.020 Directors' and superintendents' signatures filed with auditor.

28A.400.030 Superintendent's duties.

PRINCIPALS

28A.400.100 Principals and vice principals—Employment of—Qualifications—Duties.

28A.400.110 Principal to assure appropriate student discipline—Building discipline standards—Classes to improve classroom management skills.

SALARY AND COMPENSATION

28A.400.200 Salaries and compensation for employees—Minimum amounts—Limitations—Supplemental contracts.

28A.400.201 Enhanced salary allocation model for educator development and certification—Technical working group—Report and recommendation.

28A.400.205 Cost-of-living increases for employees.

28A.400.206 Cost-of-living increases—Duty of state.

28A.400.210 Employee attendance incentive program—Remuneration or benefit plan for unused sick leave.

28A.400.212 Employee attendance incentive program—Effect of early retirement.

28A.400.220 Employee salary or compensation—Limitations respecting.

28A.400.230 Deposit of cumulative total of earnings of group of employees—Authorized—Conditions.

28A.400.240 Deferred compensation plan for school district or educational service district employees—Limitations.

28A.400.250 Tax deferred annuities—Regulated company stock.

- 28A.400.260 Pension benefits or annuity benefits for certain classifications of employees—Procedure.
 28A.400.270 Employee benefit—Definitions.
 28A.400.275 Employee benefits—Contracts or agreements—Submission of information to the office of the insurance commissioner—Annual reports.
 28A.400.280 Employee benefits—Employer contributions.
 28A.400.285 Contracts for services performed by classified employees.

HIRING AND DISCHARGE

- 28A.400.300 Hiring and discharging of employees—Written leave policies—Seniority and leave benefits of employees transferring between school districts and other educational employers.
 28A.400.301 Information on past sexual misconduct—Requirement for applicants—Limitation on contracts and agreements—Employee right to review personnel file.
 28A.400.303 Record checks for employees.
 28A.400.305 Record check information—Access—Rules.
 28A.400.306 Fingerprints accepted by the state patrol—Fingerprints forwarded to the federal bureau of investigation—Conditions.
 28A.400.310 Law against discrimination applicable to districts' employment practices.
 28A.400.315 Employment contracts.
 28A.400.317 Physical abuse or sexual misconduct by school employees—Duty to report—Training.
 28A.400.320 Crimes against children—Mandatory termination of classified employees—Appeal—Recovery of salary or compensation by district.
 28A.400.322 Crimes against children—Crimes specified.
 28A.400.330 Crimes against children—Contractor employees—Termination of contract.
 28A.400.332 Use of persons, money, or property for private gain.
 28A.400.340 Notice of discharge to contain notice of right to appeal if available.

INSURANCE

- 28A.400.350 Liability, life, health, health care, accident, disability, and salary insurance authorized—Health savings accounts—Premiums—Noncompliance.
 28A.400.360 Liability insurance for officials and employees authorized.
 28A.400.370 Mandatory insurance protection for employees.
 28A.400.380 Leave sharing program.
 28A.400.391 Insurance for retired and disabled employees—Application—Rules.
 28A.400.395 Insurance for retired employees and their dependents—Method of payment of premium.
 28A.400.410 Payment to the public employees' and retirees' insurance account.

Educational employment relations act: Chapter 41.59 RCW.

Reporting of harassment, intimidation, or bullying: RCW 28A.600.480.

28A.400.005 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 30.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

SUPERINTENDENTS

28A.400.010 Employment of superintendent—Superintendent's qualifications, general powers, term, contract renewal. In all districts the board of directors shall elect a superintendent who shall have such qualification as the local school board alone shall determine. The superintendent shall have supervision over the several departments of the schools thereof and carry out such other powers and duties as prescribed by law. Notwithstanding the provisions of *RCW 28A.400.300(1), the board may contract with such superintendent for a term not to exceed three years when deemed in the best interest of the district. The right to renew

a contract of employment with any school superintendent shall rest solely with the discretion of the school board employing such school superintendent. Regarding such renewal of contracts of school superintendents the provisions of RCW 28A.405.210, 28A.405.240, and 28A.645.010 shall be inapplicable. [1990 c 33 § 376; 1985 c 7 § 94; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 114 § 10; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 15 § 10. Prior: 1975 1st ex.s. c 254 § 2; 1975-'76 1st ex.s. c 137 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.137; prior: (i) 1909 c 97 p 300 § 11; RRS § 4821. Formerly RCW 28.63.060. (ii) 1909 c 97 p 302 § 8; RRS § 4830. Formerly RCW 28.63.062. (iii) 1909 c 97 p 302 § 9; RRS § 4831. Formerly RCW 28.63.064. (iv) 1909 c 97 p 290 § 4, part; RRS § 4793, part. Formerly RCW 28A.58.137, 28.62.040, part.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.400.300 was amended by 2012 c 186 § 20, changing subsection (1) to subsection (1)(a).

Reimbursement of expenses of directors, other school representatives, and superintendent candidates—Advancing anticipated expenses: RCW 28A.320.050.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.400.020 Directors' and superintendents' signatures filed with auditor. Every school district director and school district superintendent, on assuming the duties of his or her office, shall place his or her signature, certified to by some school district official, on file in the office of the county auditor. [1990 c 33 § 377; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.140. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 289 § 12; RRS § 4787; prior: 1897 c 118 § 61; 1890 p 380 § 70. Formerly RCW 28A.58.140, 28.58.140.]

28A.400.030 Superintendent's duties. In addition to such other duties as a district school board shall prescribe the school district superintendent shall:

(1) Attend all meetings of the board of directors and cause to have made a record as to the proceedings thereof.

(2) Keep such records and reports and in such form as the district board of directors require or as otherwise required by law or rule or regulation of higher administrative agencies and turn the same over to his or her successor.

(3) Keep accurate and detailed accounts of all receipts and expenditures of school money. At each annual school meeting the superintendent must present his or her record book of board proceedings for public inspection, and shall make a statement of the financial condition of the district and such record book must always be open for public inspection.

(4) Give such notice of all annual or special elections as otherwise required by law; also give notice of the regular and special meetings of the board of directors.

(5) Sign all orders for warrants ordered to be issued by the board of directors.

(6) Carry out all orders of the board of directors made at any regular or special meeting. [1991 c 116 § 14; 1990 c 33 § 378; 1983 c 56 § 8; 1977 ex.s. c 80 § 30; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 30; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 110; 1971 c 48 § 30; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.150. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 304 § 2; RRS § 4842; prior: 1907 c 163 § 3; 1899 c 142 § 10; 1897 c 118 § 49; 1893 c 107 § 5; 1891 c 127 § 12; 1890 p 367 § 34; Code 1881 §§ 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197; 1873 p 428 §§ 10, 11, 12, 13. Formerly RCW 28A.58.150, 28.58.150.]

Purpose—Intent—Severability—1977 ex.s. c 80: See notes following RCW 4.16.190.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

PRINCIPALS

28A.400.100 Principals and vice principals—Employment of—Qualifications—Duties. School districts may employ public school principals and/or vice principals to supervise the operation and management of the school to which they are assigned. Such persons shall hold valid administrative certificates and shall hold or have held either valid teacher certificates or valid educational staff associate certificates. Persons who hold or have held valid educational staff associate certificates must also have demonstrated successful school-based experience in an instructional role with students. Persons whose certificates were revoked, suspended, or surrendered may not be employed as public school principals or vice principals. In addition to such other duties as shall be prescribed by law and by the job description adopted by the board of directors, each principal shall:

(1) Assume administrative authority, responsibility and instructional leadership, under the supervision of the school district superintendent, and in accordance with the policies of the school district board of directors, for the planning, management, supervision and evaluation of the educational program of the attendance area for which he or she is responsible.

(2) Submit recommendations to the school district superintendent regarding appointment, assignment, promotion, transfer and dismissal of all personnel assigned to the attendance area for which he or she is responsible.

(3) Submit recommendations to the school district superintendent regarding the fiscal needs to maintain and improve the instructional program of the attendance area for which he or she is responsible.

(4) Assume administrative authority and responsibility for the supervision, counseling and discipline of pupils in the attendance area for which he or she is responsible. [2002 c 78 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 272 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.160.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.400.110 Principal to assure appropriate student discipline—Building discipline standards—Classes to improve classroom management skills. Within each school the school principal shall determine that appropriate student discipline is established and enforced. In order to assist the principal in carrying out the intent of this section, the principal and the certificated employees in a school building shall confer at least annually in order to develop and/or review building disciplinary standards and uniform enforcement of those standards. Such building standards shall be consistent with the provisions of RCW 28A.600.020(3).

School principals and certificated employees shall also confer annually, to establish criteria for determining when certificated employees must complete classes to improve classroom management skills. [1997 c 266 § 12; 1990 c 33 § 379; 1980 c 171 § 2; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 97 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.58.201.]

Findings—Intent—Severability—1997 c 266: See notes following RCW 28A.600.455.

(2012 Ed.)

SALARY AND COMPENSATION

28A.400.200 Salaries and compensation for employees—Minimum amounts—Limitations—Supplemental contracts. (1) Every school district board of directors shall fix, alter, allow, and order paid salaries and compensation for all district employees in conformance with this section.

(2)(a) Salaries for certificated instructional staff shall not be less than the salary provided in the appropriations act in the statewide salary allocation schedule for an employee with a baccalaureate degree and zero years of service; and

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

(3)(a) The actual average salary paid to certificated instructional staff shall not exceed the district's average certificated instructional staff salary used for the state basic education allocations for that school year as determined pursuant to RCW 28A.150.410.

(b) Fringe benefit contributions for certificated instructional staff shall be included as salary under (a) of this subsection only to the extent that the district's actual average benefit contribution exceeds the amount of the insurance benefits allocation provided per certificated instructional staff unit in the state operating appropriations act in effect at the time the compensation is payable. For purposes of this section, fringe benefits shall not include payment for unused leave for illness or injury under RCW 28A.400.210; employer contributions for old age survivors insurance, workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, and retirement benefits under the Washington state retirement system; or employer contributions for health benefits in excess of the insurance benefits allocation provided per certificated instructional staff unit in the state operating appropriations act in effect at the time the compensation is payable. A school district may not use state funds to provide employer contributions for such excess health benefits.

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

(4) Salaries and benefits for certificated instructional staff may exceed the limitations in subsection (3) of this section only by separate contract for additional time, for additional responsibilities, for incentives, or for implementing specific measurable innovative activities, including professional development, specified by the school district to: (a) Close one or more achievement gaps, (b) focus on development of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) learning opportunities, or (c) provide arts education. Beginning September 1, 2011, school districts shall annually provide a brief description of the innovative activities included in any supplemental contract to the office of the superintendent of public instruction. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall summarize the district information and submit an annual report to the education committees of the house of representatives and the senate. Supplemental contracts shall not cause the state to incur any present or future funding obligation. Supplemental contracts

shall be subject to the collective bargaining provisions of chapter 41.59 RCW and the provisions of RCW 28A.405.240, shall not exceed one year, and if not renewed shall not constitute adverse change in accordance with RCW 28A.405.300 through 28A.405.380. No district may enter into a supplemental contract under this subsection for the provision of services which are a part of the basic education program required by Article IX, section 3 of the state Constitution.

(5) Employee benefit plans offered by any district shall comply with RCW 28A.400.350 and 28A.400.275 and 28A.400.280. [2010 c 235 § 401; 2002 c 353 § 2; 1997 c 141 § 2; 1993 c 492 § 225. Prior: 1990 1st ex.s. c 11 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 381; 1987 1st ex.s. c 2 § 205. Formerly RCW 28A.58.0951.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

Effective date—2002 c 353: See note following RCW 28A.150.410.

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.20.050.

Intent—1990 1st ex.s. c 11: "The legislature recognizes the rising costs of health insurance premiums for school employees, and the increasing need to ensure effective use of state benefit dollars to obtain basic coverage for employees and their dependents. In school districts that do not pool benefit allocations among employees, increases in premium rates create particular hardships for employees with families. For many of these employees, the increases translate directly into larger payroll deductions simply to maintain basic benefits.

The goal of this act is to provide access for school employees to basic coverage, including coverage for dependents, while minimizing employees' out-of-pocket premium costs. Unnecessary utilization of medical services can contribute to rising health insurance costs. Therefore, the legislature intends to encourage plans that promote appropriate utilization without creating major barriers to access to care. The legislature also intends that school districts pool state benefit allocations so as to eliminate major differences in out-of-pocket premium expenses for employees who do and do not need coverage for dependents." [1990 1st ex.s. c 11 § 1.]

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1987 1st ex.s. c 2: See notes following RCW 84.52.0531.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.400.201 Enhanced salary allocation model for educator development and certification—Technical working group—Report and recommendation. (1) The legislature recognizes that providing students with the opportunity to access a world-class educational system depends on our continuing ability to provide students with access to world-class educators. The legislature also understands that continuing to attract and retain the highest quality educators will require increased investments. The legislature intends to enhance the current salary allocation model and recognizes that changes to the current model cannot be imposed without great deliberation and input from teachers, administrators, and classified employees. Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature to begin the process of developing an enhanced salary allocation model that is collaboratively designed to ensure the rationality of any conclusions regarding what constitutes adequate compensation.

(2) Beginning July 1, 2011, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, in collaboration with the human resources director in the office of financial management, shall convene a technical working group to recommend the details of an enhanced salary allocation model that aligns state expectations for educator development and certification with the compensation system and establishes recommendations for a concurrent implementation schedule. In addition

to any other details the technical working group deems necessary, the technical working group shall make recommendations on the following:

(a) How to reduce the number of tiers within the existing salary allocation model;

(b) How to account for labor market adjustments;

(c) How to account for different geographic regions of the state where districts may encounter difficulty recruiting and retaining teachers;

(d) The role of and types of bonuses available;

(e) Ways to accomplish salary equalization over a set number of years; and

(f) Initial fiscal estimates for implementing the recommendations including a recognition that staff on the existing salary allocation model would have the option to grandfather in permanently to the existing schedule.

(3) As part of its work, the technical working group shall conduct or contract for a preliminary comparative labor market analysis of salaries and other compensation for school district employees to be conducted and shall include the results in any reports to the legislature. For the purposes of this subsection, "salaries and other compensation" includes average base salaries, average total salaries, average employee basic benefits, and retirement benefits.

(4) The analysis required under subsection (1) of this section must:

(a) Examine salaries and other compensation for teachers, other certificated instructional staff, principals, and other building-level certificated administrators, and the types of classified employees for whom salaries are allocated;

(b) Be calculated at a statewide level that identifies labor markets in Washington through the use of data from the United States bureau of the census and the bureau of labor statistics; and

(c) Include a comparison of salaries and other compensation to the appropriate labor market for at least the following subgroups of educators: Beginning teachers and types of educational staff associates.

(5) The working group shall include representatives of the office of financial management, the professional educator standards board, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the Washington education association, the Washington association of school administrators, the association of Washington school principals, the Washington state school directors' association, the public school employees of Washington, and other interested stakeholders with appropriate expertise in compensation related matters. The working group may convene advisory subgroups on specific topics as necessary to assure participation and input from a broad array of diverse stakeholders.

(6) The working group shall be monitored and overseen by the legislature and the quality education council created in RCW 28A.290.010. The working group shall make an initial report to the legislature by June 30, 2012, and shall include in its report recommendations for whether additional further work of the group is necessary. [2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 468; 2010 c 236 § 7; 2009 c 548 § 601. Formerly RCW 43.41.398.]

Effective date—Purpose—2011 1st sp.s. c 43: See notes following RCW 43.19.003.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

28A.400.205 Cost-of-living increases for employees.

(1) School district employees shall be provided an annual salary cost-of-living increase in accordance with this section.

(a) The cost-of-living increase shall be calculated by applying the rate of the yearly increase in the cost-of-living index to any state-funded salary base used in state funding formulas for teachers and other school district employees. Beginning with the 2001-02 school year, and for each subsequent school year, except for the 2011-12 and 2012-13 school years, each school district shall be provided a cost-of-living allocation sufficient to grant this cost-of-living increase.

(b) A school district shall distribute its cost-of-living allocation for salaries and salary-related benefits in accordance with the district's salary schedules, collective bargaining agreements, and compensation policies. No later than the end of the school year, each school district shall certify to the superintendent of public instruction that it has spent funds provided for cost-of-living increases on salaries and salary-related benefits.

(c) Any funded cost-of-living increase shall be included in the salary base used to determine cost-of-living increases for school employees in subsequent years. For teachers and other certificated instructional staff, the rate of the annual cost-of-living increase funded for certificated instructional staff shall be applied to the base salary used with the state-wide salary allocation schedule established under RCW 28A.150.410 and to any other salary models used to recognize school district personnel costs.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "cost-of-living index" means, for any school year, the previous calendar year's annual average consumer price index, using the official current base, compiled by the bureau of labor statistics, United States department of labor for the state of Washington. If the bureau of labor statistics develops more than one consumer price index for areas within the state, the index covering the greatest number of people, covering areas exclusively within the boundaries of the state, and including all items shall be used for the cost-of-living index in this section. [2011 1st sp.s. c 18 § 1; 2009 c 573 § 1; 2003 1st sp.s. c 20 § 1; 2001 c 4 § 2 (Initiative Measure No. 732, approved November 7, 2000).]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 18: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 2011." [2011 1st sp.s. c 18 § 7.]

Effective date—2009 c 573: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 2009." [2009 c 573 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.400.206 Cost-of-living increases—Duty of state.

The Washington Constitution establishes "the paramount duty of the state to make ample provision for the education of all children." Providing quality education for all children in Washington requires well-qualified and experienced teachers and other school employees. However, salaries for educators have not kept up with the increased cost-of-living in the state. The failure to keep up with inflation threatens Washington's

(2012 Ed.)

ability to compete with other states to attract first-rate teachers to Washington classrooms and to keep well-qualified educators from leaving for other professions. The state must provide a fair and reasonable cost-of-living increase, as provided in chapter 20, Laws of 2003 1st sp. sess., to help ensure that the state attracts and keeps the best teachers and school employees for the children of Washington. [2003 1st sp.s. c 20 § 2; 2001 c 4 § 1 (Initiative Measure No. 732, approved November 7, 2000).]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.400.210 Employee attendance incentive program—Remuneration or benefit plan for unused sick leave.

Every school district board of directors may, in accordance with chapters 41.56 and 41.59 RCW, establish an attendance incentive program for all certificated and classified employees in the following manner, including covering persons who were employed during the 1982-'83 school year:

(1) In January of the year following any year in which a minimum of sixty days of leave for illness or injury is accrued, and each January thereafter, any eligible employee may exercise an option to receive remuneration for unused leave for illness or injury accumulated in the previous year at a rate equal to one day's monetary compensation of the employee for each four full days of accrued leave for illness or injury in excess of sixty days. Leave for illness or injury for which compensation has been received shall be deducted from accrued leave for illness or injury at the rate of four days for every one day's monetary compensation. No employee may receive compensation under this section for any portion of leave for illness or injury accumulated at a rate in excess of one day per month.

(2) Except as provided in RCW 28A.400.212, at the time of separation from school district employment an eligible employee or the employee's estate shall receive remuneration at a rate equal to one day's current monetary compensation of the employee for each four full days accrued leave for illness or injury. For purposes of this subsection, "eligible employee" means (a) employees who separate from employment due to retirement or death; (b) employees who separate from employment and who are at least age fifty-five and have at least ten years of service under the teachers' retirement system plan 3 as defined in *RCW 41.32.010(40), or under the Washington school employees' retirement system plan 3 as defined in **RCW 41.35.010(31); or (c) employees who separate from employment and who are at least age fifty-five and have at least fifteen years of service under the teachers' retirement system plan 2 as defined in *RCW 41.32.010(39), under the Washington school employees' retirement system plan 2 as defined in **RCW 41.35.010(30), or under the public employees' retirement system plan 2 as defined in ***RCW 41.40.010(34).

(3) In lieu of remuneration for unused leave for illness or injury as provided in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, a school district board of directors may, with equivalent funds, provide eligible employees a benefit plan that provides reimbursement for medical expenses. Any benefit plan adopted after July 28, 1991, shall require, as a condition of participation under the plan, that the employee sign an agreement with the district to hold the district harmless should the United

States government find that the district or the employee is in debt to the United States as a result of the employee not paying income taxes due on the equivalent funds placed into the plan, or as a result of the district not withholding or deducting any tax, assessment, or other payment on such funds as required under federal law.

Moneys or benefits received under this section shall not be included for the purposes of computing a retirement allowance under any public retirement system in this state.

The superintendent of public instruction in its administration hereof, shall promulgate uniform rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this section.

Should the legislature revoke any benefits granted under this section, no affected employee shall be entitled thereafter to receive such benefits as a matter of contractual right. [2000 c 231 § 1; 1997 c 13 § 9; 1992 c 234 § 12; 1991 c 92 § 2; 1989 c 69 § 2; 1983 c 275 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.096.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 41.32.010 was alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k), changing subsections (40) and (39) to subsections (33) and (32), respectively.

***(2) RCW 41.35.010 was amended by 2001 c 180 § 3, changing subsections (30) and (31) to subsections (29) and (30), respectively. RCW 41.35.010 was alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k), changing subsections (29) and (30) to subsections (24) and (25), respectively.

****(3) RCW 41.40.010 was alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k), changing subsection (34) to subsection (28).

Intent—Construction—1983 c 275: "This act is intended to effectuate the legislature's intent in the original enactment of chapter 182, Laws of 1980 and constitutes a reoption of the relevant portions of that law. This act shall be construed as being in effect since June 12, 1980." [1983 c 275 § 5.]

28A.400.212 Employee attendance incentive program—Effect of early retirement. An employee of a school district that has established an attendance incentive program under RCW 28A.400.210 who retires under section 1 or 3, chapter 234, Laws of 1992, section 1 or 3, chapter 86, Laws of 1993, or section 4 or 6, chapter 519, Laws of 1993, shall receive, at the time of his or her separation from school district employment, not less than one-half of the remuneration for accrued leave for illness or injury payable to him or her under the district's incentive program. The school district board of directors may, at its discretion, pay the remainder of such an employee's remuneration for accrued leave for illness or injury after the time of the employee's separation from school district employment, but the employee or the employee's estate is entitled to receive the remainder of the remuneration no later than the date the employee would have been eligible to retire under the provisions of RCW 41.40.180 or 41.32.480 had the employee continued to work for the district until eligible to retire, or three years following the date of the employee's separation from school district employment, whichever occurs first. A district exercising its discretion under this section to pay the remainder of the remuneration after the time of the employee's separation from school district employment shall establish a policy and procedure for paying the remaining remuneration that applies to all affected employees equally and without discrimination. Any remuneration paid shall be based on the number of days of leave the employee had accrued and the compensation the employee received at the time he or she retired under section 1 or 3, chapter 234, Laws of 1992, section 1 or 3, chapter 86,

Laws of 1993, or section 4 or 6, chapter 519, Laws of 1993. [1993 c 519 § 14; 1993 c 86 § 8; 1992 c 234 § 13.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1993 c 86 § 8 and by 1993 c 519 § 14, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.400.220 Employee salary or compensation—Limitations respecting. (1) No school district board of directors or administrators may:

(a) Increase an employee's salary or compensation to include a payment in lieu of providing a fringe benefit; or

(b) Allow any payment to an employee which is partially or fully conditioned on the termination or retirement of the employee, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) A school district board of directors may compensate an employee for termination of the employee's contract in accordance with the termination provisions of the contract. If no such provisions exist the compensation must be reasonable based on the proportion of the uncompleted contract. Compensation received under this subsection shall not be included for the purposes of computing a retirement allowance under any public retirement system in this state.

(3) Provisions of any contract in force on March 27, 1982, which conflict with the requirements of this section shall continue in effect until contract expiration. After expiration, any new contract including any renewal, extension, amendment or modification of an existing contract executed between the parties shall be consistent with this section. [1989 c 11 § 5; 1982 1st ex.s. c 10 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.098.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.400.230 Deposit of cumulative total of earnings of group of employees—Authorized—Conditions. Any school district authorized to draw and issue their own warrants may deposit the cumulative total of the net earnings of any group of employees in one or more banks within the state such group or groups may designate, to be credited to the individuals composing such groups, by a single warrant to each bank so designated or by other commercially acceptable methods: PROVIDED, That any such collective authorization shall be made in writing by a minimum of twenty-five employees or ten percent of the employees, whichever is less. [1973 c 111 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.58.730.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.400.240 Deferred compensation plan for school district or educational service district employees—Limitations. In addition to any other powers and duties, any school district or educational service district may contract with any classified or certificated employee to defer a portion of that employee's income, which deferred portion shall in no event exceed the appropriate internal revenue service exclusion allowance for such plans, and shall subsequently with the consent of the employee, deposit or invest in a credit union, savings and loan association, bank, mutual savings bank, or purchase life insurance, shares of an investment company, or a fixed and/or variable annuity contract, for the

purpose of funding a deferred compensation program for the employee, from any life underwriter or registered representative duly licensed by this state who represents an insurance company or an investment company licensed to contract business in this state. In no event shall the total investments or payments, and the employee's nondeferred income for any year exceed the total annual salary, or compensation under the existing salary schedule or classification plan applicable to such employee in such year. Any income deferred under such a plan shall continue to be included as regular compensation, for the purpose of computing the retirement and pension benefits earned by any employee, but any sum so deducted shall not be included in the computation of any taxes withheld on behalf of any such employee. [2001 c 266 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 205 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 11 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.740.]

28A.400.250 Tax deferred annuities—Regulated company stock. (1) The board of directors of any school district, the Washington state teachers' retirement system, the superintendent of public instruction, and educational service district superintendents are authorized to provide and pay for tax deferred annuities or regulated company stock held in a custodial account for their respective employees in lieu of a portion of salary or wages as authorized under the provisions of 26 U.S.C. section 403(b), as amended by Public Law 87-370, 75 Stat. 796, as now or hereafter amended. The superintendent of public instruction and educational service district superintendents, if eligible, may also be provided with such options.

(2) At the request of at least five employees, the employees' employer shall arrange for the:

(a) Purchase of tax deferred annuity contracts which meet the requirements of 26 U.S.C. section 403(b), as now or hereafter amended, for the employees from any company the employees may choose that is authorized to do business in this state through a Washington-licensed insurance agent that the employees may select; or

(b) Payment to a custodial account for investment in the stock of a regulated investment company as defined in 26 U.S.C. section 403(b)(7)(c).

(3) Payroll deductions shall be made in accordance with the arrangements for the purpose of paying the entire premium due and to become due under the contracts. Employees' rights under the annuity contract are nonforfeitable except for the failure to pay premiums.

(4) The board of directors of any school district, the Washington state teachers' retirement system, the superintendent of public instruction, and educational service district superintendents shall not restrict, except as provided in this section, employees' right to select the tax deferred annuity of their choice, the regulated company stock held in a custodial account, or the agent, broker, or company licensed by the state of Washington through which the tax deferred annuity or regulated company stock is placed or purchased, and shall not place limitations on the time or place that the employees make the selection.

(5) The board of directors of any school district, the Washington state teachers' retirement system, the superintendent of public instruction, and educational service district superintendents may each adopt rules regulating the sale of

tax deferred annuities or regulated company stock held in a custodial account which: (a) Prohibit solicitation of employees for the purposes of selling tax deferred annuities or regulated company stock held in a custodial account on school premises during normal school hours; (b) only permit the solicitation of tax deferred annuities or regulated company stock held in a custodial account by agents, brokers, and companies licensed by the state of Washington; and (c) require participating companies to execute reasonable agreements protecting the respective employers from any liability attendant to procuring tax deferred annuities or regulated company stock held in a custodial account. [2010 c 41 § 1; 1984 c 228 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 113; 1971 c 48 § 31; 1969 c 97 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.560. Prior: 1965 c 54 § 1, part. Formerly RCW 28A.58.560, 28.02.120, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.400.260 Pension benefits or annuity benefits for certain classifications of employees—Procedure. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any school district shall have the authority to provide for all employees within an employment classification pension benefits or annuity benefits as may already be established and in effect by other employers of a similar classification of employees, and payment therefor may be made by making contributions to such pension plans or funds already established and in effect by the other employers and in which the school district is permitted to participate for such particular classifications of its employees by the trustees or other persons responsible for the administration of such established plans or funds.

Notwithstanding provisions of RCW 41.40.023(4), the coverage under such private plan shall not exclude such employees from simultaneous coverage under the Washington public employees' retirement system. [1972 ex.s. c 27 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.565.]

28A.400.270 Employee benefit—Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout RCW 28A.400.275 and 28A.400.280.

(1) "School district employee benefit plan" means the overall plan used by the district for distributing fringe benefit subsidies to employees, including the method of determining employee coverage and the amount of employer contributions, as well as the characteristics of benefit providers and the specific benefits or coverage offered. It shall not include coverage offered to district employees for which there is no contribution from public funds.

(2) "Fringe benefit" does not include liability coverage, old-age survivors' insurance, workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, retirement benefits under the Washington state retirement system, or payment for unused leave for illness or injury under RCW 28A.400.210.

(3) "Basic benefits" are determined through local bargaining and are limited to medical, dental, vision, group term life, and group long-term disability insurance coverage.

(4) "Benefit providers" include insurers, third party claims administrators, direct providers of employee fringe benefits, health maintenance organizations, health care service contractors, and the Washington state health care authority or any plan offered by the authority.

(5) "Group term life insurance coverage" means term life insurance coverage provided for, at a minimum, all full-time employees in a bargaining unit or all full-time nonbargaining group employees.

(6) "Group long-term disability insurance coverage" means long-term disability insurance coverage provided for, at a minimum, all full-time employees in a bargaining unit or all full-time nonbargaining group employees. [1990 1st ex.s. c 11 § 4.]

Intent—1990 1st ex.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28A.400.200.

28A.400.275 Employee benefits—Contracts or agreements—Submission of information to the office of the insurance commissioner—Annual reports. (1) Any contract or agreement for employee benefits executed after April 13, 1990, between a school district and a benefit provider or employee bargaining unit is null and void unless it contains an agreement to abide by state laws relating to school district employee benefits. The term of the contract or agreement may not exceed one year.

(2) School districts and their benefit providers shall annually submit, by a date determined by the office of the insurance commissioner, the following information and data for the prior calendar year to the office of the insurance commissioner:

(a) Progress by the district and its benefit providers toward greater affordability for full family coverage, health care cost savings, and significantly reduced administrative costs;

(b) Compliance with the requirement to provide a high deductible health plan option with a health savings account;

(c) An overall plan summary including the following:

(i) The financial plan structure and overall performance of each health plan including:

(A) Total premium expenses;

(B) Total claims expenses;

(C) Claims reserves; and

(D) Plan administration expenses, including compensation paid to brokers;

(ii) A description of the plan's use of innovative health plan features designed to reduce health benefit premium growth and reduce utilization of unnecessary health services including but not limited to the use of enrollee health assessments or health coach services, care management for high cost or high-risk enrollees, medical or health home payment mechanisms, and plan features designed to create incentives for improved personal health behaviors;

(iii) Data to provide an understanding of employee health benefit plan coverage and costs, including: The total number of employees and, for each employee, the employee's full-time equivalent status, types of coverage or benefits received including numbers of covered dependents, the number of eligible dependents, the amount of the district's contribution to premium, additional premium costs paid by the employee through payroll deductions, and the age and sex of the employee and each dependent;

(iv) Data necessary for school districts to more effectively and competitively manage and procure health insurance plans for employees. The data must include, but not be limited to, the following:

(A) A summary of the benefit packages offered to each group of district employees, including covered benefits, employee deductibles, coinsurance, and copayments, and the number of employees and their dependents in each benefit package;

(B) Aggregated employee and dependent demographic information, including age band and gender, by insurance tier and by benefit package;

(C) Total claim payments by benefit package, including premiums paid, inpatient facility claims paid, outpatient facility claims paid, physician claims paid, pharmacy claims paid, capitation amounts paid, and other claims paid;

(D) Total premiums paid by benefit package;

(E) A listing of large claims defined as annual amounts paid in excess of one hundred thousand dollars including the amount paid, the member enrollment status, and the primary diagnosis.

(3) Annually, school districts and their benefit providers shall jointly report to the office of the insurance commissioner on their health insurance-related efforts and achievements to:

(a) Significantly reduce administrative costs for school districts;

(b) Improve customer service;

(c) Reduce differential plan premium rates between employee only and family health benefit premiums;

(d) Protect access to coverage for part-time K-12 employees.

(4) The information and data shall be submitted in a format and according to a schedule established by the office of the insurance commissioner under RCW 48.02.210 to enable the commissioner to meet the reporting obligations under that section.

(5) Any benefit provider offering a benefit plan by contract or agreement with a school district under subsection (1) of this section shall make available to the school district the benefit plan descriptions and, where available, the demographic information on plan subscribers that the district and benefit provider are required to report to the office of the insurance commissioner under this section.

(6) This section shall not apply to benefit plans offered in the 1989-90 school year. [2012 2nd sp.s. c 3 § 4; 1990 1st ex.s. c 11 § 5.]

Findings—Goals—Intent—2012 2nd sp.s. c 3: "(1) The legislature finds that:

(a) Each year, nearly one billion dollars in public funds are spent on the purchase of employee insurance benefits for more than two hundred thousand public school employees and their dependents;

(b) The legislature and school districts and their employees need better information to improve current practices and inform future decisions with regard to health insurance benefits;

(c) Recent work by the state auditor's office and the state health care authority have advanced discussions throughout the state on opportunities to improve the current system; and

(d) Two major themes have emerged: (i) The state, school districts, and employees need better information and data to make better health insurance purchasing decisions within the K-12 system; (ii) affordability is a significant concern for all employees, especially for employees seeking full family insurance coverage and for the lowest-paid and part-time employees.

(2) The legislature establishes the following goals:

(a) Improve the transparency of health benefit plan claims and financial data to assure prudent and efficient use of taxpayers' funds at the state and local levels;

(b) Create greater affordability for full family coverage and greater equity between premium costs for full family coverage and for employee

only coverage for the same health benefit plan;

(c) Promote health care innovations and cost savings, and significantly reduce administrative costs; and

(d) Provide greater parity in state allocations for state employee and K-12 employee health benefits.

(3) The legislature intends to retain current collective bargaining for benefits, and retain state, school district, and employee contributions to benefits." [2012 2nd sp.s. c 3 § 1.]

Intent—1990 1st ex.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28A.400.200.

28A.400.280 Employee benefits—Employer contributions. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, school districts may provide employer fringe benefit contributions after October 1, 1990, only for basic benefits. However, school districts may continue payments under contracts with employees or benefit providers in effect on April 13, 1990, until the contract expires.

(2) School districts may provide employer contributions after October 1, 1990, for optional benefit plans, in addition to basic benefits, only for employees included in pooling arrangements under this subsection. Optional benefits may include direct agreements as defined in chapter 48.150 RCW, but may not include employee beneficiary accounts that can be liquidated by the employee on termination of employment. Optional benefit plans may be offered only if:

(a) The school district pools benefit allocations among employees using a pooling arrangement that includes at least one employee bargaining unit and/or all nonbargaining group employees;

(b) Each full-time employee included in the pooling arrangement is offered basic benefits, including coverage for dependents;

(c) Each employee included in the pooling arrangement who elects medical benefit coverage pays a minimum premium charge subject to collective bargaining under chapter 41.59 or 41.56 RCW;

(d) The employee premiums are structured to ensure employees selecting richer benefit plans pay the higher premium;

(e) Each full-time employee included in the pooling arrangement, regardless of the number of dependents receiving basic coverage, receives the same additional employer contribution for other coverage or optional benefits; and

(f) For part-time employees included in the pooling arrangement, participation in optional benefit plans shall be governed by the same eligibility criteria and/or proration of employer contributions used for allocations for basic benefits.

(3) Savings accruing to school districts due to limitations on benefit options under this section shall be pooled and made available by the districts to reduce out-of-pocket premium expenses for employees needing basic coverage for dependents. School districts are not intended to divert state benefit allocations for other purposes. [2012 2nd sp.s. c 3 § 2; 2011 c 269 § 1; 1990 1st ex.s. c 11 § 6.]

Findings—Goals—Intent—2012 2nd sp.s. c 3: See note following RCW 28A.400.275.

Intent—1990 1st ex.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28A.400.200.

28A.400.285 Contracts for services performed by classified employees. (1) When a school district or educational service district enters into a contract for services that

(2012 Ed.)

had been previously performed by classified school employees, the contract shall contain a specific clause requiring the contractor to provide for persons performing such services under the contract, health benefits that are similar to those provided for school employees who would otherwise perform the work, but in no case are such health benefits required to be greater than the benefits provided for basic health care services under chapter 70.47 RCW.

(2) Decisions to enter into contracts for services by a school district or educational service district may only be made: (a) After the affected district has conducted a feasibility study determining the potential costs and benefits, including the impact on district employees who would otherwise perform the work, that would result from contracting for the services; (b) after the decision to contract for the services has been reviewed and approved by the superintendent of public instruction; and (c) subject to any applicable requirements for collective bargaining. The factors to be considered in the feasibility study shall be developed in consultation with representatives of the affected employees and may include both long-term and short-term effects of the proposal to contract for services.

(3) This section applies only if a contract is for services performed by classified school employees on or after July 25, 1993.

(4) This section does not apply to:

(a) Temporary, nonongoing, or nonrecurring service contracts; or

(b) Contracts for services previously performed by employees in director/supervisor, professional, and technical positions.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4) of this section:

(a) "Director/supervisor position" means a position in which an employee directs staff members and manages a function, a program, or a support service.

(b) "Professional position" means a position for which an employee is required to have a high degree of knowledge and skills acquired through a baccalaureate degree or its equivalent.

(c) "Technical position" means a position for which an employee is required to have a combination of knowledge and skills that can be obtained through approximately two years of posthigh school education, such as from a community or technical college, or by on-the-job training. [1997 c 267 § 2; 1993 c 349 § 1.]

HIRING AND DISCHARGE

28A.400.300 Hiring and discharging of employees—Written leave policies—Seniority and leave benefits of employees transferring between school districts and other educational employers. (1) Every board of directors, unless otherwise specially provided by law, shall:

(a) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, employ for not more than one year, and for sufficient cause discharge all certificated and classified employees;

(b) Adopt written policies granting leaves to persons under contracts of employment with the school district(s) in positions requiring either certification or classified qualifications, including but not limited to leaves for attendance at official or private institutes and conferences and sabbatical

leaves for employees in positions requiring certification qualification, and leaves for illness, injury, bereavement and emergencies for both certificated and classified employees, and with such compensation as the board of directors prescribe: PROVIDED, That the board of directors shall adopt written policies granting to such persons annual leave with compensation for illness, injury and emergencies as follows:

(i) For such persons under contract with the school district for a full year, at least ten days;

(ii) For such persons under contract with the school district as part time employees, at least that portion of ten days as the total number of days contracted for bears to one hundred eighty days;

(iii) For certificated and classified employees, annual leave with compensation for illness, injury, and emergencies shall be granted and accrue at a rate not to exceed twelve days per year; provisions of any contract in force on June 12, 1980, which conflict with requirements of this subsection shall continue in effect until contract expiration; after expiration, any new contract executed between the parties shall be consistent with this subsection;

(iv) Compensation for leave for illness or injury actually taken shall be the same as the compensation such person would have received had such person not taken the leave provided in this proviso;

(v) Leave provided in this proviso not taken shall accumulate from year to year up to a maximum of one hundred eighty days for the purposes of RCW 28A.400.210 and 28A.400.220, and for leave purposes up to a maximum of the number of contract days agreed to in a given contract, but not greater than one year. Such accumulated time may be taken at any time during the school year or up to twelve days per year may be used for the purpose of payments for unused sick leave;

(vi) Sick leave heretofore accumulated under section 1, chapter 195, Laws of 1959 (former RCW 28.58.430) and sick leave accumulated under administrative practice of school districts prior to the effective date of section 1, chapter 195, Laws of 1959 (former RCW 28.58.430) is hereby declared valid, and shall be added to leave for illness or injury accumulated under this proviso;

(vii) Any leave for injury or illness accumulated up to a maximum of forty-five days shall be creditable as service rendered for the purpose of determining the time at which an employee is eligible to retire, if such leave is taken it may not be compensated under the provisions of RCW 28A.400.210 and 28A.310.490;

(viii) Accumulated leave under this proviso shall be transferred to and from one district to another, the office of superintendent of public instruction, offices of educational service district superintendents and boards, the state school for the blind, the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, institutions of higher education, and community and technical colleges, to and from such districts, schools, offices, institutions of higher education, and community and technical colleges;

(ix) Leave accumulated by a person in a district prior to leaving said district may, under rules of the board, be granted to such person when the person returns to the employment of the district.

(2) When any certificated or classified employee leaves one school district within the state and commences employment with another school district within the state, the employee shall retain the same seniority, leave benefits and other benefits that the employee had in his or her previous position: PROVIDED, That classified employees who transfer between districts after July 28, 1985, shall not retain any seniority rights other than longevity when leaving one school district and beginning employment with another. If the school district to which the person transfers has a different system for computing seniority, leave benefits, and other benefits, then the employee shall be granted the same seniority, leave benefits and other benefits as a person in that district who has similar occupational status and total years of service.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1)(a) of this section, discharges of certificated and classified employees in school districts that are dissolved due to financial insolvency shall be conducted in accordance with RCW 28A.315.229. [2012 c 186 § 20; 2009 c 47 § 2; 2008 c 174 § 2; 1997 c 13 § 10; 1990 c 33 § 382. Prior: 1985 c 210 § 1; 1985 c 46 § 1; 1983 c 275 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.58.099.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

Rule-making authority—2012 c 186: See RCW 28A.315.902.

Intent—Construction—1983 c 275: See note following RCW 28A.400.210.

28A.400.301 Information on past sexual misconduct—Requirement for applicants—Limitation on contracts and agreements—Employee right to review personnel file. (1) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Applicant" means an applicant for employment in a certificated or classified position who is currently or was previously employed by a school district.

(b) "Employer" means a school district employer.

(2) Before hiring an applicant, a school district shall request the applicant to sign a statement:

(a) Authorizing the applicant's current and past employers, including employers outside of Washington state, to disclose to the hiring school district sexual misconduct, if any, by the applicant and making available to the hiring school district copies of all documents in the previous employer's personnel, investigative, or other files relating to sexual misconduct by the applicant; and

(b) Releasing the applicant's current and past employers, and employees acting on behalf of that employer, from any liability for providing information described in (a) of this subsection, as provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(3) Before hiring an applicant, a school district shall request in writing, electronic or otherwise, the applicant's current and past employers, including out-of-state employers, to provide the information described in subsection (2)(a) of this section, if any. The request shall include a copy of the statement signed by the applicant under subsection (2) of this section.

(4) Not later than twenty business days after receiving a request under subsection (3) of this section, a school district shall provide the information requested and make available to the requesting school district copies of all documents in the

applicant's personnel record relating to the sexual misconduct. The school district, or an employee acting on behalf of the school district, who in good faith discloses information under this section is immune from civil liability for the disclosure.

(5) A hiring district shall request from the office of the superintendent of public instruction verification of certification status, including information relating to sexual misconduct as established by the provisions of subsection (11) of this section, if any, for applicants for certificated employment.

(6) A school district shall not hire an applicant who does not sign the statement described in subsection (2) of this section.

(7) School districts may employ applicants on a conditional basis pending the district's review of information obtained under this section. When requests are sent to out-of-state employers under subsection (3) of this section, an applicant who has signed the statement described in subsection (2) of this section, shall not be prevented from gaining employment in Washington public schools if the laws or policies of that other state prevent documents from being made available to Washington state school districts or if the out-of-state school district fails or refuses to cooperate with the request.

(8) Information received under this section shall be used by a school district only for the purpose of evaluating an applicant's qualifications for employment in the position for which he or she has applied. Except as otherwise provided by law, a board member or employee of a school district shall not disclose the information to any person, other than the applicant, who is not directly involved in the process of evaluating the applicant's qualifications for employment. A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(9) Beginning September 1, 2004, the board or an official of a school district shall not enter into a collective bargaining agreement, individual employment contract, resignation agreement, severance agreement, or any other contract or agreement that has the effect of suppressing information about verbal or physical abuse or sexual misconduct by a present or former employee or of expunging information about that abuse or sexual misconduct from any documents in the previous employer's personnel, investigative, or other files relating to verbal or physical abuse or sexual misconduct by the applicant. Any provision of a contract or agreement that is contrary to this subsection is void and unenforceable, and may not be withheld from disclosure by the entry of any administrative or court order. This subsection does not restrict the expungement from a personnel file of information about alleged verbal or physical abuse or sexual misconduct that has not been substantiated.

(10) This section does not prevent a school district from requesting or requiring an applicant to provide information other than that described in this section.

(11) By September 1, 2004, the state board of education has the authority to and shall adopt rules defining "verbal abuse," "physical abuse," and "sexual misconduct" as used in this section for application to all classified and certificated employees. The definitions of verbal and physical abuse and sexual misconduct adopted by the state board of education must include the requirement that the school district has made a determination that there is sufficient information to

conclude that the abuse or misconduct occurred and that the abuse or misconduct resulted in the employee's leaving his or her position at the school district.

(12) Except as limited by chapter 49.12 RCW, at the conclusion of a school district's investigation, a school employee has the right to review his or her entire personnel file, investigative file, or other file maintained by the school district relating to sexual misconduct as addressed in this section and to attach rebuttals to any documents as the employee deems necessary. Rebuttal documents shall be disclosed in the same manner as the documents to which they are attached. The provisions of this subsection do not supercede the protections provided individuals under the state whistleblower laws in chapter 42.41 RCW. [2005 c 266 § 1; 2004 c 29 § 2.]

Findings—2004 c 29: "The legislature recognizes that state law requires criminal background checks of applicants for school district employment. However, the legislature finds that, because they generally are limited to criminal conviction histories, results of background checks are more complete when supplemented by an applicant's history of past sexual misconduct. Therefore, the legislature finds that additional safeguards are necessary in the hiring of school district employees to ensure the safety of Washington's school children. In order to provide the safest educational environment for children, school districts must provide known information regarding employees' sexual misconduct when those employees attempt to transfer to different school districts." [2004 c 29 § 1.]

28A.400.303 Record checks for employees. (1) School districts, educational service districts, the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, the state school for the blind, and their contractors hiring employees who will have regularly scheduled unsupervised access to children shall require a record check through the Washington state patrol criminal identification system under RCW 43.43.830 through 43.43.834, 10.97.030, and 10.97.050 and through the federal bureau of investigation before hiring an employee. The record check shall include a fingerprint check using a complete Washington state criminal identification fingerprint card. The requesting entity shall provide a copy of the record report to the applicant. When necessary, applicants may be employed on a conditional basis pending completion of the investigation. If the applicant has had a record check within the previous two years, the district, the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, the state school for the blind, or contractor may waive the requirement. Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the district, pursuant to chapter 41.59 or 41.56 RCW, the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, the state school for the blind, or contractor hiring the employee shall determine who shall pay costs associated with the record check.

(2) Federal bureau of Indian affairs-funded schools may use the process in subsection (1) of this section to perform record checks for their employees and applicants for employment. [2009 c 381 § 29; 2007 c 35 § 1; 2001 c 296 § 3; 1992 c 159 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—2009 c 381: See note following RCW 72.40.015.

Intent—2001 c 296: See note following RCW 9.96A.060.

Findings—1992 c 159: "The legislature finds that additional safeguards are necessary to ensure the safety of Washington's school children. The legislature further finds that the results from state patrol record checks are more complete when fingerprints of individuals are provided, and that information from the federal bureau of investigation also is necessary to

obtain information on out-of-state criminal records. The legislature further finds that confidentiality safeguards in state law are in place to ensure that the rights of applicants for certification or jobs and newly hired employees are protected." [1992 c 159 § 1.]

Criminal history record information—School volunteers: RCW 28A.320.155.

28A.400.305 Record check information—Access—Rules. The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules as necessary under chapter 34.05 RCW on record check information. The rules shall include, but not be limited to the following:

(1) Written procedures providing a school district, approved private school, Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, state school for the blind, or federal bureau of Indian affairs-funded school employee or applicant for certification or employment access to and review of information obtained based on the record check required under RCW 28A.400.303; and

(2) Written procedures limiting access to the superintendent of public instruction record check database to only those individuals processing record check information at the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the appropriate school district or districts, approved private schools, the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, the state school for the blind, the appropriate educational service district or districts, and the appropriate federal bureau of Indian affairs-funded schools. [2010 c 100 § 1; 2009 c 381 § 30; 2007 c 35 § 2; 2001 c 296 § 4; 1996 c 126 § 5.]

Findings—Intent—2009 c 381: See note following RCW 72.40.015.

Intent—2001 c 296: See note following RCW 9.96A.060.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.400.306 Fingerprints accepted by the state patrol—Fingerprints forwarded to the federal bureau of investigation—Conditions. The state patrol shall accept fingerprints obtained under this chapter only if it can ensure that the patrol will not retain a record of the fingerprints after the check is complete. It shall not forward fingerprints obtained under this chapter to the federal bureau of investigation unless it can ensure that the federal bureau of investigation will not retain a record of the fingerprints after the check is complete. [1995 c 335 § 504; 1992 c 159 § 9.]

Findings—1992 c 159: See note following RCW 28A.400.303.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.400.310 Law against discrimination applicable to districts' employment practices. The provisions of chapter 49.60 RCW as now or hereafter amended shall be applicable to the employment of any certificated or classified employee by any school district organized in this state. [1997 c 13 § 11; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.02.050. Prior: (i) 1937 c 52 § 1; RRS § 4693-1. Formerly RCW 28.02.050. (ii) 1937 c 52 § 2; RRS § 4693-2. Formerly RCW 28A.02.050, 28.02.051.]

28A.400.315 Employment contracts. Employment contracts entered into between an employer and a superintendent, or administrator as defined in RCW 28A.405.230, under RCW 28A.400.010, 28A.400.300, or 28A.405.210:

(1) Shall end no later than June 30th of the calendar year that the contract expires except that, a contract entered into after June 30th of a given year may expire during that same calendar year; and

(2) Shall not be revised or entered into retroactively. [1990 c 8 § 6.]

Findings—1990 c 8: See note following RCW 41.50.065.

28A.400.317 Physical abuse or sexual misconduct by school employees—Duty to report—Training. (1) A certificated or classified school employee who has knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that a student has been a victim of physical abuse or sexual misconduct by another school employee, shall report such abuse or misconduct to the appropriate school administrator. The school administrator shall cause a report to be made to the proper law enforcement agency if he or she has reasonable cause to believe that the misconduct or abuse has occurred as required under RCW 26.44.030. During the process of making a reasonable cause determination, the school administrator shall contact all parties involved in the complaint.

(2) Certificated and classified school employees shall receive training regarding their reporting obligations under state law in their orientation training when hired and then every three years thereafter. The training required under this subsection shall take place within existing training programs and related resources.

(3) Nothing in this section changes any of the duties established under RCW 26.44.030. [2004 c 135 § 1.]

28A.400.320 Crimes against children—Mandatory termination of classified employees—Appeal—Recovery of salary or compensation by district. (1) The school district board of directors shall immediately terminate the employment of any classified employee who has contact with children during the course of his or her employment upon a guilty plea or conviction of any felony crime specified under RCW 28A.400.322.

(2) The employee shall have a right of appeal under chapter 28A.645 RCW including any right of appeal under a collective bargaining agreement. A school district board of directors is entitled to recover from the employee any salary or other compensation that may have been paid to the employee for the period between such time as the employee was placed on administrative leave, based upon criminal charges that the employee committed a felony crime specified under RCW 28A.400.322, and the time termination becomes final. [2009 c 396 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 383; 1989 c 320 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.58.1001.]

Notification of conviction or guilty plea of certain felony crimes: RCW 43.43.845.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.400.322 Crimes against children—Crimes specified. (1) RCW 28A.400.320, 28A.400.330, 28A.405.470, 28A.410.090(3), 28A.410.110, 9.96A.020, and 43.43.845 apply upon a guilty plea or conviction occurring after July 23, 1989, and before July 26, 2009, for any of the following felony crimes:

(a) Any felony crime involving the physical neglect of a child under chapter 9A.42 RCW;

(b) The physical injury or death of a child under chapter 9A.32 or 9A.36 RCW, except motor vehicle violations under chapter 46.61 RCW;

(c) Sexual exploitation of a child under chapter 9.68A RCW;

(d) Sexual offenses under chapter 9A.44 RCW where a minor is the victim;

(e) Promoting prostitution of a minor under chapter 9A.88 RCW;

(f) The sale or purchase of a minor child under RCW 9A.64.030;

(g) Violation of laws of another jurisdiction that are similar to those specified in (a) through (f) of this subsection.

(2) RCW 28A.400.320, 28A.400.330, 28A.405.470, 28A.410.090(3), 28A.410.110, 9.96A.020, and 43.43.845 apply upon a guilty plea or conviction occurring on or after July 26, 2009, for any of the following felony crimes or attempts, conspiracies, or solicitations to commit any of the following felony crimes:

(a) A felony violation of RCW 9A.88.010, indecent exposure;

(b) A felony violation of chapter 9A.42 RCW involving physical neglect;

(c) A felony violation of chapter 9A.32 RCW;

(d) A violation of RCW 9A.36.011, assault 1; 9A.36.021, assault 2; 9A.36.120, assault of a child 1; 9A.36.130, assault of a child 2; or any other felony violation of chapter 9A.36 RCW involving physical injury except assault 3 where the victim is eighteen years of age or older;

(e) A sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030;

(f) A violation of RCW 9A.40.020, kidnapping 1; or 9A.40.030, kidnapping 2;

(g) A violation of RCW 9A.64.030, child selling or child buying;

(h) A violation of RCW 9A.88.070, promoting prostitution 1;

(i) A violation of RCW 9A.56.200, robbery 1; or

(j) A violation of laws of another jurisdiction that are similar to those specified in (a) through (i) of this subsection. [2009 c 396 § 1.]

28A.400.330 Crimes against children—Contractor employees—Termination of contract. The school district board of directors shall include in any contract for services with an entity or individual other than an employee of the school district a provision requiring the contractor to prohibit any employee of the contractor from working at a public school who has contact with children at a public school during the course of his or her employment and who has pled guilty to or been convicted of any felony crime specified under RCW 28A.400.322. The contract shall also contain a provision that any failure to comply with this section shall be grounds for the school district immediately terminating the contract. [2009 c 396 § 3; 1989 c 320 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.58.1002.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.400.332 Use of persons, money, or property for private gain. (1) No school district employee may employ or use any person, money, or property under the employee's official control or direction, in his or her official custody,

(2012 Ed.)

without authorization, for the private benefit or gain of the employee or another.

(2) This section does not prohibit the use of public resources to benefit others as part of the employee's official duties.

(3) Each school district board of directors may adopt policies providing exceptions to this section for occasional use of the employee, of de minimis cost and value, if the activity does not result in interference with the proper performance of public duties.

(4) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall adopt disciplinary guidelines for violations of this section. [2009 c 224 § 1.]

28A.400.340 Notice of discharge to contain notice of right to appeal if available. Any notice of discharge given to a classified or certificated employee, if that employee has a right to appeal the discharge, shall contain notice of that right, notice that a description of the appeal process is available, and how the description of the appeal process may be obtained. [1991 c 102 § 1.]

INSURANCE

28A.400.350 Liability, life, health, health care, accident, disability, and salary insurance authorized—Health savings accounts—Premiums—Noncompliance. (1) The board of directors of any of the state's school districts or educational service districts may make available liability, life, health, health care, accident, disability, and salary protection or insurance, direct agreements as defined in chapter 48.150 RCW, or any one of, or a combination of the types of employee benefits enumerated in this subsection, or any other type of insurance or protection, for the members of the boards of directors, the students, and employees of the school district or educational service district, and their dependents. Such coverage may be provided by contracts or agreements with private carriers, with the state health care authority after July 1, 1990, pursuant to the approval of the authority administrator, or through self-insurance or self-funding pursuant to chapter 48.62 RCW, or in any other manner authorized by law. Any direct agreement must comply with RCW 48.150.050.

(2) Whenever funds are available for these purposes the board of directors of the school district or educational service district may contribute all or a part of the cost of such protection or insurance for the employees of their respective school districts or educational service districts and their dependents. The premiums on such liability insurance shall be borne by the school district or educational service district.

After October 1, 1990, school districts may not contribute to any employee protection or insurance other than liability insurance unless the district's employee benefit plan conforms to RCW 28A.400.275 and 28A.400.280.

(3) For school board members, educational service district board members, and students, the premiums due on such protection or insurance shall be borne by the assenting school board member, educational service district board member, or student. The school district or educational service district may contribute all or part of the costs, including the premiums, of life, health, health care, accident or disability insur-

ance which shall be offered to all students participating in interschool activities on the behalf of or as representative of their school, school district, or educational service district. The school district board of directors and the educational service district board may require any student participating in extracurricular interschool activities to, as a condition of participation, document evidence of insurance or purchase insurance that will provide adequate coverage, as determined by the school district board of directors or the educational service district board, for medical expenses incurred as a result of injury sustained while participating in the extracurricular activity. In establishing such a requirement, the district shall adopt regulations for waiving or reducing the premiums of such coverage as may be offered through the school district or educational service district to students participating in extracurricular activities, for those students whose families, by reason of their low income, would have difficulty paying the entire amount of such insurance premiums. The district board shall adopt regulations for waiving or reducing the insurance coverage requirements for low-income students in order to assure such students are not prohibited from participating in extracurricular interschool activities.

(4) All contracts or agreements for insurance or protection written to take advantage of the provisions of this section shall provide that the beneficiaries of such contracts may utilize on an equal participation basis the services of those practitioners licensed pursuant to chapters 18.22, 18.25, 18.53, 18.57, and 18.71 RCW.

(5) School districts offering medical, vision, and dental benefits shall:

(a) Offer a high deductible health plan option with a health savings account that conforms to section 223, part VII of subchapter 1 of the internal revenue code of 1986. School districts shall comply with all applicable federal standards related to the establishment of health savings accounts;

(b) Make progress toward employee premiums that are established to ensure that full family coverage premiums are not more than three times the premiums for employees purchasing single coverage for the same coverage plan, unless a subsequent premium differential target is defined as a result of the review and subsequent actions described in RCW 41.05.655;

(c) Offer employees at least one health benefit plan that is not a high deductible health plan offered in conjunction with a health savings account in which the employee share of the premium cost for a full-time employee, regardless of whether the employee chooses employee-only coverage or coverage that includes dependents, does not exceed the share of premium cost paid by state employees during the state employee benefits year that started immediately prior to the school year.

(6) All contracts or agreements for employee benefits must be held to responsible contracting standards, meaning a fair, prudent, and accountable competitive procedure for procuring services that includes an open competitive process, except where an open process would compromise cost-effective purchasing, with documentation justifying the approach.

(7) School districts offering medical, vision, and dental benefits shall also make progress on promoting health care innovations and cost savings and significantly reduce administrative costs.

(8) All contracts or agreements for insurance or protection described in this section shall be in compliance with chapter 3, Laws of 2012 2nd sp. sess.

(9) Upon notification from the office of the insurance commissioner of a school district's substantial noncompliance with the data reporting requirements of RCW 28A.400.275, and the failure is due to the action or inaction of the school district, and if the noncompliance has occurred for two reporting periods, the superintendent is authorized and required to limit the school district's authority provided in subsection (1) of this section regarding employee health benefits to the provision of health benefit coverage provided by the state health care authority. [2012 2nd sp.s. c 3 § 3; 2011 c 269 § 2; 2001 c 266 § 2. Prior: 1995 1st sp.s. c 6 § 18; 1995 c 126 § 1; 1993 c 492 § 226; prior: 1990 1st ex.s. c 11 § 3; 1990 c 74 § 1; 1988 c 107 § 16; 1985 c 277 § 8; 1977 ex.s. c 255 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 9 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 269 § 2; 1971 c 8 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 237 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.420; prior: 1967 c 135 § 2, part; 1959 c 187 § 1, part. Formerly RCW 28A.58.420, 28.76.410, part.]

Findings—Goals—Intent—2012 2nd sp.s. c 3: See note following RCW 28A.400.275.

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Intent—1990 1st ex.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28A.400.200.

Hospitalization and medical insurance authorized: RCW 41.04.180.

Operation of student transportation program responsibility of local district—Scope—Transporting of elderly—Insurance: RCW 28A.160.010.

Retirement allowance deductions for health care benefit plans: RCW 41.04.235.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.400.360 Liability insurance for officials and employees authorized. The board of directors of each school district may purchase liability insurance with such limits as they may deem reasonable for the purpose of protecting their officials and employees against liability for personal or bodily injuries and property damage arising from their acts or omissions while performing or in good faith purporting to perform their official duties. [1973 c 125 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.423.]

28A.400.370 Mandatory insurance protection for employees. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, after August 9, 1971 boards of directors of all school districts shall provide their employees with insurance protection covering those employees while engaged in the maintenance of order and discipline and the protection of school personnel and students and the property thereof when that is deemed necessary by such employees. Such insurance protection must include as a minimum, liability insurance covering injury to persons and property, and insurance protecting those employees from loss or damage of their personal property incurred while so engaged. [1971 ex.s. c 269 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.425.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.400.380 Leave sharing program. Every school district board of directors and educational service district superintendent may, in accordance with RCW 41.04.650 through 41.04.665, establish and administer a leave sharing

program for their certificated and classified employees. For employees of school districts and educational service districts, the superintendent of public instruction shall adopt standards: (1) Establishing appropriate parameters for the program which are consistent with the provisions of RCW 41.04.650 through 41.04.665; and (2) establishing procedures to ensure that the program does not significantly increase the cost of providing leave. [1997 c 13 § 12; 1990 c 23 § 4; 1989 c 93 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.58.0991.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.400.391 Insurance for retired and disabled employees—Application—Rules. (1) Every group disability insurance policy, health care service contract, health maintenance agreement, and health and welfare benefit plan obtained or created to provide benefits to employees of school districts and their dependents shall contain provisions that permit retired and disabled employees to continue medical, dental, or vision coverage under the group policy, contract, agreement, or plan until September 30, 1993, or until the employee becomes eligible for federal medicare coverage, whichever occurs first. The terms and conditions for election and maintenance of such continued coverage shall conform to the standards established under the federal consolidated omnibus budget reconciliation act of 1985, as amended. The period of continued coverage provided under this section shall run concurrently with any period of coverage guaranteed under the federal consolidated omnibus budget reconciliation act of 1985, as amended.

(2) This section applies to:

(a) School district employees who retired or lost insurance coverage due to disability after July 28, 1991;

(b) School district employees who retired or lost insurance coverage due to disability within the eighteen-month period ending on July 28, 1991; and

(c) School district employees who retired or lost insurance coverage due to disability prior to January 28, 1990, and who were covered by their employing district's insurance plan on January 1, 1991.

(3) For the purposes of this section "retired employee" means an employee who separates from district service and is eligible at the time of separation from service to receive, immediately following separation from service, a retirement allowance under chapter 41.32 or 41.40 RCW.

(4) The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt administrative rules to implement this section. [1993 c 386 § 2; 1992 c 152 § 1.]

Intent—1993 c 386: "It is the legislature's intent to increase access to health insurance for retired and disabled school employees and also to improve equity between state employees and school employees by providing for the reduction of health insurance premiums charged to retired school employees through a subsidy charged against health insurance allocations for active employees. It is further the legislature's intent to improve the cost-effectiveness of state-purchased health care by managing programs for public employees, in this case retired school employees, through the state health care authority." [1993 c 386 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.400.395 Insurance for retired employees and their dependents—Method of payment of premium. A group disability insurance policy, health care service contract, health maintenance agreement, or health and welfare

(2012 Ed.)

benefit plan that provides benefits to retired school district employees and eligible dependents shall not require the beneficiary to make payment by monthly deduction from the beneficiary's state retirement allowance if the payment exceeds the retirement allowance. In such cases, the payment may be made directly by the individual beneficiary. [1992 c 152 § 3.]

28A.400.410 Payment to the public employees' and retirees' insurance account. (1) In a manner prescribed by the state health care authority, school districts and educational service districts shall remit to the health care authority for deposit in the public employees' and retirees' insurance account established in RCW 41.05.120 the amount specified for remittance in the omnibus appropriations act.

(2) The remittance requirements specified in this section shall not apply to employees of a school district or educational service district who receive insurance benefits through contracts with the health care authority. [1995 1st sp.s. c 6 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28A.405 RCW CERTIFICATED EMPLOYEES

Sections

28A.405.005 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

QUALIFICATIONS

28A.405.030 Must teach morality and patriotism.

28A.405.040 Disqualification for failure to emphasize patriotism—Penalty.

28A.405.060 Course of study and regulations—Enforcement—Withholding salary warrant for failure.

28A.405.070 Job sharing.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION AND MODEL PROGRAMS

28A.405.100 Minimum criteria for the evaluation of certificated employees—Revised four-level evaluation systems for classroom teachers and for principals—Procedures—Steering committee—Models—Implementation—Reports.

28A.405.102 Analysis of evaluation systems.

28A.405.104 Professional development funding for new teachers—Districts participating in evaluation system in RCW 28A.405.100 (2) and (6).

28A.405.106 Professional development program to support evaluation systems—Duties of the office of the superintendent of public instruction—Web site with professional development materials.

28A.405.110 Evaluations—Legislative findings.

28A.405.120 Training for evaluators.

28A.405.130 Training in evaluation procedures required.

28A.405.140 Assistance for teacher may be required after evaluation.

CONDITIONS AND CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT

28A.405.200 Annual salary schedules as basis for salaries of certificated employees.

28A.405.210 Conditions and contracts of employment—Determination of probable cause for nonrenewal of contracts—Nonrenewal due to enrollment decline or revenue loss—Notice—Opportunity for hearing.

28A.405.220 Conditions and contracts of employment—Nonrenewal of provisional employees—Notice—Procedure.

28A.405.230 Conditions and contracts of employment—Transfer of administrator to subordinate certificated position—Notice—Procedure.

28A.405.240 Conditions and contracts of employment—Supplemental contracts, when—Continuing contract provisions not applicable to.

28A.405.245 Transfer of principal to subordinate certificated position—Notice—Procedure.

- 28A.405.250 Certificated employees, applicants for certificated position, not to be discriminated against—Right to inspect personnel file.
- 28A.405.260 Use of false academic credentials—Penalties.
- 28A.405.265 Rights of certificated employees in school districts dissolved due to financial insolvency.

HIRING AND DISCHARGE

- 28A.405.300 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee—Determination of probable cause—Notice—Opportunity for hearing.
- 28A.405.310 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee, including nonrenewal of contract—Hearings—Procedure.
- 28A.405.320 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee, including nonrenewal of contract—Appeal from—Notice—Service—Filing—Contents.
- 28A.405.330 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee, including nonrenewal of contract—Appeal from—Certification and filing with court of transcript.
- 28A.405.340 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee, including nonrenewal of contract—Appeal from—Scope.
- 28A.405.350 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee, including nonrenewal of contract—Appeal from—Costs, attorney's fee and damages.
- 28A.405.360 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee, including nonrenewal of contract—Appellate review.
- 28A.405.370 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee, including nonrenewal of contract—Appeal from—Other statutes not applicable.
- 28A.405.380 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee, including nonrenewal of contract—Appeal from—Direct judicial appeal, when.

SALARY AND COMPENSATION

- 28A.405.400 Payroll deductions authorized for employees.
- 28A.405.410 Payroll deductions authorized for certificated employees—Savings.
- 28A.405.415 Bonuses—National board for professional standards certification.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- 28A.405.460 Lunch period for certificated employees.
- 28A.405.465 Use of classified personnel to supervise in noninstructional activities.
- 28A.405.466 Presence of certificated personnel at schools before and after school—Policy.

TERMINATION OF CERTIFICATED STAFF

- 28A.405.470 Crimes against children—Mandatory termination of certificated employees—Appeal—Recovery of salary or compensation by district.
- 28A.405.475 Termination of certificated employee based on guilty plea or conviction of certain felonies—Notice to superintendent of public instruction—Record of notices.
- 28A.405.900 Certain certificated employees exempt from chapter provisions.

Assistance of certificated or classified employee—Reimbursement for substitute: RCW 28A.300.035.

Conditional scholarship and loan repayment program for future teachers: Chapter 28B.102 RCW.

Educational employment relations act: Chapter 41.59 RCW.

28A.405.005 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 31.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

QUALIFICATIONS

28A.405.030 Must teach morality and patriotism. It shall be the duty of all teachers to endeavor to impress on the minds of their pupils the principles of morality, truth, justice, temperance, humanity and patriotism; to teach them to avoid

idleness, profanity and falsehood; to instruct them in the principles of free government, and to train them up to the true comprehension of the rights, duty and dignity of American citizenship. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.67.110. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 308 § 8; RRS § 4855; prior: 1897 c 118 § 58; 1890 p 371 § 42; 1886 p 19 § 50; Code 1881 § 3203. Formerly RCW 28A.67.110, 28.67.110.]

28A.405.040 Disqualification for failure to emphasize patriotism—Penalty. (1) No person, whose certificate or permit authorizing him or her to teach in the common schools of this state has been revoked due to his or her failure to endeavor to impress on the minds of his or her pupils the principles of patriotism, or to train them up to the true comprehension of the rights, duty and dignity of American citizenship, shall be permitted to teach in any common school in this state.

(2) Any person teaching in any school in violation of this section, and any school director knowingly permitting any person to teach in any school in violation of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. [2003 c 53 § 167; 1990 c 33 § 384; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.67.030. Prior: 1919 c 38 § 2; RRS § 4846. Formerly RCW 28A.67.030, 28.67.030.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

28A.405.060 Course of study and regulations—Enforcement—Withholding salary warrant for failure. Certificated employees shall faithfully enforce in the common schools the course of study and regulations prescribed, whether regulations of the district, the superintendent of public instruction, or the state board of education, and shall furnish promptly all information relating to the common schools which may be requested by the educational service district superintendent.

Any certificated employee who wilfully refuses or neglects to enforce the course of study or the rules and regulations as above in this section required, shall not be allowed by the directors any warrant for salary due until said person shall have complied with said requirements. [1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 132; 1971 c 48 § 49; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.67.060. Prior: (i) 1909 c 97 p 307 § 4; RRS § 4850; prior: 1899 c 142 § 11; 1897 c 118 § 54; 1886 p 18 § 47. Formerly RCW 28.67.060. (ii) 1909 c 97 p 360 § 8; RRS § 5051; prior: 1903 c 156 § 8; 1897 c 118 § 166. Formerly RCW 28A.67.060, 28.87.150.]

28A.405.070 Job sharing. Effective December 31, 1995, school and educational service districts shall have a policy on the sharing of jobs by district employees. [1995 c 335 § 701; 1989 c 206 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.580.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION AND MODEL PROGRAMS

28A.405.100 Minimum criteria for the evaluation of certificated employees—Revised four-level evaluation systems for classroom teachers and for principals—Procedures—Steering committee—Models—Implementation—Reports. (1)(a) Except as provided in subsection (2)

of this section, the superintendent of public instruction shall establish and may amend from time to time minimum criteria for the evaluation of the professional performance capabilities and development of certificated classroom teachers and certificated support personnel. For classroom teachers the criteria shall be developed in the following categories: Instructional skill; classroom management, professional preparation and scholarship; effort toward improvement when needed; the handling of student discipline and attendant problems; and interest in teaching pupils and knowledge of subject matter.

(b) Every board of directors shall, in accordance with procedure provided in RCW 41.59.010 through 41.59.170, 41.59.910, and 41.59.920, establish evaluative criteria and procedures for all certificated classroom teachers and certificated support personnel. The evaluative criteria must contain as a minimum the criteria established by the superintendent of public instruction pursuant to this section and must be prepared within six months following adoption of the superintendent of public instruction's minimum criteria. The district must certify to the superintendent of public instruction that evaluative criteria have been so prepared by the district.

(2)(a) Pursuant to the implementation schedule established in subsection (7)(c) of this section, every board of directors shall, in accordance with procedures provided in RCW 41.59.010 through 41.59.170, 41.59.910, and 41.59.920, establish revised evaluative criteria and a four-level rating system for all certificated classroom teachers.

(b) The minimum criteria shall include: (i) Centering instruction on high expectations for student achievement; (ii) demonstrating effective teaching practices; (iii) recognizing individual student learning needs and developing strategies to address those needs; (iv) providing clear and intentional focus on subject matter content and curriculum; (v) fostering and managing a safe, positive learning environment; (vi) using multiple student data elements to modify instruction and improve student learning; (vii) communicating and collaborating with parents and the school community; and (viii) exhibiting collaborative and collegial practices focused on improving instructional practice and student learning. Student growth data must be a substantial factor in evaluating the summative performance of certificated classroom teachers for at least three of the evaluation criteria listed in this subsection.

(c) The four-level rating system used to evaluate the certificated classroom teacher must describe performance along a continuum that indicates the extent to which the criteria have been met or exceeded. The summative performance ratings shall be as follows: Level 1 - unsatisfactory; level 2 - basic; level 3 - proficient; and level 4 - distinguished. A classroom teacher shall receive one of the four summative performance ratings for each of the minimum criteria in (b) of this subsection and one of the four summative performance ratings for the evaluation as a whole, which shall be the comprehensive summative evaluation performance rating. By December 1, 2012, the superintendent of public instruction must adopt rules prescribing a common method for calculating the comprehensive summative evaluation performance rating for each of the preferred instructional frameworks, including for a focused evaluation under subsection (12) of this section, giving appropriate weight to the indicators eval-

uated under each criteria and maximizing rater agreement among the frameworks.

(d) By December 1, 2012, the superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules that provide descriptors for each of the summative performance ratings, based on the development work of pilot school districts under subsection (7) of this section. Any subsequent changes to the descriptors by the superintendent may only be made following consultation with a group broadly reflective of the parties represented in subsection (7)(a) of this section.

(e) By September 1, 2012, the superintendent of public instruction shall identify up to three preferred instructional frameworks that support the revised evaluation system. The instructional frameworks shall be research-based and establish definitions or rubrics for each of the four summative performance ratings for each evaluation criteria. Each school district must adopt one of the preferred instructional frameworks and post the selection on the district's web site. The superintendent of public instruction shall establish a process for approving minor modifications or adaptations to a preferred instructional framework that may be proposed by a school district.

(f) Student growth data that is relevant to the teacher and subject matter must be a factor in the evaluation process and must be based on multiple measures that can include classroom-based, school-based, district-based, and state-based tools. Student growth data elements may include the teacher's performance as a member of a grade-level, subject matter, or other instructional team within a school when the use of this data is relevant and appropriate. Student growth data elements may also include the teacher's performance as a member of the overall instructional team of a school when use of this data is relevant and appropriate. As used in this subsection, "student growth" means the change in student achievement between two points in time.

(g) Student input may also be included in the evaluation process.

(3)(a) Except as provided in subsection (11) of this section, it shall be the responsibility of a principal or his or her designee to evaluate all certificated personnel in his or her school. During each school year all classroom teachers and certificated support personnel shall be observed for the purposes of evaluation at least twice in the performance of their assigned duties. Total observation time for each employee for each school year shall be not less than sixty minutes. An employee in the third year of provisional status as defined in RCW 28A.405.220 shall be observed at least three times in the performance of his or her duties and the total observation time for the school year shall not be less than ninety minutes. Following each observation, or series of observations, the principal or other evaluator shall promptly document the results of the observation in writing, and shall provide the employee with a copy thereof within three days after such report is prepared. New employees shall be observed at least once for a total observation time of thirty minutes during the first ninety calendar days of their employment period.

(b) As used in this subsection and subsection (4) of this section, "employees" means classroom teachers and certificated support personnel except where otherwise specified.

(4)(a) At any time after October 15th, an employee whose work is not judged satisfactory based on district eval-

uation criteria shall be notified in writing of the specific areas of deficiencies along with a reasonable program for improvement. For classroom teachers who have been transitioned to the revised evaluation system pursuant to the district implementation schedule adopted under subsection (7)(c) of this section, the following comprehensive summative evaluation performance ratings based on the evaluation criteria in subsection (2)(b) of this section mean a classroom teacher's work is not judged satisfactory:

(i) Level 1; or

(ii) Level 2 if the classroom teacher is a continuing contract employee under RCW 28A.405.210 with more than five years of teaching experience and if the level 2 comprehensive summative evaluation performance rating has been received for two consecutive years or for two years within a consecutive three-year time period.

(b) During the period of probation, the employee may not be transferred from the supervision of the original evaluator. Improvement of performance or probable cause for nonrenewal must occur and be documented by the original evaluator before any consideration of a request for transfer or reassignment as contemplated by either the individual or the school district. A probationary period of sixty school days shall be established. Days may be added if deemed necessary to complete a program for improvement and evaluate the probationer's performance, as long as the probationary period is concluded before May 15th of the same school year. The probationary period may be extended into the following school year if the probationer has five or more years of teaching experience and has a comprehensive summative evaluation performance rating as of May 15th of less than level 2. The establishment of a probationary period does not adversely affect the contract status of an employee within the meaning of RCW 28A.405.300. The purpose of the probationary period is to give the employee opportunity to demonstrate improvements in his or her areas of deficiency. The establishment of the probationary period and the giving of the notice to the employee of deficiency shall be by the school district superintendent and need not be submitted to the board of directors for approval. During the probationary period the evaluator shall meet with the employee at least twice monthly to supervise and make a written evaluation of the progress, if any, made by the employee. The evaluator may authorize one additional certificated employee to evaluate the probationer and to aid the employee in improving his or her areas of deficiency. Should the evaluator not authorize such additional evaluator, the probationer may request that an additional certificated employee evaluator become part of the probationary process and this request must be implemented by including an additional experienced evaluator assigned by the educational service district in which the school district is located and selected from a list of evaluation specialists compiled by the educational service district. Such additional certificated employee shall be immune from any civil liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed with regard to the good faith performance of such evaluation. If a procedural error occurs in the implementation of a program for improvement, the error does not invalidate the probationer's plan for improvement or evaluation activities unless the error materially affects the effectiveness of the plan or the ability to evaluate the probationer's performance. The probationer

must be removed from probation if he or she has demonstrated improvement to the satisfaction of the evaluator in those areas specifically detailed in his or her initial notice of deficiency and subsequently detailed in his or her program for improvement. A classroom teacher who has been transitioned to the revised evaluation system pursuant to the district implementation schedule adopted under subsection (7)(c) of this section must be removed from probation if he or she has demonstrated improvement that results in a new comprehensive summative evaluation performance rating of level 2 or above for a provisional employee or a continuing contract employee with five or fewer years of experience, or of level 3 or above for a continuing contract employee with more than five years of experience. Lack of necessary improvement during the established probationary period, as specifically documented in writing with notification to the probationer constitutes grounds for a finding of probable cause under RCW 28A.405.300 or 28A.405.210.

(c) When a continuing contract employee with five or more years of experience receives a comprehensive summative evaluation performance rating below level 2 for two consecutive years, the school district shall, within ten days of the completion of the second summative comprehensive [comprehensive summative] evaluation or May 15th, whichever occurs first, implement the employee notification of discharge as provided in RCW 28A.405.300.

(d) Immediately following the completion of a probationary period that does not produce performance changes detailed in the initial notice of deficiencies and program for improvement, the employee may be removed from his or her assignment and placed into an alternative assignment for the remainder of the school year. In the case of a classroom teacher who has been transitioned to the revised evaluation system pursuant to the district implementation schedule adopted under subsection (7)(c) of this section, the teacher may be removed from his or her assignment and placed into an alternative assignment for the remainder of the school year immediately following the completion of a probationary period that does not result in the required comprehensive summative evaluation performance ratings specified in (b) of this subsection. This reassignment may not displace another employee nor may it adversely affect the probationary employee's compensation or benefits for the remainder of the employee's contract year. If such reassignment is not possible, the district may, at its option, place the employee on paid leave for the balance of the contract term.

(5) Every board of directors shall establish evaluative criteria and procedures for all superintendents, principals, and other administrators. It shall be the responsibility of the district superintendent or his or her designee to evaluate all administrators. Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, such evaluation shall be based on the administrative position job description. Such criteria, when applicable, shall include at least the following categories: Knowledge of, experience in, and training in recognizing good professional performance, capabilities and development; school administration and management; school finance; professional preparation and scholarship; effort toward improvement when needed; interest in pupils, employees, patrons and subjects taught in school; leadership; and ability and performance of evaluation of school personnel.

(6)(a) Pursuant to the implementation schedule established by subsection (7)(b) of this section, every board of directors shall establish revised evaluative criteria and a four-level rating system for principals.

(b) The minimum criteria shall include: (i) Creating a school culture that promotes the ongoing improvement of learning and teaching for students and staff; (ii) demonstrating commitment to closing the achievement gap; (iii) providing for school safety; (iv) leading the development, implementation, and evaluation of a data-driven plan for increasing student achievement, including the use of multiple student data elements; (v) assisting instructional staff with alignment of curriculum, instruction, and assessment with state and local district learning goals; (vi) monitoring, assisting, and evaluating effective instruction and assessment practices; (vii) managing both staff and fiscal resources to support student achievement and legal responsibilities; and (viii) partnering with the school community to promote student learning. Student growth data must be a substantial factor in evaluating the summative performance of the principal for at least three of the evaluation criteria listed in this subsection.

(c) The four-level rating system used to evaluate the principal must describe performance along a continuum that indicates the extent to which the criteria have been met or exceeded. The summative performance ratings shall be as follows: Level 1 - unsatisfactory; level 2 - basic; level 3 - proficient; and level 4 - distinguished. A principal shall receive one of the four summative performance ratings for each of the minimum criteria in (b) of this subsection and one of the four summative performance ratings for the evaluation as a whole, which shall be the comprehensive summative evaluation performance rating.

(d) By December 1, 2012, the superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules that provide descriptors for each of the summative performance ratings, based on the development work of pilot school districts under subsection (7) of this section. Any subsequent changes to the descriptors by the superintendent may only be made following consultation with a group broadly reflective of the parties represented in subsection (7)(a) of this section.

(e) By September 1, 2012, the superintendent of public instruction shall identify up to three preferred leadership frameworks that support the revised evaluation system. The leadership frameworks shall be research-based and establish definitions or rubrics for each of the four performance ratings for each evaluation criteria. Each school district shall adopt one of the preferred leadership frameworks and post the selection on the district's web site. The superintendent of public instruction shall establish a process for approving minor modifications or adaptations to a preferred leadership framework that may be proposed by a school district.

(f) Student growth data that is relevant to the principal must be a factor in the evaluation process and must be based on multiple measures that can include classroom-based, school-based, district-based, and state-based tools. As used in this subsection, "student growth" means the change in student achievement between two points in time.

(g) Input from building staff may also be included in the evaluation process.

(h) For principals who have been transitioned to the revised evaluation system pursuant to the district implemen-

tation schedule adopted under subsection (7)(c) of this section, the following comprehensive summative evaluation performance ratings mean a principal's work is not judged satisfactory:

(i) Level 1; or

(ii) Level 2 if the principal has more than five years of experience in the principal role and if the level 2 comprehensive summative evaluation performance rating has been received for two consecutive years or for two years within a consecutive three-year time period.

(7)(a) The superintendent of public instruction, in collaboration with state associations representing teachers, principals, administrators, school board members, and parents, to be known as the steering committee, shall create models for implementing the evaluation system criteria, student growth tools, professional development programs, and evaluator training for certificated classroom teachers and principals. Human resources specialists, professional development experts, and assessment experts must also be consulted. Due to the diversity of teaching assignments and the many developmental levels of students, classroom teachers and principals must be prominently represented in this work. The models must be available for use in the 2011-12 school year.

(b) A new certificated classroom teacher evaluation system that implements the provisions of subsection (2) of this section and a new principal evaluation system that implements the provisions of subsection (6) of this section shall be phased-in beginning with the 2010-11 school year by districts identified in (d) of this subsection and implemented in all school districts beginning with the 2013-14 school year.

(c) Each school district board of directors shall adopt a schedule for implementation of the revised evaluation systems that transitions a portion of classroom teachers and principals in the district to the revised evaluation systems each year beginning no later than the 2013-14 school year, until all classroom teachers and principals are being evaluated under the revised evaluation systems no later than the 2015-16 school year. A school district is not precluded from completing the transition of all classroom teachers and principals to the revised evaluation systems before the 2015-16 school year. The schedule adopted under this subsection (7)(c) must provide that the following employees are transitioned to the revised evaluation systems beginning in the 2013-14 school year:

(i) Classroom teachers who are provisional employees under RCW 28A.405.220;

(ii) Classroom teachers who are on probation under subsection (4) of this section;

(iii) Principals in the first three consecutive school years of employment as a principal;

(iv) Principals whose work is not judged satisfactory in their most recent evaluation; and

(v) Principals previously employed as a principal by another school district in the state of Washington for three or more consecutive school years and in the first full year as a principal in the school district.

(d) A set of school districts shall be selected by the superintendent of public instruction to participate in a collaborative process resulting in the development and piloting of new certificated classroom teacher and principal evaluation systems during the 2010-11 and 2011-12 school years. These

school districts must be selected based on: (i) The agreement of the local associations representing classroom teachers and principals to collaborate with the district in this developmental work and (ii) the agreement to participate in the full range of development and implementation activities, including: Development of rubrics for the evaluation criteria and ratings in subsections (2) and (6) of this section; identification of or development of appropriate multiple measures of student growth in subsections (2) and (6) of this section; development of appropriate evaluation system forms; participation in professional development for principals and classroom teachers regarding the content of the new evaluation system; participation in evaluator training; and participation in activities to evaluate the effectiveness of the new systems and support programs. The school districts must submit to the office of the superintendent of public instruction data that is used in evaluations and all district-collected student achievement, aptitude, and growth data regardless of whether the data is used in evaluations. If the data is not available electronically, the district may submit it in nonelectronic form. The superintendent of public instruction must analyze the districts' use of student data in evaluations, including examining the extent that student data is not used or is underutilized. The superintendent of public instruction must also consult with participating districts and stakeholders, recommend appropriate changes, and address statewide implementation issues. The superintendent of public instruction shall report evaluation system implementation status, evaluation data, and recommendations to appropriate committees of the legislature and governor by July 1, 2011, and at the conclusion of the development phase by July 1, 2012. In the July 1, 2011, report, the superintendent shall include recommendations for whether a single statewide evaluation model should be adopted, whether modified versions developed by school districts should be subject to state approval, and what the criteria would be for determining if a school district's evaluation model meets or exceeds a statewide model. The report shall also identify challenges posed by requiring a state approval process.

(e)(i) The steering committee in subsection (7)(a) of this section and the pilot school districts in subsection (7)(d) of this section shall continue to examine implementation issues and refine tools for the new certificated classroom teacher evaluation system in subsection (2) of this section and the new principal evaluation system in subsection (6) of this section during the 2013-14 through 2015-16 implementation phase.

(ii) Particular attention shall be given to the following issues:

(A) Developing a report for the legislature and governor, due by December 1, 2013, of best practices and recommendations regarding how teacher and principal evaluations and other appropriate elements shall inform school district human resource and personnel practices. The legislature and governor are provided the opportunity to review the report and recommendations during the 2014 legislative session;

(B) Taking the new teacher and principal evaluation systems to scale and the use of best practices for statewide implementation;

(C) Providing guidance regarding the use of student growth data to assure it is used responsibly and with integrity;

(D) Refining evaluation system management tools, professional development programs, and evaluator training programs with an emphasis on developing rater reliability;

(E) Reviewing emerging research regarding teacher and principal evaluation systems and the development and implementation of evaluation systems in other states;

(F) Reviewing the impact that variable demographic characteristics of students and schools have on the objectivity, reliability, validity, and availability of student growth data; and

(G) Developing recommendations regarding how teacher evaluations could inform state policies regarding the criteria for a teacher to obtain continuing contract status under RCW 28A.405.210. In developing these recommendations the experiences of school districts and teachers during the evaluation transition phase must be considered. Recommendations must be reported by July 1, 2016, to the legislature and the governor.

(ii) To support the tasks in (e)(ii) of this subsection, the superintendent of public instruction may contract with an independent research organization with expertise in educator evaluations and knowledge of the revised evaluation systems being implemented under this section.

(iv) The superintendent of public instruction shall monitor the statewide implementation of revised teacher and principal evaluation systems using data reported under RCW 28A.150.230 as well as periodic input from focus groups of administrators, principals, and teachers.

(v) The superintendent of public instruction shall submit reports detailing findings, emergent issues or trends, recommendations from the steering committee, and pilot school districts, and other recommendations, to enhance implementation and continuous improvement of the revised evaluation systems to appropriate committees of the legislature and the governor beginning July 1, 2013, and each July 1st thereafter for each year of the school district implementation transition period concluding with a report on December 1, 2016.

(8)(a) Beginning with the 2015-16 school year, evaluation results for certificated classroom teachers and principals must be used as one of multiple factors in making human resource and personnel decisions. Human resource decisions include, but are not limited to: Staff assignment, including the consideration of an agreement to an assignment by an appropriate teacher, principal, and superintendent; and reduction in force. Nothing in this section limits the ability to collectively bargain how the multiple factors shall be used in making human resource or personnel decisions, with the exception that evaluation results must be a factor.

(b) The office of the superintendent of public instruction must report to the legislature and the governor regarding the school district implementation of the provisions of (a) of this subsection by December 1, 2017.

(9) Each certificated classroom teacher and certificated support personnel shall have the opportunity for confidential conferences with his or her immediate supervisor on no less than two occasions in each school year. Such confidential conference shall have as its sole purpose the aiding of the administrator in his or her assessment of the employee's professional performance.

(10) The failure of any evaluator to evaluate or supervise or cause the evaluation or supervision of certificated class-

room teachers and certificated support personnel or administrators in accordance with this section, as now or hereafter amended, when it is his or her specific assigned or delegated responsibility to do so, shall be sufficient cause for the nonrenewal of any such evaluator's contract under RCW 28A.405.210, or the discharge of such evaluator under RCW 28A.405.300.

(11) After a certificated classroom teacher or certificated support personnel has four years of satisfactory evaluations under subsection (1) of this section, a school district may use a short form of evaluation, a locally bargained evaluation emphasizing professional growth, an evaluation under subsection (1) or (2) of this section, or any combination thereof. The short form of evaluation shall include either a thirty minute observation during the school year with a written summary or a final annual written evaluation based on the criteria in subsection (1) or (2) of this section and based on at least two observation periods during the school year totaling at least sixty minutes without a written summary of such observations being prepared. A locally bargained short-form evaluation emphasizing professional growth must provide that the professional growth activity conducted by the certificated classroom teacher be specifically linked to one or more of the certificated classroom teacher evaluation criteria. However, the evaluation process set forth in subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall be followed at least once every three years unless this time is extended by a local school district under the bargaining process set forth in chapter 41.59 RCW. The employee or evaluator may require that the evaluation process set forth in subsection (1) or (2) of this section be conducted in any given school year. No evaluation other than the evaluation authorized under subsection (1) or (2) of this section may be used as a basis for determining that an employee's work is not satisfactory under subsection (1) or (2) of this section or as probable cause for the nonrenewal of an employee's contract under RCW 28A.405.210 unless an evaluation process developed under chapter 41.59 RCW determines otherwise. The provisions of this subsection apply to certificated classroom teachers only until the teacher has been transitioned to the revised evaluation system pursuant to the district implementation schedule adopted under subsection (7)(c) of this section.

(12) All certificated classroom teachers and principals who have been transitioned to the revised evaluation systems pursuant to the district implementation schedule adopted under subsection (7)(c) of this section must receive annual performance evaluations as provided in this subsection:

(a) All classroom teachers and principals shall receive a comprehensive summative evaluation at least once every four years. A comprehensive summative evaluation assesses all eight evaluation criteria and all criteria contribute to the comprehensive summative evaluation performance rating.

(b) The following categories of classroom teachers and principals shall receive an annual comprehensive summative evaluation:

(i) Classroom teachers who are provisional employees under RCW 28A.405.220;

(ii) Principals in the first three consecutive school years of employment as a principal;

(iii) Principals previously employed as a principal by another school district in the state of Washington for three or

(2012 Ed.)

more consecutive school years and in the first full year as a principal in the school district; and

(iv) Any classroom teacher or principal who received a comprehensive summative evaluation performance rating of level 1 or level 2 in the previous school year.

(c)(i) In the years when a comprehensive summative evaluation is not required, classroom teachers and principals who received a comprehensive summative evaluation performance rating of level 3 or above in the previous school year are required to complete a focused evaluation. A focused evaluation includes an assessment of one of the eight criteria selected for a performance rating plus professional growth activities specifically linked to the selected criteria.

(ii) The selected criteria must be approved by the teacher's or principal's evaluator and may have been identified in a previous comprehensive summative evaluation as benefiting from additional attention. A group of teachers may focus on the same evaluation criteria and share professional growth activities. A group of principals may focus on the same evaluation criteria and share professional growth activities.

(iii) The evaluator must assign a comprehensive summative evaluation performance rating for the focused evaluation using the methodology adopted by the superintendent of public instruction for the instructional or leadership framework being used.

(iv) A teacher or principal may be transferred from a focused evaluation to a comprehensive summative evaluation at the request of the teacher or principal, or at the direction of the teacher's or principal's evaluator.

(v) Due to the importance of instructional leadership and assuring rater agreement among evaluators, particularly those evaluating teacher performance, school districts are encouraged to conduct comprehensive summative evaluations of principal performance on an annual basis.

(vi) A classroom teacher or principal may apply the focused evaluation professional growth activities toward the professional growth plan for professional certificate renewal as required by the professional educator standards board.

(13) Each school district is encouraged to acknowledge and recognize classroom teachers and principals who have attained level 4 - distinguished performance ratings. [2012 c 35 § 1; 2010 c 235 § 202; 1997 c 278 § 1; 1994 c 115 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 386; 1985 c 420 § 6; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 114 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 288 § 22; 1969 ex.s. c 34 § 22. Formerly RCW 28A.67.065.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

Construction of chapter—Employee's rights preserved: See RCW 41.59.920.

Construction of chapter—Employer's responsibilities and rights preserved: See RCW 41.59.930.

Criteria used for evaluation of staff members to be included in guide: RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.405.102 Analysis of evaluation systems. (1) Representatives of the office of the superintendent of public instruction and statewide associations representing administrators, principals, human resources specialists, and certificated classroom teachers shall analyze how the evaluation

systems in RCW 28A.405.100 (2) and (6) affect issues related to a change in contract status.

(2) The analysis shall be conducted during each of the phase-in years of the certificated classroom teacher and principal evaluation systems. The analysis shall include: Procedures, timelines, probationary periods, appeal procedures, and other items related to the timely exercise of employment decisions and due process provisions for certificated classroom teachers and principals. [2010 c 235 § 204.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.405.104 Professional development funding for new teachers—Districts participating in evaluation system in RCW 28A.405.100 (2) and (6). If funds are provided for professional development activities designed specifically for first through third-year teachers, the funds shall be allocated first to districts participating in the evaluation systems in RCW 28A.405.100 (2) and (6) before the required implementation date under that section. [2010 c 235 § 205.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.405.106 Professional development program to support evaluation systems—Duties of the office of the superintendent of public instruction—Web site with professional development materials. (1) Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction must develop and make available a professional development program to support the implementation of the evaluation systems required by RCW 28A.405.100. The program components may be organized into professional development modules for principals, administrators, and teachers. The professional development program shall include a comprehensive online training package.

(2) The training program must include, but not be limited to, the following topics:

- (a) Introduction of the evaluation criteria for teachers and principals and the four-level rating system;
- (b) Orientation to and use of instructional frameworks;
- (c) Orientation to and use of the leadership frameworks;
- (d) Best practices in developing and using data in the evaluation systems, including multiple measures, student growth data, classroom observations, and other measures and evidence;
- (e) Strategies for achieving maximum rater agreement;
- (f) Evaluator feedback protocols in the evaluation systems;
- (g) Examples of high quality teaching and leadership; and
- (h) Methods to link the evaluation process to ongoing educator professional development.

(3) To the maximum extent feasible, the professional development program must incorporate or adapt existing online training or curriculum, including securing materials or curriculum under contract or purchase agreements within available funds. Multiple modes of instruction should be incorporated including videos of classroom teaching, participatory exercises, and other engaging combinations of online audio, video, and print presentation.

(4) The professional development program must be developed in modules that allow:

- (a) Access to material over a reasonable number of training sessions;
- (b) Delivery in person or online; and
- (c) Use in a self-directed manner.

(5) The office of the superintendent of public instruction must maintain a web site that includes the online professional development materials along with sample evaluation forms and templates, links to relevant research on evaluation and on high quality teaching and leadership, samples of contract and collective bargaining language on key topics, examples of multiple measures of teacher and principal performance, suggestions for data to measure student growth, and other tools that will assist school districts in implementing the revised evaluation systems.

(6) The office of the superintendent of public instruction must identify the number of in-service training hours associated with each professional development module and develop a way for users to document their completion of the training. Documented completion of the training under this section is considered approved in-service training for the purposes of RCW 28A.415.020.

(7) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall periodically update the modules to reflect new topics and research on performance evaluation so that the training serves as an ongoing source of continuing education and professional development.

(8) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall work with the educational service districts to provide clearinghouse services for the identification and publication of professional development opportunities for teachers and principals that align with performance evaluation criteria. [2012 c 35 § 5.]

28A.405.110 Evaluations—Legislative findings. The legislature recognizes the importance of teachers in the educational system. Teachers are the fundamental element in assuring a quality education for the state's and the nation's children. Teachers, through their direct contact with children, have a great impact on the development of the child. The legislature finds that this important role of the teacher requires an assurance that teachers are as successful as possible in attaining the goal of a well-educated society. The legislature finds, therefore, that the evaluation of those persons seeking to enter the teaching profession is no less important than the evaluation of those persons currently teaching. The evaluation of persons seeking teaching credentials should be strenuous while making accommodations uniquely appropriate to the applicants. Strenuous teacher training and preparation should be complemented by examinations of prospective teachers prior to candidates being granted official certification by the professional educator standards board. Teacher preparation program entrance evaluations, teacher training, teacher preparation program exit examinations, official certification, in-service training, and ongoing evaluations of individual progress and professional growth are all part of developing and maintaining a strong precertification and postcertification professional education system.

The legislature further finds that an evaluation system for teachers has the following elements, goals, and objectives: (1) An evaluation system must be meaningful, helpful, and objective; (2) an evaluation system must encourage

improvements in teaching skills, techniques, and abilities by identifying areas needing improvement; (3) an evaluation system must provide a mechanism to make meaningful distinctions among teachers and to acknowledge, recognize, and encourage superior teaching performance; and (4) an evaluation system must encourage respect in the evaluation process by the persons conducting the evaluations and the persons subject to the evaluations through recognizing the importance of objective standards and minimizing subjectivity. [2006 c 263 § 806; 1985 c 420 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.67.205.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Reviser's note: (1) 1985 ex.s. c 6 § 501 provides specific funding for the purposes of this act.

(2) 1985 ex.s. c 6 took effect June 27, 1985.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.405.120 Training for evaluators. (1) School districts shall require each administrator, each principal, or other supervisory personnel who has responsibility for evaluating classroom teachers or principals to have training in evaluation procedures.

(2) Before school district implementation of the revised evaluation systems required under RCW 28A.405.100, principals and administrators who have evaluation responsibilities must engage in professional development designed to implement the revised systems and maximize rater agreement. [2012 c 35 § 2; 1995 c 335 § 401; 1985 c 420 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.67.210.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.405.130 Training in evaluation procedures required. (1) No administrator, principal, or other supervisory personnel may evaluate a teacher without having received training in evaluation procedures.

(2) Before evaluating classroom teachers using the evaluation systems required under RCW 28A.405.100, principals and administrators must engage in professional development designed to implement the revised systems and maximize rater agreement. [2012 c 35 § 3; 1985 c 420 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.67.215.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.405.140 Assistance for teacher may be required after evaluation. After an evaluation conducted pursuant to RCW 28A.405.100, the principal or the evaluator may require the teacher to take in-service training provided by the district in the area of teaching skills needing improvement, and may require the teacher to have a mentor for purposes of achieving such improvement. [1993 c 336 § 403; 1990 c 33 § 387; 1985 c 420 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.67.220.]

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—1993 c 336: See notes following RCW 28A.150.210.

Findings—1993 c 336: See note following RCW 28A.150.210.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

CONDITIONS AND CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT

28A.405.200 Annual salary schedules as basis for salaries of certificated employees. Every school district by action of its board of directors shall adopt annual salary

(2012 Ed.)

schedules and reproduce the same by printing, mimeographing or other reasonable method, which shall be the basis for salaries for all certificated employees in the district. [1969 ex.s. c 283 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.67.066, 28.67.066.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.405.210 Conditions and contracts of employment—Determination of probable cause for nonrenewal of contracts—Nonrenewal due to enrollment decline or revenue loss—Notice—Opportunity for hearing. No teacher, principal, supervisor, superintendent, or other certificated employee, holding a position as such with a school district, hereinafter referred to as "employee", shall be employed except by written order of a majority of the directors of the district at a regular or special meeting thereof, nor unless he or she is the holder of an effective teacher's certificate or other certificate required by law or the Washington professional educator standards board for the position for which the employee is employed.

The board shall make with each employee employed by it a written contract, which shall be in conformity with the laws of this state, and except as otherwise provided by law, limited to a term of not more than one year. Every such contract shall be made in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the school district superintendent or secretary and one copy to be delivered to the employee. No contract shall be offered by any board for the employment of any employee who has previously signed an employment contract for that same term in another school district of the state of Washington unless such employee shall have been released from his or her obligations under such previous contract by the board of directors of the school district to which he or she was obligated. Any contract signed in violation of this provision shall be void.

In the event it is determined that there is probable cause or causes that the employment contract of an employee should not be renewed by the district for the next ensuing term such employee shall be notified in writing on or before May 15th preceding the commencement of such term of that determination, or if the omnibus appropriations act has not passed the legislature by May 15th, then notification shall be no later than June 15th, which notification shall specify the cause or causes for nonrenewal of contract. Such determination of probable cause for certificated employees, other than the superintendent, shall be made by the superintendent. Such notice shall be served upon the employee personally, or by certified or registered mail, or by leaving a copy of the notice at the house of his or her usual abode with some person of suitable age and discretion then resident therein. Every such employee so notified, at his or her request made in writing and filed with the president, chair or secretary of the board of directors of the district within ten days after receiving such notice, shall be granted opportunity for hearing pursuant to RCW 28A.405.310 to determine whether there is sufficient cause or causes for nonrenewal of contract: PROVIDED, That any employee receiving notice of nonrenewal of contract due to an enrollment decline or loss of revenue may, in his or her request for a hearing, stipulate that initiation of the arrangements for a hearing officer as provided for by RCW 28A.405.310(4) shall occur within ten days following July 15 rather than the day that the employee submits the request for a hearing. If any such notification or opportunity

for hearing is not timely given, the employee entitled thereto shall be conclusively presumed to have been reemployed by the district for the next ensuing term upon contractual terms identical with those which would have prevailed if his or her employment had actually been renewed by the board of directors for such ensuing term.

This section shall not be applicable to "provisional employees" as so designated in RCW 28A.405.220; transfer to a subordinate certificated position as that procedure is set forth in RCW 28A.405.230 or 28A.405.245 shall not be construed as a nonrenewal of contract for the purposes of this section. [2010 c 235 § 303; 2009 c 57 § 1; 2005 c 497 § 216; 1996 c 201 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 390. Prior: 1983 c 83 § 1; 1983 c 56 § 11; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 114 § 4; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 133; 1973 c 49 § 2; 1970 ex.s. c 15 § 16; prior: 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 143; 1969 ex.s. c 34 § 12; 1969 ex.s. c 15 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.67.070; prior: 1961 c 241 § 1; 1955 c 68 § 3; prior: (i) 1909 c 97 p 307 § 5; 1897 c 118 § 55; 1891 c 127 § 14; 1890 p 369 § 37; 1886 p 18 § 47; Code 1881 § 3200; RRS § 4851. (ii) 1943 c 52 § 1, part; 1941 c 179 § 1, part; 1939 c 131 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 57 § 1, part; 1919 c 89 § 3, part; 1915 c 44 § 1, part; 1909 c 97 p 285 § 2, part; 1907 c 240 § 5, part; 1903 c 104 § 17, part; 1901 c 41 § 3, part; 1897 c 118 § 40, part; 1890 p 364 § 26, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 4776, part. Formerly RCW 28A.67.070, 28.67.070.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

Effective date—2009 c 57: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [April 10, 2009]." [2009 c 57 § 5.]

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

Minimum criteria for the evaluation of certificated employees—Revised four-level evaluation systems for classroom teachers and for principals—Procedures—Steering committee—Models—Implementation—Reports: RCW 28A.405.100.

School superintendent—RCW 28A.405.210 not applicable to contract renewal: RCW 28A.400.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.405.220 Conditions and contracts of employment—Nonrenewal of provisional employees—Notice—Procedure. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 28A.405.210, every person employed by a school district in a teaching or other nonsupervisory certificated position shall be subject to nonrenewal of employment contract as provided in this section during the first three years of employment by such district, unless: (a) The employee has previously completed at least two years of certificated employment in another school district in the state of Washington, in which case the employee shall be subject to nonrenewal of employment contract pursuant to this section during the first year of employment with the new district; or (b) the employee has received an evaluation rating below level 2 on the four-level rating system established under RCW 28A.405.100 during the third year of employment, in which case the employee shall remain subject to the nonrenewal of the employment contract until the employee receives a level 2 rating; or (c) the school district superintendent may make a determination to remove an employee from provisional status if the employee has received one of the top two evaluation ratings during the second year of employment by the district. Employees as

defined in this section shall hereinafter be referred to as "provisional employees."

(2) In the event the superintendent of the school district determines that the employment contract of any provisional employee should not be renewed by the district for the next ensuing term such provisional employee shall be notified thereof in writing on or before May 15th preceding the commencement of such school term, or if the omnibus appropriations act has not passed the legislature by May 15th, then notification shall be no later than June 15th, which notification shall state the reason or reasons for such determination. Such notice shall be served upon the provisional employee personally, or by certified or registered mail, or by leaving a copy of the notice at the place of his or her usual abode with some person of suitable age and discretion then resident therein. The determination of the superintendent shall be subject to the evaluation requirements of RCW 28A.405.100.

(3) Every such provisional employee so notified, at his or her request made in writing and filed with the superintendent of the district within ten days after receiving such notice, shall be given the opportunity to meet informally with the superintendent for the purpose of requesting the superintendent to reconsider his or her decision. Such meeting shall be held no later than ten days following the receipt of such request, and the provisional employee shall be given written notice of the date, time and place of meeting at least three days prior thereto. At such meeting the provisional employee shall be given the opportunity to refute any facts upon which the superintendent's determination was based and to make any argument in support of his or her request for reconsideration.

(4) Within ten days following the meeting with the provisional employee, the superintendent shall either reinstate the provisional employee or shall submit to the school district board of directors for consideration at its next regular meeting a written report recommending that the employment contract of the provisional employee be nonrenewed and stating the reason or reasons therefor. A copy of such report shall be delivered to the provisional employee at least three days prior to the scheduled meeting of the board of directors. In taking action upon the recommendation of the superintendent, the board of directors shall consider any written communication which the provisional employee may file with the secretary of the board at any time prior to that meeting.

(5) The board of directors shall notify the provisional employee in writing of its final decision within ten days following the meeting at which the superintendent's recommendation was considered. The decision of the board of directors to nonrenew the contract of a provisional employee shall be final and not subject to appeal.

(6) This section applies to any person employed by a school district in a teaching or other nonsupervisory certificated position after June 25, 1976. This section provides the exclusive means for nonrenewing the employment contract of a provisional employee and no other provision of law shall be applicable thereto, including, without limitation, RCW 28A.405.210 and chapter 28A.645 RCW. [2012 c 35 § 7; 2010 c 235 § 203; 2009 c 57 § 2; 1996 c 201 § 2; 1992 c 141 § 103; 1990 c 33 § 391; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 114 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.67.072.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

Effective date—2009 c 57: See note following RCW 28A.405.210.

Findings—Part headings—Severability—1992 c 141: See notes following RCW 28A.410.040.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.405.230 Conditions and contracts of employment—Transfer of administrator to subordinate certificated position—Notice—Procedure. Any certificated employee of a school district employed as an assistant superintendent, director, principal, assistant principal, coordinator, or in any other supervisory or administrative position, herein-after in this section referred to as "administrator", shall be subject to transfer, at the expiration of the term of his or her employment contract, to any subordinate certificated position within the school district. "Subordinate certificated position" as used in this section, shall mean any administrative or non-administrative certificated position for which the annual compensation is less than the position currently held by the administrator.

Every superintendent determining that the best interests of the school district would be served by transferring any administrator to a subordinate certificated position shall notify that administrator in writing on or before May 15th preceding the commencement of such school term of that determination, or if the omnibus appropriations act has not passed the legislature by May 15th, then notification shall be no later than June 15th, which notification shall state the reason or reasons for the transfer, and shall identify the subordinate certificated position to which the administrator will be transferred. Such notice shall be served upon the administrator personally, or by certified or registered mail, or by leaving a copy of the notice at the place of his or her usual abode with some person of suitable age and discretion then resident therein.

Every such administrator so notified, at his or her request made in writing and filed with the president or chair, or secretary of the board of directors of the district within ten days after receiving such notice, shall be given the opportunity to meet informally with the board of directors in an executive session thereof for the purpose of requesting the board to reconsider the decision of the superintendent. Such board, upon receipt of such request, shall schedule the meeting for no later than the next regularly scheduled meeting of the board, and shall notify the administrator in writing of the date, time and place of the meeting at least three days prior thereto. At such meeting the administrator shall be given the opportunity to refute any facts upon which the determination was based and to make any argument in support of his or her request for reconsideration. The administrator and the board may invite their respective legal counsel to be present and to participate at the meeting. The board shall notify the administrator in writing of its final decision within ten days following its meeting with the administrator. No appeal to the courts shall lie from the final decision of the board of directors to transfer an administrator to a subordinate certificated position: PROVIDED, That in the case of principals such transfer shall be made at the expiration of the contract year and only during the first three consecutive school years of employment as a principal by a school district; except that if any such principal has been previously employed as a principal by another school district in the state of Washington for

(2012 Ed.)

three or more consecutive school years the provisions of this section shall apply only to the first full school year of such employment.

This section applies to any person employed as an administrator by a school district on June 25, 1976, and to all persons so employed at any time thereafter, except that RCW 28A.405.245 applies to persons first employed after June 10, 2010, as a principal by a school district meeting the criteria of RCW 28A.405.245. This section provides the exclusive means for transferring an administrator subject to this section to a subordinate certificated position at the expiration of the term of his or her employment contract. [2010 c 235 § 304; 2009 c 57 § 3; 1996 c 201 § 3; 1990 c 33 § 392; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 114 § 9. Formerly RCW 28A.67.073.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

Effective date—2009 c 57: See note following RCW 28A.405.210.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.405.240 Conditions and contracts of employment—Supplemental contracts, when—Continuing contract provisions not applicable to. No certificated employee shall be required to perform duties not described in the contract unless a new or supplemental contract is made, except that in an unexpected emergency the board of directors or school district administration may require the employee to perform other reasonable duties on a temporary basis.

No supplemental contract shall be subject to the continuing contract provisions of this title. [1990 c 33 § 393; 1985 c 341 § 15; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.67.074, 28.67.074.]

RCW 28A.405.240 not applicable to contract renewal of school superintendent: RCW 28A.400.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.405.245 Transfer of principal to subordinate certificated position—Notice—Procedure. (1) Any certificated employee of a school district under this section who is first employed as a principal after June 10, 2010, shall be subject to transfer as provided under this section, at the expiration of the term of his or her employment contract, to any subordinate certificated position within the school district. "Subordinate certificated position" as used in this section means any administrative or nonadministrative certificated position for which the annual compensation is less than the position currently held by the administrator. This section applies only to school districts with an annual average student enrollment of more than thirty-five thousand full-time equivalent students.

(2) During the first three consecutive school years of employment as a principal by the school district, or during the first full school year of such employment in the case of a principal who has been previously employed as a principal by another school district in the state for three or more consecutive school years, the transfer of the principal to a subordinate certificated position may be made by a determination of the superintendent that the best interests of the school district would be served by the transfer.

(3) Commencing with the fourth consecutive school year of employment as a principal, or the second consecutive school year of such employment in the case of a principal

who has been previously employed as a principal by another school district in the state for three or more consecutive school years, the transfer of the principal to a subordinate certificated position shall be based on the superintendent's determination that the results of the evaluation of the principal's performance using the evaluative criteria and rating system established under RCW 28A.405.100 provide a valid reason for the transfer without regard to whether there is probable cause for the transfer. If a valid reason is shown, it shall be deemed that the transfer is reasonably related to the principal's performance. No probationary period is required. However, provision of support and an attempt at remediation of the performance of the principal, as defined by the superintendent, are required for a determination by the superintendent under this subsection that the principal should be transferred to a subordinate certificated position.

(4) Any superintendent transferring a principal under this section to a subordinate certificated position shall notify that principal in writing on or before May 15th before the beginning of the school year of that determination, or if the omnibus appropriations act has not passed the legislature by May 15th, then notification shall be no later than June 15th. The notification shall state the reason or reasons for the transfer and shall identify the subordinate certificated position to which the principal will be transferred. The notification shall be served upon the principal personally, or by certified or registered mail, or by leaving a copy of the notice at the place of his or her usual abode with some person of suitable age and discretion then resident therein.

(5) Any principal so notified may request to the president or chair of the board of directors of the district, in writing and within ten days after receiving notice, an opportunity to meet informally with the board of directors in an executive session for the purpose of requesting the board to reconsider the decision of the superintendent, and shall be given such opportunity. The board, upon receipt of such request, shall schedule the meeting for no later than the next regularly scheduled meeting of the board, and shall give the principal written notice at least three days before the meeting of the date, time, and place of the meeting. At the meeting the principal shall be given the opportunity to refute any evidence upon which the determination was based and to make any argument in support of his or her request for reconsideration. The principal and the board may invite their respective legal counsel to be present and to participate at the meeting. The board shall notify the principal in writing of its final decision within ten days following its meeting with the principal. No appeal to the courts shall lie from the final decision of the board of directors to transfer a principal to a subordinate certificated position.

(6) This section provides the exclusive means for transferring a certificated employee first employed by a school district under this section as a principal after June 10, 2010, to a subordinate certificated position at the expiration of the term of his or her employment contract. [2010 c 235 § 302.]

Finding—2010 c 235: "The legislature finds that the presence of highly effective principals in schools has never been more important than it is today. To enable students to meet high academic standards, principals must lead and encourage teams of teachers and support staff to work together, align curriculum and instruction, use student data to target instruction and intervention strategies, and serve as the chief school officer with parents and the community. Greater responsibility should come with greater authority over

personnel, budgets, resource allocation, and programs. But greater responsibility also comes with greater accountability for outcomes. Washington is putting into place an updated and rigorous system of evaluating principal performance, one that will measure what matters. This system will never be truly effective unless the results are meaningfully used." [2010 c 235 § 301.]

28A.405.250 Certificated employees, applicants for certificated position, not to be discriminated against—Right to inspect personnel file. The board of directors of any school district, its employees or agents shall not discriminate in any way against any applicant for a certificated position or any certificated employee

(1) On account of his or her membership in any lawful organization, or

(2) For the orderly exercise during off-school hours of any rights guaranteed under the law to citizens generally, or

(3) For family relationship, except where covered by chapter 42.23 RCW.

The school district personnel file on any certificated employee in the possession of the district, its employees, or agents shall not be withheld at any time from the inspection of that employee. [1990 c 33 § 394; 1969 ex.s. c 34 § 21. Formerly RCW 28A.58.445.]

Code of ethics for municipal officers—Contract interests: Chapter 42.23 RCW.

28A.405.260 Use of false academic credentials—Penalties. A person who issues or uses a false academic credential is subject to RCW 28B.85.220 and 9A.60.070. [2006 c 234 § 5.]

28A.405.265 Rights of certificated employees in school districts dissolved due to financial insolvency. Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 28A.405.210 through 28A.405.380, the employment status, the processes for notices of discharge or nonrenewal, and the appeal rights of certificated employees in school districts that are dissolved due to financial insolvency shall be as provided in RCW 28A.315.229. [2012 c 186 § 21.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

Rule-making authority—2012 c 186: See RCW 28A.315.902.

HIRING AND DISCHARGE

28A.405.300 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee—Determination of probable cause—Notice—Opportunity for hearing. In the event it is determined that there is probable cause or causes for a teacher, principal, supervisor, superintendent, or other certificated employee, holding a position as such with the school district, hereinafter referred to as "employee", to be discharged or otherwise adversely affected in his or her contract status, such employee shall be notified in writing of that decision, which notification shall specify the probable cause or causes for such action. Such determinations of probable cause for certificated employees, other than the superintendent, shall be made by the superintendent. Such notices shall be served upon that employee personally, or by certified or registered mail, or by leaving a copy of the notice at the house of his or her usual abode with some person of suitable age and discretion then resident therein. Every such employee so notified, at his or her request made in writing and filed with

the president, chair of the board or secretary of the board of directors of the district within ten days after receiving such notice, shall be granted opportunity for a hearing pursuant to RCW 28A.405.310 to determine whether or not there is sufficient cause or causes for his or her discharge or other adverse action against his or her contract status.

In the event any such notice or opportunity for hearing is not timely given, or in the event cause for discharge or other adverse action is not established by a preponderance of the evidence at the hearing, such employee shall not be discharged or otherwise adversely affected in his or her contract status for the causes stated in the original notice for the duration of his or her contract.

If such employee does not request a hearing as provided herein, such employee may be discharged or otherwise adversely affected as provided in the notice served upon the employee.

Transfer to a subordinate certificated position as that procedure is set forth in RCW 28A.405.230 or 28A.405.245 shall not be construed as a discharge or other adverse action against contract status for the purposes of this section. [2010 c 235 § 305; 1990 c 33 § 395; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 114 § 2; 1973 c 49 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 34 § 13; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.450. Prior: 1961 c 241 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.450, 28.58.450.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

Savings—Severability—1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 114: See notes following RCW 28A.400.010.

Minimum criteria for the evaluation of certificated employees—Revised four-level evaluation systems for classroom teachers and for principals—Procedures—Steering committee—Models—Implementation—Reports: RCW 28A.405.100.

Transfer of administrator to subordinate certificated position—Procedure: RCW 28A.405.230.

28A.405.310 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee, including nonrenewal of contract—Hearings—Procedure. (1) Any employee receiving a notice of probable cause for discharge or adverse effect in contract status pursuant to RCW 28A.405.300, or any employee, with the exception of provisional employees as defined in RCW 28A.405.220, receiving a notice of probable cause for nonrenewal of contract pursuant to RCW 28A.405.210, shall be granted the opportunity for a hearing pursuant to this section.

(2) In any request for a hearing pursuant to RCW 28A.405.300 or 28A.405.210, the employee may request either an open or closed hearing. The hearing shall be open or closed as requested by the employee, but if the employee fails to make such a request, the hearing officer may determine whether the hearing shall be open or closed.

(3) The employee may engage counsel who shall be entitled to represent the employee at the prehearing conference held pursuant to subsection (5) of this section and at all subsequent proceedings pursuant to this section. At the hearing provided for by this section, the employee may produce such witnesses as he or she may desire.

(4) In the event that an employee requests a hearing pursuant to RCW 28A.405.300 or 28A.405.210, a hearing officer shall be appointed in the following manner: Within fifteen days following the receipt of any such request the

board of directors of the district or its designee and the employee or employee's designee shall each appoint one nominee. The two nominees shall jointly appoint a hearing officer who shall be a member in good standing of the Washington state bar association or a person adhering to the arbitration standards established by the public employment relations commission and listed on its current roster of arbitrators. Should said nominees fail to agree as to who should be appointed as the hearing officer, either the board of directors or the employee, upon appropriate notice to the other party, may apply to the presiding judge of the superior court for the county in which the district is located for the appointment of such hearing officer, whereupon such presiding judge shall have the duty to appoint a hearing officer who shall, in the judgment of such presiding judge, be qualified to fairly and impartially discharge his or her duties. Nothing herein shall preclude the board of directors and the employee from stipulating as to the identity of the hearing officer in which event the foregoing procedures for the selection of the hearing officer shall be inapplicable. The district shall pay all fees and expenses of any hearing officer selected pursuant to this subsection.

(5) Within five days following the selection of a hearing officer pursuant to subsection (4) of this section, the hearing officer shall schedule a prehearing conference to be held within such five day period, unless the board of directors and employee agree on another date convenient with the hearing officer. The employee shall be given written notice of the date, time, and place of such prehearing conference at least three days prior to the date established for such conference.

(6) The hearing officer shall preside at any prehearing conference scheduled pursuant to subsection (5) of this section and in connection therewith shall:

(a) Issue such subpoenas or subpoenas duces tecum as either party may request at that time or thereafter; and

(b) Authorize the taking of prehearing depositions at the request of either party at that time or thereafter; and

(c) Provide for such additional methods of discovery as may be authorized by the civil rules applicable in the superior courts of the state of Washington; and

(d) Establish the date for the commencement of the hearing, to be within ten days following the date of the prehearing conference, unless the employee requests a continuance, in which event the hearing officer shall give due consideration to such request.

(7) The hearing officer shall preside at any hearing and in connection therewith shall:

(a) Make rulings as to the admissibility of evidence pursuant to the rules of evidence applicable in the superior court of the state of Washington.

(b) Make other appropriate rulings of law and procedure.

(c) Within ten days following the conclusion of the hearing transmit in writing to the board and to the employee, findings of fact and conclusions of law and final decision. If the final decision is in favor of the employee, the employee shall be restored to his or her employment position and shall be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees.

(8) Any final decision by the hearing officer to nonrenew the employment contract of the employee, or to discharge the employee, or to take other action adverse to the employee's contract status, as the case may be, shall be based solely upon

the cause or causes specified in the notice of probable cause to the employee and shall be established by a preponderance of the evidence at the hearing to be sufficient cause or causes for such action.

(9) All subpoenas and prehearing discovery orders shall be enforceable by and subject to the contempt and other equity powers of the superior court of the county in which the school district is located upon petition of any aggrieved party.

(10) A complete record shall be made of the hearing and all orders and rulings of the hearing officer and school board. [1990 c 33 § 396; 1987 c 375 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 7 § 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 114 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.58.455.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.405.320 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee, including nonrenewal of contract—Appeal from—Notice—Service—Filing—Contents. Any teacher, principal, supervisor, superintendent, or other certificated employee, desiring to appeal from any action or failure to act upon the part of a school board relating to the discharge or other action adversely affecting his or her contract status, or failure to renew that employee's contract for the next ensuing term, within thirty days after his or her receipt of such decision or order, may serve upon the chair of the school board and file with the clerk of the superior court in the county in which the school district is located a notice of appeal which shall set forth also in a clear and concise manner the errors complained of. [1990 c 33 § 397; 1969 ex.s. c 34 § 14; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.460. Prior: 1961 c 241 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.58.460, 28.58.460.]

28A.405.330 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee, including nonrenewal of contract—Appeal from—Certification and filing with court of transcript. The clerk of the superior court, within ten days of receipt of the notice of appeal shall notify in writing the chair of the school board of the taking of the appeal, and within twenty days thereafter the school board shall at its expense file the complete transcript of the evidence and the papers and exhibits relating to the decision complained of, all properly certified to be correct. [1990 c 33 § 398; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.470. Prior: 1961 c 241 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.58.470, 28.58.470.]

28A.405.340 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee, including nonrenewal of contract—Appeal from—Scope. Any appeal to the superior court by an employee shall be heard by the superior court without a jury. Such appeal shall be heard expeditiously. The superior court's review shall be confined to the verbatim transcript of the hearing and the papers and exhibits admitted into evidence at the hearing, except that in cases of alleged irregularities in procedure not shown in the transcript or exhibits and in cases of alleged abridgment of the employee's constitutional free speech rights, the court may take additional testimony on the alleged procedural irregularities or abridgment of free speech rights. The court shall hear oral argument and receive written briefs offered by the parties.

The court may affirm the decision of the board or hearing officer or remand the case for further proceedings; or it may reverse the decision if the substantial rights of the

employee may have been prejudiced because the decision was:

- (1) In violation of constitutional provisions; or
- (2) In excess of the statutory authority or jurisdiction of the board or hearing officer; or
- (3) Made upon unlawful procedure; or
- (4) Affected by other error of law; or
- (5) Clearly erroneous in view of the entire record as submitted and the public policy contained in the act of the legislature authorizing the decision or order; or
- (6) Arbitrary or capricious. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 114 § 6; 1969 ex.s. c 34 § 15; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.480. Prior: 1961 c 241 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.58.480, 28.58.480.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.405.350 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee, including nonrenewal of contract—Appeal from—Costs, attorney's fee and damages. If the court enters judgment for the employee, and if the court finds that the probable cause determination was made in bad faith or upon insufficient legal grounds, the court in its discretion may award to the employee a reasonable attorneys' fee for the preparation and trial of his or her appeal, together with his or her taxable costs in the superior court. If the court enters judgment for the employee, in addition to ordering the school board to reinstate or issue a new contract to the employee, the court may award damages for loss of compensation incurred by the employee by reason of the action of the school district. [1990 c 33 § 399; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 114 § 7; 1969 ex.s. c 34 § 16; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.490. Prior: 1961 c 241 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.58.490, 28.58.490.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.405.360 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee, including nonrenewal of contract—Appellate review. Either party to the proceedings in the superior court may seek appellate review of the decision as any other civil action. [1988 c 202 § 26; 1971 c 81 § 71; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.500. Prior: 1961 c 241 § 7. Formerly RCW 28A.58.500, 28.58.500.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.405.370 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee, including nonrenewal of contract—Appeal from—Other statutes not applicable. The provisions of chapter 28A.645 RCW shall not be applicable to RCW 28A.405.300 through 28A.405.360. [1990 c 33 § 400; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.510. Prior: 1961 c 241 § 8. Formerly RCW 28A.58.510, 28.58.510.]

28A.405.380 Adverse change in contract status of certificated employee, including nonrenewal of contract—Appeal from—Direct judicial appeal, when. In the event that an employee, with the exception of a provisional employee as defined in RCW 28A.405.220, receives a notice of probable cause pursuant to RCW 28A.405.300 or 28A.405.210 stating that by reason of a lack of sufficient funds or loss of levy election the employment contract of such employee should not be renewed for the next ensuing school term or that the same should be adversely affected, the employee may appeal any said probable cause determination

directly to the superior court of the county in which the school district is located. Such appeal shall be perfected by serving upon the secretary of the school board and filing with the clerk of the superior court a notice of appeal within ten days after receiving the probable cause notice. The notice of appeal shall set forth in a clear and concise manner the action appealed from. The superior court shall determine whether or not there was sufficient cause for the action as specified in the probable cause notice, which cause must be proven by a preponderance of the evidence, and shall base its determination solely upon the cause or causes stated in the notice of the employee. The appeal provided in this section shall be tried as an ordinary civil action: PROVIDED, That the board of directors' determination of priorities for the expenditure of funds shall be subject to superior court review pursuant to the standards set forth in RCW 28A.405.340: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the provisions of RCW 28A.405.350 and 28A.405.360 shall be applicable thereto. [1990 c 33 § 401; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 114 § 8; 1973 c 49 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 34 § 18. Formerly RCW 28A.58.515.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

SALARY AND COMPENSATION

28A.405.400 Payroll deductions authorized for employees. In addition to other deductions permitted by law, any person authorized to disburse funds in payment of salaries or wages to employees of school districts, upon written request of at least ten percent of the employees, shall make deductions as they authorize, subject to the limitations of district equipment or personnel. Any person authorized to disburse funds shall not be required to make other deductions for employees if fewer than ten percent of the employees make the request for the same payee. Moneys so deducted shall be paid or applied monthly by the school district for the purposes specified by the employee. The employer may not derive any financial benefit from such deductions. A deduction authorized before July 28, 1991, shall be subject to the law in effect at the time the deduction was authorized. [1991 c 116 § 18; 1972 ex.s. c 39 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.67.095.]

28A.405.410 Payroll deductions authorized for certificated employees—Savings. Nothing in RCW 28A.405.400 shall be construed to annul or modify any lawful agreement heretofore entered into between any school district and any representative of its employees or other existing lawful agreements and obligations in effect on May 23, 1972. [1990 c 33 § 402; 1972 ex.s. c 39 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.67.096.]

28A.405.415 Bonuses—National board for professional standards certification. (1) Certificated instructional staff who have attained certification from the national board for professional teaching standards shall receive a bonus each year in which they maintain the certification. The bonus shall be calculated as follows: The annual bonus shall be five thousand dollars in the 2007-08 school year. Thereafter, the annual bonus shall increase by inflation. For the 2011-12 and 2012-13 school years the annual bonus shall be subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this purpose.

(2012 Ed.)

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

(3) The amount of the additional bonus under subsection (2) of this section for those meeting the qualifications of subsection (2) of this section is five thousand dollars.

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

(5) The bonuses provided under this section shall be paid in a lump sum amount. [2011 1st sp.s. c 18 § 4; 2009 c 539 § 6; 2008 c 175 § 2; 2007 c 398 § 2.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 18: See note following RCW 28A.400.205.

Effective date—2009 c 539: See note following RCW 28A.655.200.

Findings—2007 c 398: "The legislature finds and declares:

(1) The national board for professional teaching standards has established high and rigorous standards for what highly accomplished teachers should know and be able to do in order to increase student learning results;

(2) The national board certifies teachers who meet these standards through a rigorous, performance-based assessment process;

(3) A certificate awarded by the national board attests that a teacher has met high and rigorous standards and has demonstrated the ability to make sound professional judgments about how to best meet students' learning needs and effectively help students meet challenging academic standards; and

(4) Teachers who attain national board certification should be acknowledged and rewarded in order to encourage more teachers to pursue certification for the benefit of Washington students." [2007 c 398 § 1.]

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

28A.405.460 Lunch period for certificated employees. All certificated employees of school districts shall be allowed a reasonable lunch period of not less than thirty continuous minutes per day during the regular school lunch periods and during which they shall have no assigned duties: PROVIDED, That local districts may work out other arrangements with the consent of all affected parties. [1995 c 335 § 702; 1991 c 116 § 15; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.275. Prior: 1965 c 18 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.275, 28.58.275.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.405.465 Use of classified personnel to supervise in noninstructional activities. Any school district may employ classified personnel to supervise school children in noninstructional activities, and in instructional activities while under the supervision of a certificated employee. [1997 c 13 § 13; 1991 c 116 § 16.]

28A.405.466 Presence of certificated personnel at schools before and after school—Policy. Each school district board of directors shall adopt a policy regarding the presence at their respective schools of teachers and other certificated personnel before the opening of school in the morning and after the closing of school in the afternoon or evening. The board of directors shall make the policy available to par-

ents and the public through the school district report card and other means of communication. [2006 c 263 § 902.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

TERMINATION OF CERTIFICATED STAFF

28A.405.470 Crimes against children—Mandatory termination of certificated employees—Appeal—Recovery of salary or compensation by district. The school district shall immediately terminate the employment of any person whose certificate or permit authorized under chapter 28A.405 or 28A.410 RCW is subject to revocation under RCW 28A.410.090(3) upon a guilty plea or conviction of any felony crime specified under RCW 28A.400.322. Employment shall remain terminated unless the employee successfully prevails on appeal. A school district board of directors is entitled to recover from the employee any salary or other compensation that may have been paid to the employee for the period between such time as the employee was placed on administrative leave, based upon criminal charges that the employee committed a felony crime specified under RCW 28A.400.322, and the time termination becomes final. This section shall only apply to employees holding a certificate or permit who have contact with children during the course of their employment. [2009 c 396 § 4; 1990 c 33 § 405; 1989 c 320 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.58.1003.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.405.475 Termination of certificated employee based on guilty plea or conviction of certain felonies—Notice to superintendent of public instruction—Record of notices. (1) A school district superintendent shall immediately notify the office of the superintendent of public instruction when the district terminates the employment contract of a certificated employee on the basis of a guilty plea or a conviction of any felony crime specified under RCW 28A.400.322.

(2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall maintain a record of the notices received under this section.

(3) This section applies only to employees holding a certificate or permit authorized under this chapter or chapter 28A.410 RCW who have contact with children during the course of employment. [2009 c 396 § 9.]

28A.405.900 Certain certificated employees exempt from chapter provisions. Certificated employees subject to the provisions of RCW 28A.310.250, 28A.405.100, 28A.405.210, and 28A.405.220 shall not include those certificated employees hired to replace certificated employees who have been granted sabbatical, regular, or other leave by school districts, and shall not include retirees hired for postretirement employment under the provisions of chapter 10, Laws of 2001 2nd sp. sess.

It is not the intention of the legislature that this section apply to any regularly hired certificated employee or that the legal or constitutional rights of such employee be limited, abridged, or abrogated. [2002 c 26 § 1; 2001 2nd sp.s. c 10 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 404; 1972 ex.s. c 142 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.67.900.]

Postretirement employment under the teachers' retirement system: RCW 41.32.570.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28A.410 RCW CERTIFICATION

Sections

28A.410.010	Certification—Duty of professional educator standards board—Rules—Record check—Lapsed certificates—Superintendent of public instruction as administrator.
28A.410.025	Qualifications—Certificate or permit required.
28A.410.032	Qualifications—Teachers of visually impaired—Rules.
28A.410.035	Qualifications—Coursework on issues of abuse.
28A.410.040	Initial-level certificates.
28A.410.043	School counselor certification.
28A.410.045	First peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions teacher certification program—Established—Rules.
28A.410.046	Elementary mathematics specialists.
28A.410.050	Baccalaureate and master's degree equivalency requirements for vocational instructors—Rules.
28A.410.060	Fee for certification—Disposition.
28A.410.062	Initial educator certificates—Application processing fee—Educator certification processing account.
28A.410.070	Registration of certificates.
28A.410.080	School year—For certification or qualification purposes.
28A.410.090	Revocation or suspension of certificate or permit to teach—Criminal basis—Complaints—Investigation—Process.
28A.410.095	Violation or noncompliance—Investigatory powers of superintendent of public instruction—Requirements for investigation of alleged sexual misconduct towards a child—Court orders—Contempt—Written findings required.
28A.410.100	Revocation of authority to teach—Hearings.
28A.410.105	Certificate or permit suspension—Nonpayment or default on educational loan or scholarship.
28A.410.106	Certificate or permit suspension—Noncompliance with support order—Reissuance.
28A.410.108	Reporting disciplinary actions to national clearinghouse.
28A.410.110	Limitation on reinstatement after revocation—Reinstatement prohibited for certain felony crimes.
28A.410.120	Professional certification not required of superintendents or deputy or assistant superintendents.
28A.410.200	Washington professional educator standards board—Creation—Membership—Executive director.
28A.410.210	Washington professional educator standards board—Purpose—Powers and duties.
28A.410.212	Washington professional educator standards board—Duties.
28A.410.220	Washington professional educator standards board—Performance standards and professional-level certification assessment—Basic skills assessment—Assessment of subject knowledge—Administration of section—Rule-making authority.
28A.410.221	Washington professional educator standards board—Revision of STEM-related subject-area teacher endorsements.
28A.410.2211	Washington professional educator standards board—Revision of assessments to meet revised STEM-related standards.
28A.410.2212	Washington professional educator standards board—Certificate renewal rules for teachers in STEM-related subjects.
28A.410.225	Washington professional educator standards board—Endorsement requirements—Teachers of deaf and hard of hearing students.
28A.410.230	Washington professional educator standards board—Review of proposed assessments before implementation.
28A.410.240	Washington professional educator standards board—Reports.
28A.410.250	Washington professional educator standards board—Professional certification—Rules.
28A.410.260	Washington professional educator standards board—Model standards for cultural competency—Recommendations.
28A.410.270	Washington professional educator standards board—Performance standards—Certification levels—Teacher effectiveness evaluations—Update—Proposal—Recommendation—Requirements for professional certificate and residency teaching certificate.

- 28A.410.278 Teacher evaluation research and evaluation requirements—Requirements for residency principal certificates, teacher preparation programs, and in-service training or continuing education.
- 28A.410.280 Evidence-based assessment of teaching effectiveness—Teacher preparation program requirement.
- 28A.410.290 Teacher and administrator preparation program approval standards—Community college and nonhigher education provider programs—Alternative route program inclusion.
- 28A.410.300 Review of district and educator workforce data.
- 28A.410.310 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
- 28A.410.320 Waivers from educator preparation and certification program statutes or rules to implement collaborative schools for innovation and success pilot projects.

28A.410.010 Certification—Duty of professional educator standards board—Rules—Record check—Lapsed certificates—Superintendent of public instruction as administrator. (1)(a) The Washington professional educator standards board shall establish, publish, and enforce rules determining eligibility for and certification of personnel employed in the common schools of this state, including certification for emergency or temporary, substitute or provisional duty and under such certificates or permits as the board shall deem proper or as otherwise prescribed by law. The rules shall require that the initial application for certification shall require a record check of the applicant through the Washington state patrol criminal identification system and through the federal bureau of investigation at the applicant’s expense. The record check shall include a fingerprint check using a complete Washington state criminal identification fingerprint card. The superintendent of public instruction may waive the record check for any applicant who has had a record check within the two years before application. The rules shall permit a holder of a lapsed certificate but not a revoked or suspended certificate to be employed on a conditional basis by a school district with the requirement that the holder must complete any certificate renewal requirements established by the state board of education within two years of initial reemployment.

(b) In establishing rules pertaining to the qualifications of instructors of American sign language the board shall consult with the national association of the deaf, "sign instructors guidance network" (s.i.g.n.), and the Washington state association of the deaf for evaluation and certification of sign language instructors.

(c) The board shall develop rules consistent with RCW 18.340.020 for the certification of spouses of military personnel.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall act as the administrator of any such rules and have the power to issue any certificates or permits and revoke the same in accordance with board rules. [2011 2nd sp.s. c 5 § 4; 2005 c 497 § 203; 2001 c 263 § 1. Prior: 1992 c 159 § 3; 1992 c 60 § 2; prior: 1988 c 172 § 3; 1988 c 97 § 1; 1987 c 486 § 8; 1975-’76 2nd ex.s. c 92 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.70.005. Formerly RCW 28A.70.005.]

Implementation—2011 1st sp.s. c 5: See note following RCW 18.340.010.

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

Findings—1992 c 159: See note following RCW 28A.400.303.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.410.025 Qualifications—Certificate or permit required. No person shall be accounted as a qualified teacher within the meaning of the school law who is not the holder of a valid teacher’s certificate or permit issued by lawful authority of this state. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.67.010. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 306 § 1; RRS § 4844; prior: 1907 c 240 § 6; 1897 c 118 § 51; 1891 c 127 § 14; 1890 p 369 § 37; 1886 p 18 § 47; 1873 p 430 § 15. Formerly RCW 28A.405.010, 28A.67.010, 28.67.010.]

28A.410.032 Qualifications—Teachers of visually impaired—Rules. Teachers of visually impaired students shall be qualified according to rules adopted by the professional educator standards board. [2005 c 497 § 220; 1996 c 135 § 4.]

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

Findings—1996 c 135: See note following RCW 28A.155.105.

28A.410.035 Qualifications—Coursework on issues of abuse. To receive initial certification as a teacher in this state after August 31, 1991, an applicant shall have successfully completed a course on issues of abuse. The content of the course shall discuss the identification of physical, emotional, sexual, and substance abuse, information on the impact of abuse on the behavior and learning abilities of students, discussion of the responsibilities of a teacher to report abuse or provide assistance to students who are the victims of abuse, and methods for teaching students about abuse of all types and their prevention. [1990 c 90 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.405.025.]

28A.410.040 Initial-level certificates. The Washington professional educator standards board shall adopt rules providing that, except as provided in this section, all individuals qualifying for an initial-level teaching certificate after August 31, 1992, shall possess a baccalaureate degree in the arts, sciences, and/or humanities and have fulfilled the requirements for teacher certification pursuant to RCW 28A.410.210. However, candidates for grades preschool through eight certificates shall have fulfilled the requirements for a major as part of their baccalaureate degree. If the major is in early childhood education, elementary education, or special education, the candidate must have at least thirty quarter hours or twenty semester hours in one academic field. [2005 c 497 § 204; 1992 c 141 § 101; 1990 c 33 § 406. Prior: 1989 c 402 § 1; 1989 c 29 § 1; 1987 c 525 § 212. Formerly RCW 28A.70.040.]

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

Findings—1992 c 141: "The legislature finds that the educational needs of students when they leave the public school system has [have] increased dramatically in the past two decades. If young people are to prosper in our democracy and if our nation is to grow economically, it is imperative that the overall level of learning achieved by students be significantly increased.

To achieve this higher level of learning, the legislature finds that the state of Washington needs to develop a performance-based school system. Instead of maintaining burdensome state accountability laws and rules that dictate educational offerings, the state needs to hold schools accountable for their performance based on what their students learn.

The legislature further finds moving toward a performance-based accountability system will require repealing state laws and rules that inhibit the freedom of school boards and professional educators to carry out their

work, and also will require that significantly more decisions be made at the school district and school building levels. In addition, it will be necessary to set high expectations for students, to identify what is expected of all students, and to develop a rigorous academic assessment system to determine if these expectations have been achieved.

The legislature further finds that the governor's council on education reform and funding will, by December 1992, identify broad student learning goals. Subject to decisions made by the 1993 legislature, the legislature finds that it is critical that an organization be established to continue the council's work in identifying necessary student skills and knowledge, to develop student assessment and school accountability systems, and to take other steps necessary to develop a performance-based education system.

The legislature further finds that there is a need for high quality professional development as the state implements a performance-based system. Professional development must be available to schools and school districts to maintain quality control and to assure access to proven research on effective teaching." [1992 c 141 § 1.]

Intent—1987 c 525 §§ 201-233: "The legislature intends to enhance the education of the state's youth by improving the quality of teaching. The legislature intends to establish a framework for teacher and principal preparation programs and to recognize teaching as a profession.

The legislature finds that the quality of teacher preparation programs is enhanced when a planned, sequenced approach is used that provides for the application of practice to academic coursework.

The legislature supports better integration of the elements of teacher preparation programs including knowledge of subject matter, teaching methods, and actual teaching experiences.

The legislature finds that establishing: (1) A teaching internship program; (2) a post-baccalaureate program resulting in a master's degree; (3) stronger requirements for earning principal credentials; and (4) a review of the preparation standards for school principals and educational staff associates are appropriate next steps in enhancing the quality of educational personnel in Washington." [1987 c 525 § 201.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.410.043 School counselor certification. A school counselor is a professional educator who holds a valid school counselor certification as defined by the professional educator standards board. The purpose and role of the school counselor is to plan, organize, and deliver a comprehensive school guidance and counseling program that personalizes education and supports, promotes, and enhances the academic, personal, social, and career development of all students, based on the national standards for school counseling programs of the American school counselor association. [2007 c 175 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—2007 c 175: "The legislature finds that the professional school counselor is a certificated educator with unique qualifications and skills to address all students' academic, personal, social, and career development needs. School counselors serve a vital role in maximizing student achievement, supporting a safe learning environment, and addressing the needs of all students through prevention and intervention programs that are part of a comprehensive school counseling program. The legislature further finds that current state statutes fail to mention anything about school counselors. Therefore, the legislature intends to codify into law the importance and the role of school counselors in public schools." [2007 c 175 § 1.]

28A.410.045 First peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions teacher certification program—Established—Rules. (1) The Washington state first peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions teacher certification program is established. The professional educator standards board shall adopt rules to implement the program in collaboration with the sovereign tribal governments whose traditional lands and territories lie within the borders of the state of Washington, including the tribal leader congress on education and the first peoples' language and culture committee. The collaboration required under this section shall be defined by a protocol for cogovernance in first peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions education developed

by the professional educator standards board, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, and the sovereign tribal governments whose traditional lands and territories lie within the borders of the state of Washington.

(2) Any sovereign tribal government whose traditional lands and territories lie within the borders of the state of Washington may participate individually on a government-to-government basis in the program.

(3) Under the first peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions teacher certification program:

(a) Only a participating sovereign tribal government may certify individuals who meet the tribe's criteria for certification as a teacher in the Washington state first peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions teacher certification program. Tribal law enforcement agencies and the Washington state patrol shall enter into government-to-government negotiations regarding the exchange of background information on applicants for certification. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall not authorize or accept a certificate or endorsement in Washington state first peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions without certification from a participating sovereign tribal government and without conducting a record check of an individual applying for certification as required under RCW 28A.410.010;

(b) For each teacher to be certified in the program, the participating sovereign tribal government shall submit information and documentation necessary for the issuance of a state certificate, as defined by rule, to the office of the superintendent of public instruction;

(c) A Washington state first peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions teacher certificate serves as a subject area endorsement in first peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions. The holder of a Washington state first peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions teacher certificate who does not also hold an initial, residency, continuing, or professional teaching certificate authorized by the professional educator standards board may be assigned to teach only the languages, cultures, and oral tribal traditions designated on the certificate and no other subject;

(d) In order to teach first peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions, teachers must hold certificates from both the office of the superintendent of public instruction and from the sovereign tribal government; and

(e) The holder of a Washington state first peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions teacher certificate meets Washington state's definition of a highly qualified teacher under the no child left behind act of 2001 (P.L. 107-110) for the purposes of teaching first peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions, subject to approval by the United States department of education.

(4) First peoples' language/culture teacher certificates issued before July 22, 2007, under rules approved by the state board of education or the professional educator standards board under a pilot program remain valid as certificates under this section, subject to the provisions of this chapter.

(5) Schools and school districts on or near tribal reservations are encouraged to contract with sovereign tribal governments whose traditional lands and territories lie within the borders of the state of Washington and with first peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions teacher certification programs for in-service teacher training and continuing edu-

cation in the culture and history appropriate for their geographic area, as well as suggested pedagogy and instructional strategies. [2007 c 319 § 2.]

Findings—2007 c 319: "The legislature finds that:

(1) Teaching first peoples' languages, cultures, and oral tribal traditions is a critical factor in fostering successful educational experiences and promoting cultural sensitivity for all students. Experience shows that such teaching dramatically raises student achievement and that the effect is particularly strong for Native American students;

(2) Native American students have the highest high school dropout rate among all groups of students. Less than one-fourth of Native American students in the class of 2008 are on track to graduate based on the results of the Washington assessment of student learning. Positive and supportive educational experiences are critical for the success of Native American students;

(3) The sole expertise of sovereign tribal governments whose traditional lands and territories lie within the borders of the state of Washington in the transmission of their indigenous languages, heritage, cultural knowledge, histories, customs, and traditions should be honored;

(4) Government-to-government collaboration between the state and the sovereign tribal governments whose traditional lands and territories lie within the borders of the state of Washington serves to implement the spirit of the 1989 centennial accord and other similar government-to-government agreements, including the 2004 accord between the federally recognized Indian tribes with treaty reserved rights in the state of Washington;

(5) Establishing a first peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions teacher certification program both achieves educational objectives and models effective government-to-government relationships;

(6) Establishing a first peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions certification program implements the following policy objectives of the federal Native American languages act of 1990 (P.L. 101-477) in a tangible way:

(a) To preserve, protect, and promote the rights and freedom of Native Americans to use, practice, and develop Native American languages;

(b) To allow exceptions to teacher certification requirements for federal programs and programs funded in whole or in part by the federal government, for instruction in Native American languages when such teacher certification requirements hinder the employment of qualified teachers who teach in Native American languages, and to encourage state and territorial governments to make similar exceptions;

(c) To encourage and support the use of Native American languages as a medium of instruction in order to encourage and support Native American language survival, educational opportunity, increased student success and performance, increased student awareness and knowledge of their culture and history, and increased student and community pride;

(d) To encourage state and local education programs to work with Native American parents, educators, Indian tribes, and other Native American governing bodies in the implementation of programs to put this policy into effect; and

(e) To encourage all institutions of elementary, secondary, and higher education, where appropriate, to include Native American languages in the curriculum in the same manner as foreign languages and to grant proficiency in Native American languages the same full academic credit as proficiency in foreign languages;

(7) Establishing a first peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions certification program is consistent with the intent of presidential executive order number 13336 from 2004, entitled "American Indian and Alaska native education," to assist students in meeting the challenging student academic standards of the no child left behind act of 2001 (P.L. 107-110) in a manner that is consistent with tribal traditions, languages, and cultures." [2007 c 319 § 1.]

Short title—2007 c 319: "This act may be known and cited as the "First peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions teacher certification act: Honoring our ancestors."" [2007 c 319 § 4.]

28A.410.046 Elementary mathematics specialists.

(1) For the purposes of this section, an elementary mathematics specialist is a certificated teacher who has demonstrated at least the following knowledge and skills:

(a) Enhanced mathematics content knowledge and skills necessary to provide students in grades kindergarten through eight a deep understanding of the essential academic learning requirements and performance expectations in mathematics;

(2012 Ed.)

(b) Knowledge and skills in a variety of instructional strategies for teaching mathematics content; and

(c) Knowledge and skills in instructional strategies targeted for students struggling with mathematics.

(2) The legislature encourages the professional educator standards board to develop standards for and adopt a specialty endorsement for elementary mathematics specialists as defined under this section.

(3) School districts may work with local colleges and universities, educator preparation programs, and educational service districts to develop and offer training and professional development opportunities in the knowledge and skills necessary for a teacher to be considered an elementary mathematics specialist under this section.

(4) School districts are encouraged to use elementary mathematics specialists for direct instruction of students using an itinerant teacher model where the specialist rotates from classroom to classroom within the school. [2011 c 209 § 2.]

Finding—Intent—2011 c 209: "The legislature finds that significant changes have been made in recent years to improve Washington's mathematics standards. Additional mathematics coursework, at a more rigorous level, will be required for high school graduation. Efforts to increase the rigor of high school mathematics will ultimately not be successful unless students in elementary and middle school are better prepared in mathematics. Successful preparation is more likely to occur if students have the opportunity to receive instruction from a teacher with proficiency in both mathematics content and effective instructional methods in mathematics for elementary and middle school students. It is the legislature's intent to encourage elementary teachers who enjoy and excel in mathematics to become specialists, and to encourage school districts to assign these specialists to teach elementary and middle school mathematics, thereby transmitting both their expertise and their enthusiasm for the subject to their students." [2011 c 209 § 1.]

28A.410.050 Baccalaureate and master's degree equivalency requirements for vocational instructors—

Rules. The Washington professional educator standards board shall develop and adopt rules establishing baccalaureate and master's degree equivalency standards for vocational instructors performing instructional duties and acquiring certification after August 31, 1992. [2005 c 497 § 205; 1992 c 141 § 102; 1989 c 29 § 2; 1987 c 525 § 215. Formerly RCW 28A.70.042.]

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

Findings—Part headings—Severability—1992 c 141: See notes following RCW 28A.410.040.

Intent—Short title—1987 c 525 §§ 202-233: See notes following RCW 28A.410.040.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.410.060 Fee for certification—Disposition. The fee for any certificate, or any renewal thereof, issued by the authority of the state of Washington, and authorizing the holder to teach or perform other professional duties in the public schools of the state shall be not less than one dollar or such reasonable fee therefor as the Washington professional educator standards board by rule shall deem necessary therefor. The fee must accompany the application and cannot be refunded unless the application is withdrawn before it is finally considered. The educational service district superintendent, or other official authorized to receive such fee, shall within thirty days transmit the same to the treasurer of the

county in which the office of the educational service district superintendent is located, to be by him or her placed to the credit of said school district or educational service district: PROVIDED, That if any school district collecting fees for the certification of professional staff does not hold a professional training institute separate from the educational service district then all such moneys shall be placed to the credit of the educational service district.

Such fees shall be used solely for the purpose of precertification professional preparation, program evaluation, professional in-service training programs, and provision of certification services by educational service districts, in accordance with rules of the Washington professional educator standards board herein authorized. [2008 c 107 § 1; 2005 c 497 § 206; 1990 c 33 § 407; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 92 § 3; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 15 § 17. Prior: 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 134; 1975 1st ex.s. c 192 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 144; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.70.110; prior: 1965 c 139 § 20; 1909 c 97 p 336 § 3; RRS § 4968; prior: 1897 c 118 § 142. Formerly RCW 28A.70.110, 28.70.110, 28.70.120.]

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.410.062 Initial educator certificates—Application processing fee—Educator certification processing account. (1) The legislature finds that the current economic environment requires that the state, when appropriate, charge for some of the services provided directly to the users of those services. The office of the superintendent of public instruction is currently supported with state funds to process certification fees. In addition, the legislature finds that the processing of certifications should be moved to an online system that allows educators to manage their certifications and provides better information to policymakers. The legislature intends to assess a certification processing fee to eliminate state-funded support of the cost to issue educator certificates.

(2) In addition to the certification fee established under RCW 28A.410.060, the superintendent of public instruction shall charge an application processing fee for initial educator certificates and subsequent actions. The superintendent of public instruction shall establish the amount of the fee by rule under chapter 34.05 RCW. The superintendent shall set the fee at a sufficient level to defray the costs of administering the educator certification program under RCW 28A.300.040(9). Revenue generated through the processing fee shall be deposited in the educator certification processing account.

(3) The educator certification processing account is established in the custody of the state treasurer. The superintendent of public instruction shall deposit in the account all moneys received from the fees collected in subsection (2) of this section. Moneys in the account may be spent only for the processing of educator certificates and subsequent actions. Disbursements from the account shall be on authorization of the superintendent of public instruction or the superintendent's designee. The account is subject to the allotment procedure provided under chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is required for disbursements. [2011 1st sp.s. c 23 § 1.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 23: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of

the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 2011." [2011 1st sp.s. c 23 § 2.]

28A.410.070 Registration of certificates. (1) All certificates issued by the superintendent of public instruction shall be valid and entitle the holder thereof to employment in any school district of the state upon being registered by the school district if designated to do so by the school district, which fact shall be evidenced on the certificate in the words, "Registered for use in district," together with the date of registry, and an official signature of the person registering the same: PROVIDED, That a copy of the original certificate duly certified by the superintendent of public instruction may be used for the purpose of registry and endorsement in lieu of the original.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction may accept applications for educator certification that are submitted using an electronic signature from the applicant. [2007 c 401 § 7; 1983 c 56 § 12; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 92 § 4; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 135; 1971 c 48 § 50; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.70.130. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 338 § 11; RRS § 4976; prior: 1897 c 118 § 147. Formerly RCW 28A.70.130, 28.70.130.]

Findings—2007 c 401: See note following RCW 28A.300.500.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.410.080 School year—For certification or qualification purposes. The school year for all matters pertaining to teacher certification or for computing experience in teaching shall consist of not fewer than one hundred eighty school days. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.01.025. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 262 § 3, part; RRS § 4687, part; prior: 1903 c 104 § 22, part. Formerly RCW 28A.01.025, 28.01.010, part.]

28A.410.090 Revocation or suspension of certificate or permit to teach—Criminal basis—Complaints—Investigation—Process. (1)(a) Any certificate or permit authorized under the provisions of this chapter, chapter 28A.405 RCW, or rules promulgated thereunder may be revoked or suspended by the authority authorized to grant the same based upon a criminal records report authorized by law, or upon the complaint of any school district superintendent, educational service district superintendent, or private school administrator for immorality, violation of written contract, unprofessional conduct, intemperance, or crime against the law of the state. School district superintendents, educational service district superintendents, or private school administrators may file a complaint concerning any certificated employee of a school district, educational service district, or private school and this filing authority is not limited to employees of the complaining superintendent or administrator. Such written complaint shall state the grounds and summarize the factual basis upon which a determination has been made that an investigation by the superintendent of public instruction is warranted.

(b) If the superintendent of public instruction has reasonable cause to believe that an alleged violation of this chapter or rules adopted under it has occurred based on a written complaint alleging physical abuse or sexual misconduct by a certificated school employee filed by a parent or another person, but no complaint has been forwarded to the superintendent by a school district superintendent, educational service

district superintendent, or private school administrator, and that a school district superintendent, educational service district superintendent, or private school administrator has sufficient notice of the alleged violation and opportunity to file a complaint, the superintendent of public instruction may cause an investigation to be made of the alleged violation, together with such other matters that may be disclosed in the course of the investigation related to certificated personnel.

(2) A parent or another person may file a written complaint with the superintendent of public instruction alleging physical abuse or sexual misconduct by a certificated school employee if:

(a) The parent or other person has already filed a written complaint with the educational service district superintendent concerning that employee;

(b) The educational service district superintendent has not caused an investigation of the allegations and has not forwarded the complaint to the superintendent of public instruction for investigation; and

(c) The written complaint states the grounds and factual basis upon which the parent or other person believes an investigation should be conducted.

(3)(a) Any such certificate or permit authorized under this chapter or chapter 28A.405 RCW shall be revoked by the authority authorized to grant the certificate upon a guilty plea or the conviction of any felony crime specified under RCW 28A.400.322, in accordance with this section. The person whose certificate is in question shall be given an opportunity to be heard.

(b) Mandatory permanent revocation upon a guilty plea or the conviction of felony crimes specified under RCW 28A.400.322(1) shall apply to such convictions or guilty pleas which occur after July 23, 1989, and before July 26, 2009.

(c) Mandatory permanent revocation upon a guilty plea or conviction of felony crimes specified under RCW 28A.400.322(2) shall apply to such convictions or guilty pleas that occur on or after July 26, 2009.

(d) Revocation of any certificate or permit authorized under this chapter or chapter 28A.405 RCW for a guilty plea or criminal conviction of a crime specified under RCW 28A.400.322 occurring prior to July 23, 1989, shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section.

(4)(a) Any such certificate or permit authorized under this chapter or chapter 28A.405 RCW shall be suspended or revoked, according to the provisions of this subsection, by the authority authorized to grant the certificate upon a finding that an employee has engaged in an unauthorized use of school equipment to intentionally access material depicting sexually explicit conduct or has intentionally possessed on school grounds any material depicting sexually explicit conduct; except for material used in conjunction with established curriculum. A first time violation of this subsection shall result in either suspension or revocation of the employee's certificate or permit as determined by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. A second violation shall result in a mandatory revocation of the certificate or permit.

(b) In all cases under this subsection (4), the person whose certificate is in question shall be given an opportunity to be heard and has the right to appeal as established in *RCW 28A.410.100. Certificates or permits shall be sus-

pending or revoked under this subsection only if findings are made on or after July 24, 2005. For the purposes of this subsection, "sexually explicit conduct" has the same definition as provided in RCW 9.68A.011.

(5) Any such certificate or permit authorized under this chapter or chapter 28A.405 RCW shall be revoked by the authority authorized to grant the certificate upon a finding that the certificate holder obtained the certificate through fraudulent means, including fraudulent misrepresentation of required academic credentials or prior criminal record. In all cases under this subsection, the person whose certificate is in question shall be given an opportunity to be heard and has the right to appeal as established in *RCW 28A.410.100. Certificates or permits shall be revoked under this subsection only if findings are made on or after July 26, 2009. [2009 c 396 § 5; 2005 c 461 § 2; 2004 c 134 § 2; 1996 c 126 § 2; 1992 c 159 § 4; 1990 c 33 § 408; 1989 c 320 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 137; 1974 ex.s. c 55 § 2; 1971 c 48 § 51; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.70.160. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 345 § 1; RRS § 4992; prior: 1897 c 118 § 148. Formerly RCW 28A.70.160, 28.70.160.]

*Reviser's note: The right to appeal was eliminated from RCW 28A.410.100 by 2009 c 531 § 3.

Findings—1992 c 159: See note following RCW 28A.400.303.

Notification of conviction or guilty plea of certain felony crimes: RCW 43.43.845.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.410.095 Violation or noncompliance—Investigatory powers of superintendent of public instruction—Requirements for investigation of alleged sexual misconduct towards a child—Court orders—Contempt—Written findings required. (1) The superintendent of public instruction may initiate and conduct investigations as may be reasonably necessary to establish the existence of any alleged violations of or noncompliance with this chapter or any rules adopted under it. For the purpose of any investigation or proceeding under this chapter, the superintendent or any officer designated by the superintendent may administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, agreements, or other documents or records that the superintendent deems relevant and material to the inquiry.

(2) Investigations conducted by the superintendent of public instruction concerning alleged sexual misconduct towards a child shall be completed within one year of the initiation of the investigation or within thirty days of the completion of all proceedings, including court proceedings, resulting from an investigation conducted by law enforcement or child protective services if there is such an investigation. The superintendent of public instruction may take, for reasonable cause, additional time for completion of the investigation after informing the victim, the individual being investigated, and the school district that employs the individual being investigated of the reasons additional time is needed and the amount of additional time needed. Written notification must be provided to each of the parties who must be informed. The sole remedy for a failure to complete an investigation of sexual misconduct within the time allowed by this subsection is a civil penalty of fifty dollars per day for each day beyond the allowed time.

(3) If any person fails to obey a subpoena or obeys a subpoena but refuses to give evidence, any court of competent jurisdiction, upon application by the superintendent, may issue to that person an order requiring him or her to appear before the court and to show cause why he or she should not be compelled to obey the subpoena, and give evidence material to the matter under investigation. The failure to obey an order of the court may be punishable as contempt.

(4) Once an investigation has been initiated by the superintendent of public instruction, the investigation shall be completed regardless of whether the individual being investigated has resigned his or her position or allowed his or her teaching certificate to lapse. The superintendent shall make a written finding regarding each investigation indicating the actions taken, including a statement of the reasons why a complaint was dismissed or did not warrant further investigation or action by the superintendent, and shall provide such notice to each person who filed the complaint. Written findings under this section are subject to public disclosure under chapter 42.56 RCW.

(5) An investigation into sexual or physical abuse of a student by a school employee shall only be initiated by the superintendent of public instruction after the superintendent of public instruction verifies that the incident has been reported to the proper law enforcement agency or the department of social and health services as required under RCW 26.44.030. [2005 c 274 § 245; 2004 c 134 § 1; 1992 c 159 § 5.]

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

Findings—1992 c 159: See note following RCW 28A.400.303.

28A.410.100 Revocation of authority to teach—Hearings. Any teacher whose certificate to teach has been questioned under RCW 28A.410.090 shall have a right to be heard by the issuing authority before his or her certificate is revoked. [2009 c 531 § 3; 2005 c 497 § 207; 1992 c 159 § 6; 1990 c 33 § 409; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 138; 1971 c 48 § 52; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.70.170. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 346 § 3; RRS § 4994. Formerly RCW 28A.70.170, 28.70.170.]

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

Findings—1992 c 159: See note following RCW 28A.400.303.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.410.105 Certificate or permit suspension—Nonpayment or default on educational loan or scholarship. The authorizing authority shall suspend the certificate or permit of any person who has been certified by a lending agency and reported to the authorizing authority for nonpayment or default on a federally or state-guaranteed educational loan or service-conditional scholarship. Prior to the suspension, the agency must provide the person an opportunity for a brief adjudicative proceeding under RCW 34.05.485 through 34.05.494 and issue a finding of nonpayment or default on a federally or state-guaranteed educational loan or service-conditional scholarship. The person's certificate or permit shall not be reissued until the person provides the authorizing authority a written release issued by the lending agency stating that the person is making payments on the loan in accordance with a repayment agreement approved by the lending

agency. If the person has continued to meet all other requirements for certification or permit during the suspension, reinstatement shall be automatic upon receipt of the notice and payment of any reinstatement fee the authorizing authority may impose. [1996 c 293 § 27.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.410.106 Certificate or permit suspension—Non-compliance with support order—Reissuance. Any certificate or permit authorized under this chapter or chapter 28A.405 RCW shall be suspended by the authority authorized to grant the certificate or permit if the department of social and health services certifies that the person is not in compliance with a support order or a *residential or visitation order as provided in RCW 74.20A.320. If the person continues to meet other requirements for reinstatement during the suspension, reissuance of the certificate or permit shall be automatic after the person provides the authority a release issued by the department of social and health services stating that the person is in compliance with the order. [1997 c 58 § 842.]

***Reviser's note:** 1997 c 58 § 886 requiring a court to order certification of noncompliance with residential provisions of a court-ordered parenting plan was vetoed. Provisions ordering the department of social and health services to certify a responsible parent based on a court order to certify for non-compliance with residential provisions of a parenting plan were vetoed. See RCW 74.20A.320.

Effective dates—Intent—1997 c 58: See notes following RCW 74.20A.320.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.410.108 Reporting disciplinary actions to national clearinghouse. For the purposes of reporting disciplinary actions taken against certificated staff to other states via a national database used by the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the following actions shall be reported: Suspension, surrender, revocation, denial, stayed suspension, reinstatement, and any written reprimand related to abuse and sexual misconduct. These actions will only be reported to the extent that they are accepted by the national clearinghouse, but if there are categories not included, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall seek modification to the national clearinghouse format. [2004 c 29 § 4.]

Findings—2004 c 29: See note following RCW 28A.400.301.

28A.410.110 Limitation on reinstatement after revocation—Reinstatement prohibited for certain felony crimes. In case any certificate or permit authorized under this chapter or chapter 28A.405 RCW is revoked, the holder shall not be eligible to receive another certificate or permit for a period of twelve months after the date of revocation. However, if the certificate or permit authorized under this chapter or chapter 28A.405 RCW was revoked because of a guilty plea or the conviction of a felony crime specified under RCW 28A.400.322, the certificate or permit shall not be reinstated. [2009 c 396 § 6; 1990 c 33 § 410; 1989 c 320 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.70.180. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 346 § 2; RRS § 4993. Formerly RCW 28A.70.180, 28.70.180.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.410.120 Professional certification not required of superintendents or deputy or assistant superintendents. Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the Washington professional educator standards board or superintendent of public instruction shall not require any professional certification or other qualifications of any person elected superintendent of a local school district by that district's board of directors, or any person hired in any manner to fill a position designated as, or which is, in fact, deputy superintendent, or assistant superintendent. [2005 c 497 § 208; 1990 c 33 § 411; 1975 1st ex.s. c 254 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.02.260.]

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.410.200 Washington professional educator standards board—Creation—Membership—Executive director. (1)(a) The Washington professional educator standards board is created, consisting of twelve members to be appointed by the governor to four-year terms and the superintendent of public instruction. On August 1, 2009, the board shall be reduced to twelve members.

(b) Vacancies on the board shall be filled by appointment or reappointment by the governor to terms of four years.

(c) No person may serve as a member of the board for more than two consecutive full four-year terms.

(d) The governor shall biennially appoint the chair of the board. No board member may serve as chair for more than four consecutive years.

(2) A majority of the members of the board shall be active practitioners with the majority being classroom based. Membership on the board shall include individuals having one or more of the following:

(a) Experience in one or more of the education roles for which state preparation program approval is required and certificates issued;

(b) Experience providing or leading a state-approved teacher or educator preparation program;

(c) Experience providing mentoring and coaching to education professionals or others; and

(d) Education-related community experience.

(3) In appointing board members, the governor shall consider the individual's commitment to quality education and the ongoing improvement of instruction, experiences in the public schools or private schools, involvement in developing quality teaching preparation and support programs, and vision for the most effective yet practical system of assuring teaching quality. The governor shall also consider the diversity of the population of the state.

(4) All appointments to the board made by the governor are subject to confirmation by the senate.

(5) Each member of the board shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.240 and shall be reimbursed for travel expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the board in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

(6) The governor may remove a member of the board for neglect of duty, misconduct, malfeasance or misfeasance in office, or for incompetency or unprofessional conduct as defined in chapter 18.130 RCW. In such a case, the governor shall file with the secretary of state a statement of the causes

(2012 Ed.)

for and the order of removal from office, and the secretary of state shall send a certified copy of the statement of causes and order of removal to the last known post office address of the member.

(7) Members of the board shall hire an executive director and an administrative assistant to reside in the office of the superintendent of public instruction for administrative purposes only.

(8) Members of the board may create informal advisory groups as needed to inform the board's work. [2009 c 531 § 2; 2005 c 497 § 202; 2003 1st sp.s. c 22 § 1; 2002 c 92 § 1; 2000 c 39 § 102.]

Effective date—2009 c 531 § 2: "Section 2 of this act takes effect August 1, 2009." [2009 c 531 § 5.]

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

Findings—2000 c 39: "The legislature finds and declares:

(1) Creation of a public body whose focus is educator quality would be likely to bring greater focus and attention to the profession;

(2) Professional educator standards boards are consumer protection boards, establishing assessment policies to ensure the public that its new practitioners have the knowledge to be competent;

(3) The highest possible standards for all educators are essential in ensuring attainment of high academic standards by all students;

(4) Teacher assessment for certification can guard against admission to the teaching profession of persons who have not demonstrated that they are knowledgeable in the subjects they will be assigned to teach; and

(5) Teacher assessment for certification should be implemented as an additional element to the system of teacher preparation and certification." [2000 c 39 § 101.]

Joint report to the legislature: RCW 28A.305.035.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.410.210 Washington professional educator standards board—Purpose—Powers and duties. The purpose of the professional educator standards board is to establish policies and requirements for the preparation and certification of educators that provide standards for competency in professional knowledge and practice in the areas of certification; a foundation of skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary to help students with diverse needs, abilities, cultural experiences, and learning styles meet or exceed the learning goals outlined in RCW 28A.150.210; knowledge of research-based practice; and professional development throughout a career. The Washington professional educator standards board shall:

(1) Establish policies and practices for the approval of programs of courses, requirements, and other activities leading to educator certification including teacher, school administrator, and educational staff associate certification;

(2) Establish policies and practices for the approval of the character of work required to be performed as a condition of entrance to and graduation from any educator preparation program including teacher, school administrator, and educational staff associate preparation program as provided in subsection (1) of this section;

(3) Establish a list of accredited institutions of higher education of this and other states whose graduates may be awarded educator certificates as teacher, school administrator, and educational staff associate and establish criteria and enter into agreements with other states to acquire reciprocal approval of educator preparation programs and certification,

including teacher certification from the national board for professional teaching standards;

(4) Establish policies for approval of nontraditional educator preparation programs;

(5) Conduct a review of educator program approval standards at least every five years, beginning in 2006, to reflect research findings and assure continued improvement of preparation programs for teachers, administrators, and school specialized personnel;

(6) Specify the types and kinds of educator certificates to be issued and conditions for certification in accordance with subsection (1) of this section and RCW 28A.410.010;

(7) Apply for and receive federal or other funds on behalf of the state for purposes related to the duties of the board;

(8) Adopt rules under chapter 34.05 RCW that are necessary for the effective and efficient implementation of this chapter;

(9) Maintain data concerning educator preparation programs and their quality, educator certification, educator employment trends and needs, and other data deemed relevant by the board;

(10) Serve as an advisory body to the superintendent of public instruction on issues related to educator recruitment, hiring, mentoring and support, professional growth, retention, educator evaluation including but not limited to peer evaluation, and revocation and suspension of licensure;

(11) Submit, by October 15th of each even-numbered year, a joint report with the state board of education to the legislative education committees, the governor, and the superintendent of public instruction. The report shall address the progress the boards have made and the obstacles they have encountered, individually and collectively, in the work of achieving the goals set out in RCW 28A.150.210;

(12) Establish the prospective teacher assessment system for basic skills and subject knowledge that shall be required to obtain residency certification pursuant to RCW 28A.410.220 through 28A.410.240;

(13) By January 2010, set performance standards and develop, pilot, and implement a uniform and externally administered professional-level certification assessment based on demonstrated teaching skill. In the development of this assessment, consideration shall be given to changes in professional certification program components such as the culminating seminar; and

(14) Conduct meetings under the provisions of chapter 42.30 RCW. [2009 c 531 § 4; 2008 c 176 § 1; 2005 c 497 § 201; 2000 c 39 § 103.]

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

Findings—Part headings and section captions not law—2000 c 39: See notes following RCW 28A.410.200.

28A.410.212 Washington professional educator standards board—Duties. The professional educator standards board shall:

(1) Develop and maintain a research base of educator preparation best practices;

(2) Develop and coordinate initiatives for educator preparation in high-demand fields as well as outreach and recruitment initiatives for underrepresented populations;

(3) Provide program improvement technical assistance to providers of educator preparation programs;

(4) Assure educator preparation program compliance; and

(5) Prepare and maintain a cohesive educator development policy framework. [2009 c 531 § 1.]

28A.410.220 Washington professional educator standards board—Performance standards and professional-level certification assessment—Basic skills assessment—Assessment of subject knowledge—Administration of section—Rule-making authority. (1)(a) Beginning not later than September 1, 2001, the Washington professional educator standards board shall make available and pilot a means of assessing an applicant's knowledge in the basic skills. For the purposes of this section, "basic skills" means the subjects of at least reading, writing, and mathematics. Beginning September 1, 2002, except as provided in (c) of this subsection and subsection (4) of this section, passing this assessment shall be required for admission to approved teacher preparation programs and for persons from out-of-state applying for a Washington state residency teaching certificate.

(b) On an individual student basis, approved teacher preparation programs may admit into their programs a candidate who has not achieved the minimum basic skills assessment score established by the Washington professional educator standards board. Individuals so admitted may not receive residency certification without passing the basic skills assessment under this section.

(c) The Washington professional educator standards board may establish criteria to ensure that persons from out-of-state who are applying for residency certification and persons applying to master's degree level teacher preparation programs can demonstrate to the board's satisfaction that they have the requisite basic skills based upon having completed another basic skills assessment acceptable to the Washington professional educator standards board or by some other alternative approved by the Washington professional educator standards board.

(2) The professional educator standards board shall set performance standards and develop, pilot, and implement a uniform and externally administered professional-level certification assessment based on demonstrated teaching skill. In the development of this assessment, consideration shall be given to changes in professional certification program components such as the culminating seminar.

(3) Beginning not later than September 1, 2002, the Washington professional educator standards board shall provide for the initial piloting and implementation of a means of assessing an applicant's knowledge in the subjects for which the applicant has applied for an endorsement to his or her residency or professional teaching certificate. The assessment of subject knowledge shall not include instructional methodology. Beginning September 1, 2005, passing this assessment shall be required to receive an endorsement for certification purposes.

(4) The Washington professional educator standards board may permit exceptions from the assessment requirements under subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section on a case-by-case basis.

(5) The Washington professional educator standards board shall provide for reasonable accommodations for individuals who are required to take the assessments in subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section if the individuals have learning or other disabilities.

(6) With the exception of applicants exempt from the requirements of subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section, an applicant must achieve a minimum assessment score or scores established by the Washington professional educator standards board on each of the assessments under subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section.

(7) The Washington professional educator standards board and superintendent of public instruction, as determined by the Washington professional educator standards board, may contract with one or more third parties for:

(a) The development, purchase, administration, scoring, and reporting of scores of the assessments established by the Washington professional educator standards board under subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section;

(b) Related clerical and administrative activities; or

(c) Any combination of the purposes in this subsection.

(8) Applicants for admission to a Washington teacher preparation program and applicants for residency and professional certificates who are required to successfully complete one or more of the assessments under subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section, and who are charged a fee for the assessment by a third party contracted with under subsection (7) of this section, shall pay the fee charged by the contractor directly to the contractor. Such fees shall be reasonably related to the actual costs of the contractor in providing the assessment.

(9) The superintendent of public instruction is responsible for supervision and providing support services to administer this section.

(10) The Washington professional educator standards board shall collaboratively select or develop and implement the assessments and minimum assessment scores required under this section with the superintendent of public instruction and shall provide opportunities for representatives of other interested educational organizations to participate in the selection or development and implementation of such assessments in a manner deemed appropriate by the Washington professional educator standards board.

(11) The Washington professional educator standards board shall adopt rules under chapter 34.05 RCW that are reasonably necessary for the effective and efficient implementation of this section. [2008 c 176 § 2; 2002 c 92 § 2; 2000 c 39 § 201.]

Findings—Part headings and section captions not law—2000 c 39: See notes following RCW 28A.410.200.

28A.410.221 Washington professional educator standards board—Revision of STEM-related subject-area teacher endorsements. The professional educator standards board shall, in its regular review and revision of teacher certification standards as required by RCW 28A.410.210, revise standards for the elementary education endorsement and middle level and secondary mathematics and science teacher endorsements as well as other subject area endorsements with STEM-related components. Standards revisions related to mathematics shall be adopted by September 1, 2013. Stan-

(2012 Ed.)

dards revisions related to science shall be adopted by September 1, 2014. The revised standards shall include the integration of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) knowledge and skill and be aligned, as appropriate, with common core mathematics standards, the 2009 revision of state mathematics student learning standards and performance expectations, the biology end-of-course assessment, and the 2012 student science learning standards developed from the conceptual framework for science education and next generation standards and related student performance expectations. In addition to appropriate mathematics and science content, the endorsement standards must also include the concepts and instructional practices of the interdisciplinary connections with engineering and technology. [2011 2nd sp.s. c 2 § 1.]

28A.410.2211 Washington professional educator standards board—Revision of assessments to meet revised STEM-related standards. (1) The professional educator standards board shall revise assessments for prospective teachers and teachers adding subject area endorsements required for teacher certification under RCW 28A.410.220 to measure the revised standards in RCW 28A.410.221.

(2) In implementing the evidence-based assessment of teaching effectiveness under RCW 28A.410.280, the professional educator standards board shall require that successful candidates for the residency certificate demonstrate effective subject specific instructional methods that address the revised standards. [2011 2nd sp.s. c 2 § 2.]

28A.410.2212 Washington professional educator standards board—Certificate renewal rules for teachers in STEM-related subjects. The professional educator standards board shall revise certificate renewal rules for teachers at the elementary and secondary levels in STEM-related subjects by September 1, 2014. The revised rules shall include the requirement that continuing education or professional growth plans for these teachers include a specific focus on the integration of science, mathematics, technology, and engineering instruction. [2011 2nd sp.s. c 2 § 3.]

28A.410.225 Washington professional educator standards board—Endorsement requirements—Teachers of deaf and hard of hearing students. The agency responsible for teacher certification shall develop certification endorsement requirements for teachers of deaf and hard of hearing students. The endorsement shall be focused on the specific skills and knowledge necessary to serve the education and communication needs of deaf and hard of hearing students. In establishing rules for the endorsement of teachers who will be working almost exclusively with students who are deaf or hard of hearing, the agency shall consider applicants to have met state endorsement requirements if they possess a baccalaureate or master's degree in deaf education from a teacher training program approved by the council on education of the deaf. [2005 c 493 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—2005 c 493: "The legislature finds that the quality of education for children who are deaf or hard of hearing and the expectations for those children's achievement should be equivalent to those for children throughout the state. The legislature also finds that deaf and hard of hearing children can benefit greatly if they are taught by an educator who is

trained to understand the learning and communication issues the children face. Educators who received teacher training in a program for the deaf and hard of hearing are sensitive to the needs of deaf and hard of hearing students and are able to provide appropriate strategies to assist students in reacting to and interacting with their environment. The legislature intends to assist school districts in their efforts to attract teachers who are especially trained to work with deaf and hard of hearing students by directing the state board of education to establish a certification endorsement for teachers of the deaf and hard of hearing." [2005 c 493 § 1.]

28A.410.230 Washington professional educator standards board—Review of proposed assessments before implementation. The Washington professional educator standards board shall report the proposed assessments to the legislative education committees for review and comment prior to implementing the assessments by contractual agreement with the selected vendor or vendors. [2000 c 39 § 202.]

Findings—Part headings and section captions not law—2000 c 39: See notes following RCW 28A.410.200.

28A.410.240 Washington professional educator standards board—Reports. (1) By December 1, 2003, and annually thereafter, the Washington professional educator standards board shall prepare a report that includes the following information:

(a) The range of scores on the basic skills assessment under RCW 28A.410.220(1) for persons who passed the assessment and were admitted to a Washington preparation program; and

(b) The range of scores on the subject assessments under *RCW 28A.410.220(2) for persons who passed the assessments and earned an endorsement.

(2) The information under subsection (1) of this section shall be reported for the individual public and private colleges and universities in Washington, as well as reported on an aggregate basis. The report shall also include results disaggregated demographically. The report shall include information on the number and percentage of candidates exempted from assessments, demographic information on candidates exempted, institutions attended and endorsements sought by exempted candidates, and reasons for exclusion from the required assessments. The report shall be made available through the state library, on the web site of the office of superintendent of public instruction, and placed on the legislative alert list. [2000 c 39 § 203.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.410.220 was amended by 2008 c 176 § 2, changing subsection (2) to subsection (3).

Findings—Part headings and section captions not law—2000 c 39: See notes following RCW 28A.410.200.

28A.410.250 Washington professional educator standards board—Professional certification—Rules. The agency responsible for educator certification shall adopt rules for professional certification that:

(1) Provide maximum program choice for applicants, promote portability among programs, and promote maximum efficiency for applicants in attaining professional certification;

(2) Require professional certification no earlier than the fifth year following the year that the teacher first completes provisional status, with an automatic two-year extension upon enrollment;

(3) Grant professional certification to any teacher who attains certification from the national board for professional teaching standards;

(4) Permit any teacher currently enrolled in or participating in a program leading to professional certification to continue the program under administrative rules in place when the teacher began the program;

(5) Provide criteria for the approval of educational service districts, beginning no later than August 31, 2007, to offer programs leading to professional certification. The rules shall be written to encourage institutions of higher education and educational service districts to partner with local school districts or consortia of school districts, as appropriate, to provide instruction for teachers seeking professional certification;

(6) Encourage institutions of higher education to offer professional certificate coursework as continuing education credit hours. This shall not prevent an institution of higher education from providing the option of including the professional certification requirements as part of a master's degree program;

(7) Provide criteria for a liaison relationship between approved programs and school districts in which applicants are employed;

(8) Identify an expedited professional certification process for out-of-state teachers who have five years or more of successful teaching experience to demonstrate skills and impact on student learning commensurate with Washington requirements for professional certification. The rules may require these teachers, within one year of the time they begin to teach in the state's public schools, take a course in or show evidence that they can teach to the state's essential academic learning requirements; and

(9) Identify an evaluation process of approved programs that includes a review of the program coursework and applicant coursework load requirements, linkages of programs to individual teacher professional growth plans, linkages to school district and school improvement plans, and, to the extent possible, linkages to school district professional enrichment and growth programs for teachers, where such programs are in place in school districts. The agency shall provide a preliminary report on the evaluation process to the senate and house of representatives committees on education policy by November 1, 2005. The board shall identify:

(a) A process for awarding conditional approval of a program that shall include annual evaluations of the program until the program is awarded full approval;

(b) A less intensive evaluation cycle every three years once a program receives full approval unless the responsible agency has reason to intensify the evaluation;

(c) A method for investigating programs that have received numerous complaints from students enrolled in the program and from those recently completing the program;

(d) A method for investigating programs at the reasonable discretion of the agency; and

(e) A method for using, in the evaluation, both program completer satisfaction responses and data on the impact of educators who have obtained professional certification on student work and achievement. [2005 c 498 § 2.]

Intent—2005 c 498: "The legislature recognizes the importance of ongoing professional development and growth for teachers with the goal of

improving student achievement. It is the intent of the legislature to ensure that professional certification is administered in such a way as to ensure that the professional development and growth of individual teachers is directly aligned to their current and future teaching responsibilities as professional educators." [2005 c 498 § 1.]

28A.410.260 Washington professional educator standards board—Model standards for cultural competency—Recommendations. (1) The professional educator standards board, in consultation and collaboration with the *achievement gap oversight and accountability committee established under RCW 28A.300.136, shall identify a list of model standards for cultural competency and make recommendations to the education committees of the legislature on the strengths and weaknesses of those standards.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "cultural competency" includes knowledge of student cultural histories and contexts, as well as family norms and values in different cultures; knowledge and skills in accessing community resources and community and parent outreach; and skills in adapting instruction to students' experiences and identifying cultural contexts for individual students. [2009 c 468 § 5.]

***Reviser's note:** The "achievement gap oversight and accountability committee" was renamed the "educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee" by 2011 1st sp.s. c 21 § 33.

Findings—Intent—2009 c 468: See note following RCW 28A.300.136.

28A.410.270 Washington professional educator standards board—Performance standards—Certification levels—Teacher effectiveness evaluations—Update—Proposal—Recommendation—Requirements for professional certificate and residency teaching certificate. (1)(a) By January 1, 2010, the professional educator standards board shall adopt a set of articulated teacher knowledge, skill, and performance standards for effective teaching that are evidence-based, measurable, meaningful, and documented in high quality research as being associated with improved student learning. The standards shall be calibrated for each level of certification and along the entire career continuum. In developing the standards, the board shall, to the extent possible, incorporate standards for cultural competency along the entire continuum. For the purposes of this subsection, "cultural competency" includes knowledge of student cultural histories and contexts, as well as family norms and values in different cultures; knowledge and skills in accessing community resources and community and parent outreach; and skills in adapting instruction to students' experiences and identifying cultural contexts for individual students.

(b) By January 1, 2010, the professional educator standards board shall adopt a definition of master teacher, with a comparable level of increased competency between professional certification level and master level as between professional certification level and national board certification. Within the definition established by the professional educator standards board, teachers certified through the national board for professional teaching standards shall be considered master teachers.

(2) By January 1, 2010, the professional educator standards board shall submit to the governor and the education and fiscal committees of the legislature:

(a) An update on the status of implementation of the professional certificate external and uniform assessment authorized in *RCW 28A.410.210;

(b) A proposal for a uniform, statewide, valid, and reliable classroom-based means of evaluating teacher effectiveness as a culminating measure at the preservice level that is to be used during the student-teaching field experience. This assessment shall include multiple measures of teacher performance in classrooms, evidence of positive impact on student learning, and shall include review of artifacts, such as use of a variety of assessment and instructional strategies, and student work. The proposal shall establish a timeline for when the assessment will be required for successful completion of a Washington state-approved teacher preparation program. The timeline shall take into account the capacity of the K-12 education and higher education systems to accommodate the new assessment. The proposal and timeline shall also address how the assessment will be included in state-reported data on preparation program quality; and

(c) A recommendation on the length of time that a residency certificate issued to a teacher is valid and within what time period a teacher must meet the minimum level of performance for and receive a professional certificate in order to continue being certified as a teacher. In developing this recommendation, the professional educator standards board shall consult with interested stakeholders including the Washington education association, the Washington association of school administrators, association of Washington school principals, and the Washington state school directors' association and shall include with its recommendation a description of each stakeholder's comments on the recommendation.

(3) The update and proposal in subsection (2)(a) and (b) of this section shall include, at a minimum, descriptions of:

(a) Estimated costs and statutory authority needed for further development and implementation of these assessments;

(b) A common and standardized rubric for determining whether a teacher meets the minimum level of performance of the assessments; and

(c) Administration and management of the assessments.

(4) To the extent that funds are appropriated for this purpose and in accordance with the timeline established in subsection (2) of this section, recognizing the capacity limitations of the education systems, the professional educator standards board shall develop the system and process as established in subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section throughout the remainder of the 2010-11 and 2011-12 school years.

(5) Beginning no earlier than September 1, 2011, award of a professional certificate shall be based on a minimum of two years of successful teaching experience as defined by the board and on the results of the evaluation authorized under **RCW 28A.410.210(14) and under this section, and may not require candidates to enroll in a professional certification program.

(6) Beginning July 1, 2011, educator preparation programs approved to offer the residency teaching certificate shall be required to demonstrate how the program produces effective teachers as evidenced by the measures established

under this section and other criteria established by the professional educator standards board. [2009 c 548 § 402.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 28A.410.210(12) refers to a "uniform and externally administered professional-level certification assessment."

** (2) RCW 28A.410.210 was amended by 2009 c 531 § 4, changing subsection (14) to subsection (13).

Finding—2009 c 548: "The legislature recognizes that the key to providing all students the opportunity to achieve the basic education goal is effective teaching and leadership. Teachers, principals, and administrators must be provided with access to the opportunities they need to gain the knowledge and skills that will enable them to be increasingly successful in their classroom and schools. A system that clearly defines, supports, measures, and recognizes effective teaching and leadership is one of the most important investments to be made." [2009 c 548 § 401.]

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

28A.410.278 Teacher evaluation research and evaluation requirements—Requirements for residency principal certificates, teacher preparation programs, and in-service training or continuing education. (1)(a) After August 31, 2013, candidates for a residency principal certificate must have demonstrated knowledge of teacher evaluation research and Washington's evaluation requirements and successfully completed opportunities to practice teacher evaluation skills.

(b) At a minimum, principal preparation programs must address the following knowledge and skills related to evaluations:

(i) Examination of Washington teacher and principal evaluation criteria, and four-tiered performance rating system, and the preferred instructional and leadership frameworks used to describe the evaluation criteria;

(ii) Classroom observations;

(iii) The use of student growth data and multiple measures of performance;

(iv) Evaluation conferencing;

(v) Development of classroom teacher and principal support plans resulting from an evaluation; and

(vi) Use of an online tool to manage the collection of observation notes, teacher and principal-submitted materials, and other information related to the conduct of the evaluation.

(2) Beginning September 1, 2016, the professional educator standards board shall incorporate in-service training or continuing education on the revised teacher and principal evaluation systems under RCW 28A.405.100 as a requirement for renewal of continuing or professional level certificates, including requiring knowledge and competencies in teacher and principal evaluation systems as an aspect of professional growth plans used for certificate renewal. [2012 c 35 § 4.]

28A.410.280 Evidence-based assessment of teaching effectiveness—Teacher preparation program requirement. (1) Beginning with the 2011-12 school year, all professional educator standards board-approved teacher preparation programs must administer to all preservice candidates the evidence-based assessment of teaching effectiveness adopted by the professional educator standards board. The professional educator standards board shall adopt rules that establish a date during the 2012-13 school year after which candidates completing teacher preparation programs must

successfully pass this assessment. Assessment results from persons completing each preparation program must be reported annually by the professional educator standards board to the governor and the education and fiscal committees of the legislature by December 1st.

(2) The professional educator standards board and the superintendent of public instruction, as determined by the board, may contract with one or more third parties for:

(a) The administration, scoring, and reporting of scores of the assessment under this section;

(b) Related clerical and administrative activities; or

(c) Any combination of the purposes of this subsection (2).

(3) Candidates for residency certification who are required to successfully complete the assessment under this section, and who are charged a fee for the assessment by a third party contracted with under this section, shall pay the fee charged by the contractor directly to the contractor. Such fees shall be reasonably related to the actual costs of the contractor in providing the assessment. [2010 c 235 § 501.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.410.290 Teacher and administrator preparation program approval standards—Community college and nonhigher education provider programs—Alternative route program inclusion. (1) By September 30, 2010, the professional educator standards board shall review and revise teacher and administrator preparation program approval standards and proposal review procedures at the residency certificate level to ensure they are rigorous and appropriate standards for an expanded range of potential providers, including community college and nonhigher education providers. All approved providers must adhere to the same standards and comply with the same requirements.

(2) Beginning September 30, 2010, the professional educator standards board must accept proposals for community college and nonhigher education providers of educator preparation programs. Proposals must be processed and considered by the board as expeditiously as possible.

(3) By September 1, 2011, all professional educator standards board-approved residency teacher preparation programs at institutions of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016 not currently a partner in an alternative route program approved by the professional educator standards board must submit to the board a proposal to offer one or more of the alternative route programs that meet the requirements of RCW 28A.660.020 and 28A.660.040. [2010 c 235 § 502.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.410.300 Review of district and educator workforce data. Beginning with the 2010 school year and annually thereafter, each educational service district, in cooperation with the professional educator standards board, must convene representatives from school districts within that region and professional educator standards board-approved educator preparation programs to review district and regional educator workforce data, make biennial projections of certificate staffing needs, and identify how recruitment and enrollment plans in educator preparation programs reflect projected need. [2010 c 235 § 506.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.410.310 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 32.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.410.320 Waivers from educator preparation and certification program statutes or rules to implement collaborative schools for innovation and success pilot projects. (Expires June 30, 2019.) The professional educator standards board may grant waivers from the provisions of statutes or rules pertaining to educator preparation and certification programs or other rules adopted under this chapter on the basis that such waiver or waivers are necessary to implement a collaborative schools for innovation and success pilot project approved under RCW 28A.630.104. [2012 c 53 § 11.]

Findings—Intent—Expiration date—2012 c 53: See RCW 28A.630.101 and 28A.630.109.

Chapter 28A.415 RCW

INSTITUTES, WORKSHOPS, AND TRAINING

(Formerly: Teachers' institutes, workshops, and other in-service training)

Sections

- 28A.415.010 Center for improvement of teaching—Improvement of teaching coordinating council—Teachers' institutes and workshops.
- 28A.415.020 Credit on salary schedule for approved in-service training, continuing education, and internship.
- 28A.415.023 Credit on salary schedule for approved in-service training, continuing education, or internship—Course content—Rules.
- 28A.415.024 Credit on salary schedule—Accredited institutions—Verification—Penalty for submitting credits from unaccredited institutions.
- 28A.415.025 Internship clock hours—Rules.
- 28A.415.030 In-Service Training Act of 1977—Purpose.
- 28A.415.040 In-Service Training Act of 1977—Administration of funds—Rules—Requirements for local districts—In-service training task force.
- 28A.415.060 Credits for educational staff associates to fulfill continuing education requirements.
- 28A.415.250 Teacher assistance program—Provision for mentor teachers.
- 28A.415.260 Pilot program using full-time mentor teachers.
- 28A.415.270 Principal internship support program.
- 28A.415.280 Superintendent and program administrator internship support program.
- 28A.415.300 Rules.
- 28A.415.310 Paraprofessional training program.
- 28A.415.315 Classified instructional assistants—Training.
- 28A.415.330 Professional development institutes—Managing disruptive students.
- 28A.415.340 State leadership academy—Public-private partnership—Reports.
- 28A.415.350 Professional development learning opportunities—Partnerships.
- 28A.415.360 Learning improvement days—Eligibility—Reports.
- 28A.415.370 Recruiting Washington teachers program.
- 28A.415.380 Mathematics and science instructional coach program—Evaluation—Reports.
- 28A.415.390 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

28A.415.010 Center for improvement of teaching—Improvement of teaching coordinating council—Teachers' institutes and workshops. It shall be the responsibility of each educational service district board to establish a center for the improvement of teaching. The center shall administer, coordinate, and act as fiscal agent for such programs (2012 Ed.)

related to the recruitment and training of certificated and classified K-12 education personnel as may be delegated to the center by the superintendent of public instruction under RCW 28A.310.470. To assist in these activities, each educational service district board shall establish an improvement of teaching coordinating council to include, at a minimum, representatives as specified in RCW 28A.415.040. An existing in-service training task force, established pursuant to RCW 28A.415.040, may serve as the improvement of teaching coordinating council. The educational service district board shall ensure coordination of programs established pursuant to RCW 28A.415.030, 28A.410.060, and 28A.415.250.

The educational service district board may arrange each year for the holding of one or more teachers' institutes and/or workshops for professional staff preparation and in-service training in such manner and at such time as the board believes will be of benefit to the teachers and other professional staff of school districts within the educational service district and shall comply with rules of the professional educator standards board pursuant to RCW 28A.410.060 or the superintendent of public instruction pursuant to RCW 28A.415.250. The board may provide such additional means of teacher and other professional staff preparation and in-service training as it may deem necessary or appropriate and there shall be a proper charge against the educational service district general expense fund when approved by the educational service district board.

Educational service district boards of contiguous educational service districts, by mutual arrangements, may hold joint institutes and/or workshops, the expenses to be shared in proportion to the numbers of certificated personnel as shown by the last annual reports of the educational service districts holding such joint institutes or workshops.

In local school districts employing more than one hundred teachers and other professional staff, the school district superintendent may hold a teachers' institute of one or more days in such district, said institute when so held by the school district superintendent to be in all respects governed by the provisions of this title and rules relating to teachers' institutes held by educational service district superintendents. [2006 c 263 § 807; 1991 c 285 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 414; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 15 § 18. Prior: 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 139; 1975 1st ex.s. c 192 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 31; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 146; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.71.100; prior: 1965 c 139 § 21. Formerly RCW 28A.71.100, 28.71.100.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Transitional bilingual instruction program—In-service training: RCW 28A.180.040(1)(f).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.415.020 Credit on salary schedule for approved in-service training, continuing education, and internship.

(1) Certificated personnel shall receive for each ten clock hours of approved in-service training attended the equivalent of a one credit college quarter course on the salary schedule developed by the legislative evaluation and accountability program committee.

(2) Certificated personnel shall receive for each ten clock hours of approved continuing education earned, as continuing education is defined by rule adopted by the professional

educator standards board, the equivalent of a one credit college quarter course on the salary schedule developed by the legislative evaluation and accountability program committee.

(3) Certificated personnel shall receive for each forty clock hours of participation in an approved internship with a business, an industry, or government, as an internship is defined by rule of the professional educator standards board in accordance with RCW 28A.415.025, the equivalent of a one credit college quarter course on the salary schedule developed by the legislative evaluation and accountability program committee.

(4) An approved in-service training program shall be a program approved by a school district board of directors, which meet standards adopted by the professional educator standards board, and the development of said program has been participated in by an in-service training task force whose membership is the same as provided under RCW 28A.415.040, or a program offered by an education agency approved to provide in-service for the purposes of continuing education as provided for under rules adopted by the professional educator standards board, or both.

(5) Clock hours eligible for application to the salary schedule developed by the legislative evaluation and accountability program committee as described in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, shall be those hours acquired after August 31, 1987. Clock hours eligible for application to the salary schedule as described in subsection (3) of this section shall be those hours acquired after December 31, 1995.

(6) In-service training or continuing education in first peoples' language, culture, or oral tribal traditions provided by a sovereign tribal government participating in the Washington state first peoples' language, culture, and oral tribal traditions teacher certification program authorized under RCW 28A.410.045 shall be considered approved in-service training or approved continuing education under this section and RCW 28A.415.023.

(7) For the 2011-12 and 2012-13 school years, application of credits or credit equivalents earned under this section after October 1, 2010, to the salary schedule developed by the legislative evaluation and accountability program committee is subject to any conditions or limitations contained in the omnibus operating appropriations act. [2011 1st sp.s. c 18 § 5; 2007 c 319 § 3; 2006 c 263 § 808; 1995 c 284 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 415; 1987 c 519 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.71.110.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 18: See note following RCW 28A.400.205.

Findings—Short title—2007 c 319: See notes following RCW 28A.410.045.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Findings—1995 c 284: "The legislature finds that if students are to succeed in an increasingly competitive economy, they will need to be taught by teachers who are aware of the technological innovations and changes that are occurring throughout business, industry, and government. Having teachers who are more aware of these changes will lead to improvements in curriculum and instruction, thereby making public schools more relevant to the future career and personal needs of our students." [1995 c 284 § 1.]

28A.415.023 Credit on salary schedule for approved in-service training, continuing education, or internship—Course content—Rules. (1) Credits earned by certificated instructional staff after September 1, 1995, shall be eligible

for application to the salary schedule developed by the legislative evaluation and accountability program committee only if the course content:

(a) Is consistent with a school-based plan for mastery of student learning goals as referenced in RCW 28A.655.110, the annual school performance report, for the school in which the individual is assigned;

(b) Pertains to the individual's current assignment or expected assignment for the subsequent school year;

(c) Is necessary to obtain an endorsement as prescribed by the Washington professional educator standards board;

(d) Is specifically required to obtain advanced levels of certification;

(e) Is included in a college or university degree program that pertains to the individual's current assignment, or potential future assignment, as a certified instructional staff;

(f) Addresses research-based assessment and instructional strategies for students with dyslexia, dysgraphia, and language disabilities when addressing learning goal one under RCW 28A.150.210, as applicable and appropriate for individual certificated instructional staff; or

(g) Pertains to the revised teacher evaluation system under RCW 28A.405.100, including the professional development training provided in RCW 28A.405.106.

(2) For the purpose of this section, "credits" mean college quarter hour credits and equivalent credits for approved in-service, approved continuing education, or approved internship hours computed in accordance with RCW 28A.415.020.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules and standards consistent with the limits established by this section for certificated instructional staff.

(4) For the 2011-12 and 2012-13 school years, application of credits or credit equivalents earned under this section after October 1, 2010, to the salary schedule developed by the legislative evaluation and accountability program committee is subject to any conditions or limitations contained in the omnibus operating appropriations act. [2012 c 35 § 6; 2011 1st sp.s. c 18 § 6. Prior: 2005 c 497 § 209; 2005 c 393 § 1; 1997 c 90 § 1.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 18: See note following RCW 28A.400.205.

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

28A.415.024 Credit on salary schedule—Accredited institutions—Verification—Penalty for submitting credits from unaccredited institutions. (1) All credits earned in furtherance of degrees earned by certificated staff, that are used to increase earnings on the salary schedule consistent with RCW 28A.415.023, must be obtained from an educational institution accredited by an accrediting association recognized by rule of the professional educator standards board.

(2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall verify for school districts the accreditation status of educational institutions granting degrees that are used by certificated staff to increase earnings on the salary schedule consistent with RCW 28A.415.023.

(3) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall provide school districts with training and additional resources to ensure they can verify that degrees earned by

certificated staff, that are used to increase earnings on the salary schedule consistent with RCW 28A.415.023, are obtained from an educational institution accredited by an accrediting association recognized by rule of the professional educator standards board.

(4)(a) No school district may submit degree information before there has been verification of accreditation under subsection (3) of this section.

(b) Certificated staff who submit degrees received from an unaccredited educational institution for the purposes of receiving a salary increase shall be fined three hundred dollars. The fine shall be paid to the office of the superintendent of public instruction and used for costs of administering this section.

(c) In addition to the fine in (b) of this subsection, certificated staff who receive salary increases based upon degrees earned from educational institutions that have been verified to be unaccredited must reimburse the district for any compensation received based on these degrees. [2006 c 263 § 809; 2005 c 461 § 1.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.415.025 Internship clock hours—Rules. The professional educator standards board shall establish rules for awarding clock hours for participation of certificated personnel in internships with business, industry, or government. To receive clock hours for an internship, the individual must demonstrate that the internship will provide beneficial skills and knowledge in an area directly related to his or her current assignment, or to his or her assignment for the following school year. An individual may not receive more than the equivalent of two college quarter credits for internships during a calendar-year period. The total number of credits for internships that an individual may earn to advance on the salary schedule developed by the legislative evaluation and accountability program committee or its successor agency is limited to the equivalent of fifteen college quarter credits. [2006 c 263 § 810; 1995 c 284 § 3.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Findings—1995 c 284: See note following RCW 28A.415.020.

28A.415.030 In-Service Training Act of 1977—Purpose. In order to provide for the improvement of the instructional process in the public schools and maintain and improve the skills of public school certificated and classified personnel, there is hereby adopted an act to be known as the "In-Service Training Act of 1977". [1977 ex.s. c 189 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.71.200.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.415.040 In-Service Training Act of 1977—Administration of funds—Rules—Requirements for local districts—In-service training task force. The superintendent of public instruction is hereby empowered to administer funds now or hereafter appropriated for the conduct of in-service training programs for public school certificated and classified personnel and to supervise the conduct of such programs. The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW that provide for

(2012 Ed.)

the allocation of such funds to public school district or educational service district applicants on such conditions and for such training programs as he or she deems to be in the best interest of the public school system: PROVIDED, That each district requesting such funds shall have:

(1) Conducted a district needs assessment, including plans developed at the building level, to be reviewed and updated at least every two years, of certificated and classified personnel to determine identified strengths and weakness of personnel that would be strengthened by such in-service training program;

(2) Demonstrate that the plans are consistent with the goals of basic education;

(3) Established an in-service training task force and demonstrated to the superintendent of public instruction that the task force has participated in identifying in-service training needs and goals; and

(4) Demonstrated to the superintendent of public instruction its intention to implement the recommendations of the needs assessment and thereafter the progress it has made in providing in-service training as identified in the needs assessment.

The task force required by this section shall be composed of representatives from the ranks of administrators, building principals, teachers, classified and support personnel employed by the applicant school district or educational service district, from the public, and from an institution(s) of higher education, in such numbers as shall be established by the school district board of directors or educational service district board of directors. [1987 c 525 § 301; 1985 c 214 § 1; 1979 c 149 § 10; 1977 ex.s. c 189 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.71.210.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.415.060 Credits for educational staff associates to fulfill continuing education requirements. The Washington professional educator standards board rules for continuing education shall provide that educational staff associates may use credits or clock hours that satisfy the continuing education requirements for their state professional licensure, if any, to fulfill the continuing education requirements established by the Washington professional educator standards board. [2005 c 497 § 210; 1991 c 155 § 1.]

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

28A.415.250 Teacher assistance program—Provision for mentor teachers. Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this purpose, the superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules to establish and operate a teacher assistance program. For the purposes of this section, the terms "mentor teachers," "beginning teachers," and "experienced teachers" may include any person possessing any one of the various certificates issued by the superintendent of public instruction under RCW 28A.410.010. Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this purpose, the program shall provide for:

(1) Assistance by mentor teachers who will provide a source of continuing and sustained support to beginning teachers, or experienced teachers who are having difficulties, or both, both in and outside the classroom. A mentor teacher

may not be involved in evaluations under RCW 28A.405.100 of a teacher who receives assistance from said mentor teacher under the teacher assistance program established under this section. The mentor teachers shall also periodically inform their principals respecting the contents of training sessions and other program activities;

(2) Stipends for mentor teachers and beginning and experienced teachers which shall not be deemed compensation for the purposes of salary lid compliance under RCW 28A.400.200: PROVIDED, That stipends shall not be subject to the continuing contract provisions of this title;

(3) Workshops for the training of mentor and beginning teachers;

(4) The use of substitutes to give mentor teachers, beginning teachers, and experienced teachers opportunities to jointly observe and evaluate teaching situations and to give mentor teachers opportunities to observe and assist beginning and experienced teachers in the classroom;

(5) Mentor teachers who are superior teachers based on their evaluations, pursuant to RCW 28A.410.025 and 28A.405.030 through 28A.405.240, and who hold valid continuing certificates;

(6) Mentor teachers shall be selected by the district and may serve as mentors up to and including full time. If a bargaining unit, certified pursuant to RCW 41.59.090 exists within the district, classroom teachers representing the bargaining unit shall participate in the mentor teacher selection process; and

(7) Periodic consultation by the superintendent of public instruction or the superintendent's designee with representatives of educational organizations and associations, including educational service districts and public and private institutions of higher education, for the purposes of improving communication and cooperation and program review. [2009 c 539 § 5; 1993 c 336 § 401; 1991 c 116 § 19; 1990 c 33 § 403; 1987 c 507 § 1; 1985 c 399 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.405.450, 28A.67.240.]

Effective date—2009 c 539: See note following RCW 28A.655.200.

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—1993 c 336: See notes following RCW 28A.150.210.

Findings—1993 c 336: See note following RCW 28A.150.210.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.415.260 Pilot program using full-time mentor teachers. (1) To the extent specific funds are appropriated for the pilot program in this section, the superintendent of public instruction shall establish a pilot program to support the pairing of full-time mentor teachers with experienced teachers who are having difficulties and full-time mentor teachers with beginning teachers under RCW 28A.415.250.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall appoint an oversight committee, which shall include teachers and administrators from the pilot districts, that shall be involved in the evaluation of the pilot program under this section.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules as necessary under chapter 34.05 RCW to implement the pilot program established under subsection (1) of this section. [1998 c 245 § 12; 1993 c 336 § 402.]

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—1993 c 336: See notes following RCW 28A.150.210.

Findings—1993 c 336: See note following RCW 28A.150.210.

28A.415.270 Principal internship support program.

(1) To the extent funds are appropriated, the Washington state principal internship support program is created beginning in the 1994-95 school year. The purpose of the program is to provide funds to school districts to provide partial release time for district employees who are in a principal preparation program to complete an internship with a mentor principal. Funds may be used in a variety of ways to accommodate flexible implementation in releasing the intern to meet program requirements.

(2) Participants in the principal internship support program shall be selected as follows:

(a) The candidate shall be enrolled in a state board-approved school principal preparation program;

(b) The candidate shall apply in writing to his or her local school district;

(c) Each school district shall determine which applicants meet its criteria for participation in the principal internship support program and shall notify its educational service district of the school district's selected applicants. When submitting the names of applicants, the school district shall identify a mentor principal for each principal intern applicant, and shall agree to provide the internship applicant release time not to exceed the equivalent of forty-five student days by means of this funding source; and

(d) Educational service districts, with the assistance of an advisory board, shall select internship participants.

(3) The maximum amount of state funding for each internship shall not exceed the actual daily rate cost of providing a substitute teacher for the equivalent of forty-five school days.

(4) Funds appropriated for the principal internship support program shall be allocated by the superintendent of public instruction to the educational service districts based on the percentage of full-time equivalent public school students enrolled in school districts in each educational service district. If it is not possible to find qualified candidates within the educational service district, the positions remain unfilled, and any unspent funds shall revert to the superintendent of public instruction for supplementary direct disbursement.

The superintendent of public instruction shall allocate any remaining unfilled positions and unspent funds among the educational service districts that have qualified candidates but not enough positions for them.

This subsection does not preclude the superintendent of public instruction from permitting the affected educational service districts to make the supplementary selections.

(5) Once principal internship participants have been selected, the educational service districts shall allocate the funds to the appropriate school districts. The funds shall be used to pay for partial release time while the school district employee is completing the principal internship.

(6) Educational service districts may be reimbursed for costs associated with implementing the program. Reimbursement rates shall be determined by the superintendent of public instruction. [1996 c 233 § 1; 1993 c 336 § 404.]

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—1993 c 336: See notes following RCW 28A.150.210.

Findings—1993 c 336: See note following RCW 28A.150.210.

28A.415.280 Superintendent and program administrator internship support program. (1) To the extent funds are appropriated, the Washington state superintendent and program administrator internship support program is created beginning in the 1994-95 school year. The purpose of the program is to provide funds to school districts to provide partial release time for district employees who are in a superintendent or program administrator preparation program to complete an internship with a mentor administrator. Funds may be used in a variety of ways to accommodate flexible implementation in releasing the intern to meet program requirements.

(2) Participants in the superintendent and program administrator internship support program shall be selected as follows:

(a) The candidate shall be enrolled in a state board-approved school district superintendent or program administrator preparation program;

(b) The candidate shall apply in writing to his or her local school district;

(c) Each school district shall determine which applicants meet its criteria for participation in the internship support program and shall notify its educational service district of the school district's selected applicants. When submitting the names of applicants, the school district shall identify a mentor administrator for each intern applicant and shall agree to provide the internship applicant release time not to exceed the equivalent of forty-five student days by means of this funding source; and

(d) Educational service districts, with the assistance of an advisory board, shall select internship participants.

(3)(a) The maximum amount of state funding for each internship shall not exceed the actual daily rate cost of providing a substitute teacher for the equivalent of forty-five school days.

(b) Funds appropriated for the internship support program shall be allocated by the superintendent of public instruction to the educational service districts based on the percentage of full-time equivalent public school students enrolled in school districts in each educational service district.

(c) Once internship participants have been selected, the educational service districts shall allocate the funds to the appropriate school districts. The funds shall be used to pay for partial release time while the school district employee is completing the internship.

(d) If an educational service district has unfilled superintendent or program administrator internship positions, the positions and unspent funds shall revert to the superintendent of public instruction for supplementary direct disbursement among the educational service districts.

The superintendent of public instruction shall allocate any remaining unfilled positions and unspent funds among the educational service districts that have qualified candidates but not enough positions for them.

This subsection does not preclude the superintendent of public instruction from permitting the affected educational service districts to make the supplementary selections.

(e) Educational service districts may be reimbursed for costs associated with implementing the program. Reimburse-

(2012 Ed.)

ment rates shall be determined by the superintendent of public instruction. [1996 c 233 § 2; 1993 c 336 § 405.]

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—1993 c 336: See notes following RCW 28A.150.210.

Findings—1993 c 336: See note following RCW 28A.150.210.

28A.415.300 Rules. The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules as necessary under chapter 34.05 RCW to administer the principal and superintendent and program administrator internship support programs. [1993 c 336 § 407.]

Reviser's note: 1993 c 336 directed that this section be added to chapter 28A.300 RCW. This section has been codified in chapter 28A.415 RCW, which relates more directly to educators' training.

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—1993 c 336: See notes following RCW 28A.150.210.

Findings—1993 c 336: See note following RCW 28A.150.210.

28A.415.310 Paraprofessional training program. (1) The paraprofessional training program is created. The primary purpose of the program is to provide training for classroom assistants to assist them in helping students achieve the student learning goals under RCW 28A.150.210. Another purpose of the program is to provide training to certificated personnel who work with classroom assistants.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction may allocate funds, to the extent funds are appropriated for this program, to educational service districts, school districts, and other organizations for providing the training in subsection (1) of this section. [1993 c 336 § 408.]

Reviser's note: 1993 c 336 directed that this section be added to chapter 28A.300 RCW. This section has been codified in chapter 28A.415 RCW, which relates more directly to educators' training.

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—1993 c 336: See notes following RCW 28A.150.210.

Findings—1993 c 336: See note following RCW 28A.150.210.

28A.415.315 Classified instructional assistants—Training. Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with various groups representing school district classified employees, shall develop and offer a training strand through the summer institutes and the winter conference targeted to classified instructional assistants and designed to help them maximize their effectiveness in improving student achievement. [2009 c 539 § 2; 2008 c 65 § 2.]

Effective date—2009 c 539: See note following RCW 28A.655.200.

Findings—Intent—2008 c 65: "The legislature finds that classified instructional assistants are key partners with classroom teachers in improving student achievement. Research on rigorous reading programs, including the reading first programs in our own state, proves that when instructional assistants are skilled, well-trained in a particular intervention, and positively supported by the classroom teacher or coach, they can have a significant impact on student reading attainment. The legislature further finds that school district practice provides sufficient evidence of the need for instructional assistants. Statewide, school districts relied on more than nineteen thousand classified instructional assistants, equal to nearly ten thousand full-time equivalent staff, during the 2006-07 school year. Therefore, the legislature intends to support instructional assistants by providing opportunities for high quality professional development to make them more effective partners in the classroom." [2008 c 65 § 1.]

28A.415.330 Professional development institutes—Managing disruptive students. (1) To the extent funds are appropriated, the superintendent of public instruction shall conduct professional development institutes to provide opportunities for teachers, principals, and other school staff to learn effective research-based strategies for handling disruptive students. The institutes shall be conducted during the summer of 2000. The training institutes shall emphasize methods for handling disruptions in regular classrooms and how to design and implement alternative learning settings and programs that have been proven to be effective in providing for the educational needs of students who exhibit frequent and prolonged disruptive behavior when placed in a regular classroom setting.

(2) The superintendent may enter into contracts with public or private entities that provide training in effective research-based methods for dealing with disruptive students. In developing the institutes, the superintendent shall work with school staff who have had experience working effectively with disruptive students. The institutes shall be open to teams of teachers, principals, and other school staff from each school district choosing to participate. However, as a condition of participating in the institutes, school district teams shall be required to develop during or immediately following the institute a district plan for carrying out the purposes of this section. Elementary schools and junior high and middle schools in districts that send teams to participate in institutes conducted under this section are encouraged to formulate school building-level plans for addressing the educational needs of disruptive students and the needs of students and teachers in the regular classrooms for an orderly and disciplined environment that is optimally conducive to learning. Individual participants in the institutes shall agree to provide assistance as needed to other school staff in their school building or school district, consistent with their other normal duties.

(3) Beginning with the 1999-2000 school year, elementary and junior high schools are encouraged to provide staff from both the regular education and special education programs opportunities to work together to share successful practices for managing disruptive students. [1999 c 166 § 2.]

Findings—1999 c 166: "The legislature finds that disruptive students can significantly impede effective teaching and learning in the classroom. Training in effective strategies for handling disruptive students will help principals, teachers, and other staff gain additional skills to provide a classroom environment that is conducive to teaching and learning. Schools and school districts should be encouraged to provide staff with the training necessary to respond to disruptions effectively." [1999 c 166 § 1.]

28A.415.340 State leadership academy—Public-private partnership—Reports. (1) Research supports the value of quality school and school district leadership. Effective leadership is critical to improving student learning and transforming underperforming schools and school districts into world-class learning centers.

(2) A public-private partnership is established to develop, pilot, and implement the Washington state leadership academy to focus on the development and enhancement of personal leadership characteristics and the teaching of effective practices and skills demonstrated by school and district administrators who are successful managers and instruc-

tional leaders. It is the goal of the academy to provide state-of-the-art programs and services across the state.

(3) Academy partners include the state superintendent and principal professional associations, private nonprofit foundations, institutions of higher education with approved educator preparation programs, the professional educator standards board, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, educational service districts, the state school business officers' association, and other entities identified by the partners. The partners shall designate an independent organization to act as the fiscal agent for the academy and shall establish a board of directors to oversee and direct the academy's finances, services, and programs. The academy shall be supported by a national research institution with demonstrated expertise in educational leadership.

(4) Initial development of academy course content and activities shall be supported by private funds. Initial tasks of the academy are to:

(a) Finalize a comprehensive design of the academy and the development of the curriculum frameworks for a comprehensive leadership development program that includes coursework, practicum, mentoring, and evaluation components;

(b) Develop curriculum for individual leadership topics;

(c) Pilot the curriculum and all program components;

and

(d) Modify the comprehensive design, curriculum coursework, practicum, and mentoring programs based on the research results gained from pilot activities.

(5) The board of directors shall report semiannually to the superintendent of public instruction on the financial contributions provided by foundations and other organizations to support the work of the academy. The board of directors shall report by December 31st each year to the superintendent of public instruction on the programs and services provided, numbers of participants in the various academy activities, evaluation activities regarding program and participant outcomes, and plans for the academy's future development.

(6) The board of directors shall make recommendations for changes in superintendent and principal preparation programs, the administrator licensure system, and continuing education requirements. [2007 c 402 § 1.]

Captions not law—2007 c 402: "Captions used in this act are not any part of the law." [2007 c 402 § 12.]

28A.415.350 Professional development learning opportunities—Partnerships. Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall:

(1) Create partnerships with the educational service districts or public or private institutions of higher education with approved educator preparation programs to develop and deliver professional development learning opportunities for educators that fulfill the goals and address the activities described in *sections 3 through 6 of this act and RCW 28A.415.360. The partnerships shall:

(a) Support school districts by providing professional development leadership, courses, and consultation services to school districts in their implementation of professional development activities, including the activities described in *sections 3 through 6 of this act and RCW 28A.415.360; and

(b) Support one another in the delivery of state-level and regional-level professional development activities such as state conferences and regional accountability institutes; and

(2) Enter into a performance agreement with each educational service district to clearly articulate partner responsibilities and assure fidelity for the delivery of professional development initiatives including job-embedded practices. Components of such performance agreements shall include:

(a) Participation in the development of various professional development workshops, programs, and activities;

(b) Characteristics and qualifications of professional development staff supported by the program;

(c) Methods to ensure consistent delivery of professional development services; and

(d) Reporting responsibilities related to services provided, program participation, outcomes, and recommendations for service improvement. [2009 c 539 § 4; 2007 c 402 § 7.]

***Reviser's note:** Sections 3 through 6 of this act were vetoed.

Effective date—2009 c 539: See note following RCW 28A.655.200.

Captions not law—2007 c 402: See note following RCW 28A.415.340.

28A.415.360 Learning improvement days—Eligibility—Reports. (1) Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose, targeted professional development programs, to be known as learning improvement days, are authorized to further the development of outstanding mathematics, science, and reading teaching and learning opportunities in the state of Washington. The intent of this section is to provide guidance for the learning improvement days in the omnibus appropriations act. The learning improvement days authorized in this section shall not be considered part of the definition of basic education.

(2) A school district is eligible to receive funding for learning improvement days that are limited to specific activities related to student learning that contribute to the following outcomes:

(a) Provision of meaningful, targeted professional development for all teachers in mathematics, science, or reading;

(b) Increased knowledge and instructional skill for mathematics, science, or reading teachers;

(c) Increased use of curriculum materials with supporting diagnostic and supplemental materials that align with state standards;

(d) Skillful guidance for students participating in alternative assessment activities;

(e) Increased rigor of course offerings especially in mathematics, science, and reading;

(f) Increased student opportunities for focused, applied mathematics and science classes;

(g) Increased student success on state achievement measures; and

(h) Increased student appreciation of the value and uses of mathematics, science, and reading knowledge and exploration of related careers.

(3) School districts receiving resources under this section shall submit reports to the superintendent of public instruction documenting how the use of the funds contributes to measurable improvement in the outcomes described under subsection (2) of this section; and how other professional

development resources and programs authorized in statute or in the omnibus appropriations act contribute to the expected outcomes. The superintendent of public instruction and the office of financial management shall collaborate on required report content and format. [2009 c 548 § 403; 2007 c 402 § 9.]

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

Captions not law—2007 c 402: See note following RCW 28A.415.340.

28A.415.370 Recruiting Washington teachers program. (1) The recruiting Washington teachers program is established to recruit and provide training and support for high school students to enter the teaching profession, especially in teacher shortage areas and among underrepresented groups and multilingual, multicultural students. The program shall be administered by the professional educator standards board.

(2) The program shall consist of the following components:

(a) Targeted recruitment of diverse students, including but not limited to students from underrepresented groups and multilingual, multicultural students in grades nine through twelve through outreach and communication strategies. The focus of recruitment efforts shall be on encouraging students to consider and explore becoming future teachers in mathematics, science, bilingual education, special education, and English as a second language. Program enrollment is not limited to students from underrepresented groups or multilingual, multicultural students;

(b) A curriculum that provides future teachers with opportunities to observe classroom instruction at all grade levels; includes preteaching internships at all grade levels with a focus on shortage areas; and covers such topics as lesson planning, learning styles, student learning data and information, the achievement gap, cultural competency, and education policy;

(c) Academic and community support services for students to help them overcome possible barriers to becoming future teachers, such as supplemental tutoring; advising on college readiness, applications, and financial aid processes; and mentoring; and

(d) Future teacher camps held on college campuses where students can attend workshops and interact with college faculty and current teachers.

(3) As part of its administration of the program, the professional educator standards board shall:

(a) Develop the curriculum and program guidelines in consultation with an advisory group of teachers, representatives of teacher preparation programs, teacher candidates, students, and representatives of diverse communities;

(b) Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose, allocate grant funds through a competitive process to partnerships of high schools, teacher preparation programs, and community-based organizations to design and deliver programs that include the components under subsection (2) of this section; and

(c) Conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of current strategies and programs for recruiting teachers, especially

multilingual, multicultural teachers, in Washington and in other states. The board shall use the findings from the evaluation to revise the recruiting Washington teachers program as necessary and make other recommendations to teacher preparation programs or the legislature. [2007 c 402 § 10.]

Captions not law—2007 c 402: See note following RCW 28A.415.340.

28A.415.380 Mathematics and science instructional coach program—Evaluation—Reports. (1) A mathematics and science instructional coach program is authorized, which shall consist of a coach development institute, coaching seminars, coaching activities in schools, and program evaluation.

(2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop a mathematics and science instructional coach program that includes an initial coach development experience for new coaches provided through an institute setting, coaching support seminars, and additional coach development services. The office shall draw upon the experiences of coaches in federally supported elementary literacy programs and other successful programs, research and policy briefs on adult professional development, and research that specifically addresses the instructional environments of middle, junior high, and high schools as well as the unique aspects of the fields of mathematics and science.

(3) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall design the application process and select the program participants.

(4) Schools and school districts participating in the program shall carefully select the individuals to perform the role of mathematics or science instructional coach. Characteristics to be considered for a successful coach include:

- (a) Expertise in content area;
- (b) Expertise in various instructional methodologies and personalizing learning;
- (c) Personal skills that include skilled listening, questioning, trust building, and problem solving;
- (d) Understanding and appreciation for the differences in adult learners and student learners; and
- (e) Capacity for strategic planning and quality program implementation.

(5) The role of the mathematics or science instructional coach is focused on supporting teachers as they apply knowledge, develop skills, polish techniques, and deepen their understanding of content and instructional practices. This work takes a number of forms including: Individualized professional development, department-wide and school-wide professional development, guidance in student data interpretation, and using assessment to guide instruction. Each coach shall be assigned to two schools as part of the program.

(6) Program participants have the following responsibilities:

(a) Mathematics and science coaches shall participate in the coach development institute as well as in coaching support seminars that take place throughout the school year, practice coaching activities as guided by those articulated in the role of the coach in subsection (5) of this section, collect data, and participate in program evaluation activities as requested by the institute pursuant to subsection (7) of this section.

(b) School and district administrators in districts in which the mathematics and science coaches are practicing shall participate in program evaluation activities.

(7)(a) The Washington State University social and economic sciences research center shall conduct an evaluation of the mathematics and science instructional coach program in this section. Data shall be collected through various instruments including surveys, program and activity reports, student performance measures, observations, interviews, and other processes. Findings shall include an evaluation of the coach development institute, coaching support seminars, and other coach support activities; recommendations with regard to the characteristics required of the coaches; identification of changes in teacher instruction related to coaching activities; and identification of the satisfaction level with coaching activities as experienced by classroom teachers and administrators.

(b) The Washington State University social and economic sciences research center shall report its findings to the governor, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, and the education and fiscal committees of the legislature. An interim report is due November 1, 2008. The final report is due December 1, 2009.

(8) The mathematics and science instructional coach program in this section shall be implemented to the extent funds are available for that purpose. [2009 c 578 § 1; 2007 c 396 § 4.]

Captions not law—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.305.215.

Finding—Intent—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.300.515.

28A.415.390 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 33.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.500 RCW LOCAL EFFORT ASSISTANCE

Sections

28A.500.010	Local effort assistance funds—Purpose—Not basic education allocation.
28A.500.020	Definitions.
28A.500.030	Allocation of state matching funds—Determination.
28A.500.040	Distribution of funds.
28A.500.050	Finding—School finance component.
28A.500.060	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
28A.500.900	Effective date—1999 c 317.

28A.500.010 Local effort assistance funds—Purpose—Not basic education allocation. Commencing with calendar year 2000, in addition to a school district's other general fund allocations, each eligible district shall be provided local effort assistance funds. The purpose of these funds is to mitigate the effect that above average property tax rates might have on the ability of a school district to raise local revenues to supplement the state's basic program of education. These funds serve to equalize the property tax rates that individual taxpayers would pay for such levies and to provide tax relief to taxpayers in high tax rate school dis-

tricts. Such funds are not part of the district's basic education allocation. [1999 c 317 § 1; 1997 c 259 § 4; 1993 c 410 § 1; (1993 c 465 § 2 expired December 31, 1995); 1992 c 49 § 2; 1987 1st ex.s. c 2 § 102. Formerly RCW 28A.41.155.]

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1987 1st ex.s. c 2: See notes following RCW 84.52.0531.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.500.020 Definitions. (Effective until January 1, 2018.) (1) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(a) "Prior tax collection year" means the year immediately preceding the year in which the local effort assistance shall be allocated.

(b) "Statewide average fourteen percent levy rate" means fourteen percent of the total levy bases as defined in RCW 84.52.0531 (3) and (4) summed for all school districts, and divided by the total assessed valuation for excess levy purposes in the prior tax collection year for all districts as adjusted to one hundred percent by the county indicated ratio established in RCW 84.48.075.

(c) The "district's fourteen percent levy amount" means the school district's maximum levy authority after transfers determined under RCW 84.52.0531(2) (a) through (c) divided by the district's maximum levy percentage determined under *RCW 84.52.0531(5) multiplied by fourteen percent.

(d) The "district's fourteen percent levy rate" means the district's fourteen percent levy amount divided by the district's assessed valuation for excess levy purposes for the prior tax collection year as adjusted to one hundred percent by the county indicated ratio.

(e) "Districts eligible for local effort assistance" means those districts with a fourteen percent levy rate that exceeds the statewide average fourteen percent levy rate.

(2) Unless otherwise stated all rates, percents, and amounts are for the calendar year for which local effort assistance is being calculated under this chapter. [2010 c 237 § 5; 2004 c 21 § 1; 1999 c 317 § 2.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 84.52.0531 was amended by 2010 c 237 § 1, changing subsection (5) to subsection (6).

Intent—2010 c 237: See note following RCW 84.52.0531.

Expiration date—2010 c 237 §§ 1, 5, and 6: See note following RCW 84.52.0531.

Effective date—2010 c 237 §§ 1 and 3-9: See note following RCW 84.52.0531.

Expiration date—2010 c 237; 2006 c 119; 2004 c 21: See note following RCW 84.52.0531.

28A.500.020 Definitions. (Effective January 1, 2018.) (1) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(a) "Prior tax collection year" means the year immediately preceding the year in which the local effort assistance shall be allocated.

(b) "Statewide average twelve percent levy rate" means twelve percent of the total levy bases as defined in RCW 84.52.0531(3) summed for all school districts, and divided by the total assessed valuation for excess levy purposes in the prior tax collection year for all districts as adjusted to one

(2012 Ed.)

hundred percent by the county indicated ratio established in RCW 84.48.075.

(c) The "district's twelve percent levy amount" means the school district's maximum levy authority after transfers determined under RCW 84.52.0531(2) (a) through (c) divided by the district's maximum levy percentage determined under RCW 84.52.0531(4) multiplied by twelve percent.

(d) The "district's twelve percent levy rate" means the district's twelve percent levy amount divided by the district's assessed valuation for excess levy purposes for the prior tax collection year as adjusted to one hundred percent by the county indicated ratio.

(e) "Districts eligible for local effort assistance" means those districts with a twelve percent levy rate that exceeds the statewide average twelve percent levy rate.

(2) Unless otherwise stated all rates, percents, and amounts are for the calendar year for which local effort assistance is being calculated under this chapter. [1999 c 317 § 2.]

28A.500.030 Allocation of state matching funds—Determination. (Effective until January 1, 2018.) Allocation of state matching funds to eligible districts for local effort assistance shall be determined as follows:

(1) Funds raised by the district through maintenance and operation levies shall be matched with state funds using the following ratio of state funds to levy funds:

(a) The difference between the district's fourteen percent levy rate and the statewide average fourteen percent levy rate; to

(b) The statewide average fourteen percent levy rate.

(2) The maximum amount of state matching funds for districts eligible for local effort assistance shall be the district's fourteen percent levy amount, multiplied by the following percentage:

(a) The difference between the district's fourteen percent levy rate and the statewide average fourteen percent levy rate; divided by

(b) The district's fourteen percent levy rate.

(3) Beginning with calendar year 2007, allocations and maximum eligibility under this chapter shall be fully funded at one hundred percent and shall not be reduced. [2010 c 237 § 6. Prior: 2006 c 372 § 904; 2006 c 119 § 1; 2005 c 518 § 914; 2003 1st sp.s. c 25 § 912; 2002 c 317 § 4; 1999 c 317 § 3.]

Intent—2010 c 237: See note following RCW 84.52.0531.

Expiration date—2010 c 237 §§ 1, 5, and 6: See note following RCW 84.52.0531.

Effective date—2010 c 237 §§ 1 and 3-9: See note following RCW 84.52.0531.

Severability—Effective date—2006 c 372: See notes following RCW 73.04.135.

Severability—2005 c 518: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [2005 c 518 § 1804.]

Effective date—2005 c 518: "Except for sections 923 and 931 of this act, this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 17, 2005]." [2005 c 518 § 1805.]

Severability—Effective date—2003 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 19.28.351.

Effective date—2002 c 317: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [April 2, 2002]." [2002 c 317 § 6.]

28A.500.030 Allocation of state matching funds—Determination. (Effective January 1, 2018.) Allocation of state matching funds to eligible districts for local effort assistance shall be determined as follows:

(1) Funds raised by the district through maintenance and operation levies shall be matched with state funds using the following ratio of state funds to levy funds:

(a) The difference between the district's twelve percent levy rate and the statewide average twelve percent levy rate; to

(b) The statewide average twelve percent levy rate.

(2) The maximum amount of state matching funds for districts eligible for local effort assistance shall be the district's twelve percent levy amount, multiplied by the following percentage:

(a) The difference between the district's twelve percent levy rate and the statewide average twelve percent levy rate; divided by

(b) The district's twelve percent levy rate.

(3) Calendar year 2003 allocations and maximum eligibility under this chapter shall be multiplied by 0.99.

(4) From January 1, 2004, to December 31, 2005, allocations and maximum eligibility under this chapter shall be multiplied by 0.937.

(5) From January 1, 2006, to December 31, 2006, allocations and maximum eligibility under this chapter shall be multiplied by 0.9563. Beginning with calendar year 2007, allocations and maximum eligibility under this chapter shall be fully funded at one hundred percent and shall not be reduced. [2006 c 372 § 904; 2006 c 119 § 1; 2005 c 518 § 914; 2003 1st sp.s. c 25 § 912; 2002 c 317 § 4; 1999 c 317 § 3.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2006 c 119 § 1 and by 2006 c 372 § 904, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Severability—Effective date—2006 c 372: See notes following RCW 73.04.135.

Severability—2005 c 518: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [2005 c 518 § 1804.]

Effective date—2005 c 518: "Except for sections 923 and 931 of this act, this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 17, 2005]." [2005 c 518 § 1805.]

Severability—Effective date—2003 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 19.28.351.

Effective date—2002 c 317: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [April 2, 2002]." [2002 c 317 § 6.]

28A.500.040 Distribution of funds. Local effort assistance funds shall be distributed to qualifying districts as follows:

- (1) Thirty percent in April;
- (2) Twenty-three percent in May;
- (3) Two percent in June;
- (4) Seventeen percent in August;
- (5) Nine percent in October;
- (6) Seventeen percent in November; and
- (7) Two percent in December. [1999 c 317 § 4.]

28A.500.050 Finding—School finance component.

(1) The legislature finds that while the state has the responsibility to provide for a general and uniform system of public schools, there is also a need for some diversity in the public school system. A successful system of public education must permit some variation among school districts outside the basic education provided for by the state to respond to and reflect the unique desires of local communities. The opportunity for local communities to invest in enriched education programs promotes support for local public schools. Further, the ability of local school districts to experiment with enriched programs can inform the legislature's long-term evolution of the definition of basic education. Therefore, local levy authority remains an important component of the overall finance system in support of the public schools even though it is outside the state's obligation for basic education.

(2) However, the value of permitting local levies must be balanced with the value of equity and fairness to students and to taxpayers, neither of whom should be unduly disadvantaged due to differences in the tax bases used to support local levies. Equity and fairness require both an equitable basis for supplemental funding outside basic education and a mechanism for property tax-poor school districts to fairly access supplemental funding. As such, local effort assistance, while also outside the state's obligation for basic education, is another important component of school finance. [2009 c 548 § 301.]

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

28A.500.060 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 34.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.500.900 Effective date—1999 c 317. This act takes effect January 1, 2000. [1999 c 317 § 5.]

**Chapter 28A.505 RCW
SCHOOL DISTRICTS' BUDGETS**

Sections

28A.505.010	Definitions.
28A.505.020	Districts must utilize methods of revenue and expenditure recognition.
28A.505.030	District fiscal year.
28A.505.040	Budget—Notice of completion—Copies—Review by educational service districts.
28A.505.050	Budget—Notice of meeting to adopt.
28A.505.060	Budget—Hearing and adoption of—Copies filed with ESD's.

- 28A.505.070 Budget review committee—Members—Review of budget, limitations.
- 28A.505.080 Budget—Disposition of copies.
- 28A.505.090 Budget—Format, classifications, mandatory.
- 28A.505.100 Budget—Contents—Display of salaries.
- 28A.505.110 Budget—Including receivables collectible in future years—Limitations.
- 28A.505.120 Withholding state funds upon district noncompliance—Notice of.
- 28A.505.130 Budget—Requirements for balancing estimated expenditures.
- 28A.505.140 Rules for budgetary procedures—Review by superintendent—Notice of irregularity—Budget revisions.
- 28A.505.150 Budgeted expenditures as appropriations—Interim expenditures—Transfer between budget classes—Liability for nonbudgeted expenditures.
- 28A.505.160 Appropriations lapse at end of fiscal year—Exception.
- 28A.505.170 First-class school districts—Emergency or additional appropriation resolutions—Procedure.
- 28A.505.180 Second-class school districts—Additional appropriation resolutions—Procedure.
- 28A.505.200 Repayment of federal moneys—Federal disallowance determination.
- 28A.505.230 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

28A.505.010 Definitions. The following terms when used in this chapter shall have the following meanings, unless where used the context thereof shall clearly indicate to the contrary:

(1) "Revenue" means an addition to assets of a fund of a school district during a fiscal period that is available to finance the fund's expenditures during the fiscal period. Revenue does not accompany the increase of liabilities or represent refunds of previous disbursements. Revenue may be in the form of cash or in the form of noncash assets such as donated commodities. Revenue for accrual basis expenditure funds is limited to amounts received in cash or noncash donations plus or minus adjustments for revenue accruals.

(2) "Accrual basis expenditures" mean expenditures incurred during a given fiscal period, whether paid or unpaid.

(3) "Cash basis expenditures" mean actual disbursements during a given fiscal period except for debt service, regardless of when liabilities are incurred, or the period of incurrence of expenditures.

(4) "Cash basis revenue" means actual receipt of revenue not adjusted for revenue accruals.

(5) "Revenue accruals" means those revenues anticipated to be received in cash after the close of the fiscal period that represent reimbursement for expenditures incurred by the end of the fiscal period.

(6) "Appropriation" means the maximum authorization during a given fiscal period to incur expenditures.

(7) "Disbursements" mean payments in cash, including but not limited to issuance of warrants. [1983 c 59 § 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.65.400.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.020 Districts must utilize methods of revenue and expenditure recognition. All school districts must utilize the following methods of revenue and expenditure recognition in budgeting, accounting and financial reporting:

(1) Recognize revenue as defined in RCW 28A.505.010(1) for all funds: PROVIDED, That school districts that elect the cash basis of expenditure recognition under subsection (2) of this section shall recognize revenue on the cash basis.

(2012 Ed.)

(2) Recognition of expenditures for all funds shall be on the accrual basis: PROVIDED, That school districts with under one thousand full time equivalent students for the preceding fiscal year may make a uniform election for all funds, except debt service funds, to be on the cash basis of expenditure recognition. Notification of such election shall be given to the state superintendent of public instruction in the budget of the school district and shall remain in effect for one full fiscal year. [1990 c 33 § 416; 1983 c 59 § 2; 1980 c 18 § 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.65.405.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.030 District fiscal year. Beginning September 1, 1977 the fiscal year for all school districts shall be September 1 through August 31. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.65.410.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.040 Budget—Notice of completion—Copies—Review by educational service districts. On or before the tenth day of July in each year, all school districts shall prepare their budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The budget shall set forth the complete financial plan of the district for the ensuing fiscal year.

Upon completion of their budgets, every school district shall publish a notice stating that the district has completed the budget, placed it on file in the school district administration office, and that a copy thereof will be furnished to any person who calls upon the district for it. The district shall provide a sufficient number of copies of the budget to meet the reasonable demands of the public. School districts shall submit one copy of their budget to their educational service districts for review and comment by July 10th. The superintendent of public instruction may delay the date in this section if the state's operating budget is not finally approved by the legislature until after June 1st. [1995 c 121 § 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.65.415.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.050 Budget—Notice of meeting to adopt. Upon completion of their budgets as provided in RCW 28A.505.040, every school district shall publish a notice stating that the board of directors will meet for the purpose of fixing and adopting the budget of the district for the ensuing fiscal year. Such notice shall designate the date, time, and place of said meeting which shall occur no later than the thirty-first day of August for first-class school districts, and the first day of August for second-class school districts. The notice shall also state that any person may appear thereat and be heard for or against any part of such budget. Said notice shall be published at least once each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the district, or, if there be none, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which such district is a part. The last notice shall be published no later than seven days immediately prior to the hearing. [1995 c 121 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 417; 1983 c 59 § 3; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.65.420.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.060 Budget—Hearing and adoption of—Copies filed with ESD's. On the date given in said notice as

provided in RCW 28A.505.050 the school district board of directors shall meet at the time and place designated. Any person may appear thereat and be heard for or against any part of such budget. Such hearing may be continued not to exceed a total of two days: PROVIDED, That the budget must be adopted no later than August 31st in first-class school districts, and not later than August 1st in second-class school districts.

Upon conclusion of the hearing, the board of directors shall fix and determine the appropriation from each fund contained in the budget separately, and shall by resolution adopt the budget and the appropriations as so finally determined, and enter the same in the official minutes of the board: PROVIDED, That first-class school districts shall file copies of their adopted budget with their educational service district no later than September 3rd, and second-class school districts shall forward copies of their adopted budget to their educational service district no later than August 3rd for review, alteration and approval as provided for in RCW 28A.505.070 by the budget review committee. [1990 c 33 § 418; 1983 c 59 § 4; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.65.425.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.070 Budget review committee—Members—Review of budget, limitations. The budget review committee shall fix and approve the amount of the appropriation from each fund of the budget of second-class districts not later than August 31st. No budget review committee shall knowingly approve any budget or appropriation that is in violation of this chapter or rules and regulations adopted by the superintendent of public instruction in accordance with RCW 28A.505.140(1). A copy of said budget shall be returned to the local school districts no later than September 10th.

Members of the budget review committee as referred to in this section shall consist of the educational service district superintendent or a representative thereof, a member of the local school district board of directors or a representative thereof, and a representative of the superintendent of public instruction. [1990 c 33 § 419; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 7. Formerly RCW 28A.65.430.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.080 Budget—Disposition of copies. Copies of the budgets for all local school districts shall be filed with the superintendent of public instruction no later than September 10th. One copy will be retained by the educational service district. [1984 c 128 § 8; 1983 c 59 § 5; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 8. Formerly RCW 28A.65.435.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.090 Budget—Format, classifications, mandatory. Every school district budget shall be prepared, submitted and adopted in the format prescribed by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. The budget classifications contained in said format shall be in accordance with the accounting manual for public school districts, published by the office of the superintendent of public instruction and the office of the state auditor. Budgets prepared and adopted in a format other than that prescribed by the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall not be official and

will have no legal effect. [1983 c 59 § 6; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 9. Formerly RCW 28A.65.440.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.100 Budget—Contents—Display of salaries. The budget shall set forth the estimated revenues for the ensuing fiscal year, the estimated revenues for the fiscal year current at the time of budget preparation, the actual revenues for the last completed fiscal year, and the reserved and unreserved fund balances for each year. The estimated revenues from all sources for the ensuing fiscal year shall not include any revenue not anticipated to be available during that fiscal year: PROVIDED, That school districts, pursuant to RCW 28A.505.110 can be granted permission by the superintendent of public instruction to include as revenues in their budgets, receivables collectible in future fiscal years.

The budget shall set forth by detailed items or classes the estimated expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year, the estimated expenditures for the fiscal year current at the time of budget preparation, and the actual expenditures for the last completed fiscal year. Total salary amounts, full-time equivalents, and the high, low, and average annual salaries, shall be displayed by job classification within each budget classification. If individual salaries within each job classification are not displayed, districts shall provide the individual salaries together with the title or position of the recipient and the total amounts of salary under each budget class upon request. Salary schedules shall be displayed. In districts where negotiations have not been completed, the district may budget the salaries at the current year's rate and restrict fund balance for the amount of anticipated increase in salaries, so long as an explanation shall be attached to the budget on such restriction of fund balance. [1990 c 33 § 420; 1983 c 59 § 7; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 10. Formerly RCW 28A.65.445.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.110 Budget—Including receivables collectible in future years—Limitations. When a school district board is unable to prepare a budget or budget extension pursuant to RCW 28A.505.170 or 28A.505.180 in which the estimated revenues for the budgeted fiscal year plus the estimated fund balance at the beginning of the budgeted fiscal year less the ending reserved fund balance for the budgeted fiscal year do not at least equal the estimated expenditures for the budgeted fiscal year, the school district board may deliver a petition in writing, at least twenty days before the budget or budget extension is scheduled for adoption, to the superintendent of public instruction requesting permission to include receivables collectible in future years, in order to balance the budget. If such permission is granted, it shall be in writing, and it shall contain conditions, binding on the district, designed to improve the district's financial condition. Any budget or appropriation adopted by the board of directors without written permission from the superintendent of public instruction that contains estimated expenditures in excess of the total of estimated revenue for the budgeted fiscal year plus estimated fund balance at the beginning of the budgeted fiscal year less ending reserve fund balance for the budgeted fiscal year shall be null and void and shall not be considered an appropriation. [1990 c 33 § 421; 1983 c 59 § 8; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 11. Formerly RCW 28A.65.450.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.120 Withholding state funds upon district noncompliance—Notice of. If a local school district fails to comply with any binding restrictions issued by the superintendent of public instruction, the allocation of state funds for support of the local school district may be withheld, pending an investigation of the reason for such noncompliance by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. Written notice of the intent to withhold state funds, with reasons stated for this action, shall be made to the school district by the office of the superintendent of public instruction before any portion of the state allocation is withheld. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 12. Formerly RCW 28A.65.455.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.130 Budget—Requirements for balancing estimated expenditures. For each fund contained in the school district budget the estimated expenditures for the budgeted fiscal year must not be greater than the total of the estimated revenues for the budgeted fiscal year, the estimated fund balance at the beginning of the budgeted fiscal year less the estimated reserve fund balance at the end of the budgeted fiscal year, and the projected revenue from receivables collectible on future years as approved by the superintendent of public instruction for inclusion in the budget.

The proceeds of any interfund loan must not be used to balance the budget of the borrowing fund. [1983 c 59 § 9; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 13. Formerly RCW 28A.65.460.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.140 Rules for budgetary procedures—Review by superintendent—Notice of irregularity—Budget revisions. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the superintendent of public instruction shall adopt such rules as will ensure proper budgetary procedures and practices, including monthly financial statements consistent with the provisions of RCW 43.09.200, and this chapter.

(2) If the superintendent of public instruction determines upon a review of the budget of any district that said budget does not comply with the budget procedures established by this chapter or by rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction, or the provisions of RCW 43.09.200, the superintendent shall give written notice of this determination to the board of directors of the local school district.

(3) The local school district, notwithstanding any other provision of law, shall, within thirty days from the date the superintendent of public instruction issues a notice pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, submit a revised budget which meets the requirements of RCW 43.09.200, this chapter, and the rules of the superintendent of public instruction. [2006 c 263 § 202; 1990 c 33 § 422; 1983 c 59 § 10; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 14. Formerly RCW 28A.65.465.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.150 Budgeted expenditures as appropriations—Interim expenditures—Transfer between budget classes—Liability for nonbudgeted expenditures. Total budgeted expenditures for each fund as adopted in the budget

(2012 Ed.)

of a school district shall constitute the appropriations of the district for the ensuing fiscal year and the board of directors shall be limited in the incurring of expenditures to the grand total of such appropriations. The board of directors shall incur no expenditures for any purpose in excess of the appropriation for each fund: PROVIDED, That no board of directors shall be prohibited from incurring expenditures for the payment of regular employees, for the necessary repairs and upkeep of the school plant, for the purchase of books and supplies, and for their participation in joint purchasing agencies authorized in RCW 28A.320.080 during the interim while the budget is being settled under RCW 28A.505.140: PROVIDED FURTHER, That transfers between budget classes may be made by the school district's chief administrative officer or finance officer, subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the school district board of directors.

Directors, officers or employees who knowingly or negligently violate or participate in a violation of this section by the incurring of expenditures in excess of any appropriation(s) shall be held civilly liable, jointly and severally, for such expenditures in excess of such appropriation(s), including consequential damages following therefrom, for each such violation. If as a result of any civil or criminal action the violation is found to have been done knowingly, such director, officer, or employee who is found to have participated in such breach shall immediately forfeit his or her office or employment, and the judgment in any such action shall so provide.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the duty of the attorney general to carry out the provisions of RCW 43.09.260, as now or hereafter amended. [1990 c 33 § 423; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 15. Formerly RCW 28A.65.470.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.160 Appropriations lapse at end of fiscal year—Exception. All appropriations for any school district upon which their budget is based shall lapse at the end of the fiscal year. At the expiration of said period all appropriations shall become null and void and any claim presented thereafter against any such appropriation for the fiscal year just closed shall be provided for in the appropriation for the next fiscal year: PROVIDED, That this shall not prevent payments upon incompleting improvements in progress at the close of the fiscal year. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 16. Formerly RCW 28A.65.475.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.170 First-class school districts—Emergency or additional appropriation resolutions—Procedure. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, upon the happening of any emergency in first-class school districts caused by fire, flood, explosion, storm, earthquake, epidemic, riot, insurrection, or for the restoration to a condition of usefulness of any school district property, the usefulness of which has been destroyed by accident, and no provision has been made for such expenditures in the adopted appropriation, the board of directors, upon the adoption by the vote of the majority of all board members of a resolution stating the facts constituting the emergency, may make an appropriation therefor without notice or hearing.

[Title 28A RCW—page 249]

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if in first-class districts it becomes necessary to increase the amount of the appropriation, and if the reason is not one of the emergencies specifically enumerated in subsection (1) of this section, the school district board of directors, before incurring expenditures in excess of the appropriation, shall adopt a resolution stating the facts and the estimated amount of appropriation to meet it.

Such resolution shall be voted on at a public meeting, notice to be given in the manner provided in RCW 28A.505.050. Its introduction and passage shall require the vote of a majority of all members of the school district board of directors.

Any person may appear at the meeting at which the appropriation resolution is to be voted on and be heard for or against the adoption thereof.

Copies of all adopted appropriation resolutions shall be filed with the educational service district who shall forward one copy each to the office of the superintendent of public instruction. One copy shall be retained by the educational service district. [1990 c 33 § 424; 1984 c 128 § 9; 1983 c 59 § 11; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 17. Formerly RCW 28A.65.480.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.180 Second-class school districts—Additional appropriation resolutions—Procedure. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if a second-class school district needs to increase the amount of the appropriation from any fund for any reason, the school district board of directors, before incurring expenditures in excess of appropriation, shall adopt a resolution stating the facts and estimating the amount of additional appropriation needed.

Such resolution shall be voted on at a public meeting, notice to be given in the manner provided by RCW 28A.505.050. Its introduction and passage shall require the vote of a majority of all members of the school district board of directors.

Any person may appear at the meeting at which the appropriation resolution is to be voted on and be heard for or against the adoption thereof.

Upon passage of the appropriation resolution the school district shall petition the superintendent of public instruction for approval to increase the amount of its appropriations in the manner prescribed in rules and regulations for such approval by the superintendent.

Copies of all appropriation resolutions approved by the superintendent of public instruction shall be filed by the office of the superintendent of public instruction with the educational service district. [1990 c 33 § 425; 1984 c 128 § 10; 1983 c 59 § 12; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 18. Formerly RCW 28A.65.485.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.505.200 Repayment of federal moneys—Federal disallowance determination. Each school district that receives federal moneys from or through the superintendent of public instruction shall comply with applicable federal requirements and shall repay expenditures subsequently disallowed by the federal government together with such interest as may be assessed by the federal government. Once a

federal disallowance determination, decision, or order becomes final respecting federal moneys expended by a school district, the superintendent of public instruction may withhold all or a portion of the annual basic education allocation amounts otherwise due and apportionable to the school district as necessary to facilitate payment of the principal and interest to the federal government. The superintendent of public instruction may pay withheld basic education allocation moneys:

(1) To the school district before the close of the biennium and following the school district's repayment of moneys due the federal government, or the school district's commitment to an acceptable repayment plan, or both; or

(2) To the federal government, subject to the reappropriation of the withheld basic education allocation, moneys for the purpose of payment to the federal government.

No withholding of basic education allocation moneys may occur under this subsection until the superintendent of public instruction has first determined that the withholding should not substantially impair the school district's financial ability to provide the basic education program offerings required by statute. [1990 c 103 § 1.]

28A.505.230 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 35.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

**Chapter 28A.510 RCW
APPORTIONMENT TO DISTRICT—
DISTRICT ACCOUNTING**

Sections

- 28A.510.010 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
- 28A.510.250 By state superintendent.
- 28A.510.260 Distribution by ESD superintendent.
- 28A.510.270 County treasurer's duties.

28A.510.010 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 36.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.510.250 By state superintendent. (1) On or before the last business day of September 1969 and each month thereafter, the superintendent of public instruction shall apportion from the state general fund to the several educational service districts of the state the proportional share of the total annual amount due and apportionable to such educational service districts for the school districts thereof as follows:

September	.....	9%
October	.....	9%
November	.....	5.5%
December	.....	9%

January	9%
February	9%
March	9%
April	9%
May	5.5%
June	6.0%
July	10.0%
August	10.0%

The annual amount due and apportionable shall be the amount apportionable for all apportionment credits estimated to accrue to the schools during the apportionment year beginning September first [1st] and continuing through August thirty-first [31st]. Appropriations made for school districts for each year of a biennium shall be apportioned according to the schedule set forth in this section for the fiscal year starting September 1st of the then calendar year and ending August 31st of the next calendar year, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section. The apportionment from the state general fund for each month shall be an amount which will equal the amount due and apportionable to the several educational service districts during such month: PROVIDED, That any school district may petition the superintendent of public instruction for an emergency advance of funds which may become apportionable to it but not to exceed ten percent of the total amount to become due and apportionable during the school districts apportionment year. The superintendent of public instruction shall determine if the emergency warrants such advance and if the funds are available therefor. If the superintendent determines in the affirmative, he or she may approve such advance and, at the same time, add such an amount to the apportionment for the educational service district in which the school district is located: PROVIDED, That the emergency advance of funds and the interest earned by school districts on the investment of temporary cash surpluses resulting from obtaining such advance of state funds shall be deducted by the superintendent of public instruction from the remaining amount apportionable to said districts during that apportionment year in which the funds are advanced.

(2) In the 2010-11 school year, the June apportionment payment to school districts shall be reduced by one hundred twenty-eight million dollars, and an additional apportionment payment shall be made on July 1, 2011, in the amount of one hundred twenty-eight million dollars. This July 1st payment shall be in addition to the regularly calculated July apportionment payment. [2011 1st sp.s. c 4 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 426; 1982 c 136 § 1; 1981 c 282 § 1; 1981 c 5 § 32; 1980 c 6 § 5; 1979 ex.s. c 237 § 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 27; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 67; 1974 ex.s. c 89 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 146 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 15 § 15. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 184 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 108; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.48.010; prior: 1965 ex.s. c 162 § 1; 1959 c 276 § 3; prior: 1945 c 141 § 3, part; 1923 c 96 § 1; 1911 c 118 § 1; 1909 c 97 p 312 §§ 1, 2, 3; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 4940-3, part. Formerly RCW 28A.48.010, 28.48.010.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 4: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 31, 2011]." [2011 1st sp.s. c 4 § 2.]

Student transportation allocation—Notice—Revised eligible student data, when—Allocation payments, amounts, when: RCW 28A.160.190.

Vehicle acquisition—Reimbursement schedule—Maintenance and operation—Depreciation schedule: RCW 28A.160.200.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.510.260 Distribution by ESD superintendent.

Upon receiving the certificate of apportionment from the superintendent of public instruction the educational service district superintendent shall promptly apportion to the school districts of his or her educational service district the amounts then due and apportionable to such districts as certified by the superintendent of public instruction. [1990 c 33 § 427; 1983 c 56 § 5; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 68; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 109; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.48.030. Prior: 1965 ex.s. c 162 § 2; 1945 c 141 § 9; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 4940-8. Formerly RCW 28A.48.030, 28.48.030.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.510.270 County treasurer’s duties. The county treasurer of each county of this state shall be ex officio treasurer of the several school districts of their respective counties, and, except as otherwise provided by law, it shall be the duty of each county treasurer:

(1) To receive and hold all moneys belonging to such school districts, and to pay them only for legally authorized obligations of the district.

(2) To prepare and submit to each school district superintendent in the county a written report of the state of the finances of such district on the first day of each month, which report shall be submitted not later than the seventh business day of the month, which report shall contain the balance on hand the first of the preceding month, the funds paid in, warrants paid with interest thereon, if any, the number of warrants issued and not paid, and the balance on hand.

(3) The treasurer of each county shall submit a statement of all canceled warrants of districts to the respective school district superintendents. The canceled warrants of each district shall be preserved separately and shall at all times be open to inspection by the school district superintendent or by any authorized accountant of such district. [1991 c 245 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 428; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 118 § 28; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 73; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 114; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.48.100. Prior: 1911 c 85 § 1; 1909 c 97 p 309 § 1; RRS § 4867; prior: 1907 c 240 § 8; 1897 c 118 § 59; 1893 c 109 § 8; 1891 c 127 § 27; 1890 p 380 § 71; 1886 p 26 § 83; Code 1881 § 3236. Formerly RCW 28A.48.100, 28.48.100.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

**Chapter 28A.515 RCW
COMMON SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION FUND**

Sections

28A.515.010	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
28A.515.300	Permanent common school fund—Sources—Use.
28A.515.310	Certain losses to permanent common school fund or other state educational funds as funded debt against state.
28A.515.320	Common school construction fund—Sources—Use—Excess moneys in, availability, repayment.
28A.515.330	Permanent common school fund—Allowable investments—Irreducible principal.

28A.515.010 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class

districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 37.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.515.300 Permanent common school fund—

Sources—Use. (1) The principal of the common school fund as the same existed on June 30, 1965, shall remain permanent and irreducible. The said fund shall consist of the principal amount thereof existing on June 30, 1965, and such additions thereto as may be derived after June 30, 1965, from the following named sources, to wit: Appropriations and donations by the state to this fund; donations and bequests by individuals to the state or public for common schools; the proceeds of lands and other property which revert to the state by escheat and forfeiture; the proceeds of all property granted to the state, when the purpose of the grant is not specified, or is uncertain; funds accumulated in the treasury of the state for the disbursement of which provision has not been made by law; the proceeds of the sale of stone, minerals or property other than timber and other crops from school and state lands, other than those granted for specific purposes; all moneys received from persons appropriating stone, minerals or property other than timber and other crops from school and state lands other than those granted for specific purposes, and all moneys other than rental, recovered from persons trespassing on said lands; five percent of the proceeds of the sale of public lands lying within the state, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of the state into the Union as approved by section 13 of the act of congress enabling the admission of the state into the Union; the principal of all funds arising from the sale of lands and other property which have been, and hereafter may be, granted to the state for the support of common schools and such other funds as may be provided by legislative enactment.

(2) Consistent with Article XVI, section 5 and Article IX, sections 3 and 5 of the state Constitution, the state investment board may invest the fund as authorized in RCW 28A.515.330. [2007 c 505 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.40.010. Prior: 1967 c 29 § 1; 1909 c 97 p 320 § 1; RRS § 4932; prior: 1897 c 118 § 109; 1890 p 373 § 50; 1886 p 20 § 57, part; Code 1881 § 3210, part; 1873 p 421 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.40.010, 28.40.010.]

Intent—Finding—2007 c 505: See note following RCW 28A.515.330.

Banks and trust companies, liquidation and winding up dividends unclaimed deposited in: RCW 30.44.150, 30.44.180, personal property, proceeds deposited in: RCW 30.44.220.

Enlargement of, legislature may provide: State Constitution Art. 9 § 3 (Amendment 43).

Escheated estates deposited in: RCW 11.08.210.

Game and game fish lands payments to in lieu of property taxes: RCW 77.12.203, withdrawn from lease, payment of amount of lease into: RCW 77.12.360.

Interest deposited in current state school fund used for current expenses: State Constitution Art. 9 § 3 (Amendment 43).

Investment of permanent common school fund: State Constitution Art. 16 § 5 (Amendment 44).

Lands set aside and permanent funds established: Enabling act §§ 10 through 25.

Losses occasioned by default, fraud, etc., to become permanent debt against state: State Constitution Art. 9 § 5.

Permanent and irreducible: State Constitution Art. 9 § 3 (Amendment 43), RCW 28A.515.300.

Safe deposit box contents rent unpaid, sale, proceeds deposited in: RCW 22.28.040, unclaimed after liquidation and winding up of bank or trust company, proceeds from sale deposited in: RCW 30.44.220.

School funds enumerated—Deposits—Uses: RCW 28A.320.330.

State land acquired, lease and sale of, disposition of proceeds: RCW 79.10.030, withdrawn for game purposes, payment of amount of lease into: RCW 77.12.360.

28A.515.310 Certain losses to permanent common school fund or other state educational funds as funded debt against state. All losses to the permanent common school or any other state educational fund, which shall be occasioned by defalcation, mismanagement or fraud of the agents or officers controlling or managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the state. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the state in favor of the particular fund sustaining such loss, upon which not less than six percent annual interest shall be paid. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.40.020. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 321 § 2; RRS § 4933; prior: 1897 c 118 § 110, part; 1890 p 373 § 51, part. Formerly RCW 28A.40.020, 28.40.020.]

28A.515.320 Common school construction fund—

Sources—Use—Excess moneys in, availability, repayment. The common school construction fund is to be used exclusively for the purpose of financing the construction of facilities for the common schools. The sources of said fund shall be: (1) Those proceeds derived from sale or appropriation of timber and other crops from school and state land other than those granted for specific purposes; (2) the interest accruing on the permanent common school fund less the allocations to the state treasurer's service account [fund] pursuant to RCW 43.08.190 and the state investment board expense account pursuant to RCW 43.33A.160 together with all rentals and other revenue derived therefrom and from land and other property devoted to the permanent common school fund; (3) all moneys received by the state from the United States under the provisions of section 191, Title 30, United States Code, Annotated, and under section 810, chapter 12, Title 16, (Conservation), United States Code, Annotated, except moneys received before June 30, 2001, and when thirty megawatts of geothermal power is certified as commercially available by the receiving utilities and the *department of community, trade, and economic development, eighty percent of such moneys, under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 pursuant to RCW 43.140.030; and (4) such other sources as the legislature may direct. That portion of the common school construction fund derived from interest on the permanent common school fund may be used to retire such bonds as may be authorized by law for the purpose of financing the construction of facilities for the common schools.

The interest accruing on the permanent common school fund less the allocations to the state treasurer's service fund pursuant to RCW 43.08.190 and the state investment board expense account pursuant to RCW 43.33A.160 together with all rentals and other revenues accruing thereto pursuant to subsection (2) of this section prior to July 1, 1967, shall be exclusively applied to the current use of the common schools.

To the extent that the moneys in the common school construction fund are in excess of the amount necessary to allow fulfillment of the purpose of said fund, the excess shall be available for deposit to the credit of the permanent common school fund or available for the current use of the common schools, as the legislature may direct. Any money from the common school construction fund which is made available for the current use of the common schools shall be restored to the fund by appropriation, including interest income foregone [forgone], before the end of the next fiscal biennium following such use. [1996 c 186 § 503; 1991 sp.s. c 13 § 58; 1991 c 76 § 2; 1981 c 158 § 6; 1981 c 4 § 1; 1980 c 6 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.40.100. Prior: 1967 c 29 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.40.100, 28.40.100.]

***Reviser's note:** The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—1996 c 186: See notes following RCW 43.330.904.

Current state school fund—Abolished—Moneys transferred: RCW 43.79.425.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.515.330 Permanent common school fund—Allowable investments—Irreducible principal. The state investment board may invest the permanent common school fund in various types of allowable investments in order to achieve a balance of long-term growth and current income, when consistent with the best interest of the state and the permanent common school fund, and in conformance with RCW 43.84.150. The state treasurer shall calculate the irreducible principal amount of the fund in accordance with the state Constitution and state law. The irreducible principal shall not include investment gains on the principal, and the fund may retain or distribute income and investment earnings in order to achieve the appropriate balance between growth and income. [2007 c 505 § 3.]

Intent—Finding—2007 c 505: "Consistent with Article XVI, section 5 and Article IX, sections 3 and 5 of the state Constitution, it is the intent of the legislature to clarify state law to permit the permanent common school fund to be invested in equities when such investment is in the best interest of the state and the permanent common school fund.

A 1999 opinion of the attorney general concluded that the constitutional language does not prohibit investment of the permanent common school fund, as long as the investment is authorized by law and is consistent with applicable trust principles. This opinion further reasoned that the constitutional phrase "permanent and irreducible" bars the legislature from abolishing the fund or expending its principal for purposes other than those for which the fund was established, but does not prohibit the legislature from specifying permissible investments, particularly in light of Article IX, section 5 of the state Constitution, which specifies that only losses resulting from "defalcation, mismanagement or fraud" constitute state debts to the permanent common school fund.

The legislature finds that permanent fund common school fund income as a percentage of total school construction budgets has declined while school construction budgets have grown, and that other state revenues have filled the gap between income from state lands and the total school construction budget. For this reason, the fund may tolerate higher risk and volatility in favor of growth, and therefore a balance of long-term growth and current income is in the best interest of the state and the fund's beneficiaries. The legislature recognizes that by investing in equities, the value of the permanent fund may fluctuate over time due to market changes even if no disposition of the fund principal is made.

It is the intent of the legislature to clarify state law to permit equity investment of the permanent common school fund even if there is a decline in the value of the permanent fund due to market changes. The legislature recognizes that the irreducible portion of the principal amount in the permanent fund must be held in perpetuity for the benefit of the fund and future

generations, and that only the earnings from the permanent fund may be appropriated to the common school construction fund." [2007 c 505 § 1.]

Chapter 28A.520 RCW

FOREST RESERVE FUNDS DISTRIBUTION

Sections

- 28A.520.010 Distribution of forest reserve funds—Procedure—Proportional county area distribution, when.
 28A.520.020 Distribution of forest reserve funds—Revolving account created—Use—Apportionments from—As affects basic education allocation.
 28A.520.030 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

28A.520.010 Distribution of forest reserve funds—Procedure—Proportional county area distribution, when. Of the moneys received by the state from the federal government in accordance with Title 16, section 500, United States Code, fifty percent shall be spent by the counties on public schools or public roads, and fifty percent shall be spent by the counties on public schools as provided in RCW 28A.520.020(2), or for any other purposes as now or hereafter authorized by federal law, in the counties in the United States forest reserve from which such moneys were received. Where the reserve is situated in more than one county, the state treasurer shall determine the proportional area of the counties therein. The state treasurer is authorized and required to obtain the necessary information to enable him or her to make that determination.

The state treasurer shall distribute to the counties, according to the determined proportional area, the money to be spent by the counties. The county legislative authority shall expend the fifty percent received by the county for the benefit of the public roads or public schools of the county, or for any other purposes as now or hereafter authorized by federal law. [1990 c 33 § 429; 1985 c 311 § 1; 1982 c 126 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.02.300.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.520.020 Distribution of forest reserve funds—Revolving account created—Use—Apportionments from—As affects basic education allocation. (1) There shall be a fund known as the federal forest revolving account. The state treasurer, who shall be custodian of the revolving account, shall deposit into the revolving account the funds for each county received by the state in accordance with Title 16, section 500, United States Code. The state treasurer shall distribute these moneys to the counties according to the determined proportional area. The county legislative authority shall expend fifty percent of the money for the benefit of the public roads and other public purposes as authorized by federal statute or public schools of such county and not otherwise. Disbursements by the counties of the remaining fifty percent of the money shall be as authorized by the superintendent of public instruction, or the superintendent's designee, and shall occur in the manner provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) No later than thirty days following receipt of the funds from the federal government, the superintendent of public instruction shall apportion moneys distributed to counties for schools to public school districts in the respective counties in proportion to the number of resident full-time

equivalent students enrolled in each public school district to the number of resident full-time equivalent students enrolled in public schools in the county. In apportioning these funds, the superintendent of public instruction shall utilize the October enrollment count.

(3) If the amount received by any public school district pursuant to subsection (2) of this section is less than the basic education allocation to which the district would otherwise be entitled, the superintendent of public instruction shall apportion to the district, in the manner provided by RCW 28A.510.250, an amount which shall be the difference between the amount received pursuant to subsection (2) of this section and the basic education allocation to which the district would otherwise be entitled.

(4) All federal forest funds shall be expended in accordance with the requirements of Title 16, section 500, United States Code, as now existing or hereafter amended.

(5) The definition of resident student for purposes of this section shall be based on rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction, which shall consider and address the impact of alternative learning experience students on federal forest funds distribution. [2011 c 278 § 1; 1991 sp.s. c 13 § 113; 1990 c 33 § 430; 1985 c 311 § 2; 1982 c 126 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.02.310.]

Effective date—2011 c 278 § 1: "Section 1 of this act takes effect September 1, 2011." [2011 c 278 § 3.]

Rules—2011 c 278: "The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules to implement RCW 28A.520.020 that take effect September 1, 2011." [2011 c 278 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.520.030 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 38.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.525 RCW BOND ISSUES

Sections

28A.525.010	Statement of intent.
28A.525.020	Duties of superintendent of public instruction.
28A.525.025	School facilities citizen advisory panel—Membership—Travel expenses—Technical advisory group.
28A.525.030	Modernization of existing school facilities.
28A.525.040	Portable buildings or classrooms.
28A.525.050	Applications for aid—Recommendations.
28A.525.055	Eligibility for state assistance for new construction—Inventory assessment exclusion—Rules.
28A.525.060	Manual—Contents—Preparation and revision.
28A.525.070	Development of school building programs—Assistance of superintendent of public instruction.
28A.525.080	Federal funds for school plant facilities—Rules.
28A.525.090	Construction management techniques—Rules—Use—Information and training.
28A.525.095	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
28A.525.161	School construction assistance calculations for shared or colocated facilities—Rules.
28A.525.162	Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Local school district participation—Computing state funding assistance—Rules.
28A.525.164	Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Duties of superintendent of public instruction.
28A.525.166	Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Computation of state aid for school plant project.

28A.525.168	Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Use of taxable valuation and state funding assistance percentage in determining eligibility.
28A.525.170	Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Additional allotment authorized—Effect of allotment on future disbursements to district.
28A.525.172	Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Application by district for state assistance—Studies and surveys by the superintendent of public instruction.
28A.525.174	Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Manual, other materials to guide and provide information to district.
28A.525.176	Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Consultatory and advisory service from the superintendent of public instruction.
28A.525.178	Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Modifiable basic or standard plans for school buildings.
28A.525.180	Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Reduction of appropriation for receipt of federal funds.
28A.525.190	Prioritizing construction of common school facilities.
28A.525.200	Allocation and distribution of funds for school plant facilities governed by chapter.
28A.525.210	1984 bond issue for construction, modernization of school plant facilities—Intent.
28A.525.212	1984 bond issue for construction, modernization of school plant facilities—Authorized—Sale.
28A.525.214	1984 bond issue for construction, modernization of school plant facilities—Proceeds deposited in common school construction fund—Use.
28A.525.216	1984 bond issue for construction, modernization of school plant facilities—Proceeds—Administration.
28A.525.218	1984 bond issue for construction, modernization of school plant facilities—State general obligation bond fund utilized for payment of principal and interest—Committee's and treasurer's duties—Form and condition of bonds.
28A.525.220	1984 bond issue for construction, modernization of school plant facilities—Legislature may provide additional means for payment.
28A.525.222	1984 bond issue for construction, modernization of school plant facilities—Bonds as legal investment for public funds.
28A.525.230	Bonds authorized—Amount—As compensation for sale of timber—Sale, conditions.
28A.525.240	Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Payment.
28A.525.250	Form, terms, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes.
28A.525.260	Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes—Use.
28A.525.270	State general obligation bond retirement fund utilized for payment of bond principal and interest—Procedure.
28A.525.280	Bonds as legal investment for public funds.
28A.525.290	Chapter provisions as limited by other statutes, covenants and proceedings.
28A.525.300	Proceeds from sale of bonds as compensation for sale of timber from trust lands.
28A.525.310	Proceeds from voter-approved bonds, voter-approved levies, and other funding—Use for installment purchase contracts and leases with options to purchase.

28A.525.010 Statement of intent. It is hereby declared to be the intent of the legislature that the following provisions be enacted for the purpose of establishing and providing for the operation of a program of state assistance to school districts in providing school plant facilities. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.47.050. Prior: 1947 c 278 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4940-12. Formerly RCW 28A.47.050, 28.47.050.]

28A.525.020 Duties of superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction, considering policy recommendations from the school facilities citizen advisory panel, shall have the power and duty (1) to prescribe rules governing the administration, control, terms, conditions, and disbursements of allotments to school districts to assist them in providing school plant facilities; (2) to approve allotments to districts that apply for state assistance whenever such action is advisable; (3) to authorize the payment of approved allotments by warrant of the state treasurer;

and (4) in the event that the amount of state assistance applied for exceeds the funds available for such assistance during any biennium, to make allotments on the basis of the urgency of need for school facilities in the districts that apply for assistance and/or to prorate allotments among such districts in conformity with applicable procedures and rules. [2006 c 263 § 301; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.47.060. Prior: 1947 c 278 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4940-13. Formerly RCW 28A.47.060, 28.47.060.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.525.025 School facilities citizen advisory panel—Membership—Travel expenses—Technical advisory group. (1) To maintain citizen oversight on issues pertaining to school facilities and funding for school construction, a school facilities citizen advisory panel shall be created by the state board of education. The panel shall advise and make recommendations to the superintendent of public instruction regarding school facilities, funding for school construction, joint planning and financing of educational facilities, facility plans and programs for nonhigh school districts, and determinations of remote and necessary schools.

(2) The membership of the school facilities citizen advisory panel shall be as follows:

(a) One member of the state board of education;

(b) Two school district directors representing school districts of various sizes and geographic locations, who are appointed by the state board of education and selected from a list of five names submitted to the board by the Washington state school directors' association; and

(c) Four additional citizen members appointed by the state board of education.

(3) Members of the panel shall be reimbursed for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

(4) In addition to the school facilities citizen advisory panel, the superintendent of public instruction may convene a technical advisory group including representatives from school business officers, building and construction contracting and trade organizations, architecture and engineering organizations, and other organizations with expertise in school facilities. [2006 c 263 § 308.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.525.030 Modernization of existing school facilities. Whenever funds are appropriated for modernization of existing school facilities, the superintendent of public instruction is authorized to approve the use of such funds for modernization of existing facilities, modernization being limited to major structural changes in such facilities and, as necessary to bring such facilities into compliance with the barrier free access requirements of section 504 of the federal rehabilitation act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. Sec. 706) and rules implementing the act, both major and minor structural changes, and may include as incidental thereto the replacement of fixtures, fittings, furnishings and service systems of a building in order to bring it up to a contemporary state consistent with the needs of changing educational programs. The allocation of such funds shall be made upon the same basis as funds used for the financing of a new school plant project utilized for a

(2012 Ed.)

similar purpose. [2006 c 263 § 302; 1995 c 77 § 23; 1980 c 154 § 17; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.47.073. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 21 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.47.073, 28.47.073.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Purpose—Effective dates—Savings—Disposition of certain funds—Severability—1980 c 154: See notes following chapter 82.45 RCW digest.

28A.525.040 Portable buildings or classrooms. State funding assistance shall not be denied to any school district undertaking any construction, repairs[,] or improvements for school district purposes solely on the ground that said construction, repairs[,] and improvements are in connection with portable buildings or classrooms. [2009 c 129 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.47.075. Prior: 1953 c 158 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.47.075, 28.47.075.]

Intent—2009 c 129: See note following RCW 28A.335.230.

28A.525.050 Applications for aid—Recommendations. All applications by school districts for state assistance in providing school plant facilities shall be made to the superintendent of public instruction. Studies and surveys shall be conducted by the superintendent for the purpose of securing information relating to (1) the kind and extent of the school plant facilities required and the urgency of need for such facilities in districts that seek state assistance, (2) the ability of such districts to provide capital outlay funds by local effort, (3) the need for improvement of school administrative units and school attendance areas among or within such districts, and (4) any other pertinent matters. Recommendations respecting action on the applications shall be submitted to the superintendent of public instruction. [2006 c 263 § 303; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.47.080. Prior: 1947 c 278 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4940-15. Formerly RCW 28A.47.080, 28.47.080.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.525.055 Eligibility for state assistance for new construction—Inventory assessment exclusion—Rules. The rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction for determining eligibility for state assistance for new construction shall exclude from the inventory of available educational space those spaces that have been constructed for educational and community activities from grants received from other public or private entities. [2006 c 263 § 304; 1994 c 219 § 11.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Finding—1994 c 219: See note following RCW 43.88.030.

28A.525.060 Manual—Contents—Preparation and revision. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the Washington state department of social and health services, to prepare, and so often as the superintendent deems necessary revise, a manual for the information and guidance of local school district authorities and others responsible for and concerned with the designing, planning, maintenance, and operation of school plant facilities for the common schools. In the preparation and revision of the aforesaid manual due consideration shall be given to the presentation of information regarding (1) the need for

cooperative state-local district action in planning school plant facilities arising out of the cooperative plan for financing said facilities provided for in RCW 28A.525.010 through 28A.525.080 and 28A.335.230; (2) procedures in inaugurating and conducting a school plant planning program for a school district; (3) standards for use in determining the selection and development of school sites and in designing, planning, and constructing school buildings to the end that the health, safety, and educational well-being and development of school children will be served; (4) the planning of readily expansible and flexible school buildings to meet the requirements of an increasing school population and a constantly changing educational program; (5) an acceptable school building maintenance program and the necessity thereof; (6) the relationship of an efficient school building operations service to the health and educational progress of pupils; and (7) any other matters regarded by the aforesaid officer as pertinent or related to the purposes and requirements of RCW 28A.525.010 through 28A.525.080 and 28A.335.230. [1990 c 33 § 431; 1979 c 141 § 36; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.47.090. Prior: 1947 c 278 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4940-16. Formerly RCW 28A.47.090, 28.47.090.]

28A.525.070 Development of school building programs—Assistance of superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction shall furnish to school districts seeking state assistance consultatory and advisory service in connection with the development of school building programs and the planning of school plant facilities for such district. [2006 c 263 § 305; 1985 c 136 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.47.100. Prior: 1947 c 278 § 6; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4940-17. Formerly RCW 28A.47.100, 28.47.100.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.525.080 Federal funds for school plant facilities—Rules. Insofar as is permissible under acts of congress, funds made available by the federal government for the purpose of assisting school districts in providing school plant facilities shall be made available to such districts in conformity with rules that the superintendent, considering policy recommendations from the school facilities citizen advisory panel, shall establish. [2006 c 263 § 306; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.47.120. Prior: 1947 c 278 § 8; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4940-19. Formerly RCW 28A.47.120, 28.47.120.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.525.090 Construction management techniques—Rules—Use—Information and training. (1) The superintendent of public instruction, considering policy recommendations from the school facilities citizen advisory panel, shall adopt rules for appropriate use of the following construction management techniques: Value engineering, constructibility review, building commissioning, and construction management. Rules adopted under this section shall:

- (a) Define each technique as it applies to school buildings;
- (b) Describe the scope of work for each technique;

(c) Define the timing for implementing each technique in the construction process;

(d) Determine the appropriate size of projects for the use of each technique; and

(e) Determine standards for qualification and performance for each technique.

(2) Except as provided in rules adopted under subsection (1)(d) of this section, in allocating state moneys provided under this chapter, the superintendent of public instruction shall include in funding for each project, at the state funding assistance percentage, the cost of each of the construction management techniques listed in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) When assigning priority and allocating state funds for construction of common school facilities, the superintendent shall consider the adequacy of the construction management techniques used by a district and the compliance with the rules adopted under subsection (1) of this section.

(4) Except as provided in rules adopted under subsection (1)(d) of this section, the construction management techniques in subsection (1) of this section shall be used on each project submitted for approval by the superintendent.

(5)(a) School districts applying for state funding assistance for school facilities shall:

(i) Cause value engineering, constructibility review, and building commissioning to be performed by contract with a professional firm specializing in those construction management techniques; and

(ii) Contract or employ personnel to perform professional construction management.

(b) All recommendations from the value engineering and constructibility review construction techniques for a school project shall be presented to the school district's board of directors for acceptance or rejection. If the board of directors rejects a recommendation it shall provide a statement explaining the reasons for rejecting the recommendation and include the statement in the application for state funding assistance to the superintendent of public instruction.

(6) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall provide:

(a) An information and training program for school districts on the use of the construction management techniques; and

(b) Consulting services to districts on the benefits and best uses of these construction management techniques. [2009 c 129 § 4; 2006 c 263 § 307; 1999 c 313 § 2.]

Intent—2009 c 129: See note following RCW 28A.335.230.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Findings—1999 c 313: "The legislature finds that certain construction management techniques will improve the effectiveness of construction and operation of new school buildings, and that such techniques, including value engineering, constructibility reviews, building commissioning, and professional construction management, will provide better value to the taxpayers by reducing construction costs, improving building operations, improving the building environment for the occupants, and reducing future replacement costs." [1999 c 313 § 1.]

28A.525.095 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class

districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 39.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.525.161 School construction assistance calculations for shared or colocated facilities—Rules. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW to ensure that a host school district is not penalized for the entirety of a shared or colocated facility when calculations for state school construction assistance are made. [2012 c 245 § 1.]

Reviser's note: 2012 c 245 directed that this section be added to chapter 28A.300 RCW. This section has been added to chapter 28A.525 RCW, which relates more directly to school construction funding.

28A.525.162 Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Local school district participation—Computing state funding assistance—Rules. (1) Funds appropriated to the superintendent of public instruction from the common school construction fund shall be allotted by the superintendent of public instruction in accordance with this chapter.

(2) No allotment shall be made to a school district until such district has provided local funds equal to or greater than the difference between the total approved project cost and the amount of state funding assistance to the district for financing the project computed pursuant to RCW 28A.525.166, with the following exceptions:

(a) The superintendent of public instruction may waive the local requirement for state funding assistance for districts which have provided funds for school building construction purposes through the authorization of bonds or through the authorization of excess tax levies or both in an amount equivalent to two and one-half percent of the value of its taxable property, as defined in RCW 39.36.015.

(b) No such local funds shall be required as a condition to the allotment of funds from the state for the purpose of making major or minor structural changes to existing school facilities in order to bring such facilities into compliance with the barrier free access requirements of section 504 of the federal rehabilitation act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. Sec. 706) and rules implementing the act.

(3) For the purpose of computing the state funding assistance percentage under RCW 28A.525.166 when a school district is granted authority to enter into contracts, adjusted valuation per pupil shall be calculated using headcount student enrollments from the most recent October enrollment reports submitted by districts to the superintendent of public instruction, adjusted as follows:

(a) In the case of projects for which local bonds were approved after May 11, 1989:

(i) For districts which have been designated as serving high school districts under RCW 28A.540.110, students residing in the nonhigh district so designating shall be excluded from the enrollment count if the student is enrolled in any grade level not offered by the nonhigh district;

(ii) The enrollment of nonhigh school districts shall be increased by the number of students residing within the district who are enrolled in a serving high school district so designated by the nonhigh school district under RCW

28A.540.110, including only students who are enrolled in grade levels not offered by the nonhigh school district; and

(iii) The number of preschool students with disabilities included in the enrollment count shall be multiplied by one-half;

(b) In the case of construction or modernization of high school facilities in districts serving students from nonhigh school districts, the adjusted valuation per pupil shall be computed using the combined adjusted valuations and enrollments of each district, each weighted by the percentage of the district's resident high school students served by the high school district;

(c) The number of kindergarten students included in the enrollment count shall be counted as one headcount student; and

(d) The number of students residing outside the school district who are enrolled in alternative learning experience programs under RCW 28A.150.325 shall be excluded from the total.

(4) In lieu of the exclusion in subsection (3)(d) of this section, a district may submit an alternative calculation for excluding students enrolled in alternative learning experience programs. The alternative calculation must show the student headcount use of district classroom facilities on a regular basis for a regular duration by out-of-district alternative learning experience program students subtracted by the headcount of in-district alternative learning experience program students not using district classroom facilities on a regular basis for a reasonable duration. The alternative calculation must be submitted in a form approved by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. The office of the superintendent of public instruction must develop rules to define "regular basis" and "reasonable duration."

(5) The superintendent of public instruction, considering policy recommendations from the school facilities citizen advisory panel, shall prescribe such rules as are necessary to equate insofar as possible the efforts made by school districts to provide capital funds by the means aforesaid.

(6) For the purposes of this section, "preschool students with disabilities" means children of preschool age who have developmental disabilities who are entitled to services under RCW 28A.155.010 through 28A.155.100 and are not included in the kindergarten enrollment count of the district. [2012 c 244 § 2; 2009 c 129 § 5; 2006 c 263 § 309; 1995 c 77 § 24; 1990 c 33 § 455; 1989 c 321 § 1; 1980 c 154 § 18; 1974 ex.s. c 56 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 42 § 5; 1969 ex.s. c 244 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.47.801, 28.47.801.]

Intent—2012 c 244: "The school construction assistance funding formula is used to determine state funding contributions to school construction projects. It is the intent of the legislature that the formula use the most accurate method available to reflect the actual number of students using districts' school facilities. State funding currently provides all-day kindergarten for over twenty percent of kindergarten students and RCW 28A.150.315 calls for the continued phasing-in of all-day kindergarten each year until full state-wide implementation is achieved in the 2017-18 school year. In addition, because alternative learning experience programs of education take place in whole, or in part, outside the regular classroom setting, and because online alternative learning experience programs are delivered primarily electronically using the internet or other computer-based methods, it is appropriate to consider the impact of alternative learning experience students in assessing school space needs. The legislature acknowledges the review of the formula conducted by the office of the superintendent of public instruction and accepts many recommendations from the resulting December 2011 report. The legislature also intends to provide financial assistance for school dis-

districts affected by the transition to the new funding formula. This assistance will be limited to grants to cover direct district expenditures for contracted architects, engineers, and other consultants for projects that are no longer eligible for state assistance under the new formula or for projects requiring significant redesign work as a result of reduced state assistance under the new formula." [2012 c 244 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 244: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [March 30, 2012]." [2012 c 244 § 4.]

Intent—2009 c 129: See note following RCW 28A.335.230.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Purpose—Effective dates—Savings—Disposition of certain funds—Severability—1980 c 154: See notes following chapter 82.45 RCW digest.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.164 Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Duties of superintendent of public instruction. In allotting the state funds provided by RCW 28A.525.162 through 28A.525.180, the superintendent of public instruction shall:

(1) Prescribe rules not inconsistent with RCW 28A.525.162 through 28A.525.180 governing the administration, control, terms, conditions, and disbursement of allotments to school districts to assist them in providing school plant facilities;

(2) Approve allotments to districts that apply for state assistance;

(3) Authorize the payment of approved allotments by warrant of the state treasurer; and

(4) In the event that the amount of state assistance applied for pursuant to the provisions hereof exceeds the funds available for such assistance during any biennium, make allotments on the basis of the urgency of need for school facilities in the districts that apply for assistance or prorate allotments among such districts in conformity with applicable rules. [2006 c 263 § 310; 1990 c 33 § 456; 1989 c 321 § 2; 1974 ex.s. c 56 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 244 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.47.802, 28.47.802.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.166 Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Computation of state aid for school plant project. Allocations to school districts of state funds provided by RCW 28A.525.162 through 28A.525.180 shall be made by the superintendent of public instruction and the amount of state funding assistance to a school district in financing a school plant project shall be determined in the following manner:

(1) The boards of directors of the districts shall determine the total cost of the proposed project, which cost may include the cost of acquiring and preparing the site, the cost of constructing the building or of acquiring a building and preparing the same for school use, the cost of necessary equipment, taxes chargeable to the project, necessary architects' fees, and a reasonable amount for contingencies and for other necessary incidental expenses: PROVIDED, That the total cost of the project shall be subject to review and approval by the superintendent.

(2) The state funding assistance percentage for a school district shall be computed by the following formula:

The ratio of the school district's adjusted valuation per pupil divided by the ratio of the total state adjusted valuation per pupil shall be subtracted from three, and then the result of the foregoing shall be divided by three plus (the ratio of the school district's adjusted valuation per pupil divided by the ratio of the total state adjusted valuation per pupil).

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Computed} \\ \text{State} \\ \text{Ratio} \end{array} = \frac{\begin{array}{r} \text{District adjusted} \\ \text{3-valuation} \\ \text{per pupil} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{r} \text{District adjusted} \\ \text{3+valuation} \\ \text{per pupil} \end{array}} \div \frac{\begin{array}{r} \text{Total state} \\ \text{adjusted valuation} \\ \text{per pupil} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{r} \text{Total state} \\ \text{adjusted valuation} \\ \text{per pupil} \end{array}} = \text{\% Funding} \\ \text{Assistance}$$

PROVIDED, That in the event the state funding assistance percentage to any school district based on the above formula is less than twenty percent and such school district is otherwise eligible for state funding assistance under RCW 28A.525.162 through 28A.525.180, the superintendent may establish for such district a state funding assistance percentage not in excess of twenty percent of the approved cost of the project, if the superintendent finds that such additional assistance is necessary to provide minimum facilities for housing the pupils of the district.

(3) In addition to the computed state funding assistance percentage developed in subsection (2) of this section, a school district shall be entitled to additional percentage points determined by the average percentage of growth for the past three years. One percent shall be added to the computed state funding assistance percentage for each percent of growth, with a maximum of twenty percent.

(4) In computing the state funding assistance percentage in subsection (2) of this section and adjusting the percentage under subsection (3) of this section, students residing outside the school district who are enrolled in alternative learning experience programs under RCW 28A.150.325 shall be excluded from the count of total pupils. In lieu of the exclusion in this subsection, a district may submit an alternative calculation for excluding students enrolled in alternative learning experience programs. The alternative calculation must show the student headcount use of district classroom facilities on a regular basis for a reasonable duration by out-of-district alternative learning experience program students subtracted by the headcount of in-district alternative learning experience program students not using district classroom facilities on a regular basis for a reasonable duration. The alternative calculation must be submitted in a form approved by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. The office of the superintendent of public instruction must develop rules to define "regular basis" and "reasonable duration."

(5) The approved cost of the project determined in the manner prescribed in this section multiplied by the state funding assistance percentage derived as provided for in this section shall be the amount of state funding assistance to the district for the financing of the project: PROVIDED, That need therefor has been established to the satisfaction of the superintendent: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That additional state funding assistance may be allowed if it is found by the superintendent, considering policy recommendations from

the school facilities citizen advisory panel that such assistance is necessary in order to meet (a) a school housing emergency resulting from the destruction of a school building by fire, the condemnation of a school building by properly constituted authorities, a sudden excessive and clearly foreseeable future increase in school population, or other conditions similarly emergent in nature; or (b) a special school housing burden resulting from projects of statewide significance or imposed by virtue of the admission of nonresident students into educational programs established, maintained and operated in conformity with the requirements of law; or (c) a deficiency in the capital funds of the district resulting from financing, subsequent to April 1, 1969, and without benefit of the state funding assistance provided by prior state assistance programs, the construction of a needed school building project or projects approved in conformity with the requirements of such programs, after having first applied for and been denied state funding assistance because of the inadequacy of state funds available for the purpose, or (d) a condition created by the fact that an excessive number of students live in state owned housing, or (e) a need for the construction of a school building to provide for improved school district organization or racial balance, or (f) conditions similar to those defined under (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this subsection, creating a like emergency. [2012 c 244 § 3. Prior: 2009 c 421 § 5; 2009 c 129 § 6; 2006 c 263 § 311; 1997 c 369 § 9; 1990 c 33 § 457; 1989 c 321 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 98 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 56 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 244 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.47.803, 28.47.803.]

Intent—Effective date—2012 c 244: See notes following RCW 28A.525.162.

Effective date—2009 c 421: See note following RCW 43.157.005.

Intent—2009 c 129: See note following RCW 28A.335.230.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Project of statewide significance—Defined: RCW 43.157.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.168 Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Use of taxable valuation and state funding assistance percentage in determining eligibility. Whenever the voters of a school district authorize the issuance of bonds and/or the levying of excess taxes in an amount sufficient to meet the requirements of RCW 28A.525.162 respecting eligibility for state funding assistance in providing school facilities, the taxable valuation of the district and the state funding assistance percentage in providing school facilities prevailing at the time of such authorization shall be the valuation and the percentage used for the purpose of determining the eligibility of the district for an allotment of state funds and the amount or amounts of such allotments, respectively, for all projects for which the voters authorize capital funds as aforesaid, unless a higher state funding assistance percentage prevails on the date that state funds for assistance in financing a project are allotted by the superintendent of public instruction in which case the percentage prevailing on the date of allotment by the superintendent of funds for each project shall govern: PROVIDED, That if the superintendent of public instruction, considering policy recommendations from the school facilities citizen advisory panel, determines at any time that there has been undue or unwarranted delay on

(2012 Ed.)

the part of school district authorities in advancing a project to the point of readiness for an allotment of state funds, the taxable valuation of the school district and the state funding assistance percentage prevailing on the date that the allotment is made shall be used for the purposes aforesaid: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That the date specified in this section as applicable in determining the eligibility of an individual school district for state funding assistance and in determining the amount of such assistance shall be applicable also to cases where it is necessary in administering chapter 28A.540 RCW to determine eligibility for and the amount of state funding assistance for a group of school districts considered as a single school administrative unit. [2009 c 129 § 7; 2006 c 263 § 312; 1990 c 33 § 458; 1969 ex.s. c 244 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.47.804, 28.47.804.]

Intent—2009 c 129: See note following RCW 28A.335.230.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.170 Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Additional allotment authorized—Effect of allotment on future disbursements to district. If a school district which has qualified for an allotment of state funds under the provisions of RCW 28A.525.162 through 28A.525.180 for school building construction is found by the superintendent of public instruction, considering policy recommendations from the school facilities citizen advisory panel, to have a school housing emergency requiring an allotment of state funds in excess of the amount allocable under RCW 28A.525.166, an additional allotment may be made to such district: PROVIDED, That the total amount allotted shall not exceed ninety percent of the total cost of the approved project which may include the cost of the site and equipment. At any time thereafter when the superintendent finds that the financial position of such school district has improved through an increase in its taxable valuation or through retirement of bonded indebtedness or through a reduction in school housing requirements, or for any combination of these reasons, the amount of such additional allotment, or any part of such amount as the superintendent determines, shall be deducted, under terms and conditions prescribed by the superintendent, from any state school building construction funds which might otherwise be provided to such district. [2006 c 263 § 313; 1990 c 33 § 459; 1974 ex.s. c 56 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 244 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.47.805, 28.47.805.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.172 Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Application by district for state assistance—Studies and surveys by the superintendent of public instruction. All applications by school districts for state assistance in providing school plant facilities shall be made to the superintendent of public instruction in conformity with rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction, considering policy recommendations from the school facilities citizen advisory panel. Studies and surveys shall be conducted by the superintendent for the purpose of securing

information relating to (a) [(1)] the kind and extent of the school plant facilities required and the urgency of need for such facilities in districts that seek state assistance, (b) [(2)] the ability of such districts to provide capital funds by local effort, (c) [(3)] the need for improvement of school administrative units and school attendance areas among or within such districts, and (d) [(4)] any other pertinent matters. [2006 c 263 § 314; 1969 ex.s. c 244 § 7. Formerly RCW 28A.47.806, 28.47.806.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.174 Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Manual, other materials to guide and provide information to district. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the Washington state department of health, to prepare a manual and/or to specify other materials for the information and guidance of local school district authorities and others responsible for and concerned with the designing, planning, maintenance and operation of school plant facilities for the public schools. In so doing due consideration shall be given to the presentation of information regarding (1) the need for cooperative state-local district action in planning school plant facilities arising out of the cooperative plan for financing said facilities provided for in RCW 28A.525.162 through 28A.525.180; (2) procedures in inaugurating and conducting a school plant planning program for a school district; (3) standards for use in determining the selection and development of school sites and in designing, planning, and constructing school buildings to the end that the health, safety, and educational well-being and development of school children will be served; (4) the planning of readily expandable and flexible school buildings to meet the requirements of an increasing school population and a constantly changing educational program; (5) an acceptable school building maintenance program and the necessity therefor; (6) the relationship of an efficient school building operations service to the health and educational progress of pupils; and (7) any other matters regarded by the superintendent as pertinent or related to the purposes and requirements of RCW 28A.525.162 through 28A.525.180. [2006 c 263 § 315; 1990 c 33 § 460; 1979 c 141 § 39; 1974 ex.s. c 56 § 5; 1969 ex.s. c 244 § 8. Formerly RCW 28A.47.807, 28.47.807.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.176 Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Consultatory and advisory service from the superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction shall furnish to school districts seeking state assistance under the provisions of RCW 28A.525.162 through 28A.525.180 consultatory and advisory service in connection with the development of school building programs and the planning of school plant facilities. [2006 c 263 § 316; 1990 c 33 § 461; 1974 ex.s. c 56 § 6; 1969 ex.s. c 244 § 9. Formerly RCW 28A.47.808, 28.47.808.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

[Title 28A RCW—page 260]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.178 Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Modifiable basic or standard plans for school buildings. When economies may be affected without impairing the usefulness and adequacy of school buildings, the superintendent of public instruction, considering policy recommendations from the school facilities citizen advisory panel, may prescribe rules and establish procedures governing the preparation and use of modifiable basic or standard plans for school building construction projects for which state assistance funds provided by RCW 28A.525.162 through 28A.525.180 are allotted. [2006 c 263 § 317; 1990 c 33 § 462; 1974 ex.s. c 56 § 7; 1969 ex.s. c 244 § 10. Formerly RCW 28A.47.809, 28.47.809.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.180 Allotment of appropriations for school plant facilities—Reduction of appropriation for receipt of federal funds. The total amount of funds appropriated under the provisions of RCW 28A.525.162 through 28A.525.180 shall be reduced by the amount of federal funds made available during each biennium for school construction purposes under any applicable federal law. The funds appropriated by RCW 28A.525.162 through 28A.525.180 and available for allotment by the superintendent of public instruction shall be reduced by the amount of such federal funds made available. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the total amount of funds appropriated by RCW 28A.525.162 through 28A.525.180 shall not be reduced by reason of any grants to any school district of federal moneys paid under Public Law No. 815 or any other federal act authorizing school building construction assistance to federally affected areas. [2006 c 263 § 318; 1990 c 33 § 463; 1974 ex.s. c 56 § 8; 1969 ex.s. c 244 § 11. Formerly RCW 28A.47.810, 28.47.810.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.190 Prioritizing construction of common school facilities. The superintendent of public instruction, considering policy recommendations from the school facilities citizen advisory panel[,], shall prioritize the construction of common school facilities only from funds appropriated and available in the common school construction fund. [2006 c 263 § 319; 1975 1st ex.s. c 98 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.47.820.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.200 Allocation and distribution of funds for school plant facilities governed by chapter. Notwithstanding any other provision of RCW 28A.525.010 through 28A.525.222, the allocation and distribution of funds by the superintendent of public instruction, considering policy recommendations from the school facilities citizen advisory panel, for the purposes of providing assistance in the con-

struction of school plant facilities shall be governed by this chapter. [2006 c 263 § 320; 1990 c 33 § 465; 1985 c 136 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 227 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.47.830.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.525.210 1984 bond issue for construction, modernization of school plant facilities—Intent. It is the intent of the legislature to authorize general obligation bonds of the state of Washington for common school plant facilities which provides for the reimbursement of the state treasury for principal and interest payments. [2009 c 500 § 3; 1984 c 266 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.47.840.]

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

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.212 1984 bond issue for construction, modernization of school plant facilities—Authorized—Sale. For the purpose of furnishing funds for state assistance to school districts in providing common school plant facilities and modernization of existing common school plant facilities, and to provide for the state administrative cost of such projects, including costs of bond issuance and retirement, salaries and related costs of officials and employees of the state, costs of credit enhancement agreements, and other expenses incidental to the administration of capital projects, the state finance committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of forty million one hundred seventy thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, to finance these projects and all costs incidental thereto.

Bonds authorized in this section may be sold in such manner, at such time or times, in such amounts, and at such price as the state finance committee shall determine. No such bonds may be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation of the net proceeds of the sale of the bonds. The state finance committee may obtain insurance or letters of credit and may authorize the execution and delivery of agreements, promissory notes, and other obligations for the purpose of insuring the payment or enhancing the marketability of bonds authorized in this section. Promissory notes or other obligations issued pursuant to this section shall not constitute a debt or the contracting of indebtedness under any constitutional or statutory indebtedness limitation if their payment is conditioned upon the failure of the state to pay the principal or interest on the bonds with respect to which the same relate. [1985 ex.s. c 3 § 1; 1984 c 266 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.47.841.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.214 1984 bond issue for construction, modernization of school plant facilities—Proceeds deposited in common school construction fund—Use. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized in RCW 28A.525.212 shall be deposited in the common school construction fund and shall be used exclusively for the purposes specified in RCW 28A.525.212 and section 887, chapter 57, Laws of 1983 1st ex. sess. and for the payment of expenses incurred in the issuance and sale of the bonds. [1990 c 33 § 466; 1984 c 266 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.47.842.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.216 1984 bond issue for construction, modernization of school plant facilities—Proceeds—Administration. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds deposited under RCW 28A.525.214 in the common school construction fund shall be administered by the superintendent of public instruction. [2006 c 263 § 321; 1990 c 33 § 467; 1984 c 266 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.47.843.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.218 1984 bond issue for construction, modernization of school plant facilities—State general obligation bond fund utilized for payment of principal and interest—Committee's and treasurer's duties—Form and condition of bonds. The state general obligation bond retirement fund shall be used for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds authorized in RCW 28A.525.212. The state finance committee may provide that a special account be created in such fund to facilitate payment of such principal and interest.

The state finance committee shall, on or before June 30th of each year, certify to the state treasurer the amount required for principal and interest on such bonds in accordance with the provisions of the bond proceedings. The state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the general obligation bond retirement fund, or a special account in such fund, such amounts and at such times as are required by the bond proceedings. On each date on which any interest or principal and interest is due, the state treasurer shall cause an identical amount to be transferred to the general fund of the state treasury from that portion of the common school construction fund derived from the interest on the permanent common school fund. The transfers from the common school construction fund shall be subject to all pledges, liens, and encumbrances heretofore granted or created on the portion of the fund derived from interest on the permanent common school fund. Any deficiency in such transfer shall be made up as soon as moneys are available for transfer and shall constitute a continuing obligation of that portion of the common school construction fund derived from the interest on the permanent common school fund until all deficiencies are fully paid.

Bonds issued under RCW 28A.525.212 shall state that they are a general obligation of the state of Washington, shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state to the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon, and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal and interest as the same shall become due.

The owner and holder of each of the bonds or the trustee for the owner and holder of any of the bonds may by mandamus or other appropriate proceeding require the transfer and payment of funds as directed in this section. [1990 c 33 § 468; 1985 ex.s. c 3 § 2; 1984 c 266 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.47.844.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.220 1984 bond issue for construction, modernization of school plant facilities—Legislature may provide additional means for payment. The legislature may provide additional means for raising moneys for the payment

of the principal of and interest on the bonds authorized in RCW 28A.525.212 and 28A.525.218 shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for the payment. [1990 c 33 § 469; 1984 c 266 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.47.845.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.222 1984 bond issue for construction, modernization of school plant facilities—Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized in RCW 28A.525.212 shall be a legal investment for all state funds or funds under state control and for all funds of any other public body. [1990 c 33 § 470; 1984 c 266 § 7. Formerly RCW 28A.47.846.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.230 Bonds authorized—Amount—As compensation for sale of timber—Sale, conditions. For the purpose of furnishing funds for state assistance to school districts in providing for the construction of common school plant facilities, the state finance committee is hereby authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of twenty-two million seven hundred thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be required to provide state assistance to local school districts for the construction of common school plant facilities and to compensate the common school construction fund for the sale of timber from common school, indemnity, and escheat trust lands sold to the parks and recreation commission prior to March 13, 1980, pursuant to RCW *43.51.270 and **43.51.280. The amount of bonds issued under RCW 28A.525.230 through 28A.525.300 shall not exceed the fair market value of the timber. No bonds authorized by RCW 28A.525.230 through 28A.525.300 shall be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation and these bonds shall be paid and discharged in not more than thirty years of the date of issuance. [1990 c 33 § 471; 1985 ex.s. c 4 § 12; 1980 c 141 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.47B.010.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 43.51.270 was recodified as RCW 79A.05.210 pursuant to 1999 c 249 § 1601.

** (2) RCW 43.51.280 was repealed by 1995 c 211 § 6, effective July 1, 1995.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.525.240 Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Payment. When the state finance committee has determined to issue the general obligation bonds or a portion thereof as authorized in RCW 28A.525.230 it may, pending the issuance thereof, issue in the name of the state temporary notes in anticipation of the issuance of the bonds, which notes shall be designated as "bond anticipation notes." Such portion of the proceeds of the sale of bonds as may be required for the payment of the principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on the notes shall be applied thereto when the bonds are issued. [1990 c 33 § 472; 1980 c 141 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.47B.020.]

28A.525.250 Form, terms, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes. The state finance committee is authorized to prescribe the form, terms, conditions, and covenants of the bonds and the bond anticipation notes authorized by this chapter, the time or times of sale of all or any

portion of them, and the conditions and manner of their sale and issuance.

Each bond and bond anticipation note shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal thereof and interest thereon when due. [1980 c 141 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.47B.030.]

28A.525.260 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes—Use. Except for that portion of the proceeds required to pay bond anticipation notes, the proceeds from the sale of the bonds and bond anticipation notes authorized by RCW 28A.525.230 through 28A.525.300, and any interest earned on the proceeds, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds, and all other moneys which the state finance committee may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein, shall be deposited in the common school construction fund and shall be used exclusively for the purposes of carrying out RCW 28A.525.230 through 28A.525.300, and for payment of the expense incurred in the printing, issuance and sale of the bonds. [1990 c 33 § 473; 1980 c 141 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.47B.040.]

28A.525.270 State general obligation bond retirement fund utilized for payment of bond principal and interest—Procedure. The state general obligation bond retirement fund shall be used for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds authorized by RCW 28A.525.230 through 28A.525.300.

The state finance committee, on or before June 30th of each year, shall certify to the state treasurer the amounts required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and the interest coming due on the bonds and the dates on which the payments are due. The state treasurer, not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, shall withdraw from any general state revenues or any other funds constitutionally available and received in the state treasury and deposit in the state general obligation bond retirement fund an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee to be due on the payment date. [1990 c 33 § 474; 1980 c 141 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.47B.050.]

28A.525.280 Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized by RCW 28A.525.230 through 28A.525.300 shall constitute a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1990 c 33 § 475; 1980 c 141 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.47B.060.]

28A.525.290 Chapter provisions as limited by other statutes, covenants and proceedings. No provisions of RCW 28A.525.230 through 28A.525.300 shall be deemed to repeal, override, or limit any provision of *RCW 28A.525.120 through 28A.525.182, nor any provision or covenant of the proceedings of the state finance committee acting for and on behalf of the state of Washington heretofore or hereafter taken in the issuance of its revenue or general obligation bonds secured by a pledge of the interest earnings of the permanent common school fund under these statutes.

[1990 c 33 § 476; 1980 c 141 § 7. Formerly RCW 28A.47B.070.]

***Reviser’s note:** RCW 28A.525.120 through 28A.525.160 and 28A.525.182 were decodified pursuant to 2006 c 263 § 335.

28A.525.300 Proceeds from sale of bonds as compensation for sale of timber from trust lands. The proceeds received from the sale of the bonds issued under RCW 28A.525.230 through 28A.525.300 which are deposited in the common school construction fund and available for common school construction purposes shall serve as total compensation to the common school construction fund for the proceeds from the sale of timber from trust lands sold prior to March 13, 1980, to the state parks and recreation commission pursuant to RCW *43.51.270 and **43.51.280 which are required to be deposited in the common school construction fund. The superintendent of public instruction and the state board of education shall expend by June 30, 1981, the proceeds received from the bonds issued under RCW 28A.525.230 through 28A.525.300. [1990 c 33 § 477; 1980 c 141 § 8. Formerly RCW 28A.47B.080.]

Reviser’s note: *(1) RCW 43.51.270 was recodified as RCW 79A.05.210 pursuant to 1999 c 249 § 1601.

** (2) RCW 43.51.280 was repealed by 1995 c 211 § 6, effective July 1, 1995.

28A.525.310 Proceeds from voter-approved bonds, voter-approved levies, and other funding—Use for installment purchase contracts and leases with options to purchase. The board of directors of any school district may use the proceeds of voter-approved bonds, voter-approved levies, state allocations for financial assistance, or other funds available to the district for: (1) Payment of an installment purchase contract for school plant facilities; or (2) payments under any financing lease the term of which is ten years or longer and that contains an option by the school district to purchase the leased property for nominal consideration. The authority granted by this section for the use of moneys from such sources is in addition to, and not in limitation of, any other authority provided by law, and the proceeds of voter-approved bonds or tax levies may be used for such payments to the full extent allowed by Article VII, section 2 of the state Constitution. [1999 c 386 § 2.]

Chapter 28A.527 RCW

SCHOOL FACILITIES—2008 BOND ISSUE

Sections

28A.527.005	Findings—Intent—2008 c 179.
28A.527.010	School construction assistance grants—Capital improvements—Bond issue.
28A.527.020	Bond proceeds—Use.
28A.527.030	Proceeds from sale of bonds—Deposit—Use.
28A.527.040	Payment of principal and interest from nondebt-limit reimbursable bond account.
28A.527.050	Pledge and promise—Remedies.
28A.527.060	Bonds legal investment for public funds.
28A.527.070	Payment of principal and interest—Additional means for raising money authorized.
28A.527.080	Chapter supplemental.
28A.527.090	School construction and skill centers building account.
28A.527.100	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
28A.527.902	Effective date—2008 c 179.

(2012 Ed.)

28A.527.005 Findings—Intent—2008 c 179. The legislature finds that the state’s public schools and skill centers are a vital component of the future economic prosperity of our state and provide students with access to high-quality academic and technical skills instruction. Skill centers challenge, motivate, and provide opportunities for students to achieve in basic skills, critical thinking, leadership, and work skills through hands-on education, applied academics, and technology training using a cost-effective delivery model. The legislature further finds that barriers to access exist for students in rural and high-density areas, but the development of satellite and branch campus programs will provide the needed access. The legislature further finds that existing and proposed new skill centers will require facilities and equipment that simulate business and industry. Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature to provide a new source of funding for the critical capital needs of the state’s skill centers to enhance access to career and technical education opportunities and to improve the condition of existing facilities. Enhanced capital funding will provide skill centers the ability to fulfill their critical role in maintaining and stimulating the state’s economy and expanding quality academic and career and technical education opportunities to more students, especially students who lack access to these programs to date.

In the interest of funding equity and ensuring a commitment to the new development, major renovation, or expansion of skill centers, all school district partners must contribute to the acquisition or major capital costs of skill center projects supported by this act to the greatest extent feasible. [2008 c 179 § 201.]

28A.527.010 School construction assistance grants—Capital improvements—Bond issue. For the purpose of providing school construction assistance grants and needed capital improvements consisting of the predesign, design, acquisition, construction, modification, renovation, expansion, equipping, and other improvements of skill centers facilities, including capital improvements to support satellite or branch campus programs for underserved rural areas or high-density areas, the state finance committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of one hundred million dollars, or as much thereof as may be required, to finance all or a part of these projects and all costs incidental thereto. Bonds authorized in this section may be sold at such price as the state finance committee shall determine. No bonds authorized in this section may be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation of the net proceeds of the sale of the bonds. If the state finance committee deems it necessary to issue taxable bonds in order to comply with federal internal revenue service rules and regulations pertaining to the use of nontaxable bond proceeds, the proceeds of such taxable bonds shall be transferred to the state taxable building construction account in lieu of any deposits otherwise provided by this section. The state treasurer shall submit written notice to the director of financial management if it is determined that any such transfer to the state taxable building construction account is necessary. [2008 c 179 § 202.]

28A.527.020 Bond proceeds—Use. This chapter is not intended to limit the legislature’s ability to appropriate bond

proceeds if the full amount authorized in this chapter has not been appropriated after one biennia, and the authorization to issue bonds contained in this chapter does not expire until the full authorization has been appropriated and issued. [2008 c 179 § 203.]

28A.527.030 Proceeds from sale of bonds—Deposit—Use. (1) The proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized in RCW 28A.527.010 shall be deposited in the school construction and skill centers building account created in RCW 28A.527.090.

(2) The proceeds shall be used exclusively for the purposes stated in RCW 28A.527.010 and for the payment of the expenses incurred in connection with the sale and issuance of the bonds. [2008 c 179 § 204.]

28A.527.040 Payment of principal and interest from nondebt-limit reimbursable bond account. (1) The nondebt-limit reimbursable bond retirement account must be used for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds authorized in RCW 28A.527.010.

(2)(a) The state finance committee must, on or before June 30th of each year, certify to the state treasurer the amount needed in the ensuing twelve months to meet the bond retirement and interest requirements on the bonds authorized in RCW 28A.527.010.

(b) On or before the date on which any interest or principal and interest is due, the state treasurer shall transfer from that portion of the common school construction fund derived from the interest on the permanent common school fund into the nondebt-limit reimbursable bond retirement account the amount computed in (a) of this subsection for bonds issued for the purposes of RCW 28A.527.010. Any deficiency in such transfer shall be made up as soon as moneys are available for transfer and shall constitute a continuing obligation of that portion of the common school construction fund derived from the interest on the permanent common school fund until all deficiencies are fully paid. [2008 c 179 § 205.]

28A.527.050 Pledge and promise—Remedies. (1) Bonds issued under RCW 28A.527.010 shall state that they are a general obligation of the state of Washington, shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state to the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon, and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal and interest as the same shall become due.

(2) The owner and holder of each of the bonds or the trustee for the owner and holder of any of the bonds may by mandamus or other appropriate proceeding require the transfer and payment of funds as directed in this section. [2008 c 179 § 206.]

28A.527.060 Bonds legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized in RCW 28A.527.010 shall be a legal investment for all state funds or funds under state control and for all funds of any other public body. [2008 c 179 § 207.]

28A.527.070 Payment of principal and interest—Additional means for raising money authorized. The legislature may provide additional means for raising moneys for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds

authorized in RCW 28A.527.010, and *RCW 28A.527.010 shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for the payment. [2008 c 179 § 208.]

*Reviser's note: The reference to RCW 28A.527.010 appears to be erroneous. Reference to RCW 28A.527.040 was apparently intended.

28A.527.080 Chapter supplemental. This chapter provides a complete, additional, and alternative method for accomplishing the purposes of this chapter and is supplemental and additional to powers conferred by other laws. The issuance of bonds under this chapter shall not be deemed to be the only method to fund projects under this chapter. [2008 c 179 § 209.]

28A.527.090 School construction and skill centers building account. The school construction and skill centers building account is created in the state treasury. Proceeds from the bonds issued under RCW 28A.527.010 shall be deposited in the account. The account shall be used for purposes stated in RCW 28A.527.010. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. [2008 c 179 § 210.]

28A.527.100 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 40.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.527.902 Effective date—2008 c 179. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [March 27, 2008]. [2008 c 179 § 307.]

Chapter 28A.530 RCW DISTRICT BONDS FOR LAND, BUILDINGS, AND EQUIPMENT

Sections

28A.530.010	Directors may borrow money, issue bonds.
28A.530.020	Bond issuance—Election—Resolution to specify purposes.
28A.530.030	Disposition of bond proceeds—Capital projects fund.
28A.530.040	Refunding former issues without vote of the people.
28A.530.050	Holder to notify treasurer—Redemption.
28A.530.060	Expense of county treasurer.
28A.530.070	Exchange of warrants for bonds.
28A.530.080	Additional authority to contract indebtedness—Notice.
28A.530.090	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

28A.530.010 Directors may borrow money, issue bonds. The board of directors of any school district may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds therefor for the purpose of:

(1) Funding outstanding indebtedness or bonds theretofore issued; or

(2) For the purchase of sites for all buildings, playgrounds, physical education and athletic facilities and structures authorized by law or necessary or proper to carry out the functions of a school district; or

(3) For erecting all buildings authorized by law, including but not limited to those mentioned in subsection (2) of

this section immediately above or necessary or proper to carry out the functions of a school district, and providing the necessary furniture, apparatus, or equipment therefor; or

(4) For improving the energy efficiency of school district buildings and/or installing systems and components to utilize renewable and/or inexhaustible energy resources; or

(5) For major and minor structural changes and structural additions to buildings, structures, facilities and sites necessary or proper to carrying out the functions of the school district; or

(6) For payment of (a) an installment purchase contract for school plant facilities or (b) a financing lease the term of which is ten years or longer and that contains an option by the school district to purchase the leased property for nominal consideration, but only to the extent such payment constitutes a capital expenditure; or

(7) For any or all of these and other capital purposes.

Neither the amount of money borrowed nor bonds issued therefor shall exceed the limitation of indebtedness prescribed by chapter 39.36 RCW, as now or hereafter amended.

Except for bonds issued under RCW 28A.530.080, bonds may be issued only when authorized by the vote of the qualified electors of the district as provided by law.

The bonds shall be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1999 c 386 § 3; 1991 c 114 § 3; 1984 c 186 § 10; 1983 c 167 § 21; 1980 c 170 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 42 § 7; 1969 c 142 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.51.010. Prior: 1953 c 163 § 1; 1927 c 99 § 1; 1921 c 147 § 1; 1919 c 90 § 12; 1909 c 97 p 324 § 1; RRS § 4941; prior: 1907 c 240 § 7 1/2; 1907 c 101 § 1; 1903 c 153 § 1; 1897 c 118 § 117; 1890 p 45 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.51.010, 28.51.010, 28.51.050, part.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.

School funds enumerated—Deposits—Uses—Energy audits: RCW 28A.320.330.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.530.020 Bond issuance—Election—Resolution to specify purposes. (1) The question whether the bonds shall be issued, as provided in RCW 28A.530.010, shall be determined at an election to be held pursuant to RCW 39.36.050. If a majority of the votes cast at such election favor the issuance of such bonds, the board of directors must issue such bonds: PROVIDED, That if the amount of bonds to be issued, together with any outstanding indebtedness of the district that only needs a simple majority voter approval, exceeds three-eighths of one percent of the value of the taxable property in said district, as the term "value of the taxable property" is defined in RCW 39.36.015, then three-fifths of the votes cast at such election must be in favor of the issuance of such bonds, before the board of directors is authorized to issue said bonds.

(2) The resolution adopted by the board of directors calling the election in subsection (1) of this section shall specify the purposes of the debt financing measure, including the specific buildings to be constructed or remodeled and any additional specific purposes as authorized by RCW 28A.530.010. If the debt financing measure anticipates the receipt of state financing assistance under chapter 28A.525 RCW, the board resolution also shall describe the specific anticipated purpose of the state assistance. If the school board subsequently determines that state or local circumstances

should cause any alteration to the specific expenditures from the debt financing or of the state assistance, the board shall first conduct a public hearing to consider those circumstances and to receive public testimony. If the board then determines that any such alterations are in the best interests of the district, it may adopt a new resolution or amend the original resolution at a public meeting held subsequent to the meeting at which public testimony was received. [1996 c 48 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 478; 1984 c 186 § 11; 1970 ex.s. c 42 § 9; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.51.020. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 324 § 2; RRS § 4942; prior: 1897 c 118 § 118; 1890 p 46 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.51.020, 28.51.020, 28.51.050, part.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.530.030 Disposition of bond proceeds—Capital projects fund. When the bonds have been sold, the county treasurer shall place the money derived from such sale to the credit of the capital projects fund of the district, and such fund is hereby created. [1984 c 186 § 12; 1983 c 167 § 24; 1979 ex.s. c 257 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.51.070. Prior: 1911 c 88 § 1; 1909 c 97 p 326 § 4; RRS § 4944; prior: 1907 c 240 § 9; 1905 c 142 § 7; 1897 c 118 § 120; 1890 p 47 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.51.070, 28.51.070, 28.51.080, 28.51.090, 28.51.100, and 28.51.110.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.530.040 Refunding former issues without vote of the people. Whenever any bonds lawfully issued by any school district under the provisions of this chapter shall reach maturity and shall remain unpaid, or may be paid under any option provided in the bonds, the board of directors thereof shall have the power without any vote of the school district to fund the same by issuing bonds conformable to the requirements of this chapter and use the proceeds exclusively for the purpose of retiring and canceling such outstanding bonds as aforesaid, or the said directors in their discretion may exchange such refunding bonds par for par for such outstanding bonds. [1984 c 186 § 13; 1983 c 167 § 25; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.51.180. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 66; 1945 c 32 § 1; 1909 c 97 p 329 § 12; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 4952; prior: 1897 c 118 § 124, part; 1890 p 48 § 8, part. Formerly RCW 28A.51.180, 28.51.180.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.530.050 Holder to notify treasurer—Redemption. Every holder of any of the bonds so issued as a bearer bond as provided in this chapter, within ten days after the owner becomes the owner or holder thereof, shall notify the county treasurer of the county in which such bonds are issued of his or her ownership, together with his or her full name and post office address, and the county treasurer of said county shall deposit in the post office, properly stamped and addressed to each owner of any such bonds subject to redemption or payment, a notice in like form, stating the time and place of the redemption of such bonds and the number of the bonds to be redeemed, and in case any owners of bonds shall fail to notify the treasurer of their ownership as afore-

said, then a notice mailed to the last holder of such bonds shall be deemed sufficient, and any and all such notices so mailed as aforesaid shall be deemed to be personal notice to the holders of such bonds, and at the expiration of the time therein named shall have the force to suspend the interest upon any such bonds. [1990 c 33 § 479; 1983 c 167 § 26; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.51.190. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 330 § 13; RRS § 4953; prior: 1897 c 118 § 125; 1890 p 49 § 9. Formerly RCW 28A.51.190, 28.51.190.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.530.060 Expense of county treasurer. At any time after the issuance of such bonds as in this chapter provided, and in the discharge of the duties imposed upon said county treasurer, should any incidental expense, costs or charges arise, the said county treasurer shall present his or her claim for the same to the board of directors of the school district issuing such bonds, and the same shall be audited and paid in the same manner as other services are paid under the provisions of law. [1990 c 33 § 480; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.51.200. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 330 § 14; RRS § 4954; prior: 1897 c 118 § 126; 1890 p 50 § 10. Formerly RCW 28A.51.200, 28.51.200.]

28A.530.070 Exchange of warrants for bonds. If bonds issued under this chapter are not sold as in this chapter provided, the owners of unpaid warrants drawn on the county treasurer by such district for an indebtedness existing at the date of the election may exchange said warrants at the face value thereof and accrued interest thereon for bonds issued under this chapter, at not less than par value and accrued interest of such bonds at the time of the exchange; such exchange to be made under such regulations as may be provided by the board of directors of such district. [1983 c 167 § 27; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.51.220. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 327 § 5; RRS § 4945. Formerly RCW 28A.51.220, 28.51.220.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.530.080 Additional authority to contract indebtedness—Notice. (1) In addition to the authority granted under RCW 28A.530.010, a school district may contract indebtedness for any purpose specified in RCW 28A.530.010 (2), (4), and (5) or for the purpose of purchasing any real or personal property, or property rights, in connection with the exercise of any powers or duties which it is now or hereafter authorized to exercise, and issue bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness therefor without a vote of the qualified electors of the district, subject to the limitations on indebtedness set forth in RCW 39.36.020(3).

(2) Before issuing nonvoted bonds in excess of two hundred fifty thousand dollars, a school district shall publish notice of intent to issue such bonds and shall hold a public hearing on the proposal at any regular or special meeting of the school board. The notice shall designate: The date, time, and place of the hearing; the purpose and amount of the bonds; the type, terms, and conditions of bonds; and the means identified for repayment. The notice shall also state that any person may appear and be heard on the issue of issuing such bonds. The notice shall be published at least once each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the district, or if there is none, in a newspa-

per of general circulation in the county or counties in which such district is a part. The last notice shall be published no later than seven days immediately before the hearing. At the conclusion of public comment, the board of directors may proceed to determine, by resolution, whether to issue such bonds.

(3) The public notice and hearing requirements in subsection (2) of this section shall not apply to any refinancing or refunding of outstanding nonvoted or voted bonds.

(4) Such bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness shall be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW, and the proceeds thereof shall be deposited in the capital projects fund, the transportation vehicle fund, or the general fund, as applicable. [2010 c 241 § 1; 1999 c 314 § 2; 1991 c 114 § 1.]

Application—2010 c 241: "This act applies prospectively only." [2010 c 241 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—1999 c 314: "The legislature finds that current law authorizes school districts to use nonvoter-approved debt to acquire real or personal property but not to construct or repair school district property. It is the intent of the legislature to authorize school districts to use nonvoter-approved debt, within existing debt limits, to finance the acquisition, remodel, and repair of school facilities." [1999 c 314 § 1.]

28A.530.090 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 41.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.535 RCW VALIDATING INDEBTEDNESS

Sections

28A.535.010	Authority to validate indebtedness.
28A.535.020	Resolution providing for election—Vote required to validate.
28A.535.030	Notice of election.
28A.535.040	Manner and result of election.
28A.535.050	Authority to borrow, issue bonds.
28A.535.060	Exchange of warrants for bonds.
28A.535.070	Notice to county treasurer of authority to issue bonds— Annual levy for payment of interest and principal on bonds—Penalty against officer for expenditures in excess of revenues.
28A.535.080	Validating indebtedness proceedings after merger.
28A.535.090	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

28A.535.010 Authority to validate indebtedness. Any school district may validate and ratify the indebtedness of such school district, incurred for strictly school purposes, when the same together with all then outstanding legal indebtedness does not exceed that amount permitted for school districts in RCW 39.36.020 (1) and (3). The value of taxable property in such school district shall be ascertained as provided in Article eight, section six, Amendment 27, of the Constitution of the state of Washington. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.52.010. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 331 § 1; RRS § 4956; prior: 1897 c 118 § 128; 1895 c 21 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.52.010, 28.52.010.]

Reviser's note: The above reference to RCW 39.36.020 (1) and (3) was apparently based upon the 1967 version of that section [1967 c 107 § 4]; the contents and organization of that section have been altered by subsequent amendments.

28A.535.020 Resolution providing for election—Vote required to validate. Whenever the board of directors of any school district shall deem it advisable to validate and ratify the indebtedness mentioned in RCW 28A.535.010, they shall provide therefor by resolution, which shall be entered on the records of such school district, which resolution shall provide for the holding of an election for the purpose of submitting the question of validating and ratifying the indebtedness so incurred to the voters of such school district for approval or disapproval, and if at such election three-fifths of the voters in such school district voting at such election shall vote in favor of the validation and ratification of such indebtedness, then such indebtedness so validated and ratified and every part thereof existing at the time of the adoption of said resolution shall thereby become and is hereby declared to be validated and ratified and a binding obligation upon such school district. [1996 c 48 § 2; 1995 c 111 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 481; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.52.020. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 331 § 2; RRS § 4957; prior: 1897 c 118 § 129; 1895 c 21 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.52.020, 28.52.020.]

28A.535.030 Notice of election. At the time of the adoption of the resolution provided for in RCW 28A.535.020, the board of directors shall direct the school district superintendent to give notice to the county auditor of the suggested time and purpose of such election, and specifying the amount and general character of the indebtedness proposed to be ratified. Such superintendent shall also cause written or printed notices to be posted in at least five places in such school district at least twenty days before such election. In addition to his or her other duties relating thereto, the county auditor shall give notice of such election as provided for in *RCW 29.27.080. [1990 c 33 § 482; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.52.030. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 332 § 3; RRS § 4958; prior: 1897 c 118 § 131; 1895 c 21 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.52.030, 28.52.030.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29.27.080 was recodified as RCW 29A.52.350 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004. RCW 29A.52.350 was subsequently repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment of RCW 29A.52.350, see RCW 29A.52.351. RCW 29A.52.351 was subsequently repealed by 2011 c 10 § 86.

28A.535.040 Manner and result of election. Elections hereunder shall be by ballot, and conducted in the manner provided for conducting annual school elections. The ballot must contain the words, "Validating and ratifying indebtedness, yes," or the words, "Validating and ratifying indebtedness, no." Ballots containing the words, "Validating and ratifying indebtedness, yes," shall be counted in favor of validating and ratifying such indebtedness, and ballots containing the words, "Validating and ratifying indebtedness, no," shall be counted against validating and ratifying such indebtedness. At their next meeting following ascertainment of the result of the election from the county auditor, the board of directors of any such district holding such an election shall cause to be entered a minute thereof on the records of such district. The qualifications of voters at such election shall be the same as prescribed for the election of school officials. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.52.040. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 332 § 4; RRS § 4959; prior: 1897 c 118 § 130; 1895 c 21 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.52.040, 28.52.040.]

Conduct of elections, canvass: RCW 29A.60.010.

(2012 Ed.)

28A.535.050 Authority to borrow, issue bonds. If the indebtedness of such school district is validated and ratified, as provided in this chapter, by three-fifths of the voters voting at such election, the board of directors of such school district, without any further vote, may borrow money and issue and sell negotiable bonds therefor in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1984 c 186 § 14; 1983 c 167 § 28; 1975 c 43 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.52.050. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 333 § 5; RRS § 4960; prior: 1897 c 118 § 132; 1895 c 21 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.52.050, 28.52.050.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.535.060 Exchange of warrants for bonds. If bonds issued under this chapter are not sold as herein provided, the owners of unpaid warrants drawn on the county treasurer by such district for an indebtedness existing at the time of the adoption of the resolution mentioned in RCW 28A.535.020, may exchange said warrants at the face value thereof and accrued interest thereon for bonds issued under this chapter, at not less than par value and accrued interest of such bonds at the time of the exchange; such exchange to be made under such regulations as may be provided by the board of directors of such district. [1990 c 33 § 483; 1983 c 167 § 30; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.52.060. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 334 § 7; RRS § 4962; prior: 1897 c 118 § 134; 1895 c 21 § 7. Formerly RCW 28A.52.060, 28.52.060.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.535.070 Notice to county treasurer of authority to issue bonds—Annual levy for payment of interest and principal on bonds—Penalty against officer for expenditures in excess of revenues. When authorized to issue bonds, as provided in this chapter the board of directors shall immediately cause to be sent to the appropriate county treasurer, notice thereof. The county officials charged by law with the duty of levying taxes for the payment of said bonds and interest shall do so as provided in RCW 39.46.110.

The annual expense of such district shall not thereafter exceed the annual revenue thereof, and any officer of such district who shall knowingly aid in increasing the annual expenditure in excess of the annual revenue of such district, in addition to any other penalties, whether civil or criminal, as provided by law, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. [1985 c 7 § 90; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.52.070. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 335 § 8; RRS § 4963; prior: 1897 c 118 § 135; 1895 c 21 § 8. Formerly RCW 28A.52.070, 28.52.070.]

28A.535.080 Validating indebtedness proceedings after merger. In case any school district has heretofore incurred, or shall hereafter incur, indebtedness for strictly school purposes and has heretofore, or shall hereafter, become merged with another district as provided in *RCW 28A.315.010 through 28A.315.680 and 28A.315.900, the directors of the last named district may, after such merger, cause to be submitted to the voters within the limits of the district which incurred the obligations, the question of validating and ratifying such indebtedness. The vote shall be taken and the question determined in the manner prescribed in RCW

28A.535.020, 28A.535.030, and 28A.535.040. The directors of the district to which the district incurring the obligations was merged shall make provisions for payment of the indebtedness so validated by certifying the amount thereof in the manner prescribed in RCW 28A.535.070: PROVIDED, Such enlarged district may pay a part, or all, of such validating indebtedness from any funds available or by issuing bonds therefor when such enlarged district has taken over property of any district and in making such adjustment and apportionment as provided in *RCW 28A.315.010 through 28A.315.680 and 28A.315.900, the value of the property received shall be found to exceed the total indebtedness of the district annexed to the extent of such value over the total indebtedness of the district annexed. [1990 c 33 § 484; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.52.080. Prior: 1913 c 136 § 1; RRS § 4964. Formerly RCW 28A.52.080, 28.52.080.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 28A.315.010 through 28A.315.680 and 28A.315.900 were repealed or recodified by 1999 c 315.

28A.535.090 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 42.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.540 RCW CAPITAL FUND AID BY NONHIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Sections

28A.540.010	High school facilities defined.
28A.540.020	Plan for nonhigh district to provide capital funds in aid of high school district.
28A.540.030	Factors to be considered in preparation of plan.
28A.540.040	Public hearing—Notice.
28A.540.050	Review by superintendent of public instruction—Approval—Revised plan.
28A.540.060	Bond, excess levy, elections—Use of proceeds.
28A.540.070	Rejection by voters of nonhigh districts—Additional elections—Revised plan—Annexation proposal.
28A.540.080	Failure of nonhigh districts to submit proposal to vote within time limits—Annexation procedure.
28A.540.090	Nonhigh districts, time of levy and issuance of bonds.
28A.540.100	Validation of proceedings under 1955 act, when.
28A.540.110	Designation of high school district nonhigh district students shall attend—Effect when attendance otherwise.
28A.540.120	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

28A.540.010 High school facilities defined. High school facilities shall mean buildings for occupancy by grades nine through twelve and equipment and furniture for such buildings and shall include major alteration or major remodeling of buildings and the acquisition of new sites and of additions to existing sites, and improvement of sites but only when included as a part of a general plan for the construction, equipping and furnishing of a building or of an alteration or addition to a building. The term shall also (1) include that portion of any building, alteration, equipment, furniture, site and improvement of site allocated to grade nine when included in a plan for facilities to be occupied by grades seven through nine and (2) includes such facilities for grades seven and eight when included in a plan as aforesaid, if the regional committee on school district organization finds that

students of these grades who reside in any nonhigh school districts involved are now attending school in the high school district involved under an arrangement which likely will be continued. [1985 c 385 § 31; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.56.005. Prior: 1959 c 262 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.56.005, 28.56.005.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.540.020 Plan for nonhigh district to provide capital funds in aid of high school district. Upon receipt of a written request from the board of directors of a high school district or a nonhigh school district that presents to the regional committee on school district organization satisfactory evidence of a need for high school facilities to be located therein and of ability to provide such facilities, the regional committee shall prepare a plan for participation by any nonhigh school district or districts in providing capital funds to pay the costs of such school facilities and equipment to be provided for the education of students residing in the school districts. Prior to submission of the aforesaid request the board of directors of the school district concerned therewith shall determine the nature and extent of the high school facilities proposed to be provided, the approximate amount of local capital funds required to pay the cost thereof, and the site or sites upon which the proposed facilities are to be located, and shall submit a report thereon to the regional committee along with the aforesaid request. [1985 c 385 § 32; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.56.010. Prior: 1959 c 262 § 1; 1955 c 344 § 1; 1953 c 229 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.56.010, 28.56.010.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.540.030 Factors to be considered in preparation of plan. The regional committee on school district organization shall give consideration to:

(1) The report submitted by the board of directors as stated above;

(2) The exclusion from the plan of nonhigh school districts because of remoteness or isolation or because they are so situated with respect to location, present and/or clearly foreseeable future population, and other pertinent factors as to warrant the establishment of a high school therein within a period of two years or the inclusion of their territory in some other nonhigh school district within which the establishment of a high school within a period of two years is warranted;

(3) The assessed valuation of the school districts involved;

(4) The cash balance, if any, in the capital projects fund of the district submitting the request which is designated for high school building construction purposes, together with the sources of such balance; and

(5) Any other factors found by the committee to have a bearing on the preparation of an equitable plan. [1985 c 385 § 33; 1985 c 7 § 91; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.56.020. Prior: 1959 c 262 § 3; 1955 c 344 § 2; 1953 c 229 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.56.020, 28.56.020.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.540.040 Public hearing—Notice. The regional committee on school district organization shall also hold a public hearing or hearings on any proposed plan: PRO-

VIDED, That three members of the committee or two members of the committee and the educational service district superintendent, or his or her designee, may be designated by the committee to hold such public hearing or hearings and to submit a report thereof to the regional committee. The regional committee shall cause to be posted, at least ten days prior to the date appointed for any such hearing, a written or printed notice thereof in at least three prominent and public places in the school districts involved and at the place of hearing. [1985 c 385 § 34; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 74; 1971 c 48 § 21; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.56.030. Prior: 1959 c 262 § 4; 1955 c 344 § 3; 1953 c 229 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.56.030, 28.56.030.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.540.050 Review by superintendent of public instruction—Approval—Revised plan. Subsequent to the holding of a hearing or hearings as provided in RCW 28A.540.040, the regional committee on school district organization shall determine the nonhigh school districts to be included in the plan and the amount of capital funds to be provided by every school district included therein, and shall submit the proposed plan to the superintendent of public instruction together with such maps and other materials pertaining thereto as the superintendent may require. The superintendent, considering policy recommendations from the school facilities citizen advisory panel under RCW 28A.525.025, shall review such plan, shall approve any plan which in his or her judgment makes adequate and satisfactory provision for participation by the nonhigh school districts in providing capital funds to be used for the purpose above stated, and shall notify the regional committee of such action. Upon receipt by the regional committee of such notification, the educational service district superintendent, or his or her designee, shall notify the board of directors of each school district included in the plan, supplying each board with complete details of the plan and shall state the total amount of funds to be provided and the amount to be provided by each district.

If any such plan submitted by a regional committee is not approved by the superintendent of public instruction, the regional committee shall be so notified, which notification shall contain a statement of reasons therefor and suggestions for revision. Within sixty days thereafter the regional committee shall submit to the superintendent a revised plan which revision shall be subject to approval or disapproval by the superintendent, considering policy recommendations from the school facilities citizen advisory panel, and the procedural requirements and provisions of law applicable to an original plan submitted to the superintendent. [2006 c 263 § 324; 1990 c 33 § 485; 1985 c 385 § 35; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 75; 1971 c 48 § 22; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.56.040. Prior: 1959 c 262 § 5; 1955 c 344 § 4; 1953 c 229 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.56.040, 28.56.040.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.540.060 Bond, excess levy, elections—Use of proceeds. Within sixty days after receipt of the notice of approval from the educational service district superintendent, the board of directors of each school district included in the

plan shall submit to the voters thereof a proposal or proposals for providing, through the issuance of bonds and/or the authorization of an excess tax levy, the amount of capital funds that the district is required to provide under the plan. The proceeds of any such bond issue and/or excess tax levy shall be credited to the capital projects fund of the school district in which the proposed high school facilities are to be located and shall be expended to pay the cost of high school facilities for the education of such students residing in the school districts as are included in the plan and not otherwise. [1985 c 7 § 92; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 76; 1971 c 48 § 23; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.56.050. Prior: 1959 c 262 § 6; 1955 c 344 § 5; 1953 c 229 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.56.050, 28.56.050.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.540.070 Rejection by voters of nonhigh districts—Additional elections—Revised plan—Annexation proposal. In the event that a proposal or proposals for providing capital funds as provided in RCW 28A.540.060 is not approved by the voters of a nonhigh school district a second election thereon shall be held within sixty days thereafter. If the vote of the electors of the nonhigh school district is again in the negative, the high school students residing therein shall not be entitled to admission to the high school under the provisions of RCW 28A.225.210, following the close of the school year during which the second election is held: PROVIDED, That in any such case the regional committee on school district organization shall determine within thirty days after the date of the aforesaid election the advisability of initiating a proposal for annexation of such nonhigh school district to the school district in which the proposed facilities are to be located or to some other district where its students can attend high school without undue inconvenience: PROVIDED FURTHER, That pending such determination by the regional committee and action thereon as required by law the board of directors of the high school district shall continue to admit high school students residing in the nonhigh school district. Any proposal for annexation of a nonhigh school district initiated by a regional committee shall be subject to the procedural requirements of this chapter respecting a public hearing and submission to and approval by the superintendent of public instruction, considering policy recommendations from the school facilities citizen advisory panel under RCW 28A.525.025. Upon approval by the superintendent of public instruction of any such proposal, the educational service district superintendent shall make an order, establishing the annexation. [2006 c 263 § 329; 1990 c 33 § 486; 1985 c 385 § 36; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 77; 1971 c 48 § 24; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.56.060. Prior: 1959 c 262 § 7; 1955 c 344 § 6; 1953 c 229 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.56.060, 28.56.060.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.540.080 Failure of nonhigh districts to submit proposal to vote within time limits—Annexation procedure. In case of failure or refusal by a board of directors of a nonhigh school district to submit a proposal or proposals to a vote of the electors within the time limit specified in RCW 28A.540.060 and 28A.540.070, the regional committee on

school district reorganization may initiate a proposal for annexation of such nonhigh school district as provided for in RCW 28A.540.070. [1990 c 33 § 487; 1985 c 385 § 37; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.56.070. Prior: 1959 c 262 § 8; 1955 c 344 § 7; 1953 c 229 § 7. Formerly RCW 28A.56.070, 28.56.070.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.540.090 Nonhigh districts, time of levy and issuance of bonds. If the voters of a nonhigh school district approve an excess tax levy, the levy shall be made at the earliest time permitted by law. If the voters of a nonhigh school district approve the issuance of bonds, the board of directors of the nonhigh school district shall issue and sell said bonds within ninety days after receiving a copy of a resolution of the board of directors of the high school district that the high school district is ready to proceed with the construction of the high school facilities provided for in the plan and requesting the sale of the bonds. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.56.075. Prior: 1959 c 262 § 9. Formerly RCW 28A.56.075, 28.56.075.]

28A.540.100 Validation of proceedings under 1955 act, when. All proceedings had and taken under chapter 344, Laws of 1955, shall be valid and binding although not in compliance with that act if said proceedings comply with the requirements of this chapter. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.56.170. Prior: 1959 c 262 § 11. Formerly RCW 28A.56.170, 28.56.170.]

28A.540.110 Designation of high school district non-high district students shall attend—Effect when attendance otherwise. (1) In cases where high school students resident in a nonhigh school district are to be educated in a high school district, the board of directors of the nonhigh school district shall, by mutual agreement with the serving district(s), designate the serving high school district or districts which its high school students shall attend. A nonhigh school district shall designate a district as a serving high school district when more than thirty-three and one-third percent of the high school students residing within the boundaries of the nonhigh school district are enrolled in the serving district.

(2) Students residing in a nonhigh school district shall be allowed to attend a high school other than in the designated serving district referred to in subsection (1) of this section, however the nonhigh school board of directors shall not be required to contribute to building programs in any such high school district. Contribution shall be made only to those districts which are designated as serving high school districts at the time the county auditor is requested by the high school district to place a measure on the ballot regarding a proposal or proposals for the issuance of bonds or the authorization of an excess tax levy to provide capital funds for building programs. The nonhigh school district shall be subject to the capital fund aid provisions contained in this chapter with respect to the designated high school serving district(s). [1989 c 321 § 4; 1981 c 239 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.56.200.]

28A.540.120 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class

districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 43.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.545 RCW

PAYMENT TO HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Sections

28A.545.010	School district divisions—High and nonhigh.
28A.545.020	Reimbursement not a tuition charge.
28A.545.030	Purposes.
28A.545.040	"Student residing in a nonhigh school district" defined.
28A.545.050	Amounts due from nonhigh districts.
28A.545.060	Enrollment data for computation of amounts due.
28A.545.070	Superintendent's annual determination of estimated amount due—Process.
28A.545.080	Estimated amount due paid in May and November installments.
28A.545.090	Assessing nonhigh school lesser amount—Notice of.
28A.545.100	Amount due reflects cost of education and transportation of students.
28A.545.110	Rules to effect purposes and implement provisions.
28A.545.120	New programs or grades—Approval—Rules.
28A.545.130	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

Exemptions: State Constitution Art. 7 § 1 (Amendment 14).

28A.545.010 School district divisions—High and nonhigh. For the purposes of this chapter all school districts in the state of Washington shall be and the same are hereby divided into two divisions to be known and designated respectively as high school districts and nonhigh school districts. [1983 c 3 § 31; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.44.045. Prior: 1917 c 21 § 1; RRS § 4710. Formerly RCW 28A.44.045, 28.44.045, 28.01.040, part.]

28A.545.020 Reimbursement not a tuition charge. The reimbursement of a high school district for cost of educating high school pupils for a nonhigh school district, as provided for in this chapter, shall not be deemed a tuition charge as affecting the apportionment of current state school funds. [1983 c 3 § 32; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.44.095. Prior: 1917 c 21 § 11; RRS § 4720. Formerly RCW 28A.44.095, 28.44.095.]

28A.545.030 Purposes. The purposes of RCW 28A.545.030 through 28A.545.110 and 84.52.0531 are to:

(1) Simplify the annual process of determining and paying the amounts due by nonhigh school districts to high school districts for educating students residing in a nonhigh school district;

(2) Provide for a payment schedule that coincides to the extent practicable with the ability of nonhigh school districts to pay and the need of high school districts for payment; and

(3) Establish that the maximum amount due per annual average full-time equivalent student by a nonhigh school district for each school year is no greater than the maintenance and operation excess tax levy rate per annual average full-time equivalent student levied upon the taxpayers of the high school district. [1990 c 33 § 488; 1981 c 264 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.44.150.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.545.040 "Student residing in a nonhigh school district" defined. The term "student residing in a nonhigh

school district" and its equivalent as used in RCW 28A.545.030 through 28A.545.110 and 84.52.0531 shall mean any common school age person with or without disabilities who resides within the boundaries of a nonhigh school district that does not conduct the particular kindergarten through grade twelve grade which the person has not yet successfully completed and is eligible to enroll in, not including students enrolled in an innovation academy cooperative established under RCW 28A.340.080 through 28A.340.090. [2010 c 99 § 7; 1995 c 77 § 25; 1990 c 33 § 489; 1981 c 264 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.44.160.]

Findings—Intent—2010 c 99: See note following RCW 28A.340.080. Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.545.050 Amounts due from nonhigh districts.

Each year at such time as the superintendent of public instruction determines and certifies such maximum allowable amounts of school district levies under RCW 84.52.0531 he or she shall also:

(1) Determine the extent to which the estimated amounts due by nonhigh school districts for the previous school year exceeded or fell short of the actual amounts due; and

(2) Determine the estimated amounts due by nonhigh school districts for the current school year and increase or decrease the same to the extent of overpayments or underpayments for the previous school year. [1985 c 341 § 11; 1981 c 264 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.44.170.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.545.060 Enrollment data for computation of amounts due. The student enrollment data necessary for the computation of the annual amounts due by nonhigh school districts pursuant to RCW 28A.545.030 through 28A.545.110 and 84.52.0531 shall be established as follows:

(1) On or before July tenth preceding the school year, or such other date as may be established by the superintendent of public instruction, each high school district superintendent shall certify to the superintendent of public instruction:

(a) The estimated number of students residing in a nonhigh school district that will be enrolled in the high school district during the school year which estimate has been mutually agreed upon by the high school district superintendent and the superintendent of each nonhigh school district in which one or more of such students resides;

(b) The total estimated number of kindergarten through twelfth grade annual average full-time equivalent students, inclusive of nonresident students, that will be enrolled in the high school district during the school year;

(c) The actual number of annual average full-time equivalent students provided for in subsections (1)(a) and (b) of this section that were enrolled in the high school district during the regular school term just completed; and

(d) The name, address, and the school district and county of residence of each student residing in a nonhigh school district reported pursuant to this subsection (1), to the extent the same can reasonably be established.

(2) In the event the superintendents of a high school district and a nonhigh school district are unable to reach agreement respecting the estimated number of annual average full-time equivalent students residing in the nonhigh school district that will be enrolled in the high school district during the

school year, the estimate shall be established by the superintendent of public instruction. [1990 c 33 § 490; 1981 c 264 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.44.180.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.545.070 Superintendent's annual determination of estimated amount due—Process. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall annually determine the estimated amount due by a nonhigh school district to a high school district for the school year as follows:

(a) The total of the high school district's maintenance and operation excess tax levy that has been authorized and determined by the superintendent of public instruction to be allowable pursuant to RCW 84.52.0531, as now or hereafter amended, for collection during the next calendar year, shall first be divided by the total estimated number of annual average full-time equivalent students which the high school district superintendent or the superintendent of public instruction has certified pursuant to RCW 28A.545.060 will be enrolled in the high school district during the school year;

(b) The result of the calculation provided for in subsection (1)(a) of this section shall then be multiplied by the estimated number of annual average full-time equivalent students residing in the nonhigh school district that will be enrolled in the high school district during the school year which has been established pursuant to RCW 28A.545.060; and

(c) The result of the calculation provided for in subsection (1)(b) of this section shall be adjusted upward to the extent the estimated amount due by a nonhigh school district for the prior school year was less than the actual amount due based upon actual annual average full-time equivalent student enrollments during the previous school year and the actual per annual average full-time equivalent student maintenance and operation excess tax levy rate for the current tax collection year, of the high school district, or adjusted downward to the extent the estimated amount due was greater than such actual amount due or greater than such lesser amount as a high school district may have elected to assess pursuant to RCW 28A.545.090.

(2) The amount arrived at pursuant to subsection (1)(c) of this subsection shall constitute the estimated amount due by a nonhigh school district to a high school district for the school year. [1990 c 33 § 491; 1981 c 264 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.44.190.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.545.080 Estimated amount due paid in May and November installments. The estimated amounts due by nonhigh school districts as determined pursuant to RCW 28A.545.070 shall be paid in two installments. During the month of May of the school year for which the amount is due, each nonhigh school district shall pay to each high school district fifty percent of the total estimated amount due to the high school district for the school year as determined by the superintendent of public instruction pursuant to RCW 28A.545.070. The remaining fifty percent shall be paid by each nonhigh school district to each high school district during the following November. [1990 c 33 § 492; 1981 c 264 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.44.200.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.545.090 Assessing nonhigh school lesser amount—Notice of. Notwithstanding any provision of RCW 28A.545.050 through 28A.545.080 to the contrary, any high school district board of directors may elect to assess a nonhigh school district an amount which is less than that otherwise established by the superintendent of public instruction pursuant to RCW 28A.545.070 to be due. In the event a high school district elects to do so, it shall notify both the superintendent of public instruction and the nonhigh school district of its election and the lesser amount no later than September first following the school year for which the amount is due. In the absence of such notification, each nonhigh school district shall pay the amount otherwise established by the superintendent of public instruction pursuant to RCW 28A.545.070. [1990 c 33 § 493; 1981 c 264 § 7. Formerly RCW 28A.44.210.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.545.100 Amount due reflects cost of education and transportation of students. Unless otherwise agreed to by the board of directors of a nonhigh school district, the amounts which are established as due by a nonhigh school district pursuant to RCW 28A.545.030 through 28A.545.110 and 84.52.0531, as now or hereafter amended, shall constitute the entire amount which is due by a nonhigh school district for the school year for the education of any and all students with or without disabilities residing in the nonhigh school district who attend a high school district pursuant to RCW 28A.225.210, and for the transportation of such students by a high school district. [1995 c 77 § 26; 1990 c 33 § 494; 1983 1st ex.s. c 61 § 7; 1981 c 264 § 8. Formerly RCW 28A.44.220.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.545.110 Rules to effect purposes and implement provisions. The superintendent of public instruction is hereby empowered to adopt rules pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW, as now or hereafter amended, deemed necessary or advisable by the superintendent to effect the purposes and implement the provisions of RCW 28A.545.030 through 28A.545.110 and 84.52.0531. [1990 c 33 § 495; 1981 c 264 § 9. Formerly RCW 28A.44.230.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.545.120 New programs or grades—Approval—Rules. (1) The superintendent of public instruction, with recommendations from the school facilities citizen advisory panel under RCW 28A.525.025, shall adopt rules governing the establishment in any existing nonhigh school district of any secondary program or any new grades in grades nine through twelve. Before any such program or any new grades are established, the district must obtain prior approval of the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) This section does not apply to innovation academy cooperatives established under RCW 28A.340.080 through 28A.340.090. [2010 c 99 § 8; 2006 c 263 § 325.]

Findings—Intent—2010 c 99: See note following RCW 28A.340.080.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

[Title 28A RCW—page 272]

28A.545.130 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 44.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.600 RCW STUDENTS

Sections

- 28A.600.006 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
- 28A.600.010 Enforcement of rules of conduct—Due process guarantees—Computation of days for short-term and long-term suspensions.
- 28A.600.015 Rules incorporating due process guarantees of pupils—Informal due process procedures for short-term suspension of students.
- 28A.600.020 Exclusion of student from classroom—Written disciplinary procedures—Long-term suspension or expulsion.
- 28A.600.025 Students' rights of religious expression—Duty of superintendent of public instruction to inform school districts.
- 28A.600.030 Grading policies—Option to consider attendance.
- 28A.600.035 Policies on secondary school access and egress.
- 28A.600.040 Pupils to comply with rules and regulations.
- 28A.600.045 Comprehensive guidance and planning programs for students.
- 28A.600.050 State honors awards program established—Purpose.
- 28A.600.060 State honors awards program—Areas included.
- 28A.600.070 State honors awards program—Rules.
- 28A.600.080 State honors awards program—Materials—Recognition by business and industry encouraged.
- 28A.600.100 Washington scholars' program—Purpose.
- 28A.600.110 Washington scholars' program—Established—Scope.
- 28A.600.120 Washington scholars' program—Administration—Cooperation with other agencies.
- 28A.600.130 Washington scholars' program—Planning committee—Composition—Duties.
- 28A.600.140 Washington scholars' program—Principals' association to submit names to office of student financial assistance.
- 28A.600.150 Washington scholars' program—Selection of scholars and scholars-alternates—Notification process—Certificates—Awards ceremony.
- 28A.600.160 Educational pathways.
- 28A.600.190 Youth sports—Concussion and head injury guidelines—Injured athlete restrictions—Short title.
- 28A.600.200 Interscholastic athletic and other extracurricular activities for students—Authority to regulate and impose penalties—Delegation of authority—Conditions.
- 28A.600.205 Interscholastic activities—Appeals from noneligibility issues—Appeals committee—Appeals to Washington interscholastic activities association executive board—Limitations on penalties and sanctions.
- 28A.600.210 School locker searches—Findings.
- 28A.600.220 School locker searches—No expectation of privacy.
- 28A.600.230 School locker searches—Authorization—Limitations.
- 28A.600.240 School locker searches—Notice and reasonable suspicion requirements.
- 28A.600.280 Dual credit programs—Annual report.
- 28A.600.285 Dual credit programs—Impact on financial aid eligibility—Guidelines.
- 28A.600.290 College in the high school program—Rules.
- 28A.600.300 Running start program—Definition.
- 28A.600.310 Running start program—Enrollment in institutions of higher education—Student fees—Fee waivers—Transmittal of funds—Report on program financial support.
- 28A.600.320 Running start program—Information on enrollment.
- 28A.600.330 Running start program—Maximum terms of enrollment for high school credit.
- 28A.600.340 Running start program—Enrolled students not displaced.
- 28A.600.350 Running start program—Enrollment for secondary and postsecondary credit.
- 28A.600.360 Running start program—Enrollment in postsecondary institution—Determination of high school credits—Application toward graduation requirements.
- 28A.600.370 Running start program—Postsecondary credit.
- 28A.600.380 Running start program—School district not responsible for transportation.

(2012 Ed.)

- 28A.600.385 Running start program—Cooperative agreements with community colleges in Oregon and Idaho.
- 28A.600.390 Running start program—Rules.
- 28A.600.400 Running start program—Existing agreements not affected.
- 28A.600.405 Participation in high school completion pilot program—Eligible students—Funding allocations—Rules—Information for students and parents.
- 28A.600.410 Alternatives to suspension—Encouraged.
- 28A.600.420 Firearms on school premises, transportation, or facilities—Penalty—Exemptions.
- 28A.600.455 Gang activity—Suspension or expulsion.
- 28A.600.460 Classroom discipline—Policies—Classroom placement of student offenders—Data on disciplinary actions.
- 28A.600.475 Exchange of information with law enforcement and juvenile court officials—Notification of parents and students.
- 28A.600.480 Reporting of harassment, intimidation, or bullying—Retaliation prohibited—Immunity.

Uniform minor student capacity to borrow act: Chapter 26.30 RCW.

28A.600.006 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 45.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.600.010 Enforcement of rules of conduct—Due process guarantees—Computation of days for short-term and long-term suspensions. Every board of directors, unless otherwise specifically provided by law, shall:

(1) Enforce the rules prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction for the government of schools, pupils, and certificated employees.

(2) Adopt and make available to each pupil, teacher and parent in the district reasonable written rules regarding pupil conduct, discipline, and rights, including but not limited to short-term suspensions as referred to in RCW 28A.600.015 and suspensions in excess of ten consecutive days. Such rules shall not be inconsistent with any of the following: Federal statutes and regulations, state statutes, common law, and the rules of the superintendent of public instruction. The board's rules shall include such substantive and procedural due process guarantees as prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction under RCW 28A.600.015. When such rules are made available to each pupil, teacher, and parent, they shall be accompanied by a detailed description of rights, responsibilities, and authority of teachers and principals with respect to the discipline of pupils as prescribed by state statutory law, the superintendent of public instruction, and the rules of the school district.

For the purposes of this subsection, computation of days included in "short-term" and "long-term" suspensions shall be determined on the basis of consecutive school days.

(3) Suspend, expel, or discipline pupils in accordance with RCW 28A.600.015. [2006 c 263 § 901; 1997 c 265 § 4; 1990 c 33 § 496; 1979 ex.s. c 173 § 2; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 97 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 254 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 268 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.101. Prior: 1969 c 53 § 1, part; 1967 ex.s. c 29 § 1, part; 1967 c 12 § 1, part; 1965 ex.s. c 49 § 1, part; 1963 c 104 § 1, part; 1963 c 5 § 1, part; 1961 c 305 § 1, part; 1961 c 237 § 1, part; 1961 c 66 § 1, part; 1955 c 68 § 2, part. Formerly RCW 28A.58.101, 28.58.100(2), (6).]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.600.015 Rules incorporating due process guarantees of pupils—Informal due process procedures for short-term suspension of students. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt and distribute to all school districts lawful and reasonable rules prescribing the substantive and procedural due process guarantees of pupils in the common schools. Such rules shall authorize a school district to use informal due process procedures in connection with the short-term suspension of students to the extent constitutionally permissible: PROVIDED, That the superintendent of public instruction deems the interest of students to be adequately protected. When a student suspension or expulsion is appealed, the rules shall authorize a school district to impose the suspension or expulsion temporarily after an initial hearing for no more than ten consecutive school days or until the appeal is decided, whichever is earlier. Any days that the student is temporarily suspended or expelled before the appeal is decided shall be applied to the term of the student suspension or expulsion and shall not limit or extend the term of the student suspension or expulsion.

(2) Short-term suspension procedures may be used for suspensions of students up to and including, ten consecutive school days. [2006 c 263 § 701; 1996 c 321 § 2; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 97 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 268 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.305.160, 28A.04.132.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.600.020 Exclusion of student from classroom—Written disciplinary procedures—Long-term suspension or expulsion. (1) The rules adopted pursuant to RCW 28A.600.010 shall be interpreted to ensure that the optimum learning atmosphere of the classroom is maintained, and that the highest consideration is given to the judgment of qualified certificated educators regarding conditions necessary to maintain the optimum learning atmosphere.

(2) Any student who creates a disruption of the educational process in violation of the building disciplinary standards while under a teacher's immediate supervision may be excluded by the teacher from his or her individual classroom and instructional or activity area for all or any portion of the balance of the school day, or up to the following two days, or until the principal or designee and teacher have conferred, whichever occurs first. Except in emergency circumstances, the teacher first must attempt one or more alternative forms of corrective action. In no event without the consent of the teacher may an excluded student return to the class during the balance of that class or activity period or up to the following two days, or until the principal or his or her designee and the teacher have conferred.

(3) In order to preserve a beneficial learning environment for all students and to maintain good order and discipline in each classroom, every school district board of directors shall provide that written procedures are developed for administering discipline at each school within the district. Such procedures shall be developed with the participation of parents and the community, and shall provide that the teacher, principal or designee, and other authorities designated by the board of directors, make every reasonable attempt to involve the parent or guardian and the student in the resolution of student discipline problems. Such proce-

dures shall provide that students may be excluded from their individual classes or activities for periods of time in excess of that provided in subsection (2) of this section if such students have repeatedly disrupted the learning of other students. The procedures must be consistent with the rules of the superintendent of public instruction and must provide for early involvement of parents in attempts to improve the student's behavior.

(4) The procedures shall assure, pursuant to RCW 28A.400.110, that all staff work cooperatively toward consistent enforcement of proper student behavior throughout each school as well as within each classroom.

(5) A principal shall consider imposing long-term suspension or expulsion as a sanction when deciding the appropriate disciplinary action for a student who, after July 27, 1997:

(a) Engages in two or more violations within a three-year period of RCW 9A.46.120, 28A.320.135, 28A.600.455, 28A.600.460, 28A.635.020, 28A.600.020, 28A.635.060, 9A.1.280, or 28A.320.140; or

(b) Engages in one or more of the offenses listed in RCW 13.04.155.

The principal shall communicate the disciplinary action taken by the principal to the school personnel who referred the student to the principal for disciplinary action. [2006 c 263 § 706; 1997 c 266 § 11; 1990 c 33 § 497; 1980 c 171 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 142 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.58.1011.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Findings—Intent—Severability—1997 c 266: See notes following RCW 28A.600.455.

28A.600.025 Students' rights of religious expression—Duty of superintendent of public instruction to inform school districts. (1) The First Amendment to the United States Constitution, and Article I, sections 5 and 11 of the Washington state Constitution guarantee that students retain their rights of free speech and free exercise of religion, notwithstanding the student's enrollment and attendance in a common school. These rights include, but are not limited to, the right of an individual student to freely express and incorporate the student's religious beliefs and opinions where relevant or appropriate in any and all class work, homework, evaluations or tests. School personnel may not grade the class work, homework, evaluation, or test on the religious expression but may grade the student's performance on scholastic content such as spelling, sentence structure, and grammar, and the degree to which the student's performance reflects the instruction and objectives established by the school personnel. School personnel may not subject an individual student who expresses religious beliefs or opinions in accordance with this section to any form of retribution or negative consequence and may not penalize the student's standing, evaluations, or privileges. An employee of the school district may not censure a student's expression of religious beliefs or opinions, when relevant or appropriate, in any class work, homework, evaluations or tests, extracurricular activities, or other activities under the sponsorship or auspices of the school district.

(2) This section is not intended to impose any limit on the exchange of ideas in the common schools of this state. No

officer, employee, agent, or contractor of a school district may impose his or her religious beliefs on any student in class work, homework, evaluations or tests, extracurricular activities, or other activities under the auspices of the school district.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall distribute to the school districts information about laws governing students' rights of religious expression in school. [1998 c 131 § 2.]

Findings—1998 c 131: "The legislature recognizes the right of free speech and freedom of religion as guaranteed through the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article I, sections 5 and 11 of the Washington state Constitution and that these rights extend to students enrolled in the common schools of our state.

The legislature also recognizes that students may choose to exercise these rights, as protected under the law, in response to the challenges of academic pursuit. While the legislature upholds the rights of students to freely express their religious beliefs and right of free speech, it also holds firmly that it is not the role of education to solicit student responses that force students to reveal, analyze, or critique their religious beliefs." [1998 c 131 § 1.]

28A.600.030 Grading policies—Option to consider attendance. Each school district board of directors may establish student grading policies which permit teachers to consider a student's attendance in determining the student's overall grade or deciding whether the student should be granted or denied credit. Such policies shall take into consideration the circumstances pertaining to the student's inability to attend school. However, no policy shall be adopted whereby a grade shall be reduced or credit shall be denied for disciplinary reasons only, rather than for academic reasons, unless due process of law is provided as set forth by the superintendent of public instruction under RCW 28A.600.015. [2006 c 263 § 707; 1990 c 33 § 498; 1984 c 278 § 7. Formerly RCW 28A.58.195.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.600.035 Policies on secondary school access and egress. School district boards of directors shall review school district policies regarding access and egress by students from secondary school grounds during school hours. Each school district board of directors shall adopt a policy specifying any restrictions on students leaving secondary school grounds during school hours. [1995 c 312 § 82.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.600.040 Pupils to comply with rules and regulations. All pupils who attend the common schools shall comply with the rules and regulations established in pursuance of the law for the government of the schools, shall pursue the required course of studies, and shall submit to the authority of the teachers of such schools, subject to such disciplinary or other action as the local school officials shall determine. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.58.200. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 263 § 6; RRS § 4690; prior: 1897 c 118 § 69; 1890 p 372 § 48. Formerly RCW 28A.58.200, 28.58.200.]

28A.600.045 Comprehensive guidance and planning programs for students. (1) The legislature encourages each middle school, junior high school, and high school to implement a comprehensive guidance and planning program for all

students. The purpose of the program is to support students as they navigate their education and plan their future; encourage an ongoing and personal relationship between each student and an adult in the school; and involve parents in students' educational decisions and plans.

(2) A comprehensive guidance and planning program is a program that contains at least the following components:

(a) A curriculum intended to provide the skills and knowledge students need to select courses, explore options, plan for their future, and take steps to implement their plans. The curriculum may include such topics as analysis of students' test results; diagnostic assessments of students' academic strengths and weaknesses; use of assessment results in developing students' short-term and long-term plans; assessments of student interests and aptitude; goal-setting skills; planning for high school course selection; independent living skills; exploration of options and opportunities for career and technical education at the secondary and postsecondary level; exploration of career opportunities in emerging and high-demand programs including apprenticeships; and post-secondary options and how to access them;

(b) Regular meetings between each student and a teacher who serves as an advisor throughout the student's enrollment at the school;

(c) Student-led conferences with the student's parents, guardians, or family members and the student's advisor for the purpose of demonstrating the student's accomplishments; identifying weaknesses; planning and selecting courses; and setting long-term goals; and

(d) Data collection that allows schools to monitor students' progress.

(3) Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall provide support for comprehensive guidance and planning programs in public schools, including providing ongoing development and improvement of the curriculum described in subsection (2) of this section. [2008 c 170 § 303; 2006 c 117 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—2008 c 170: See RCW 28A.700.005 and 28A.700.901.

Intent—2006 c 117: "The legislature recognizes that there are specific skills and a body of knowledge that each student needs to chart a course through middle school, high school, and posthigh school options. Each student needs active involvement from parents and at least one supportive adult in the school who knows the student well and cares about the student's progress and future. Students, parents, and teachers also need the benefit of immediate feedback and accurate diagnosis of students' academic strengths and weaknesses to inform the students' short-term and long-term plans. To empower and motivate all students and parents to take a greater role in charting the students' own educational experiences, the legislature intends to strengthen schools' guidance and planning programs." [2006 c 117 § 1.]

28A.600.050 State honors awards program established—Purpose. The Washington state honors awards program is hereby established for the purpose of promoting academic achievement among high school students enrolled in public or approved private high schools by recognizing outstanding achievement of students in academic core subjects. This program shall be voluntary on the part of each school district and each student enrolled in high school. [1985 c 62 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.03.440.]

Washington scholars' program: RCW 28A.600.100 through 28A.600.150.

(2012 Ed.)

28A.600.060 State honors awards program—Areas included. The recipients of the Washington state honors awards shall be selected based on student achievement in both verbal and quantitative areas, as measured by a test or tests of general achievement selected by the superintendent of public instruction, and shall include student performance in the academic core areas of English, mathematics, science, social studies, and languages other than English, which may be American Indian languages. The performance level in such academic core subjects shall be determined by grade point averages, numbers of credits earned, and courses enrolled in during the beginning of the senior year. [1993 c 371 § 4; 1991 c 116 § 22; 1985 c 62 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.03.442.]

28A.600.070 State honors awards program—Rules. The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules for the establishment and administration of the Washington state honors awards program. The rules shall establish: (1) The test or tests of general achievement that are used to measure verbal and quantitative achievement, (2) academic subject performance levels, (3) timelines for participating school districts to notify students of the opportunity to participate, (4) procedures for the administration of the program, and (5) the procedures for providing the appropriate honors award designation. [1991 c 116 § 23; 1985 c 62 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.03.444.]

28A.600.080 State honors awards program—Materials—Recognition by business and industry encouraged. The superintendent of public instruction shall provide participating high schools with the necessary materials for conferring honors. The superintendent of public instruction shall require participating high schools to encourage local representatives of business and industry to recognize students in their communities who receive an honors designation based on the Washington state honors awards program. [1985 c 62 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.03.446.]

28A.600.100 Washington scholars' program—Purpose. Each year high schools in the state of Washington graduate a significant number of students who have distinguished themselves through outstanding academic achievement. The purpose of RCW 28A.600.100 through 28A.600.150 is to establish a consistent and uniform program which will recognize and honor the accomplishments of these students; encourage and facilitate privately funded scholarship awards among them; stimulate the recruitment of outstanding students to Washington public and private colleges and universities; and allow educational and legislative leaders, as well as the governor, to reaffirm the importance of educational excellence to the future of this state. [1990 c 33 § 499; 1985 c 341 § 14; 1981 c 54 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.820.]

State honors awards program: RCW 28A.600.050 through 28A.600.080.

Waiver of tuition and fees for recipients of the Washington scholars award: RCW 28B.15.543.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.600.110 Washington scholars' program—Established—Scope. There is established by the legislature

of the state of Washington the Washington state scholars program. The purposes of this program annually are to:

(1) Provide for the selection of three seniors residing in each legislative district in the state graduating from high schools who have distinguished themselves academically among their peers, except that during fiscal year 2007, no more than two seniors plus one alternate may be selected.

(2) Maximize public awareness of the academic achievement, leadership ability, and community contribution of Washington state public and private high school seniors through appropriate recognition ceremonies and events at both the local and state level.

(3) Provide a listing of the Washington scholars to all Washington state public and private colleges and universities to facilitate communication regarding academic programs and scholarship availability.

(4) Make available a state level mechanism for utilization of private funds for scholarship awards to outstanding high school seniors.

(5) Provide, on written request and with student permission, a listing of the Washington scholars to private scholarship selection committees for notification of scholarship availability.

(6) Permit a waiver of tuition and services and activities fees as provided for in RCW 28B.15.543 and grants under RCW 28B.76.660. [2005 c 518 § 915; 2004 c 275 § 46; 1994 c 234 § 4; 1988 c 210 § 4; 1987 c 465 § 1; 1981 c 54 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.822.]

Severability—Effective date—2005 c 518: See notes following RCW 28A.500.030.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.600.120 Washington scholars' program—Administration—Cooperation with other agencies. The office of student financial assistance shall have the responsibility for administration of the Washington scholars program. The program will be developed cooperatively with the Washington association of secondary school principals, a voluntary professional association of secondary school principals. The cooperation of other state agencies and private organizations having interest and responsibility in public and private education shall be sought for planning assistance. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 126; 1985 c 370 § 32; 1981 c 54 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.58.824.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.600.130 Washington scholars' program—Planning committee—Composition—Duties. The office of student financial assistance shall establish a planning committee to develop criteria for screening and selection of the Washington scholars each year in accordance with RCW 28A.600.110(1). It is the intent that these criteria shall emphasize scholastic achievement but not exclude such criteria as leadership ability and community contribution in final selection procedures. The Washington scholars planning committee shall have members from selected state agencies

and private organizations having an interest and responsibility in education, including but not limited to, the office of superintendent of public instruction, the council of presidents, the state board for community and technical colleges, and the Washington friends of higher education. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 127; 2006 c 263 § 916; 1995 1st sp.s. c 5 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 500; 1985 c 370 § 33; 1981 c 54 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.58.826.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.600.140 Washington scholars' program—Principals' association to submit names to office of student financial assistance. Each year on or before March 1st, the Washington association of secondary school principals shall submit to the office of student financial assistance the names of graduating senior high school students who have been identified and recommended to be outstanding in academic achievement by their school principals based on criteria to be established under RCW 28A.600.130. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 128; 1990 c 33 § 501; 1985 c 370 § 34; 1981 c 54 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.58.828.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.600.150 Washington scholars' program—Selection of scholars and scholars-alternates—Notification process—Certificates—Awards ceremony. Each year, three Washington scholars and one Washington scholars-alternate shall be selected from the students nominated under RCW 28A.600.140, except that during fiscal year 2007, no more than two scholars plus one alternate may be selected. The office of student financial assistance shall notify the students so designated, their high school principals, the legislators of their respective districts, and the governor when final selections have been made.

The office, in conjunction with the governor's office, shall prepare appropriate certificates to be presented to the Washington scholars and the Washington scholars-alternates. An awards ceremony at an appropriate time and place shall be planned by the office in cooperation with the Washington association of secondary school principals, and with the approval of the governor. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 129; 2005 c 518 § 916; 1999 c 159 § 2; 1985 c 370 § 35; 1981 c 54 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.58.830.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Severability—Effective date—2005 c 518: See notes following RCW 28A.500.030.

Findings—Intent—1999 c 159: "The legislature finds that approximately thirty-five percent of the recipients of the Washington scholars award under RCW 28A.600.100 through 28A.600.150 choose to enroll in an out-of-state college and therefore do not use the grants that would have been available to them under RCW 28B.80.245 had they chosen to attend a college or university in the state of Washington. It is the intent of the legislature

to require high school seniors who are announced as recipients of the Washington scholars award to demonstrate in a timely manner that they will be using any grants they may receive with their awards to enroll in a college or university in Washington state during the fall term of the same year in which they receive the award. Any grants not used by initial recipients should be awarded to alternate recipients who must also demonstrate in a timely manner that they will be using their grants to enroll in a Washington college or university in Washington state during the fall term." [1999 c 159 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.600.160 Educational pathways. Any middle school, junior high school, or high school using educational pathways shall ensure that all participating students will continue to have access to the courses and instruction necessary to meet admission requirements at baccalaureate institutions. Students shall be allowed to enter the educational pathway of their choice. Before accepting a student into an educational pathway, the school shall inform the student's parent of the pathway chosen, the opportunities available to the student through the pathway, and the career objectives the student will have exposure to while pursuing the pathway. Providing online access to the information satisfies the requirements of this section unless a parent or guardian specifically request [requests] information to be provided in written form. Parents and students dissatisfied with the opportunities available through the selected educational pathway shall be provided with the opportunity to transfer the student to any other pathway provided in the school. Schools may not develop educational pathways that retain students in high school beyond the date they are eligible to graduate, and may not require students who transfer between pathways to complete pathway requirements beyond the date the student is eligible to graduate. Educational pathways may include, but are not limited to, programs such as worksite learning, internships, tech prep, career and technical education, running start, college in the high school, running start for the trades, and preparation for technical college, community college, or university education. [2009 c 556 § 14; 2009 c 450 § 6; 1998 c 225 § 2.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2009 c 450 § 6 and by 2009 c 556 § 14, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Intent—2009 c 450: See note following RCW 28A.600.280.

28A.600.190 Youth sports—Concussion and head injury guidelines—Injured athlete restrictions—Short title. (1)(a) Concussions are one of the most commonly reported injuries in children and adolescents who participate in sports and recreational activities. The centers for disease control and prevention estimates that as many as three million nine hundred thousand sports-related and recreation-related concussions occur in the United States each year. A concussion is caused by a blow or motion to the head or body that causes the brain to move rapidly inside the skull. The risk of catastrophic injuries or death are significant when a concussion or head injury is not properly evaluated and managed.

(b) Concussions are a type of brain injury that can range from mild to severe and can disrupt the way the brain normally works. Concussions can occur in any organized or unorganized sport or recreational activity and can result from a fall or from players colliding with each other, the ground, or

with obstacles. Concussions occur with or without loss of consciousness, but the vast majority occurs without loss of consciousness.

(c) Continuing to play with a concussion or symptoms of head injury leaves the young athlete especially vulnerable to greater injury and even death. The legislature recognizes that, despite having generally recognized return to play standards for concussion and head injury, some affected youth athletes are prematurely returned to play resulting in actual or potential physical injury or death to youth athletes in the state of Washington.

(2) Each school district's board of directors shall work in concert with the Washington interscholastic activities association to develop the guidelines and other pertinent information and forms to inform and educate coaches, youth athletes, and their parents and/or guardians of the nature and risk of concussion and head injury including continuing to play after concussion or head injury. On a yearly basis, a concussion and head injury information sheet shall be signed and returned by the youth athlete and the athlete's parent and/or guardian prior to the youth athlete's initiating practice or competition.

(3) A youth athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury in a practice or game shall be removed from competition at that time.

(4) A youth athlete who has been removed from play may not return to play until the athlete is evaluated by a licensed health care provider trained in the evaluation and management of concussion and receives written clearance to return to play from that health care provider. The health care provider may be a volunteer. A volunteer who authorizes a youth athlete to return to play is not liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in the rendering of such care, other than acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.

(5) This section may be known and cited as the Zackery Lystedt law. [2009 c 475 § 2.]

28A.600.200 Interscholastic athletic and other extracurricular activities for students—Authority to regulate and impose penalties—Delegation of authority—Conditions. Each school district board of directors is hereby granted and shall exercise the authority to control, supervise and regulate the conduct of interschool athletic activities and other interschool extracurricular activities of an athletic, cultural, social or recreational nature for students of the district. A board of directors may delegate control, supervision and regulation of any such activity to the Washington interscholastic activities association or any other voluntary nonprofit entity and compensate such entity for services provided, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The voluntary nonprofit entity shall not discriminate in connection with employment or membership upon its governing board, or otherwise in connection with any function it performs, on the basis of race, creed, national origin, sex or marital status;

(2)(a) Any rules and policies adopted and applied by the voluntary nonprofit entity that governs student participation in any interschool activity shall be written; and

(b) Such rules and policies shall provide for notice of the reasons and a fair opportunity to contest such reasons prior to

a final determination to reject a student's request to participate in or to continue in an interschool activity.

(3)(a) The association or other voluntary nonprofit entity is authorized to impose penalties for rules violations upon coaches, school district administrators, school administrators, and students, as appropriate, to punish the offending party or parties;

(b) No penalty may be imposed on a student or students unless the student or students knowingly violated the rules or unless a student gained a significant competitive advantage or materially disadvantaged another student through a rule violation;

(c) Any penalty that is imposed for rules violations must be proportional to the offense;

(d) Any decision resulting in a penalty shall be considered a decision of the school district conducting the activity in which the student seeks to participate or was participating and may be appealed pursuant to RCW 28A.600.205 and 28A.645.010 through 28A.645.030.

(4) The school districts, Washington interscholastic activities association districts, and leagues that participate in the interschool extracurricular activities shall not impose more severe penalties for rule violations than can be imposed by the rules of the association or the voluntary nonprofit entity.

(5) As used in this section and RCW 28A.600.205, "knowingly" means having actual knowledge of or acting with deliberate ignorance or reckless disregard for the prohibition involved. [2012 c 155 § 2; 2006 c 263 § 904; 1990 c 33 § 502; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 32 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.125.]

Finding—Intent—2012 c 155: "The legislature finds that the mission of the Washington interscholastic activities association is to assist member schools in operating student programs that foster achievement, respect, equity, enthusiasm, and excellence in a safe and organized environment. The legislature intends to ensure that this mission is successfully carried out so that arbitrary sanctions that result in students unfairly being denied to participate or cause students' achievements to be diminished do not occur. It is the intent of the legislature to impact the association's current processes for establishing penalties for rules violations and to redefine the scope of penalties that are permitted to be imposed. It is further the intent of the legislature to build protections into state law so that punishment, when necessary, is meted out to the appropriate party and in a proportional manner. The legislature further intends to ensure that state and local rules relating to interschool extracurricular activities be consistent with one another, promote fairness, and allow for a clear process of appeal." [2012 c 155 § 1.]

Short title—2012 c 155: "This act may be known and cited as the Knight act." [2012 c 155 § 4.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

School buses, transport of general public to interscholastic activities—Limitations: RCW 28A.160.100.

28A.600.205 Interscholastic activities—Appeals from noneligibility issues—Appeals committee—Appeals to Washington interscholastic activities association executive board—Limitations on penalties and sanctions.

(1)(a) The Washington interscholastic activities association shall establish a nine-person appeals committee to address appeals of noneligibility issues. The committee shall be comprised of the secretary from each of the activity districts of the Washington interscholastic activities association. The committee shall begin hearing appeals by July 1, 2006. No committee member may participate in the appeal process if

the member was involved in the activity that was the basis of the appeal.

(b) Any penalty or sanction that is imposed or upheld by the appeals committee must be proportional to the offense and must be imposed upon only the offending individual or individuals, including coaches, school district administrators, school administrators, and students. However, only the Washington interscholastic activities association executive board has the authority to remove a team from postseason competition. Should a school violate a Washington interscholastic activities association rule, that violation does not automatically remove that school's team from postseason competition. Penalties levied against coaches and school programs must be considered before removing a team from postseason competition. Removal of a team from postseason competition must be the last option.

(2)(a) A decision of the appeals committee may be appealed to the executive board of the association. If a matter is appealed to the executive board, then the board shall conduct a de novo review of the matter before making a decision.

(b) Any penalty or sanction that is imposed or upheld by the executive board must be proportional to the offense and must be imposed upon only the offending individual or individuals including coaches, school district administrators, school administrators, or students. However, only the Washington interscholastic activities association executive board has the authority to remove a team from postseason competition. Should a school violate a Washington interscholastic activities association rule, that violation does not automatically remove that school's team from postseason competition. Penalties levied against coaches and school programs must be considered before removing a team from postseason competition. Removal of a team from postseason competition must be the last option.

(c) If a rule violation is reported to the association within ten days of the relevant postseason play, then the only review shall be conducted by the executive board of the Washington interscholastic activities association so that a decision can be rendered in a timely manner. The executive board must take all possible actions to render a decision before the postseason play takes place. [2012 c 155 § 3; 2006 c 263 § 905.]

Finding—Intent—Short title—2012 c 155: See notes following RCW 28A.600.200.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.600.210 School locker searches—Findings. The legislature finds that illegal drug activity and weapons in schools threaten the safety and welfare of school children and pose a severe threat to the state educational system. School officials need authority to maintain order and discipline in schools and to protect students from exposure to illegal drugs, weapons, and contraband. Searches of school-issued lockers and the contents of those lockers is a reasonable and necessary tool to protect the interests of the students of the state as a whole. [1989 c 271 § 244. Formerly RCW 28A.67.300.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.600.220 School locker searches—No expectation of privacy. No right nor expectation of privacy exists for any

student as to the use of any locker issued or assigned to a student by a school and the locker shall be subject to search for illegal drugs, weapons, and contraband as provided in RCW 28A.600.210 through 28A.600.240. [1990 c 33 § 503; 1989 c 271 § 245. Formerly RCW 28A.67.310.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.600.230 School locker searches—Authorization—Limitations. (1) A school principal, vice principal, or principal's designee may search a student, the student's possessions, and the student's locker, if the principal, vice principal, or principal's designee has reasonable grounds to suspect that the search will yield evidence of the student's violation of the law or school rules. A search is mandatory if there are reasonable grounds to suspect a student has illegally possessed a firearm in violation of RCW 9.41.280.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the scope of the search is proper if the search is conducted as follows:

(a) The methods used are reasonably related to the objectives of the search; and

(b) Is not excessively intrusive in light of the age and sex of the student and the nature of the suspected infraction.

(3) A principal or vice principal or anyone acting under their direction may not subject a student to a strip search or body cavity search as those terms are defined in RCW 10.79.070. [1999 c 167 § 3; 1989 c 271 § 246. Formerly RCW 28A.67.320.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.600.240 School locker searches—Notice and reasonable suspicion requirements. (1) In addition to the provisions in RCW 28A.600.230, the school principal, vice principal, or principal's designee may search all student lockers at any time without prior notice and without a reasonable suspicion that the search will yield evidence of any particular student's violation of the law or school rule.

(2) If the school principal, vice principal, or principal's designee, as a result of the search, develops a reasonable suspicion that a certain container or containers in any student locker contain evidence of a student's violation of the law or school rule, the principal, vice principal, or principal's designee may search the container or containers according to the provisions of RCW 28A.600.230(2). [1990 c 33 § 504; 1989 c 271 § 247. Formerly RCW 28A.67.330.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.600.280 Dual credit programs—Annual report.

(1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction, in collaboration with the state board for community and technical colleges, the Washington state apprenticeship and training council, the workforce training and education coordinating board, the student achievement council, the public baccalaureate institutions, and the education data center, shall report by September 1, 2010, and annually thereafter to the education and higher education committees of the legislature regarding participation in dual credit programs. The report shall include:

(a) Data about student participation rates and academic performance including but not limited to running start, col-

lege in the high school, tech prep, international baccalaureate, advanced placement, and running start for the trades;

(b) Data on the total unduplicated head count of students enrolled in at least one dual credit program course; and

(c) The percentage of students who enrolled in at least one dual credit program as percent of all students enrolled in grades nine through twelve.

(2) Data on student participation shall be disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, and receipt of free or reduced-price lunch. [2012 c 229 § 505; 2009 c 450 § 2.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Intent—2009 c 450: "(1) The legislature finds that the economy of the state of Washington requires a well-prepared workforce. To meet the need, more Washington students need to be prepared for postsecondary education and training. Further, the personal enrichment and success of Washington citizens increasingly relies on their ability to use the state's postsecondary education and training system. To accomplish those ends, the legislature desires to increase the number of students who begin earning college credits while still in high school.

(2) The legislature further finds that dual credit programs introduce students to college-level work, provide a jump start on getting a college degree, and, perhaps most importantly, show students that they can succeed in college. Dual credit programs also provide another avenue of student financial aid, since many programs are offered for little or no cost to students.

(3) The legislature also finds that students must be provided a choice when selecting a dual credit program that is right for them. Options should be available for the student who wants to learn on a college campus and the student who wants to stay at the high school and take college-level courses. Options must also be available for the hands-on learner who seeks to complete an apprenticeship program.

(4) The legislature intends to blur the line between high school and college by articulating a vision to dramatically increase participation in dual credit programs. It is for this reason that the legislature should call on all education stakeholders to come together to coordinate resources, track outcomes, and improve program availability.

(5) The legislature further intends to provide high schools, colleges, and universities with a set of tools for growing and coordinating dual credit programs. Institutions should be given some flexibility in determining the best methods to secure long-term, ample financial support for these programs, while students should be given some help in offsetting instructional costs." [2009 c 450 § 1.]

28A.600.285 Dual credit programs—Impact on financial aid eligibility—Guidelines. The superintendent of public instruction and the office of student financial assistance shall develop advising guidelines to assure that students and parents understand that college credits earned in high school dual credit programs may impact eligibility for financial aid. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 131; 2009 c 450 § 4.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Intent—2009 c 450: See note following RCW 28A.600.280.

28A.600.290 College in the high school program—Rules. (1) The superintendent of public instruction, the state board for community and technical colleges, and the public baccalaureate institutions shall jointly develop and each adopt rules governing the college in the high school program. The association of Washington school principals shall be consulted during the rules development. The rules shall be written to encourage the maximum use of the program and may not narrow or limit the enrollment options.

(2) College in the high school programs shall each be governed by a local contract between the district and the institution of higher education, in compliance with the guidelines adopted by the superintendent of public instruction, the state board for community and technical colleges, and the public baccalaureate institutions.

(3) The college in the high school program must include the provisions in this subsection.

(a) The high school and institution of higher education together shall define the criteria for student eligibility. The institution of higher education may charge tuition fees to participating students.

(b) School districts shall report no student for more than one full-time equivalent including college in the high school courses.

(c) The funds received by the institution of higher education may not be deemed tuition or operating fees and may be retained by the institution of higher education.

(d) Enrollment information on persons registered under this section must be maintained by the institution of higher education separately from other enrollment information and may not be included in official enrollment reports, nor may such persons be considered in any enrollment statistics that would affect higher education budgetary determinations.

(e) A school district must grant high school credit to a student enrolled in a program course if the student successfully completes the course. If no comparable course is offered by the school district, the school district superintendent shall determine how many credits to award for the course. The determination shall be made in writing before the student enrolls in the course. The credits shall be applied toward graduation requirements and subject area requirements. Evidence of successful completion of each program course shall be included in the student's secondary school records and transcript.

(f) An institution of higher education must grant college credit to a student enrolled in a program course if the student successfully completes the course. The college credit shall be applied toward general education requirements or major requirements. If no comparable course is offered by the college, the institution of higher education at which the teacher of the program course is employed shall determine how many credits to award for the course and whether the course fulfills general education or major requirements. Evidence of successful completion of each program course must be included in the student's college transcript.

(g) Eleventh and twelfth grade students or students who have not yet received a high school diploma or its equivalent and are eligible to be in the eleventh or twelfth grades may participate in the college in the high school program.

(h) Participating school districts must provide general information about the college in the high school program to all students in grades ten, eleven, and twelve and to the parents and guardians of those students.

(i) Full-time and part-time faculty at institutions of higher education, including adjunct faculty, are eligible to teach program courses.

(4) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section.

(a) "Institution of higher education" has the meaning in RCW 28B.10.016 and also includes a public tribal college

located in Washington and accredited by the Northwest commission on colleges and universities or another accrediting association recognized by the United States department of education.

(b) "Program course" means a college course offered in a high school under the college in the high school program. [2012 c 229 § 801; 2009 c 450 § 3.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Intent—2009 c 450: See note following RCW 28A.600.280.

28A.600.300 Running start program—Definition.

(1) The program established in this section through RCW 28A.600.400 shall be known as the running start program.

(2) For the purposes of RCW 28A.600.310 through 28A.600.400, "participating institution of higher education" or "institution of higher education" means:

(a) A community or technical college as defined in RCW 28B.50.030;

(b) A public tribal college located in Washington and accredited by the northwest commission on colleges and universities or another accrediting association recognized by the United States department of education; and

(c) Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, Washington State University, and The Evergreen State College, if the institution's governing board decides to participate in the program in RCW 28A.600.310 through 28A.600.400. [2009 c 450 § 7; 2005 c 207 § 5; 2002 c 80 § 1; 1994 c 205 § 1; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 401.]

Findings—Intent—2009 c 450: See note following RCW 28A.600.280.

Findings—Intent—2005 c 207: "The legislature finds that the dropout rate of the state's Native American students is the highest in the state. Approximately one-half of all Native American high school students drop out before graduating with a diploma. The legislature also finds that culturally relevant educational opportunities are important contributors to other efforts to increase the rates of high school graduation for Native American students. The legislature further finds that the higher education participation rate for Native American students is the lowest in the state, and that more can be done to encourage Native American students to pursue higher educational opportunities. The legislature intends to authorize accredited public tribal colleges to participate in the running start program for the purposes of reducing the dropout rate of Native American students and encouraging greater participation rates in higher education." [2005 c 207 § 4.]

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

28A.600.310 Running start program—Enrollment in institutions of higher education—Student fees—Fee waivers—Transmittal of funds—Report on program financial support.

(1) Eleventh and twelfth grade students or students who have not yet received the credits required for the award of a high school diploma and are eligible to be in the eleventh or twelfth grades may apply to a participating institution of higher education to enroll in courses or programs offered by the institution of higher education. A student receiving home-based instruction enrolling in a public high school for the sole purpose of participating in courses or programs offered by institutions of higher education shall not be counted by the school district in any required state or federal accountability reporting if the student's parents or guardians filed a declaration of intent to provide home-based instruc-

tion and the student received home-based instruction during the school year before the school year in which the student intends to participate in courses or programs offered by the institution of higher education. Students receiving home-based instruction under chapter 28A.200 RCW and students attending private schools approved under chapter 28A.195 RCW shall not be required to meet the student learning goals, obtain a certificate of academic achievement or a certificate of individual achievement to graduate from high school, or to master the essential academic learning requirements. However, students are eligible to enroll in courses or programs in participating universities only if the board of directors of the student's school district has decided to participate in the program. Participating institutions of higher education, in consultation with school districts, may establish admission standards for these students. If the institution of higher education accepts a secondary school pupil for enrollment under this section, the institution of higher education shall send written notice to the pupil and the pupil's school district within ten days of acceptance. The notice shall indicate the course and hours of enrollment for that pupil.

(2)(a) In lieu of tuition and fees, as defined in RCW 28B.15.020 and 28B.15.041:

(i) Running start students shall pay to the community or technical college all other mandatory fees as established by each community or technical college and, in addition, the state board for community and technical colleges may authorize a fee of up to ten percent of tuition and fees as defined in RCW 28B.15.020 and 28B.15.041; and

(ii) All other institutions of higher education operating a running start program may charge running start students a fee of up to ten percent of tuition and fees as defined in RCW 28B.15.020 and 28B.15.041 in addition to technology fees.

(b) The fees charged under this subsection (2) shall be prorated based on credit load.

(3)(a) The institutions of higher education must make available fee waivers for low-income running start students. Each institution must establish a written policy for the determination of low-income students before offering the fee waiver. A student shall be considered low income and eligible for a fee waiver upon proof that the student is currently qualified to receive free or reduced-price lunch. Acceptable documentation of low-income status may also include, but is not limited to, documentation that a student has been deemed eligible for free or reduced-price lunches in the last five years, or other criteria established in the institution's policy.

(b) Institutions of higher education, in collaboration with relevant student associations, shall aim to have students who can benefit from fee waivers take advantage of these waivers. Institutions shall make every effort to communicate to students and their families the benefits of the waivers and provide assistance to students and their families on how to apply. Information about waivers shall, to the greatest extent possible, be incorporated into financial aid counseling, admission information, and individual billing statements. Institutions also shall, to the greatest extent possible, use all means of communication, including but not limited to web sites, online catalogues, admission and registration forms, mass e-mail messaging, social media, and outside marketing to ensure that information about waivers is visible, compelling, and

reaches the maximum number of students and families that can benefit.

(4) The pupil's school district shall transmit to the institution of higher education an amount per each full-time equivalent college student at statewide uniform rates for vocational and nonvocational students. The superintendent of public instruction shall separately calculate and allocate moneys appropriated for basic education under RCW 28A.150.260 to school districts for purposes of making such payments and for granting school districts seven percent thereof to offset program related costs. The calculations and allocations shall be based upon the estimated statewide annual average per full-time equivalent high school student allocations under RCW 28A.150.260, excluding small high school enhancements, and applicable rules adopted under chapter 34.05 RCW. The superintendent of public instruction, participating institutions of higher education, and the state board for community and technical colleges shall consult on the calculation and distribution of the funds. The funds received by the institution of higher education from the school district shall not be deemed tuition or operating fees and may be retained by the institution of higher education. A student enrolled under this subsection shall be counted for the purpose of meeting enrollment targets in accordance with terms and conditions specified in the omnibus appropriations act.

(5) The state board for community and technical colleges, in collaboration with the other institutions of higher education that participate in the running start program and the office of the superintendent of public instruction, shall identify, assess, and report on alternatives for providing ongoing and adequate financial support for the program. Such alternatives shall include but are not limited to student tuition, increased support from local school districts, and reallocation of existing state financial support among the community and technical college system to account for differential running start enrollment levels and impacts. The state board for community and technical colleges shall report the assessment of alternatives to the governor and to the appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the legislature by September 1, 2010. [2012 c 229 § 702; 2011 1st sp.s. c 10 § 10; 2009 c 450 § 8; 2005 c 125 § 1; 1994 c 205 § 2; 1993 c 222 § 1; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 402.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 1st sp.s. c 10: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

Findings—Intent—2009 c 450: See note following RCW 28A.600.280.

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.600.320 Running start program—Information on enrollment. A school district shall provide general information about the program to all pupils in grades ten, eleven, and twelve and the parents and guardians of those pupils, including information about the opportunity to enroll in the program through online courses available at community and technical colleges and other state institutions of higher educa-

tion and including the college high school diploma options under RCW 28B.50.535. To assist the district in planning, a pupil shall inform the district of the pupil's intent to enroll in courses at an institution of higher education for credit. Students are responsible for applying for admission to the institution of higher education. [2009 c 524 § 4; 2008 c 95 § 3; 1994 c 205 § 3; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 403.]

Intent—2009 c 524: See note following RCW 28B.50.535.

Finding—2008 c 95: See note following RCW 28A.300.119.

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

28A.600.330 Running start program—Maximum terms of enrollment for high school credit. A pupil who enrolls in an institution of higher education in grade eleven may not enroll in postsecondary courses under RCW 28A.600.300 through 28A.600.390 for high school credit and postsecondary credit for more than the equivalent of the coursework for two academic years. A pupil who first enrolls in an institution of higher education in grade twelve may not enroll in postsecondary courses under this section for high school credit and postsecondary credit for more than the equivalent of the coursework for one academic year. [1994 c 205 § 4; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 404.]

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

28A.600.340 Running start program—Enrolled students not displaced. Once a pupil has been enrolled in a postsecondary course or program under RCW 28A.600.300 through 28A.600.400, the pupil shall not be displaced by another student. [1994 c 205 § 5; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 405.]

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

28A.600.350 Running start program—Enrollment for secondary and postsecondary credit. A pupil may enroll in a course under RCW 28A.600.300 through 28A.600.390 for both high school credit and postsecondary credit. [1994 c 205 § 6; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 406.]

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

28A.600.360 Running start program—Enrollment in postsecondary institution—Determination of high school credits—Application toward graduation requirements. A school district shall grant academic credit to a pupil enrolled in a course for high school credit if the pupil successfully completes the course. If no comparable course is offered by the school district, the school district superintendent shall determine how many credits to award for the course. The determination shall be made in writing before the pupil enrolls in the course. The credits shall be applied toward graduation requirements and subject area requirements. Evidence of the successful completion of each course in an institution of higher education shall be included in the pupil's secondary school records and transcript. The transcript shall also note that the course was taken at an institution of higher education. [1994 c 205 § 7; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 407.]

[Title 28A RCW—page 282]

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

28A.600.370 Running start program—Postsecondary credit. Any state institution of higher education may award postsecondary credit for college level academic and vocational courses successfully completed by a student while in high school and taken at an institution of higher education. The state institution of higher education shall not charge a fee for the award of the credits. [1994 c 205 § 8; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 408.]

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

28A.600.380 Running start program—School district not responsible for transportation. Transportation to and from the institution of higher education is not the responsibility of the school district. [1994 c 205 § 9; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 409.]

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

28A.600.385 Running start program—Cooperative agreements with community colleges in Oregon and Idaho. (1) School districts in Washington and community colleges in Oregon and Idaho may enter into cooperative agreements under chapter 39.34 RCW for the purpose of allowing eleventh and twelfth grade students who are enrolled in the school districts to earn high school and college credit concurrently.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, if a school district exercises the authority granted in subsection (1) of this section, the provisions of RCW 28A.600.310 through 28A.600.360 and 28A.600.380 through 28A.600.400 shall apply to the agreements.

(3) A school district may enter an agreement in which the community college agrees to accept an amount less than the statewide uniform rate under *RCW 28A.600.310(2) if the community college does not charge participating students tuition and fees. A school district may not pay a per-credit rate in excess of the statewide uniform rate under *RCW 28A.600.310(2).

(4) To the extent feasible, the agreements shall permit participating students to attend the community college without paying any tuition and fees. The agreements shall not permit the community college to charge participating students nonresident tuition and fee rates.

(5) The agreements shall ensure that participating students are permitted to enroll only in courses that are transferable to one or more institutions of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016. [1998 c 63 § 2.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.600.310 was amended by 2009 c 450 § 8, changing subsection (2) to subsection (4).

Finding—1998 c 63: "The legislature finds that students may have difficulty attending community college for the purpose of the running start program due to the distance of the nearest community college. In these cases, it may be more advantageous for students in border counties to attend community colleges in neighboring states. The legislature encourages school districts to pursue interagency agreements with community colleges in neighboring states when it is in the best interests of the student's educational progress." [1998 c 63 § 1.]

(2012 Ed.)

28A.600.390 Running start program—Rules. The superintendent of public instruction, the state board for community and technical colleges, and the student achievement council shall jointly develop and adopt rules governing RCW 28A.600.300 through 28A.600.380, if rules are necessary. The rules shall be written to encourage the maximum use of the program and shall not narrow or limit the enrollment options under RCW 28A.600.300 through 28A.600.380. [2012 c 229 § 506; 1994 c 205 § 10; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 410.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

28A.600.400 Running start program—Existing agreements not affected. RCW 28A.600.300 through 28A.600.390 are in addition to and not intended to adversely affect agreements between school districts and institutions of higher education in effect on April 11, 1990, and in the future. [1994 c 205 § 11; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 412.]

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

28A.600.405 Participation in high school completion pilot program—Eligible students—Funding allocations—Rules—Information for students and parents. (1) For purposes of this section and RCW 28B.50.534, "eligible student" means a student who has completed all state and local high school graduation requirements except the certificate of academic achievement under RCW 28A.655.061 or the certificate of individual achievement under RCW 28A.155.045, who is less than age twenty-one as of September 1st of the academic year the student enrolls at a community and technical college under this section, and who meets the following criteria:

(a) Receives a level 2 (basic) score on the reading and writing content areas of the high school statewide student assessment;

(b) Has not successfully met state standards on a retake of the assessment or an alternative assessment;

(c) Has participated in assessment remediation; and

(d) Receives a recommendation to enroll in courses or a program of study made available under RCW 28B.50.534 from his or her high school principal.

(2) An eligible student may enroll in courses or a program of study made available by a community or technical college participating in the pilot program created under RCW 28B.50.534 for the purpose of obtaining a high school diploma.

(3) For eligible students in courses or programs delivered directly by the community or technical college participating in the pilot program under RCW 28B.50.534 and only for enrollment in courses that lead to a high school diploma, the superintendent of public instruction shall transmit to the colleges participating in the pilot program an amount per each full-time equivalent college student at statewide uniform rates. The amount shall be the sum of (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection, as applicable.

(a) The superintendent shall separately calculate and allocate moneys appropriated for basic education under RCW 28A.150.260 for purposes of making payments under this

(2012 Ed.)

section. The calculations and allocations shall be based upon the estimated statewide annual average per full-time equivalent high school student allocations under RCW 28A.150.260, excluding small high school enhancements, and applicable rules adopted under chapter 34.05 RCW.

(b) The superintendent shall allocate an amount equal to the per funded student state allocation for the learning assistance program under chapter 28A.165 RCW for each full-time equivalent college student or a pro rata amount for less than full-time enrollment.

(c) For eligible students who meet eligibility criteria for the state transitional bilingual instruction program under chapter 28A.180 RCW, the superintendent shall allocate an amount equal to the per student state allocation for the transitional bilingual instruction program or a pro rata amount for less than full-time enrollment.

(4) The superintendent may adopt rules establishing enrollment reporting, recordkeeping, and accounting requirements necessary to ensure accountability for the use of basic education, learning assistance, and transitional bilingual program funds under this section for the pilot program created under RCW 28B.50.534.

(5) All school districts in the geographic area of the two community and technical colleges selected pursuant to section 8, chapter 355, Laws of 2007 to participate in the pilot program shall provide information about the high school completion option under RCW 28B.50.534 to students in grades ten, eleven, and twelve and the parents or guardians of those students. [2012 1st sp.s. c 10 § 4; 2007 c 355 § 4.]

Purpose—Construction—2012 1st sp.s. c 10: See note following RCW 84.52.0531.

Finding—Intent—2007 c 355: See note following RCW 28B.50.534.

28A.600.410 Alternatives to suspension—Encouraged. School districts are encouraged to find alternatives to suspension including reducing the length of a student's suspension conditioned by the commencement of counseling or other treatment services. Consistent with current law, the conditioning of a student's suspension does not obligate the school district to pay for the counseling or other treatment services except for those stipulated and agreed to by the district at the inception of the suspension. [1992 c 155 § 1.]

28A.600.420 Firearms on school premises, transportation, or facilities—Penalty—Exemptions. (1) Any elementary or secondary school student who is determined to have carried a firearm onto, or to have possessed a firearm on, public elementary or secondary school premises, public school-provided transportation, or areas of facilities while being used exclusively by public schools, shall be expelled from school for not less than one year under RCW 28A.600.010. The superintendent of the school district, educational service district, or state school for the blind, or the director of the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, or the director's designee, may modify the expulsion of a student on a case-by-case basis.

(2) For purposes of this section, "firearm" means a firearm as defined in 18 U.S.C. Sec. 921, and a "firearm" as defined in RCW 9.41.010.

(3) This section shall be construed in a manner consistent with the individuals with disabilities education act, 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1401 et seq.

(4) Nothing in this section prevents a public school district, educational service district, the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, or the state school for the blind if it has expelled a student from such student's regular school setting from providing educational services to the student in an alternative setting.

(5) This section does not apply to:

(a) Any student while engaged in military education authorized by school authorities in which rifles are used but not other firearms; or

(b) Any student while involved in a convention, showing, demonstration, lecture, or firearms safety course authorized by school authorities in which the rifles of collectors or instructors are handled or displayed but not other firearms; or

(c) Any student while participating in a rifle competition authorized by school authorities.

(6) A school district may suspend or expel a student for up to one year subject to subsections (1), (3), (4), and (5) of this section, if the student acts with malice as defined under RCW 9A.04.110 and displays an instrument that appears to be a firearm, on public elementary or secondary school premises, public school-provided transportation, or areas of facilities while being used exclusively by public schools. [2009 c 381 § 31; 1997 c 265 § 5; 1995 c 335 § 304; 1995 c 87 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—2009 c 381: See note following RCW 72.40.015.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.600.455 Gang activity—Suspension or expulsion. (1) A student who is enrolled in a public school or an alternative school may be suspended or expelled if the student is a member of a gang and knowingly engages in gang activity on school grounds.

(2) "Gang" means a group which: (a) Consists of three or more persons; (b) has identifiable leadership; and (c) on an ongoing basis, regularly conspires and acts in concert mainly for criminal purposes. [1997 c 266 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—1997 c 266: "The legislature finds that the children of this state have the right to an effective public education and that both students and educators have the need to be safe and secure in the classroom if learning is to occur. The legislature also finds, however, that children in many of our public schools are forced to focus on the threat and message of violence contained in many aspects of our society and reflected through and in gang violence activities on school campuses.

The legislature recognizes that the prevalence of weapons, including firearms and dangerous knives, is an increasing problem that is spreading rapidly even to elementary schools throughout the state. Gang-related apparel and regalia compound the problem by easily concealing weapons that threaten and intimidate students and school personnel. These threats have resulted in tragic and unnecessary bloodshed over the past two years and must be eradicated from the system if student and staff security is to be restored on school campuses. Many educators believe that school dress significantly influences student behavior in both positive and negative ways. Special school dress up and color days signify school spirit and provide students with a sense of unity. Schools that have adopted school uniforms report a feeling of togetherness, greater school pride, and better student behavior in and out of the classroom. This sense of unity provides students with the positive attitudes needed to avert the pressures of gang involvement.

The legislature also recognizes there are other more significant factors that impact school safety such as the pervasive use of drugs and alcohol in school. In addition to physical safety zones, schools should also be drug-free zones that expressly prohibit the sale, use, or possession of illegal drugs on school property. Students involved in drug-related activity are unable to ben-

efit fully from educational opportunities and are disruptive to the learning environment of their fellow students. Schools must be empowered to make decisions that positively impact student learning by eradicating drug use and possession on their campuses. This flexibility should also be afforded to schools as they deal with other harmful substance abuse activities engaged in by their students.

Toward this end, the legislature recognizes the important role of the classroom teacher who must be empowered to restore discipline and safety in the classroom. Teachers must have the ability to control the conduct of students to ensure that their mission of educating students may be achieved. Disruptive behavior must not be allowed to continue to divert attention, time, and resources from educational activities.

The legislature therefore intends to define gang-related activities as criminal behavior disruptive not only to the learning environment but to society as a whole, and to provide educators with the authority to restore order and safety to the student learning environment, eliminate the influence of gang activities, and eradicate drug and substance abuse on school campuses, thus empowering educators to regain control of our classrooms and provide our students with the best educational opportunities available in our schools.

The legislature also finds that students and school employees have been subjected to violence such as rapes, assaults, or harassment that has not been gang or drug-related criminal activity. The legislature intends that all violence and harassment directed at students and school personnel be eradicated in public schools." [1997 c 266 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.600.460 Classroom discipline—Policies—Classroom placement of student offenders—Data on disciplinary actions. (1) School district boards of directors shall adopt policies that restore discipline to the classroom. Such policies must provide for at least the following: Allowing each teacher to take disciplinary action to correct a student who disrupts normal classroom activities, abuses or insults a teacher as prohibited by RCW 28A.635.010, willfully disobeys a teacher, uses abusive or foul language directed at a school district employee, school volunteer, or another student, violates school rules, or who interferes with an orderly education process. Disciplinary action may include but is not limited to: Oral or written reprimands; written notification to parents of disruptive behavior, a copy of which must be provided to the principal.

(2) A student committing an offense under chapter 9A.36, 9A.40, 9A.46, or 9A.48 RCW when the activity is directed toward the teacher, shall not be assigned to that teacher's classroom for the duration of the student's attendance at that school or any other school where the teacher is assigned.

(3) A student who commits an offense under chapter 9A.36, 9A.40, 9A.46, or 9A.48 RCW, when directed toward another student, may be removed from the classroom of the victim for the duration of the student's attendance at that school or any other school where the victim is enrolled. A student who commits an offense under one of the chapters enumerated in this section against a student or another school employee, may be expelled or suspended.

(4) Nothing in this section is intended to limit the authority of a school under existing law and rules to expel or suspend a student for misconduct or criminal behavior.

(5) All school districts must collect data on disciplinary actions taken in each school. The information shall be made available to the public upon request. This collection of data shall not include personally identifiable information including, but not limited to, a student's social security number, name, or address. [1997 c 266 § 9.]

Findings—Intent—Severability—1997 c 266: See notes following RCW 28A.600.455.

28A.600.475 Exchange of information with law enforcement and juvenile court officials—Notification of parents and students. School districts may participate in the exchange of information with law enforcement and juvenile court officials to the extent permitted by the family educational and privacy rights act of 1974, 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1232g. When directed by court order or pursuant to any lawfully issued subpoena, a school district shall make student records and information available to law enforcement officials, probation officers, court personnel, and others legally entitled to the information. Except as provided in RCW 13.40.480, parents and students shall be notified by the school district of all such orders or subpoenas in advance of compliance with them. [1998 c 269 § 11; 1992 c 205 § 120.]

Intent—Finding—Effective date—1998 c 269: See notes following RCW 72.05.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.600.480 Reporting of harassment, intimidation, or bullying—Retaliation prohibited—Immunity. (1) No school employee, student, or volunteer may engage in reprisal, retaliation, or false accusation against a victim, witness, or one with reliable information about an act of harassment, intimidation, or bullying.

(2) A school employee, student, or volunteer who has witnessed, or has reliable information that a student has been subjected to, harassment, intimidation, or bullying, whether verbal or physical, is encouraged to report such incident to an appropriate school official.

(3) A school employee, student, or volunteer who promptly reports an incident of harassment, intimidation, or bullying to an appropriate school official, and who makes this report in compliance with the procedures in the district's policy prohibiting bullying, harassment, or intimidation, is immune from a cause of action for damages arising from any failure to remedy the reported incident. [2002 c 207 § 4.]

Findings—2002 c 207: See note following RCW 28A.300.285.

Chapter 28A.605 RCW PARENT ACCESS

Sections

28A.605.010	Removing child from school grounds during school hours.
28A.605.020	Parents' access to classroom or school sponsored activities—Limitation.
28A.605.030	Student education records—Parental review—Release of records—Procedure.
28A.605.040	Family, school, and community partnerships—School building spaces.

28A.605.010 Removing child from school grounds during school hours. The board of directors of each school district by rule or regulation shall set forth proper procedure to ensure that each school within their district is carrying out district policy providing that no child may be removed from any school grounds or building thereon during school hours except by a person so authorized by a parent or legal guardian having legal custody thereof, except that a student may leave secondary school grounds only in accordance with the school district's open campus policy under RCW 28A.600.035. Such rules shall be applicable to school employees or their designees who may not remove, cause to be removed, or allow to be removed, any student from school grounds with-

(2012 Ed.)

out authorization from the student's parent or legal guardian unless the employee is: The student's parent, legal guardian, or immediate family member, a school employee providing school bus transportation services in accordance with chapter 28A.160 RCW, a school employee supervising an extracurricular activity in which the student is participating and the employee is providing transportation to or from the activity; or, the student is in need of emergent medical care, and the employee is unable to reach the parent for transportation of the student. School security personnel may remove a student from school grounds without parental authorization for disciplinary reasons.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit removal of a student from school grounds by any person acting in his or her official capacity in response to a 911 emergency call. [1997 c 411 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 248 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.050.]

28A.605.020 Parents' access to classroom or school sponsored activities—Limitation. Every school district board of directors shall, after following established procedure, adopt a policy assuring parents access to their child's classroom and/or school sponsored activities for purposes of observing class procedure, teaching material, and class conduct: PROVIDED, That such observation shall not disrupt the classroom procedure or learning activity. [1979 ex.s. c 250 § 8. Formerly RCW 28A.58.053.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.605.030 Student education records—Parental review—Release of records—Procedure. The parent or guardian of a student who is or has been in attendance at a school has the right to review all education records of the student. A school may not release the education records of a student without the written consent of the student's parent or guardian, except as authorized by RCW 28A.600.475 and the family educational and privacy rights act of 1974, 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1232g.

The board of directors of each school district shall establish a procedure for:

(1) Granting the request by a parent or guardian for access to the education records of his or her child; and

(2) Prohibiting the release of student information without the written consent of the student's parent or guardian, after the parent or guardian has been informed what information is being requested, who is requesting the information and why, and what will be done with the information.

The procedure adopted by the school district must be in compliance with the family educational and privacy rights act of 1974, 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1232g. [1997 c 119 § 1.]

Reviser's note: 1997 c 119 directed that this section be added to chapter 28A.600 RCW. This section has been codified in chapter 28A.605 RCW, which relates more directly to parent access to student information.

28A.605.040 Family, school, and community partnerships—School building spaces. School districts are encouraged to strengthen family, school, and community partnerships by creating spaces in school buildings, if space is available, where students and families can access the services they need, such as after-school tutoring, dental and

health services, counseling, or clothing and food banks. [2010 c 235 § 701.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

Chapter 28A.620 RCW COMMUNITY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Sections

- 28A.620.010 Purposes.
28A.620.020 Restrictions—Classes on parenting skills and child abuse prevention encouraged.
28A.620.030 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

28A.620.010 Purposes. The purposes of this section and RCW 28A.620.020 are to:

(1) Provide educational, recreational, cultural, and other community services and programs through the establishment of the concept of community education with the community school serving as the center for such activity;

(2) Promote a more efficient and expanded use of existing school buildings and equipment;

(3) Help provide personnel to work with schools, citizens and with other agencies and groups;

(4) Provide a wide range of opportunities for all citizens including programs, if resources are available, to promote parenting skills and promote awareness of the problem of child abuse and methods to avoid child abuse;

(5) As used in this section, "parenting skills" shall include: The importance of consistency in parenting; the value of providing children with a balance of love and firm discipline; the instruction of children in honesty, morality, ethics, and respect for the law; and the necessity of preserving and nurturing the family unit; and

(6) Help develop a sense of community in which the citizens cooperate with the public schools and community agencies and groups to resolve their school and community concerns and to recognize that the schools are available for use by the community day and night, year-round or any time when the programming will not interfere with the preschool through grade twelve program. [1990 c 33 § 510. Prior: 1985 c 344 § 1; 1985 c 341 § 12; 1979 ex.s. c 120 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.246.]

28A.620.020 Restrictions—Classes on parenting skills and child abuse prevention encouraged. Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 28B.50.250, 28B.50.530 or any other law, rule, or regulation, any school district is authorized and encouraged to provide community education programs in the form of instructional, recreational and/or service programs on a noncredit and nontuition basis, excluding fees for supplies, materials, or instructor costs, for the purpose of stimulating the full educational potential and meeting the needs of the district's residents of all ages, and making the fullest use of the district's school facilities: PROVIDED, That school districts are encouraged to provide programs for prospective parents, prospective foster parents, and prospective adoptive parents on parenting skills, violence prevention, and on the problems of child abuse and methods to avoid child abuse situations: PROVIDED FURTHER, That community education programs shall be consistent with rules and regulations promulgated by the state superintendent of public

instruction governing cooperation between common schools, community college districts, and other civic and governmental organizations which shall have been developed in cooperation with the state board for community and technical colleges and shall be programs receiving the approval of said superintendent. [1994 sp.s. c 7 § 603; 1985 c 344 § 2; 1979 ex.s. c 120 § 2; 1973 c 138 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.247.]

Finding—Intent—Severability—1994 sp.s. c 7: See notes following RCW 43.70.540.

28A.620.030 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 46.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

Chapter 28A.623 RCW MEAL PROGRAMS

Sections

- 28A.623.005 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
28A.623.010 Nonprofit program for elderly—Purpose.
28A.623.020 Nonprofit program for elderly—Authorized—Restrictions.
28A.623.030 Nonprofit program for certain children and students—Conditions and restrictions.

28A.623.005 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 47.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.623.010 Nonprofit program for elderly—Purpose. The legislature finds that many elderly persons suffer dietary deficiencies and malnutrition due to inadequate financial resources, immobility, lack of interest due to isolation and loneliness, and characteristics of the aging process, such as physiological, social, and psychological changes which result in a way of life too often leading to feelings of rejection, abandonment, and despair. There is a real need as a matter of public policy to provide the elderly citizens with adequate nutritionally sound meals, through which their isolation may be penetrated with the company and the social contacts of their own. It is the declared purpose of RCW 28A.235.120, 28A.623.010, and 28A.623.020 to raise the level of dignity of the aged population where their remaining years can be lived in a fulfillment equal to the benefits they have bestowed, the richness they have added, and the great part they have played in the life of our society and nation. [1990 c 33 § 511; 1973 c 107 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.58.720.]

28A.623.020 Nonprofit program for elderly—Authorized—Restrictions. The board of directors of any school district may establish or allow for the establishment of a nonprofit meal program for feeding elderly persons residing within the area served by such school district using school facilities, and may authorize the extension of any school food

services for the purpose of feeding elderly persons, subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

(1) The charge to such persons for each meal shall not exceed the actual cost of such meal to the school.

(2) The program will utilize methods of administration which will assure that the maximum number of eligible individuals may have an opportunity to participate in such a program, and will coordinate, whenever possible, with the local area agency on aging.

(3) Any nonprofit meal program established pursuant to RCW 28A.235.120, 28A.623.010, and 28A.623.020 may not be operated so as to interfere with the normal educational process within the schools.

(4) No school district funds may be used for the operation of such a meal program.

(5) For purposes of RCW 28A.235.120, 28A.623.010, and 28A.623.020, "elderly persons" shall mean persons who are at least sixty years of age. [1990 c 33 § 512; 1973 c 107 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.58.722.]

28A.623.030 Nonprofit program for certain children and students—Conditions and restrictions. The board of directors of any school district may establish or allow for the establishment of a nonprofit meal program using school facilities for feeding children who are participating in educational programs or activities conducted by private, nonprofit organizations and entities and students who are attending private elementary and secondary schools, and may authorize the extension of any school food services for the purpose of feeding such children and students, subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

(1) The charge to such persons, organizations, entities or schools for each meal shall be not less than the actual cost of such meal to the school, inclusive of a reasonable charge for overhead and the value of the use of the facilities.

(2) The meal program shall not be operated so as to interfere with the educational process within the school district.

(3) The meal program shall not be operated so as to impair or reduce the provision of food services to students of the school districts. [1979 c 58 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.724.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28A.625 RCW AWARDS

Sections

28A.625.005	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION PROGRAM
28A.625.100 28A.625.110	Board of directors of a school district may establish. Awards. COMMENDABLE EMPLOYEE SERVICE AND RECOGNITION AWARD
28A.625.150	Award program. MATHEMATICS, ENGINEERING, AND SCIENCE ACHIEVEMENT
28A.625.200 28A.625.210	Findings and intent. Mathematics, engineering, and science achievement program—Establishment and administration through University of Washington—Goals.

(2012 Ed.)

28A.625.220	Mathematics, engineering, and science achievement program—Coordinator—Staff.
28A.625.230	Coordinator to develop selection standards.
28A.625.240	Local program centers.

28A.625.005 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 48.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION PROGRAM

28A.625.100 Board of directors of a school district may establish. The board of directors of any school district may establish and maintain an employee suggestion program to encourage and reward meritorious suggestions by certificated and classified school employees. The program shall be designed to promote efficiency or economy in the performance of any function of the school district. Each board establishing an employee suggestion program shall establish procedures for the proper administration of the program. [1986 c 143 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.02.320.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.625.110 Awards. The board of directors of the school district shall make the final determination as to whether an employee suggestion award will be made and shall determine the nature and extent of the award. The award shall not be a regular or supplemental compensation program for all employees and the suggestion must, in fact, result in actual savings greater than the award amount. Any moneys which may be awarded to an employee as part of an employee suggestion program shall not be considered salary or compensation for the purposes of RCW 28A.400.200 or chapter 41.40 RCW. [1990 c 33 § 519; 1987 1st ex.s. c 2 § 207; 1986 c 143 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.02.325.]

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1987 1st ex.s. c 2: See notes following RCW 84.52.0531.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

COMMENDABLE EMPLOYEE SERVICE AND RECOGNITION AWARD

28A.625.150 Award program. The board of directors of any school district may establish a commendable employee service and recognition award program for certificated and classified school employees. The program shall be designed to recognize exemplary service, special achievements, or outstanding contributions by an individual in the performance of his or her duties as an employee of the school district. The board of directors of the school district shall determine the extent and type of any nonmonetary award. The value of any nonmonetary award shall not be deemed salary or compensation for the purposes of RCW 28A.400.200 or chapter 41.32 RCW. [1990 c 33 § 520; 1987 1st ex.s. c 2 § 210; 1985 c 399 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.58.842.]

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1987 1st ex.s. c 2: See notes following RCW 84.52.0531.

[Title 28A RCW—page 287]

MATHEMATICS, ENGINEERING, AND
SCIENCE ACHIEVEMENT

28A.625.200 Findings and intent. The legislature finds that high technology is important to the state's economy and the welfare of its citizens. The legislature finds that certain groups, as characterized by sex or ethnic background, are traditionally underrepresented in mathematics, engineering, and the science-related professions in this state. The legislature finds that women and minority students have been traditionally discouraged from entering the fields of science and mathematics including teaching in these fields. The legislature finds that attitudes and knowledges acquired during the kindergarten through eighth grade prepare students to succeed in high school science and mathematics programs and that special skills necessary for these fields need to be acquired during the ninth through twelfth grades. It is the intent of the legislature to promote a mathematics, engineering, and science achievement program to help increase the number of people in these fields and teaching in these fields from groups underrepresented in these fields. [1989 c 66 § 1; 1984 c 265 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.03.430.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.625.210 Mathematics, engineering, and science achievement program—Establishment and administration through University of Washington—Goals. A program to increase the number of people from groups underrepresented in the fields of mathematics, engineering, and the physical sciences in this state shall be established by the University of Washington. The program shall be administered through the University of Washington and designed to:

(1) Encourage students in the targeted groups in the common schools, with a particular emphasis on those students in middle and junior high schools and the sixth through twelfth grades, to acquire the academic skills needed to study mathematics, engineering, or related sciences at an institution of higher education;

(2) Promote the awareness of career opportunities including the career opportunities of teaching in the fields of science and mathematics and the skills necessary to achieve those opportunities among students sufficiently early in their educational careers to permit and encourage the students to acquire the skills;

(3) Promote cooperation among institutions of higher education, the superintendent of public instruction and local school districts in working towards the goals of the program; and

(4) Solicit contributions of time and resources from public and private institutions of higher education, high schools, middle and junior high schools, and private business and industry. [1990 c 286 § 1; 1989 c 66 § 2; 1984 c 265 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.03.432.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.625.220 Mathematics, engineering, and science achievement program—Coordinator—Staff. A coordinator shall be hired to administer the program. Additional staff as necessary may be hired. [1984 c 265 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.03.434.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.625.230 Coordinator to develop selection standards. The coordinator shall develop standards and criteria for selecting students who participate in the program which may include predictive instruments to ascertain aptitude and probability of success. The standards shall include requirements that students take certain courses, maintain a certain grade point average, and participate in activities sponsored by the program. Women and students from minority groups, which are traditionally underrepresented in mathematics and science-related professions and which meet the requirements established by the coordinator shall be selected. [1984 c 265 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.03.436.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.625.240 Local program centers. The coordinator shall establish local program centers throughout the state to implement RCW 28A.625.210 through 28A.625.230. Each center shall be managed by a center director. Additional staff as necessary may be hired. [1990 c 33 § 521; 1984 c 265 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.03.438.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28A.630 RCW

TEMPORARY PROVISIONS—SPECIAL PROJECTS

Sections

28A.630.002 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.

PILOT PROJECT FOR CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

28A.630.005 Pilot project to assist school-age children in short-term foster care.

LIGHTHOUSE PROGRAMS

28A.630.065 Lighthouse programs—Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics focus.

28A.630.066 Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education lighthouse account.

INNOVATION SCHOOLS AND ZONES

28A.630.080 Application—Process—Criteria for waivers.

28A.630.081 Application deadlines—Review—Approval—Duration of designation.

28A.630.082 Proposed plan—Plan approval.

28A.630.083 Waivers for innovation schools and innovation zones.

28A.630.084 Reports—Dissemination of information.

28A.630.085 Revocation of designation.

28A.630.089 Expiration date—2011 c 260.

COLLABORATIVE SCHOOLS FOR INNOVATION AND SUCCESS PILOT PROJECT

28A.630.101 Findings—Intent—2012 c 53.

28A.630.102 Definition.

28A.630.103 Collaborative schools for innovation and success pilot project—Created—Purpose.

28A.630.104 Application of intent to participate—Requirements—Selection criteria—Grant allocation—Fiscal agent.

28A.630.105 Needs assessments—Innovation and success plans—Notification of approval.

28A.630.106 Implementation of innovation and success plans—Progress reports.

28A.630.107 Evaluation of pilot project—Recommendations—Report.

28A.630.109 Expiration date—2012 c 53.

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PARAPROFESSIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

28A.630.400 Paraeducator associate of arts degree.

AT-RISK STUDENTS

28A.630.810 Rules.

28A.630.002 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 49.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

PILOT PROJECT FOR CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

28A.630.005 Pilot project to assist school-age children in short-term foster care. (1) The Nooksack Valley and Mount Vernon school districts shall implement a pilot project within existing resources to assist school-age children in foster care fewer than seventy-five days to continue attending the school where they were enrolled before entering foster care. The pilot project shall be implemented as provided in this section no later than April 30, 2002, and shall conclude June 30, 2003. Data from the pilot project shall be compiled and submitted to the working group established in RCW 28A.300.800 no later than July 30, 2002, and periodically thereafter.

(2) For the purposes of the pilot project in the two school districts, the department of social and health services and the school districts shall, as appropriate, undertake the following activities:

(a) A school-age child who enters foster care on or after April 30, 2002, shall, unless it is determined to be not in the best interest of the child, continue attending the school where she or he was enrolled before entering foster care, notwithstanding the physical location of the child's principal abode. The best interest of the child determination shall be made at the seventy-two hour shelter care hearing, and reviewed at any subsequent shelter care hearing.

(b) The department of social and health services, the school the child was attending prior to entering foster care, and the school that serves the child's foster home shall negotiate a plan for transporting the child to the school the child was attending prior to entering foster care. The department of social and health services shall not be responsible for the cost of transportation of the children in the pilot project.

(c) If the department of social and health services places a child in foster care, and the child does not continue to attend the school the child was attending prior to entering foster care, the department shall notify the school about the change. [2002 c 326 § 2.]

Effective date—2002 c 326: See note following RCW 28A.300.800.

LIGHTHOUSE PROGRAMS

28A.630.065 Lighthouse programs—Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics focus. (1) Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose, the superintendent of public instruction shall designate schools at the elementary, middle, and high school level to serve as resources and examples of how to combine the following best practices:

(a) A small, highly personalized learning community;

(b) An interdisciplinary curriculum with a strong focus on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics delivered through a project-based instructional approach; and

(c) Active partnerships with businesses and the local community to connect learning beyond the classroom.

(2) The designated elementary, middle, and high schools shall serve as lighthouse programs and provide technical assistance and advice to other schools and communities in the initial stages of creating an alternative learning environment focused on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. The designated schools must have proven experience and be recognized as model programs.

(3) In addition, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall work with the designated elementary, middle, and high schools to publicize the models of best practices in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics instruction used by the designated schools and shall encourage other schools and communities to work with the designated schools to replicate similar models. [2012 c 151 § 1; 2010 c 238 § 2.]

Intent—2010 c 238: "(1) The legislature has made a commitment to support multiple strategies to improve teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics in Washington's public schools. In recent years, Washington has adopted new technology, mathematics, and science learning standards; initiated funding for middle schools to provide a career and technical program in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics at the same rate as a high school operating a similar program; provided professional development for mathematics and science teachers; created a scholarship program to encourage students to enter mathematics and science degree programs; supported career and technical education in high-demand fields; and authorized alternative ways for teachers to earn certification in the mathematics and science fields.

(2) At the local level, school districts and their communities are also finding new ways to improve teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. Some districts have combined several best practices into promising learning models for students. For example, Aviation high school in the Highline school district offers a small, highly personalized learning community that is focused on interdisciplinary immersion in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics using a hands-on, project-based curriculum. Delta high school in the Tri-Cities is a collaboration among three school districts, a skill center, two institutions of higher education, a community foundation, and local business leaders. The science and math institute at Point Defiance in Tacoma offers students field-based applied learning using the natural, historical, and community resources of a large metropolitan park. These schools draw students from across regions who are seeking an exciting, rigorous, and nontraditional learning experience. Other schools and communities across the state are seeking to replicate these innovative learning models.

(3) The legislature intends to support continued expansion of the type of innovation and creativity displayed by Aviation, Delta, and the science and math institute by designating so-called "lighthouse" high schools to serve as resources and examples of best practices in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics instruction." [2010 c 238 § 1.]

28A.630.066 Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education lighthouse account. The science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education lighthouse account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. The purpose of the account is to support schools designated as lighthouse schools under RCW 28A.630.065 to serve as resources to other schools and communities interested in replicating similar models. Revenues to the account may include gifts from the private sector, federal funds, any appropriations made by the state legislature, or revenues from other sources. Grants to the designated lighthouse schools and their administration shall be paid from the account. Only the superintendent of public instruction or the superintendent's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject to allotment procedures

under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures. [2012 c 151 § 2.]

INNOVATION SCHOOLS AND ZONES

28A.630.080 Application—Process—Criteria for waivers. (Expires June 30, 2019.) (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop a process for school districts to apply to have one or more schools within the district designated as an innovation school, with a priority on schools focused on the arts, science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (A-STEM) that actively partners with the community, business, industry, and higher education, and uses project-based or hands-on learning. A group of schools that share common interests, such as geographical location, or that sequentially serve classes of students as they progress through elementary and secondary grades may be designated as an innovation zone. An innovation zone may include all schools within a school district. Consortia of multiple districts may also apply for designation as an innovation zone, to include all schools within the participating districts.

(2) Applications requesting designation of innovation schools or innovation zones must be developed by the school district in collaboration with educators, parents, businesses, industries, and the communities of participating schools. School districts must ensure that each school has substantial opportunity to participate in the development of the innovation plan under RCW 28A.630.082.

(3) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop common criteria for reviewing applications and for evaluating the need for waivers of state statutes and administrative rules as provided under RCW 28A.630.083. [2011 c 260 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 260: "(1) The legislature finds that:

(a) School district boards of directors are encouraged to support the expansion of innovative K-12 school or K-12 program models, with a priority on models focused on the arts, science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (A-STEM) that partner with business, industry, and higher education to increase A-STEM pathways that use project-based or hands-on learning for elementary, middle, and high school students; and

(b) Particularly in schools and communities that are struggling to improve student academic outcomes and close the educational opportunity gap, there is a critical need for innovative models of public education, with a priority on models that are tailored to A-STEM-related programs that implement interdisciplinary instructional delivery methods that are engaging, rigorous, and culturally relevant at each grade level.

(2) Therefore, the legislature intends to create a framework for change that includes:

(a) Leveraging community assets;

(b) Improving staff capacity and effectiveness;

(c) Developing family, school, business, industry, A-STEM professionals, and higher education partnerships in A-STEM education at all grade levels that can lead to industry certification or dual high school and college credit;

(d) Implementing evidence-based practices proven to be effective in reducing demographic disparities in student achievement; and

(e) Enabling educators and parents of selected schools and school districts to restructure school operations and develop model A-STEM programs that will improve student performance and close the educational opportunity gap." [2011 c 260 § 1.]

28A.630.081 Application deadlines—Review—Approval—Duration of designation. (Expires June 30, 2019.) (1) Applications to designate innovation schools and innovation zones must be submitted by school district boards of directors to their respective educational service districts by

January 6, 2012, to be implemented beginning in the 2012-13 school year. Innovation plans must be able to be implemented without supplemental state funds.

(2) Each educational service district boards of directors shall review applications from within the district using the common criteria developed by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. Each educational service district shall recommend approval by the office of the superintendent of public instruction of no more than three applications from within each educational service district, no fewer than two of which must be focused on A-STEM-related innovations and no more than one of which may focus on other innovations. However, any educational service district with over three hundred fifty thousand full-time equivalent students may recommend approval of no more than ten applications from within the educational service district, no fewer than half of which must be focused on A-STEM-related innovations and no more than half of which may focus on other innovations. At least one of the recommended applications in each educational service district must propose an innovation zone, as long as the application meets the review criteria.

(3) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall approve the innovation plans of the applicants recommended by the educational service districts. School districts that have applied shall be notified by March 1, 2012, whether they were selected.

(4) Designation of innovation schools and innovation zones under this section shall be for a six-year period, beginning in the 2012-13 school year, unless the designation is revoked in accordance with RCW 28A.630.085. [2011 c 260 § 3.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 260: See note following RCW 28A.630.080.

28A.630.082 Proposed plan—Plan approval. (Expires June 30, 2019.) (1) Each application for designation of an innovation school or innovation zone must include a proposed plan that:

(a) Defines the scope of the innovation school or innovation zone and describes why designation would enhance the ability of the school or schools to improve student achievement and close the educational opportunity gap including by implementing a program focused on the arts, science, technology, engineering, and mathematics themes that partner with the community, business, industry, and higher education and use project-based or hands-on learning;

(b) Enumerates specific, research-based activities and innovations to be carried out under the designation;

(c) Justifies each request for waiver of state statutes or administrative rules as provided under RCW 28A.630.083;

(d) Justifies any requests for waiver of state statutes or administrative rules that are in addition to the waivers authorized under RCW 28A.630.083 that are necessary to carry out the proposed innovations;

(e) Identifies the improvements in student achievement and the educational opportunity gap that are expected to be accomplished through the innovations;

(f) Includes budget plans and anticipated sources of funding, including private grants and contributions, if any;

(g) Identifies the technical resources desired, the potential costs of those resources, and the institutions of higher

education, educational service districts, businesses, industries, or consultants available to provide such services;

(h) Identifies the multiple measures for evaluation and accountability to be used to measure improvement in student achievement, closure in the educational opportunity gap, and the overall performance of the innovation school or innovation zone, including but not limited to assessment scores, graduation rates, and dropout rates;

(i) Includes a written statement that school directors and administrators are willing to exempt the designated school or schools from specifically identified local rules, as needed;

(j) Includes a written statement that school directors and local bargaining agents will modify those portions of their local agreements as applicable for the designated school or schools;

(k) Includes written statements of support from the district's board of directors, the superintendent, the principal and staff of schools seeking designation, each local employee association affected by the proposal, the local parent organization, and statements of support, willingness to participate, or concerns from any interested parent, business, institution of higher education, or community organization; and

(l) Commits all parties to work cooperatively during the term of the pilot project.

(2) A plan to designate an innovation school or innovation zone must be approved by a majority of the staff assigned to the school or schools participating in the plan. [2011 c 260 § 4.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 260: See note following RCW 28A.630.080.

28A.630.083 Waivers for innovation schools and innovation zones. (Expires June 30, 2019.) (1)(a) The superintendent of public instruction and the state board of education, each within the scope of their statutory authority, may grant waivers of state statutes and administrative rules for designated innovation schools and innovation zones as follows:

(i) Waivers may be granted under RCW 28A.655.180 and 28A.305.140;

(ii) Waivers may be granted to permit the commingling of funds appropriated by the legislature on a categorical basis for such programs as, but not limited to, highly capable students, transitional bilingual instruction, and learning assistance; and

(iii) Waivers may be granted of other administrative rules that in the opinion of the superintendent of public instruction or the state board of education are necessary to be waived to implement an innovation school or innovation zone.

(b) State administrative rules dealing with public health, safety, and civil rights, including accessibility for individuals with disabilities, may not be waived.

(2) At the request of a school district, the superintendent of public instruction may petition the United States department of education or other federal agencies to waive federal regulations necessary to implement an innovation school or innovation zone.

(3) The state board of education may grant waivers for innovation schools or innovation zones of administrative

(2012 Ed.)

rules pertaining to calculation of course credits for high school courses.

(4) Waivers may be granted under this section for a period not to exceed the duration of the designation of the innovation school or innovation zone.

(5) The superintendent of public instruction and the state board of education shall provide an expedited review of requests for waivers for designated innovation schools and innovation zones. Requests may be denied if the superintendent of public instruction or the state board of education conclude that the waiver:

(a) Is likely to result in a decrease in academic achievement in the innovation school or innovation zone;

(b) Would jeopardize the receipt of state or federal funds that a school district would otherwise be eligible to receive, unless the school district submits a written authorization for the waiver acknowledging that receipt of these funds could be jeopardized; or

(c) Would violate state or federal laws or rules that are not authorized to be waived. [2011 c 260 § 5.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 260: See note following RCW 28A.630.080.

28A.630.084 Reports—Dissemination of information. (Expires June 30, 2019.) (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall report to the education committees of the legislature on the progress of the designated innovation schools and innovation zones by January 15, 2013, and January 15th of each odd-numbered year thereafter. The report must include recommendations for waiver of state laws and administrative rules in addition to the waivers authorized under RCW 28A.630.083, as identified in innovation plans submitted by school districts.

(2) Each innovation school and innovation zone must submit an annual report to the office of the superintendent of public instruction on their progress.

(3) The office of the superintendent of public instruction, through the center for the improvement of student learning, must collect and disseminate to all school districts and other interested parties information about the innovation schools and innovation zones. [2011 c 260 § 6.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 260: See note following RCW 28A.630.080.

28A.630.085 Revocation of designation. (Expires June 30, 2019.) After reviewing the annual reports of each innovation school and zone, if the office of the superintendent of public instruction determines that the school or zone is not increasing progress over time as determined by the multiple measures for evaluation and accountability provided in the school or zone plan in accordance with RCW 28A.630.082 then the superintendent shall revoke the designation. [2011 c 260 § 7.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 260: See note following RCW 28A.630.080.

28A.630.089 Expiration date—2011 c 260. This act expires June 30, 2019. [2011 c 260 § 11.]

COLLABORATIVE SCHOOLS FOR INNOVATION AND
SUCCESS PILOT PROJECT

28A.630.101 Findings—Intent—2012 c 53. (Expires June 30, 2019.) (1) The legislature finds that:

(a) There are more low-achieving schools in the state seeking assistance in improving the academic outcomes of students than are being assisted using current school improvement initiatives;

(b) Promising educator development programs provide intensive school-based, residency, and mentor experiences for those preparing for careers in teaching and educational leadership; and

(c) Collaboration among colleges of education, schools, and communities offers unique opportunities to leverage resources, foster innovation, disseminate best practices in educator preparation and professional development, and close the educational opportunity gap for students in low-achieving schools.

(2) Therefore, the legislature intends to authorize a pilot project where colleges of education collaborate with school districts to establish collaborative schools for innovation and success serving particularly at-risk and low-achieving students. Each collaboration is intended both to accelerate student achievement and deepen the knowledge and skills of current and future educators. The legislature intends that the initial collaborations occur in elementary schools. Pending the evaluation results of the initial pilot project, the legislature may expand the collaborations to include middle and high schools. [2012 c 53 § 1.]

28A.630.102 Definition. (Expires June 30, 2019.) As used in RCW 28A.630.103 through 28A.630.107, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, "college of education" means an institution of higher education in Washington state that has been approved by the professional educator standards board to offer educator preparation and certification programs. [2012 c 53 § 2.]

28A.630.103 Collaborative schools for innovation and success pilot project—Created—Purpose. (Expires June 30, 2019.) (1) The collaborative schools for innovation and success pilot project is created. Any school district in the state may enter an agreement with a college of education and submit an application to the office of the superintendent of public instruction and the professional educator standards board as provided in RCW 28A.630.104 to participate in the pilot project.

(2) The purpose of the pilot project is for colleges of education and school districts to collaborate to improve student and educator success by:

(a) Developing and implementing research-based models of instruction and services that have proven to be successful in closing the educational opportunity gap and improving student learning in low-performing schools; and

(b) Developing and implementing research-based models of educator preparation and professional development programs that have proven to be successful in building an educator workforce with the knowledge, skills, and background that aligns with the characteristics and needs of students in low-performing schools.

(3) For each proposed pilot project, the college of education and the school district shall collaborate to select an elementary school in the district to be the collaborative school for innovation and success. The school must be among the lowest-achieving schools in the district as measured by district, state, or federal criteria, including criteria that measure the educational opportunity gap in the school, and the school must not have received state, federal, or private funds for the purpose of implementing a school improvement plan. [2012 c 53 § 3.]

28A.630.104 Application of intent to participate—Requirements—Selection criteria—Grant allocation—Fiscal agent. (Expires June 30, 2019.) (1) Each school district and college of education seeking approval to participate in the collaborative schools for innovation and success pilot project must submit a joint application of intent to the office of the superintendent of public instruction and the professional educator standards board by July 1, 2012.

(2) An application of intent must contain:

(a) The school selected for inclusion in the pilot project and the rationale for its selection;

(b) The research basis and theory of action proposed to close the educational opportunity gap and improve student achievement in the selected school;

(c) The research basis and theory of action proposed to improve educator preparation and professional development in the selected school;

(d) A preliminary plan for involving parents, community members, and school staff in the development of the innovation and success plan under RCW 28A.630.105;

(e) The proposed roles and responsibilities of the college of education and school district in the pilot project; and

(f) A preliminary plan for using the results of the pilot project to improve educational programs throughout the school district and throughout the college of education.

(3) The office of the superintendent of public instruction and the professional educator standards board shall jointly review the applications and select up to six applications for participation in the pilot project no later than August 1, 2012. One of the selected applications must be from the largest school district in western Washington that submitted an application, and one must be from the largest school district in eastern Washington that submitted an application.

(4) The selection criteria shall include, but are not limited to, the quality of the research basis for the proposed collaboration; the efficacy of the proposed strategies for closing the educational opportunity gap, improving student achievement, and improving educator preparation in low-performing schools; and the degree of commitment displayed by the college of education and the school district to collaborate throughout the pilot project.

(5) Subject to funds appropriated specifically for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall allocate grants to three of the selected applications, to be used for development and implementation of an innovation and success plan under RCW 28A.630.105. The colleges of education and school districts from the remaining selected applications may participate in the collaborative schools for innovation and success pilot project by complying with the

provisions of RCW 28A.630.105 through 28A.630.107, but without state funding support.

(6) The college of education shall serve as the fiscal agent for the pilot project, unless the college is an independent institution of higher education, in which case the school district shall serve as the fiscal agent. Each college of education and school district must seek private, foundation, community, or other grant funds to leverage any supplemental state funds that may be appropriated for the purposes of the pilot project. [2012 c 53 § 4.]

28A.630.105 Needs assessments—Innovation and success plans—Notification of approval. (Expires June 30, 2019.) (1) After receiving approval of an application of intent, each college of education and school district must conduct a comprehensive needs assessment of the students to be served by a collaborative school for innovation and success. The needs assessment must use disaggregated student data and include a thorough evaluation of student needs as identified by the parents of the students served by the school, as well as the levels of support within the school community and in the external community at-large for students' academic and social emotional needs. The needs assessment must also examine elements included in an academic performance audit under RCW 28A.657.040.

(2) The college of education and the school district must develop an innovation and success plan for the school in collaboration with school staff, parents, and community members.

(3) The innovation and success plan must include:

(a) The proposed program for instruction, wraparound support services, resource deployment, and professional development that has been developed based on the comprehensive needs assessment;

(b) A family and community engagement strategy that builds support among students and parents for high achievement for all students in culturally appropriate ways;

(c) Professional learning communities among school staff and higher education faculty that are focused on identifying and responding to emergent student learning needs;

(d) Intensive preparation of teacher and principal candidates using research-based practices and a particular focus on cultural competency and skill development to improve learning for English language learners, highly mobile and homeless students, students with disabilities, and other students with special learning needs;

(e) Identification of the metrics that will be used to assess student achievement and skill development, both while the students are enrolled in elementary school and after they continue into middle school, and specific goals for improvement of these outcomes over the term of the pilot project, including but not limited to such metrics as attendance, grade-level retention, student growth, disciplinary incidents, course completion and grades, and performance on classroom-based assessments;

(f) Identification of the metrics that will be used to assess educator skill development, both for preservice and certificated educators, and specific goals for improvement of these outcomes over the term of the pilot project;

(g) Identification of private and community partners to provide wraparound services, technology, mentoring, or other enhancements for the students in the school;

(h) Identification of waivers to be requested from the state board of education under RCW 28A.305.140 or from the superintendent of public instruction under RCW 28A.655.180;

(i) Identification of any modifications to approved educator preparation programs or other waivers to be requested from the professional educator standards board;

(j) Identification and completion of any modifications to school district collective bargaining agreements necessary to implement the innovation and success plan, using the procedures under RCW 28A.657.050(3); and

(k) A proposed budget based on funding and resources available to the pilot project.

(4) Each college of education and school district must submit a completed innovation and success plan to the office of the superintendent of public instruction and the professional educator standards board by March 15, 2013.

(5) The office of the superintendent of public instruction and the professional educator standards board must notify each college of education and school district by May 1, 2013, whether the innovation and success plan has been approved. If the plan is not approved, the reasons must be specified in writing and the college of education and school district must be provided an opportunity to revise and resubmit the plan within thirty days. The office and the board may provide technical assistance in revising a plan.

(6) School districts are encouraged to assign teachers, principals, and other staff to a collaborative school for innovation and success who express an interest, commitment, and qualifications to participate in the pilot project. School districts are also encouraged to permit the transfer of existing school staff to another school in the district if the staff do not wish to participate in the pilot project. [2012 c 53 § 5.]

28A.630.106 Implementation of innovation and success plans—Progress reports. (Expires June 30, 2019.) (1) Approved innovation and success plans shall be implemented in each collaborative school for innovation and success pilot project over a five-year period beginning in the 2013-14 school year through the 2017-18 school year.

(2) Each pilot project shall submit an annual progress report to the office of the superintendent of public instruction and the professional educator standards board by December 1st. The report must describe the best practices and new approaches being used at the collaborative school for innovation and success, lessons learned, adjustments planned and implemented, suggestions for expanding use of best practices to a larger scale, and other results from the collaborative experience of the pilot project. The office and board shall compile and summarize the reports in a standard format and forward them to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature. [2012 c 53 § 6.]

28A.630.107 Evaluation of pilot project—Recommendations—Report. (Expires June 30, 2019.) (1) Subject to funds appropriated specifically for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall contract with a northwest educational research organization to conduct an

evaluation of the collaborative schools for innovation and success pilot project using quantitative and qualitative analysis to identify successful practices in improving student and educator outcomes. The organization shall submit a preliminary evaluation by December 1, 2015, and a final evaluation by September 1, 2018, to the superintendent of public instruction and the professional educator standards board.

(2) Based on the experience of the participants and the evaluation results, the office of the superintendent of public instruction and the professional educator standards board shall recommend whether the pilot project should be modified, continued, and expanded to include other elementary schools in the state, or expanded to include middle and high schools. The office and the board shall submit their recommendations and the final report of the pilot project to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 2018. [2012 c 53 § 7.]

28A.630.109 Expiration date—2012 c 53. Sections 1 through 12 of this act expire June 30, 2019. [2012 c 53 § 13.]

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PARAPROFESSIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

28A.630.400 Paraeducator associate of arts degree.

(1) The professional educator standards board and the state board for community and technical colleges, in consultation with the superintendent of public instruction, the state apprenticeship training council, and community colleges, shall adopt rules as necessary under chapter 34.05 RCW to implement the paraeducator associate of arts degree.

(2) As used in this section, a "paraeducator" is an individual who has completed an associate of arts degree for a paraeducator. The paraeducator may be hired by a school district to assist certificated instructional staff in the direct instruction of children in small and large groups, individualized instruction, testing of children, recordkeeping, and preparation of materials. The paraeducator shall work under the direction of instructional certificated staff.

(3) The training program for a paraeducator associate of arts degree shall include, but is not limited to, the general requirements for receipt of an associate of arts degree and training in the areas of introduction to childhood education, orientation to children with disabilities, fundamentals of childhood education, creative activities for children, instructional materials for children, fine art experiences for children, the psychology of learning, introduction to education, child health and safety, child development and guidance, first aid, and a practicum in a school setting.

(4) Consideration shall be given to transferability of credit earned in this program to teacher preparation programs at colleges and universities. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 132; 2006 c 263 § 815. Prior: 1995 c 335 § 202; 1995 c 77 § 27; 1991 c 285 § 2; 1989 c 370 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.04.180.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

AT-RISK STUDENTS

28A.630.810 Rules. The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules as necessary under chapter 34.05 RCW to carry out the provisions of chapter 233, Laws of 1989. [1989 c 233 § 17. Formerly RCW 28A.120.800.]

Chapter 28A.635 RCW

OFFENSES RELATING TO SCHOOL PROPERTY AND PERSONNEL

Sections

28A.635.010	Abusing or insulting teachers, liability for—Penalty.
28A.635.020	Willfully disobeying school administrative personnel or refusing to leave public property, violations, when—Penalty.
28A.635.030	Disturbing school, school activities or meetings—Penalty.
28A.635.040	Examination questions—Disclosing—Penalty.
28A.635.050	Certain corrupt practices of school officials—Penalty.
28A.635.060	Defacing or injuring school property—Liability of pupil, parent, or guardian—Withholding grades, diploma, or transcripts—Suspension and restitution—Voluntary work program as alternative—Rights protected.
28A.635.070	Property, failure of officials or employees to account for—Mutilation by—Penalties.
28A.635.080	Director's connivance to employ uncertified teachers—Liability.
28A.635.090	Interference by force or violence—Penalty.
28A.635.100	Intimidating any administrator, teacher, classified employee, or student by threat of force or violence unlawful—Penalty.
28A.635.110	Violations under RCW 28A.635.090 and 28A.635.100—Disciplinary authority exception.

Educational employment relations act: Chapter 41.59 RCW.

28A.635.010 Abusing or insulting teachers, liability for—Penalty. Any person who shall insult or abuse a teacher anywhere on the school premises while such teacher is carrying out his or her official duties, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the penalty for which shall be a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. [1990 c 33 § 536; 1984 c 258 § 314; 1969 ex.s. c 199 § 55; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.87.010. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 360 § 11; RRS § 5054; prior: 1903 c 156 § 11; 1897 c 118 § 169; 1890 p 383 § 86. Formerly RCW 28A.87.010, 28.87.010.]

Intent—1984 c 258: See note following RCW 3.34.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.635.020 Willfully disobeying school administrative personnel or refusing to leave public property, violations, when—Penalty. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully disobey the order of the chief administrative officer of a public school district, or of an authorized designee of any such administrator, to leave any motor vehicle, building, grounds or other property which is owned, operated or controlled by the school district if the person so ordered is under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or is committing, threatens to imminently commit or incites another to imminently commit any act which would disturb or interfere with or obstruct any lawful task, function, process or procedure of the school district or any lawful task, function, process or procedure of any student, official, employee or invitee of the school district. The order of a school officer or designee acting pursuant to this subsection shall be valid if the officer or designee reasonably believes a person ordered to leave is

under the influence of alcohol or drugs, is committing acts, or is creating a disturbance as provided in this subsection.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to refuse to leave public property immediately adjacent to a building, grounds or property which is owned, operated or controlled by a school district when ordered to do so by a law enforcement officer if such person is engaging in conduct which creates a substantial risk of causing injury to any person, or substantial harm to property, or such conduct amounts to disorderly conduct under RCW 9A.84.030.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit or penalize activity consisting of the lawful exercise of freedom of speech, freedom of press and the right to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances: PROVIDED, That such activity neither does or threatens imminently to materially disturb or interfere with or obstruct any lawful task, function, process or procedure of the school district, or any lawful task, function, process or procedure of any student, official, employee or invitee of the school district: PROVIDED FURTHER, That such activity is not conducted in violation of a prohibition or limitation lawfully imposed by the school district upon entry or use of any motor vehicle, building, grounds or other property which is owned, operated or controlled by the school district.

(4) Any person guilty of violating this section shall be deemed guilty of a gross misdemeanor punishable as provided in chapter 9A.20 RCW. [1997 c 266 § 6; 1981 c 36 § 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 100 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.87.055.]

Findings—Intent—Severability—1997 c 266: See notes following RCW 28A.600.455.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.635.030 Disturbing school, school activities or meetings—Penalty. Any person who shall willfully create a disturbance on school premises during school hours or at school activities or school meetings shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the penalty for which shall be a fine in any sum not more than fifty dollars. [1984 c 258 § 315; 1969 ex.s. c 199 § 57; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.87.060. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 361 § 12; RRS § 5055; prior: 1903 c 156 § 12; 1897 c 118 § 170; 1890 p 383 § 87. Formerly RCW 28A.87.060, 28.87.060.]

Intent—1984 c 258: See note following RCW 3.34.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.635.040 Examination questions—Disclosing—Penalty. Any person having access to any question or questions prepared for the examination of teachers or common school pupils, who shall directly or indirectly disclose the same before the time appointed for the use of the questions in the examination of such teachers or pupils, or who shall directly or indirectly assist any person to answer any question submitted, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the penalty for which shall be a fine in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. [1984 c 258 § 316; 1969 ex.s. c 199 § 58; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.87.070. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 357 § 1; RRS § 5043; prior: 1903 c 156 § 1; 1897 c 118 § 159. Formerly RCW 28A.87.070, 28.87.070.]

Intent—1984 c 258: See note following RCW 3.34.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.635.050 Certain corrupt practices of school officials—Penalty. (1) Except as otherwise provided in chapter 42.23 RCW, it shall be unlawful for any member of the state board of education, the superintendent of public instruction or any employee of the superintendent's office, any educational service district superintendent, any school district superintendent or principal, or any director of any school district, to request or receive, directly or indirectly, anything of value for or on account of his or her influence with respect to any act or proceeding of the state board of education, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, any office of educational service district superintendent or any school district, or any of these, when such act or proceeding shall inure to the benefit of those offering or giving the thing of value.

(2) Any willful violation of this section is a misdemeanor. [2003 c 53 § 168; 1990 c 33 § 537; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 143; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 150; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.87.090. Prior: 1917 c 126 § 1; RRS § 5050. Formerly RCW 28A.87.090, 28.87.090.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.635.060 Defacing or injuring school property—Liability of pupil, parent, or guardian—Withholding grades, diploma, or transcripts—Suspension and restitution—Voluntary work program as alternative—Rights protected. (1) Any pupil who defaces or otherwise injures any school property, or property belonging to a school contractor, employee, or another student, is subject to suspension and punishment. If any property of the school district, a contractor of the district, an employee, or another student has been lost or willfully cut, defaced, or injured, the school district may withhold the grades, diploma, and transcripts of the pupil responsible for the damage or loss until the pupil or the pupil's parent or guardian has paid for the damages. If the student is suspended, the student may not be readmitted until the student or parents or legal guardian has made payment in full or until directed by the superintendent of schools. If the property damaged is a school bus owned and operated by or contracted to any school district, a student suspended for the damage may not be permitted to enter or ride any school bus until the student or parent or legal guardian has made payment in full or until directed by the superintendent. When the pupil and parent or guardian are unable to pay for the damages, the school district shall provide a program of voluntary work for the pupil in lieu of the payment of monetary damages. Upon completion of voluntary work the grades, diploma, and transcripts of the pupil shall be released. The parent or guardian of such pupil shall be liable for damages as otherwise provided by law.

(2) Before any penalties are assessed under this section, a school district board of directors shall adopt procedures which insure that pupils' rights to due process are protected.

(3) If the department of social and health services or a child-placing agency licensed by the department has been granted custody of a child, that child's records, if requested by the department or agency, are not to be withheld for non-payment of school fees or any other reason. [1997 c 266 § 13; 1994 c 304 § 1; 1993 c 347 § 3; 1989 c 269 § 6; 1982 c 38 §

1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.87.120. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 361 § 41; RRS § 5057; prior: 1903 c 156 § 14; 1897 c 118 § 172; 1890 p 372 § 48. Formerly RCW 28A.87.120, 28.87.120.]

Findings—Intent—Severability—1997 c 266: See notes following RCW 28A.600.455.

Action against parent for willful injury to property by minor—Monetary limitation—Common law liability preserved: RCW 4.24.190.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.635.070 Property, failure of officials or employees to account for—Mutilation by—Penalties. Any school district official or employee who shall refuse or fail to deliver to his or her qualified successor all books, papers, and records pertaining to his or her position, or who shall willfully mutilate or destroy any such property, or any part thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the penalty for which shall be a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars: PROVIDED, That for each day there is a refusal or failure to deliver to a successor books, papers and records, a separate offense shall be deemed to have occurred. [1990 c 33 § 538; 1984 c 258 § 317; 1969 ex.s. c 199 § 60; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.87.130. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 359 § 7, part; RRS § 5049, part; prior: 1907 c 240 § 16, part; 1903 c 156 § 7, part; 1897 c 118 § 165, part. Formerly RCW 28A.87.130, 28.87.130, part.]

Intent—1984 c 258: See note following RCW 3.34.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.635.080 Director's connivance to employ uncertified teachers—Liability. Any school district director who shall aid in or give his or her consent to the employment of a teacher who is not the holder of a valid teacher's certificate issued under authority of chapter 28A.410 RCW authorizing him or her to teach in the school district by which employed shall be personally liable to his or her district for any loss which it may sustain by reason of the employment of such person. [1990 c 33 § 539; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.87.135. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 359 § 7, part; RRS § 5049, part; prior: 1907 c 240 § 16, part; 1903 c 156 § 7, part; 1897 c 118 § 165, part. Formerly RCW 28A.87.135, 28.87.130, part, 28.87.160.]

28A.635.090 Interference by force or violence—Penalty. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person, singly or in concert with others, to interfere by force or violence with any administrator, teacher, classified employee, person under contract with the school or school district, or student of any common school who is in the peaceful discharge or conduct of his or her duties or studies. Any such interference by force or violence committed by a student shall be grounds for immediate suspension or expulsion of the student.

(2) A person violating this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in jail not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment. [2003 c 53 § 169; 1996 c 321 § 3; 1990 c 33 § 540; 1988 c 2 § 1; 1971 c 45 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.87.230.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

28A.635.100 Intimidating any administrator, teacher, classified employee, or student by threat of force

[Title 28A RCW—page 296]

or violence unlawful—Penalty. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person, singly or in concert with others, to intimidate by threat of force or violence any administrator, teacher, classified employee, or student of any common school who is in the peaceful discharge or conduct of his or her duties or studies.

(2) A person violating this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in jail not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment. [2003 c 53 § 170; 1990 c 33 § 541; 1988 c 2 § 2; 1971 c 45 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.87.231.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

28A.635.110 Violations under RCW 28A.635.090 and 28A.635.100—Disciplinary authority exception. The crimes defined in RCW 28A.635.090 and 28A.635.100 shall not apply to school administrators, teachers, or classified employees who are engaged in the reasonable exercise of their disciplinary authority. [1990 c 33 § 542; 1988 c 2 § 3; 1971 c 45 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.87.232.]

Chapter 28A.640 RCW SEXUAL EQUALITY

Sections

28A.640.010	Purpose—Discrimination prohibited.
28A.640.020	Regulations, guidelines to eliminate discrimination— Scope—Sexual harassment policies.
28A.640.030	Administration.
28A.640.040	Civil relief for violations.
28A.640.050	Enforcement—Superintendent's orders, scope.
28A.640.900	Chapter supplementary.

Discrimination—Separation of sexes in dormitories, residence halls, etc.: RCW 49.60.222.

28A.640.010 Purpose—Discrimination prohibited. Inequality in the educational opportunities afforded women and girls at all levels of the public schools in Washington state is a breach of Article XXXI, section 1, Amendment 61, of the Washington state Constitution, requiring equal treatment of all citizens regardless of sex. This violation of rights has had a deleterious effect on the individuals affected and on society. Recognizing the benefit to our state and nation of equal educational opportunities for all students, discrimination on the basis of sex for any student in grades K-12 of the Washington public schools is prohibited. [1975 1st ex.s. c 226 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.85.010.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.640.020 Regulations, guidelines to eliminate discrimination—Scope—Sexual harassment policies. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall develop regulations and guidelines to eliminate sex discrimination as it applies to public school employment, counseling and guidance services to students, recreational and athletic activities for students, access to course offerings, and in textbooks and instructional materials used by students.

(a) Specifically with respect to public school employment, all schools shall be required to:

(i) Maintain credential requirements for all personnel without regard to sex;

(ii) Make no differentiation in pay scale on the basis of sex;

(iii) Assign school duties without regard to sex except where such assignment would involve duty in areas or situations, such as but not limited to a shower room, where persons might be disrobed;

(iv) Provide the same opportunities for advancement to males and females; and

(v) Make no difference in conditions of employment including, but not limited to, hiring practices, leaves of absence, hours of employment, and assignment of, or pay for, instructional and noninstructional duties, on the basis of sex.

(b) Specifically with respect to counseling and guidance services for students, they shall be made available to all students equally. All certificated personnel shall be required to stress access to all career and vocational opportunities to students without regard to sex.

(c) Specifically with respect to recreational and athletic activities, they shall be offered to all students without regard to sex. Schools may provide separate teams for each sex. Schools which provide the following shall do so with no disparities based on sex: Equipment and supplies; medical care; services and insurance; transportation and per diem allowances; opportunities to receive coaching and instruction; laundry services; assignment of game officials; opportunities for competition, publicity and awards; scheduling of games and practice times including use of courts, gyms, and pools: PROVIDED, That such scheduling of games and practice times shall be determined by local administrative authorities after consideration of the public and student interest in attending and participating in various recreational and athletic activities. Each school which provides showers, toilets, or training room facilities for athletic purposes shall provide comparable facilities for both sexes. Such facilities may be provided either as separate facilities or shall be scheduled and used separately by each sex.

The superintendent of public instruction shall also be required to develop a student survey to distribute every three years to each local school district in the state to determine student interest for male/female participation in specific sports.

(d) Specifically with respect to course offerings, all classes shall be required to be available to all students without regard to sex: PROVIDED, That separation is permitted within any class during sessions on sex education or gym classes.

(e) Specifically with respect to textbooks and instructional materials, which shall also include, but not be limited to, reference books and audio-visual materials, they shall be required to adhere to the guidelines developed by the superintendent of public instruction to implement the intent of this chapter: PROVIDED, That this subsection shall not be construed to prohibit the introduction of material deemed appropriate by the instructor for educational purposes.

(2)(a) By December 31, 1994, the superintendent of public instruction shall develop criteria for use by school districts in developing sexual harassment policies as required under (b) of this subsection. The criteria shall address the subjects of grievance procedures, remedies to victims of sexual harassment, disciplinary actions against violators of the policy, and other subjects at the discretion of the superintendent

of public instruction. Disciplinary actions must conform with collective bargaining agreements and state and federal laws. The superintendent of public instruction also shall supply sample policies to school districts upon request.

(b) By June 30, 1995, every school district shall adopt and implement a written policy concerning sexual harassment. The policy shall apply to all school district employees, volunteers, parents, and students, including, but not limited to, conduct between students.

(c) School district policies on sexual harassment shall be reviewed by the superintendent of public instruction considering the criteria established under (a) of this subsection as part of the monitoring process established in RCW 28A.640.030.

(d) The school district's sexual harassment policy shall be conspicuously posted throughout each school building, and provided to each employee. A copy of the policy shall appear in any publication of the school or school district setting forth the rules, regulations, procedures, and standards of conduct for the school or school district.

(e) Each school shall develop a process for discussing the district's sexual harassment policy. The process shall ensure the discussion addresses the definition of sexual harassment and issues covered in the sexual harassment policy.

(f) "Sexual harassment" as used in this section means unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, sexually motivated physical contact, or other verbal or physical conduct or communication of a sexual nature if:

(i) Submission to that conduct or communication is made a term or condition, either explicitly or implicitly, of obtaining an education or employment;

(ii) Submission to or rejection of that conduct or communication by an individual is used as a factor in decisions affecting that individual's education or employment; or

(iii) That conduct or communication has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's educational or work performance, or of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational or work environment. [1994 c 213 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 226 § 2. Formerly RCW 28A.85.020.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.640.030 Administration. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall be required to monitor the compliance by local school districts with this chapter, shall establish a compliance timetable and regulations for enforcement of this chapter, and shall establish guidelines for affirmative action programs to be adopted by all school districts. [1975 1st ex.s. c 226 § 3. Formerly RCW 28A.85.030.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.640.040 Civil relief for violations. Any person aggrieved by a violation of this chapter, or aggrieved by the violation of any regulation or guideline adopted hereunder, shall have a right of action in superior court for civil damages and such equitable relief as the court shall determine. [1975 1st ex.s. c 226 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.85.040.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.640.050 Enforcement—Superintendent's orders, scope. The superintendent of public instruction shall have the power to enforce and obtain compliance with the provisions of this chapter and the regulations and guidelines adopted pursuant thereto by appropriate order made pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW, which order, by way of illustration, may include, the termination of all or part of state apportionment or categorical moneys to the offending school district, the termination of specified programs in which violations may be flagrant within the offending school district, the institution of a mandatory affirmative action program within the offending school district, and the placement of the offending school district on probation with appropriate sanctions until compliance is achieved. [1975 1st ex.s. c 226 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.85.050.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.640.900 Chapter supplementary. This chapter shall be supplementary to, and shall not supersede, existing law and procedures and future amendments thereto relating to unlawful discrimination based on sex. [1975 1st ex.s. c 226 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.85.900.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28A.642 RCW DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITION

Sections

28A.642.005	Findings.
28A.642.010	Discrimination prohibited—Definitions.
28A.642.020	Rules and guidelines.
28A.642.030	Compliance—Monitoring—Compliance enforcement.
28A.642.040	Individual right of action.
28A.642.050	Authority of superintendent of public instruction—Administrative orders.
28A.642.060	Chapter supplementary.

28A.642.005 Findings. The legislature finds that in 1975 legislation was adopted, codified as chapter 28A.640 RCW, recognizing the deleterious effect of discrimination on the basis of sex, specifically prohibiting such discrimination in Washington public schools, and requiring the office of the superintendent of public instruction to monitor and enforce compliance. The legislature further finds that, while numerous state and federal laws prohibit discrimination on other bases in addition to sex, the common school provisions in Title 28A RCW do not include specific acknowledgment of the right to be free from discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin, honorably discharged veteran or military status, sexual orientation, the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability, or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability, nor do any common school provisions specifically direct the office of the superintendent of public instruction to monitor and enforce compliance with these laws. The legislature finds that one of the recommendations made to the legislature by the *achievement gap oversight and accountability committee created in chapter 468, Laws of 2009, was that the office of the superintendent of public instruction should be specifically authorized to take affirmative steps to ensure that school districts comply with all civil rights laws, similar to what has already been authorized in chapter 28A.640 RCW

[Title 28A RCW—page 298]

with respect to discrimination on the basis of sex. [2010 c 240 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The "achievement gap oversight and accountability committee" was renamed the "educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee" by 2011 1st sp.s. c 21 § 33.

28A.642.010 Discrimination prohibited—Definitions. Discrimination in Washington public schools on the basis of race, creed, religion, color, national origin, honorably discharged veteran or military status, sexual orientation including gender expression or identity, the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability, or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability is prohibited. The definitions given these terms in chapter 49.60 RCW apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise. [2010 c 240 § 2.]

28A.642.020 Rules and guidelines. The superintendent of public instruction shall develop rules and guidelines to eliminate discrimination prohibited in RCW 28A.642.010 as it applies to public school employment, counseling and guidance services to students, recreational and athletic activities for students, access to course offerings, and in textbooks and instructional materials used by students. [2010 c 240 § 3.]

28A.642.030 Compliance—Monitoring—Compliance enforcement. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall monitor local school districts' compliance with this chapter, and shall establish a compliance timetable, rules, and guidelines for enforcement of this chapter. [2010 c 240 § 4.]

28A.642.040 Individual right of action. Any person aggrieved by a violation of this chapter, or aggrieved by the violation of any rule or guideline adopted under this chapter, has a right of action in superior court for civil damages and such equitable relief as the court determines. [2010 c 240 § 5.]

28A.642.050 Authority of superintendent of public instruction—Administrative orders. The superintendent of public instruction has the power to enforce and obtain compliance with the provisions of this chapter and the rules and guidelines adopted under this chapter, by appropriate order made pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW. The order may include, but is not limited to, termination of all or part of state apportionment or categorical moneys to the offending school district, termination of specified programs in which violations may be flagrant within the offending school district, institution of corrective action, and the placement of the offending school district on probation with appropriate sanctions until compliance is achieved. [2010 c 240 § 6.]

28A.642.060 Chapter supplementary. This chapter is supplementary to, and does not supersede, existing law and procedures and future amendments to those laws and procedures relating to unlawful discrimination. [2010 c 240 § 7.]

(2012 Ed.)

**Chapter 28A.645 RCW
APPEALS FROM BOARD**

Sections

- 28A.645.010 Appeals—Notice of—Scope—Time limitation.
- 28A.645.020 Transcript filed, certified.
- 28A.645.030 Appeal to be heard de novo and expeditiously.
- 28A.645.040 Certified copy of decision to county assessor when school district boundaries changed.

Educational employment relations act: Chapter 41.59 RCW.

28A.645.010 Appeals—Notice of—Scope—Time limitation. (1) Any person, or persons, either severally or collectively, aggrieved by any decision or order of any school official or board, within thirty days after the rendition of such decision or order, or of the failure to act upon the same when properly presented, may appeal the same to the superior court of the county in which the school district or part thereof is situated, by filing with the secretary of the school board if the appeal is from board action or failure to act, otherwise with the proper school official, and filing with the clerk of the superior court, a notice of appeal which shall set forth in a clear and concise manner the errors complained of.

(2)(a) Appeals by teachers, principals, supervisors, superintendents, or other certificated employees from the actions of school boards with respect to discharge or other action adversely affecting their contract status, or failure to renew their contracts for the next ensuing term shall be governed by the appeal provisions of chapters 28A.400 and 28A.405 RCW therefor and in all other cases shall be governed by chapter 28A.645 RCW.

(b) Appeals from nonrenewal or discharge by employees of school districts that are dissolved due to financial insolvency shall be as provided in RCW 28A.315.229. [2012 c 186 § 22; 1990 c 33 § 544; 1971 ex.s. c 282 § 40; 1969 ex.s. c 34 § 17; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.88.010. Prior: 1961 c 241 § 9; 1909 c 97 p 362 § 1; RRS § 5064. Formerly RCW 28A.88.010, 28.88.010.] [SLC-RO-1.]

Effective date—2012 c 186: See note following RCW 28A.315.025.

Rule-making authority—2012 c 186: See RCW 28A.315.902.

RCW 28A.645.010 not applicable to contract renewal of school superintendent: RCW 28A.400.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.645.020 Transcript filed, certified. Within twenty days of service of the notice of appeal, the school board, at its expense, or the school official, at such official's expense, shall file the complete transcript of the evidence and the papers and exhibits relating to the decision for which a complaint has been filed. Such filings shall be certified to be correct. [1971 ex.s. c 282 § 41. Formerly RCW 28A.88.013.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.645.030 Appeal to be heard de novo and expeditiously. Any appeal to the superior court shall be heard de novo by the superior court. Such appeal shall be heard expeditiously. [1971 ex.s. c 282 § 42. Formerly RCW 28A.88.015.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.645.040 Certified copy of decision to county assessor when school district boundaries changed. In

cases of appeal resulting in the change of any school district boundaries the decision shall within five days thereafter be also certified by the proper officer to the county assessor of the county, or to the county assessors of the counties, wherein the territory may lie. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.88.090. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 364 § 8; RRS § 5071. Formerly RCW 28A.88.090, 28.88.090.]

**Chapter 28A.650 RCW
EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY**

Sections

- 28A.650.005 Findings—Intent.
- 28A.650.010 Definitions.
- 28A.650.015 Education technology plan—Educational technology advisory committee.
- 28A.650.020 Regional educational technology support centers—Advisory councils.
- 28A.650.025 Distribution of funds for regional educational technology support centers.
- 28A.650.030 Distribution of funds to expand the education statewide network.
- 28A.650.035 Gifts, grants, and endowments.
- 28A.650.040 Rules.
- 28A.650.900 Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—1993 c 336.
- 28A.650.901 Findings—1993 c 336.

28A.650.005 Findings—Intent. The legislature recognizes that up-to-date tools will help students learn. Workplace technology requirements will continue to change and students should be knowledgeable in the use of technologies.

Furthermore, the legislature finds that the Washington systemic initiative is a broad-based effort to promote widespread public literacy in mathematics, science, and technology. An important component of the systemic initiative is the universal electronic access to information by students. It is the intent of the legislature that components of RCW 28A.650.010 through 28A.650.025 will support the statewide systemic reform effort in mathematics, science, and technology as envisioned by the Washington systemic initiative. [1993 c 336 § 701.]

28A.650.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Education technology" or "technology" means the effective use of electronic and optical tools, including telephones, and electronic and optical pathways in helping students learn.

(2) "Network" means integrated linking of education technology systems in schools for transmission of voice, data, video, or imaging, or a combination of these. [1993 c 336 § 702.]

28A.650.015 Education technology plan—Educational technology advisory committee. (1) The superintendent of public instruction, to the extent funds are appropriated, shall develop and implement a Washington state K-12 education technology plan. The technology plan shall be updated on at least a biennial basis, shall be developed to coordinate and expand the use of education technology in the common schools of the state. The plan shall be consistent with applicable provisions of chapter 43.105 RCW. The plan, at a minimum, shall address:

(a) The provision of technical assistance to schools and school districts for the planning, implementation, and training of staff in the use of technology in curricular and administrative functions;

(b) The continued development of a network to connect school districts, institutions of higher learning, and other sources of online information; and

(c) Methods to equitably increase the use of education technology by students and school personnel throughout the state.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall appoint an educational technology advisory committee to assist in the development and implementation of the technology plan in subsection (1) of this section. The committee shall include, but is not limited to, persons representing: The office of the chief information officer, educational service districts, school directors, school administrators, school principals, teachers, classified staff, higher education faculty, parents, students, business, labor, scientists and mathematicians, the workforce training and education coordinating board, and the state library.

(3) The plan adopted and implemented under this section may not impose on school districts any requirements that are not specifically required by federal law or regulation, including requirements to maintain eligibility for the federal schools and libraries program of the universal service fund. [2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 725; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 133; 2009 c 556 § 17; 2006 c 263 § 917; 1995 c 335 § 507; 1994 c 245 § 2; 1993 c 336 § 703.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 133 and by 2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 725, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective date—Purpose—2011 1st sp.s. c 43: See notes following RCW 43.19.003.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.650.020 Regional educational technology support centers—Advisory councils. Educational service districts shall establish, subject to available funding, regional educational technology support centers for the purpose of providing ongoing educator training, school district cost-benefit analysis, long-range planning, network planning, distance learning access support, and other technical and programmatic support. Each educational service district shall establish a representative advisory council to advise the educational service district in the expenditure of funds provided to the technology support centers. [1993 c 336 § 705.]

Reviser's note: 1993 c 336 directed that this section be added to chapter 28A.310 RCW. This section has been codified in chapter 28A.650 RCW, which relates more directly to educational technology.

28A.650.025 Distribution of funds for regional educational technology support centers. The superintendent of public instruction, to the extent funds are appropriated, shall distribute funds to educational service districts on a grant

basis for the regional educational technology support centers established in RCW 28A.650.020. [1993 c 336 § 706.]

28A.650.030 Distribution of funds to expand the education statewide network. The superintendent of public instruction, to the extent funds are appropriated, shall distribute funds to the Washington school information processing cooperative and to school districts on a grant basis, from moneys appropriated for the purposes of this section, for equipment, networking, and software to expand the current K-12 education statewide network. [1993 c 336 § 707.]

28A.650.035 Gifts, grants, and endowments. The superintendent of public instruction may receive such gifts, grants, and endowments from public or private sources as may be made from time to time, in trust or otherwise, for the use and benefit of the purposes of educational technology and expend the same or any income therefrom according to the terms of the gifts, grants, or endowments. [2010 1st sp.s. c 9 § 3; 1993 c 336 § 708.]

Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 9: "This act takes effect July 1, 2010." [2010 1st sp.s. c 9 § 11.]

28A.650.040 Rules. The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules as necessary under chapter 34.05 RCW governing the operation and scope of this chapter. [1993 c 336 § 709.]

28A.650.900 Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—1993 c 336. See notes following RCW 28A.150.210.

28A.650.901 Findings—1993 c 336. See note following RCW 28A.150.210.

**Chapter 28A.655 RCW
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT
AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

Sections

28A.655.005	Findings.
28A.655.006	Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts.
28A.655.010	Washington commission on student learning—Definitions.
28A.655.061	High school assessment system—Certificate of academic achievement requirements—Exemptions—Options to retake high school assessment—Objective alternative assessment—Student learning plans.
28A.655.0611	Graduation without certificate of academic achievement or certificate of individual achievement.
28A.655.063	Objective alternative assessments—Reimbursement of costs—Testing fee waivers.
28A.655.065	Objective alternative assessment methods—Appeals from assessment scores—Waivers and appeals from assessment requirements—Rules.
28A.655.066	Statewide end-of-course assessments for high school mathematics—Use for Washington assessment of student learning.
28A.655.068	Statewide high school assessment in science.
28A.655.070	Essential academic learning requirements and assessments—Duties of the superintendent of public instruction.
28A.655.071	Revised essential academic learning requirements—Legislative review—Implementation.
28A.655.075	Essential academic learning requirements and grade level expectations for educational technology literacy and technology fluency—Assessments—Reports.
28A.655.080	Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills—Implementation and administration—Work group—Reports—Grants—Waivers.

28A.655.090	Washington assessment of student learning—Reporting requirements.
28A.655.095	Students with cognitive disabilities—Alternative assessment system.
28A.655.100	Performance goals—Reporting requirements.
28A.655.110	Annual school performance report—Model report form.
28A.655.115	Outreach and feedback—Working group—Model feedback tools and strategies.
28A.655.130	Accountability implementation funds.
28A.655.140	Technical assistance.
28A.655.150	Consolidation of requirements for categorical grant programs—Use of electronic applications and reporting.
28A.655.180	Waivers for educational restructuring programs.
28A.655.185	Intent—Apple award program.
28A.655.200	Norm-referenced assessments—Diagnostic assessments.
28A.655.210	K-12 education data improvement system.
28A.655.220	Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills—Fairness and bias review.
28A.655.901	Part headings and captions not law—1999 c 388.
28A.655.902	Severability—1999 c 388.

28A.655.005 Findings. The legislature finds that the purpose of Washington's accountability system is to improve student learning and student achievement of the essential academic learning requirement standards so that each individual student will be given the opportunity to become a responsible citizen and successfully live, learn, and work in the twenty-first century. To achieve this purpose, the accountability system should be based on student achievement and continuous improvement at all levels of Washington's education system and on a fundamental principle that all public school students have access to curriculum and instruction that is aligned to the standards.

The legislature further finds that the accountability system should rely on local responsibility and leadership. Districts and schools should be expected to improve and be evaluated based on their improvement over time. Districts should recognize exceptional progress and work closely with schools needing assistance.

The legislature further finds that the accountability system must be simple to use and understand. Consequences must be predictable and fair. Differences among students, schools, and districts should be recognized and respected as the system is implemented. There should be a balance of each student's right to privacy and the public's right to know the overall levels of learning and achievement at the school, district, and state levels. In addition, the accountability system should be continuously reviewed and improved as more is learned about how schools operate to meet the learning needs of Washington's students. [1999 c 388 § 1.]

28A.655.006 Condensed compliance reports—Second-class districts. Any compliance reporting requirements as a result of laws in this chapter that apply to second-class districts may be submitted in accordance with RCW 28A.330.250. [2011 c 45 § 50.]

Conflict with federal requirements—2011 c 45: See note following RCW 28A.330.250.

28A.655.010 Washington commission on student learning—Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout RCW *28A.630.885 and 28A.300.130.

(1) "Commission" means the commission on student learning created in *RCW 28A.630.885.

(2) "Student learning goals" mean[s] the goals established in RCW 28A.150.210.

(3) "Essential academic learning requirements" means more specific academic and technical skills and knowledge, based on the student learning goals, as determined under *RCW 28A.630.885(3)(a). Essential academic learning requirements shall not limit the instructional strategies used by schools or school districts or require the use of specific curriculum.

(4) "Performance standards" or "standards" means the criteria used to determine if a student has successfully learned the specific knowledge or skill being assessed as determined under *RCW 28A.630.885(3)(b). The standards should be set at internationally competitive levels.

(5) "Assessment system" or "student assessment system" means a series of assessments used to determine if students have successfully learned the essential academic learning requirements. The assessment system shall be developed under *RCW 28A.630.885(3)(b).

(6) "Performance-based education system" means an education system in which a significantly greater emphasis is placed on how well students are learning, and significantly less emphasis is placed on state-level laws and rules that dictate how instruction is to be provided. The performance-based education system does not require that schools use an outcome-based instructional model. Decisions regarding how instruction is provided are to be made, to the greatest extent possible, by schools and school districts, not by the state. [1993 c 336 § 201. Formerly RCW 28A.630.883.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.630.885 was recodified as RCW 28A.655.060 pursuant to 1999 c 388 § 607. RCW 28A.655.060 was subsequently repealed by 2004 c 19 § 206.

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—1993 c 336: See notes following RCW 28A.150.210.

Findings—1993 c 336: See note following RCW 28A.630.879.

28A.655.061 High school assessment system—Certificate of academic achievement requirements—Exemptions—Options to retake high school assessment—Objective alternative assessment—Student learning plans. (1) The high school assessment system shall include but need not be limited to the statewide student assessment, opportunities for a student to retake the content areas of the assessment in which the student was not successful, and, if approved by the legislature pursuant to subsection (10) of this section, one or more objective alternative assessments for a student to demonstrate achievement of state academic standards. The objective alternative assessments for each content area shall be comparable in rigor to the skills and knowledge that the student must demonstrate on the statewide student assessment for each content area.

(2) Subject to the conditions in this section, a certificate of academic achievement shall be obtained by most students at about the age of sixteen, and is evidence that the students have successfully met the state standard in the content areas included in the certificate. With the exception of students satisfying the provisions of RCW 28A.155.045 or 28A.655.0611, acquisition of the certificate is required for graduation from a public high school but is not the only requirement for graduation.

(3) Beginning with the graduating class of 2008, with the exception of students satisfying the provisions of RCW 28A.155.045, a student who meets the state standards on the

reading, writing, and mathematics content areas of the high school statewide student assessment shall earn a certificate of academic achievement. If a student does not successfully meet the state standards in one or more content areas required for the certificate of academic achievement, then the student may retake the assessment in the content area up to four times at no cost to the student. If the student successfully meets the state standards on a retake of the assessment then the student shall earn a certificate of academic achievement. Once objective alternative assessments are authorized pursuant to subsection (10) of this section, a student may use the objective alternative assessments to demonstrate that the student successfully meets the state standards for that content area if the student has taken the statewide student assessment at least once. If the student successfully meets the state standards on the objective alternative assessments then the student shall earn a certificate of academic achievement.

(4) Beginning with the graduating class of 2015, a student must meet the state standards in science in addition to the other content areas required under subsection (3) of this section on the statewide student assessment or the objective alternative assessments in order to earn a certificate of academic achievement.

(5) The state board of education may not require the acquisition of the certificate of academic achievement for students in home-based instruction under chapter 28A.200 RCW, for students enrolled in private schools under chapter 28A.195 RCW, or for students satisfying the provisions of RCW 28A.155.045.

(6) A student may retain and use the highest result from each successfully completed content area of the high school assessment.

(7) School districts must make available to students the following options:

(a) To retake the statewide student assessment up to four times in the content areas in which the student did not meet the state standards if the student is enrolled in a public school; or

(b) To retake the statewide student assessment up to four times in the content areas in which the student did not meet the state standards if the student is enrolled in a high school completion program at a community or technical college. The superintendent of public instruction and the state board for community and technical colleges shall jointly identify means by which students in these programs can be assessed.

(8) Students who achieve the standard in a content area of the high school assessment but who wish to improve their results shall pay for retaking the assessment, using a uniform cost determined by the superintendent of public instruction.

(9) Opportunities to retake the assessment at least twice a year shall be available to each school district.

(10)(a) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop options for implementing objective alternative assessments, which may include an appeals process for students' scores, for students to demonstrate achievement of the state academic standards. The objective alternative assessments shall be comparable in rigor to the skills and knowledge that the student must demonstrate on the statewide student assessment and be objective in its determination of student achievement of the state standards. Before any objective alternative assessments in addition to those autho-

rized in RCW 28A.655.065 or (b) of this subsection are used by a student to demonstrate that the student has met the state standards in a content area required to obtain a certificate, the legislature shall formally approve the use of any objective alternative assessments through the omnibus appropriations act or by statute or concurrent resolution.

(b)(i) A student's score on the mathematics, reading or English, or writing portion of the SAT or the ACT may be used as an objective alternative assessment under this section for demonstrating that a student has met or exceeded the state standards for the certificate of academic achievement. The state board of education shall identify the scores students must achieve on the relevant portion of the SAT or ACT to meet or exceed the state standard in the relevant content area on the statewide student assessment. A student's score on the science portion of the ACT or the science subject area tests of the SAT may be used as an objective alternative assessment under this section as soon as the state board of education determines that sufficient data is available to identify reliable equivalent scores for the science content area of the statewide student assessment. After the first scores are established, the state board may increase but not decrease the scores required for students to meet or exceed the state standards.

(ii) A student who scores at least a three on the grading scale of one to five for selected AP examinations may use the score as an objective alternative assessment under this section for demonstrating that a student has met or exceeded state standards for the certificate of academic achievement. A score of three on the AP examinations in calculus or statistics may be used as an alternative assessment for the mathematics portion of the statewide student assessment. A score of three on the AP examinations in English language and composition may be used as an alternative assessment for the writing portion of the statewide student assessment. A score of three on the AP examinations in English literature and composition, macroeconomics, microeconomics, psychology, United States history, world history, United States government and politics, or comparative government and politics may be used as an alternative assessment for the reading portion of the statewide student assessment. A score of three on the AP examination in biology, physics, chemistry, or environmental science may be used as an alternative assessment for the science portion of the statewide student assessment.

(11) By December 15, 2004, the house of representatives and senate education committees shall obtain information and conclusions from recognized, independent, national assessment experts regarding the validity and reliability of the high school Washington assessment of student learning for making individual student high school graduation determinations.

(12) To help assure continued progress in academic achievement as a foundation for high school graduation and to assure that students are on track for high school graduation, each school district shall prepare plans for and notify students and their parents or legal guardians as provided in this subsection. Student learning plans are required for eighth grade students who were not successful on any or all of the content areas of the state assessment during the previous school year or who may not be on track to graduate due to credit deficiencies or absences. The parent or legal guardian shall be notified about the information in the student

learning plan, preferably through a parent conference and at least annually. To the extent feasible, schools serving English language learner students and their parents shall translate the plan into the primary language of the family. The plan shall include the following information as applicable:

- (a) The student's results on the state assessment;
- (b) If the student is in the transitional bilingual program, the score on his or her Washington language proficiency test II;
- (c) Any credit deficiencies;
- (d) The student's attendance rates over the previous two years;
- (e) The student's progress toward meeting state and local graduation requirements;
- (f) The courses, competencies, and other steps needed to be taken by the student to meet state academic standards and stay on track for graduation;
- (g) Remediation strategies and alternative education options available to students, including informing students of the option to continue to receive instructional services after grade twelve or until the age of twenty-one;
- (h) The alternative assessment options available to students under this section and RCW 28A.655.065;
- (i) School district programs, high school courses, and career and technical education options available for students to meet graduation requirements; and
- (j) Available programs offered through skill centers or community and technical colleges, including the college high school diploma options under RCW 28B.50.535. [2011 1st sp.s. c 22 § 2; 2010 c 244 § 1; 2009 c 524 § 5; 2008 c 321 § 2. Prior: 2007 c 355 § 5; 2007 c 354 § 2; 2006 c 115 § 4; 2004 c 19 § 101.]

Finding—Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 22: "(1) The legislature continues to support end-of-course assessments as a fair and practical way to measure students' knowledge and skills in high school science, but the legislature also recognizes that there are important scientific concepts, principles, and content that are not able to be captured in a single course or a single assessment. The legislature also does not wish to narrow the high school science curriculum to a singular focus on biology.

(2) However, the legislature finds that the financial resources for developing additional end-of-course assessments for high school science are not available in the 2011-2013 biennium. Nevertheless, the legislature intends to revisit this issue in the future and further intends at an appropriate time to direct the superintendent of public instruction to develop one or more end-of-course assessments in additional science subjects." [2011 1st sp.s. c 22 § 1.]

Intent—2009 c 524: See note following RCW 28B.50.535.

Findings—2008 c 321: "The legislature finds that high school students need to graduate with the skills necessary to be successful in college and work. The state graduation requirements help to ensure that Washington high school graduates have the basic skills to be competitive in a global economy. Under education reform started in 1993, time was to be the variable, obtaining the skills was to be the constant. Therefore, students who need additional time to gain the academic skills needed for college and the workplace should have the opportunities they need to reach high academic achievement, even if that takes more than the standard four years of high school.

Different students face different challenges and barriers to their academic success. Some students struggle to meet the standard on a single portion of the Washington assessment of student learning while excelling in the other subject areas; other students struggle to complete the necessary state or local graduation credits; while still others have their knowledge tested on the assessments and have completed all the credit requirements but are struggling because English is not their first language. The legislature finds that many of these students need additional time and support to achieve academic proficiency and meet all graduation requirements." [2008 c 321 § 1.]

(2012 Ed.)

Finding—Intent—2007 c 355: See note following RCW 28B.50.534.

Findings—Intent—2007 c 354: "(1) The legislature maintains a strong commitment to high expectations and high academic achievement for all students. The legislature finds that Washington schools and students are making significant progress in improving achievement in reading and writing. Schools are adapting instruction and providing remediation for students who need additional assistance. Reading and writing are being taught across the curriculum. Therefore, the legislature does not intend to make changes to the Washington assessment of student learning or high school graduation requirements in reading and writing.

(2) However, students are having difficulty improving their academic achievement in mathematics and science, particularly as measured by the high school Washington assessment of student learning. The legislature finds that corrections are needed in the state's high school assessment system that will improve alignment between learning standards, instruction, diagnosis, and assessment of students' knowledge and skills in high school mathematics and science. The legislature further finds there is a sense of urgency to make these corrections and intends to revise high school graduation requirements in mathematics and science only for the minimum period for corrections to be fully implemented." [2007 c 354 § 1.]

Part headings and captions not law—2004 c 19: "Part headings and captions used in this act are not any part of the law." [2004 c 19 § 301.]

Severability—2004 c 19: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [2004 c 19 § 302.]

Effective date—2004 c 19: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [March 18, 2004]." [2004 c 19 § 303.]

28A.655.0611 Graduation without certificate of academic achievement or certificate of individual achievement. (Expires August 31, 2013.) (1) Beginning with the graduating class of 2008 and through no later than the graduating class of 2012, students may graduate from high school without earning a certificate of academic achievement or a certificate of individual achievement if they:

(a) Have not successfully met the mathematics standard on the high school Washington assessment of student learning, an approved objective alternative assessment, or an alternate assessment developed for eligible special education students;

(b) Have successfully met the state standard in the other content areas required for a certificate under RCW 28A.655.061 or 28A.155.045;

(c) Have met all other state and school district graduation requirements; and

(d)(i) For the graduating class of 2008, successfully earn one high school mathematics credit or career and technical course equivalent, including courses offered at skill centers, after the student's eleventh grade year intended to increase the student's mathematics proficiency toward meeting or exceeding the mathematics standards assessed on the high school Washington assessment of student learning; and

(ii) For the remaining graduating classes under this section, successfully earn two mathematics credits or career and technical course equivalent, including courses offered at skill centers, after the student's tenth grade year intended to increase the student's mathematics proficiency toward meeting or exceeding the mathematics standards assessed on the high school Washington assessment of student learning.

(2) The state board of education may adopt a rule that ends the application of this section with a graduating class before the graduating class of 2012, if the state board of education adopts the rule by September 1st of the freshman

school year of the graduating class to which the provisions of this section no longer apply. The state board of education's authority under this section does not alter the requirement that any change in performance standards for the tenth grade assessment must comply with RCW 28A.305.130.

(3) This section expires August 31, 2013. [2009 c 17 § 1; 2007 c 354 § 4.]

Effective date—2009 c 17: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [March 30, 2009]." [2009 c 17 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—2007 c 354: See note following RCW 28A.655.061.

28A.655.063 Objective alternative assessments—Reimbursement of costs—Testing fee waivers. Subject to the availability of funds appropriated for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall provide funds to school districts to reimburse students for the cost of taking the tests in RCW 28A.655.061(10)(b) when the students take the tests for the purpose of using the results as an objective alternative assessment. The office of the superintendent of public instruction may, as an alternative to providing funds to school districts, arrange for students to receive a testing fee waiver or make other arrangements to compensate the students. [2007 c 354 § 7; 2006 c 115 § 5.]

Findings—Intent—2007 c 354: See note following RCW 28A.655.061.

28A.655.065 Objective alternative assessment methods—Appeals from assessment scores—Waivers and appeals from assessment requirements—Rules. (1) The legislature has made a commitment to rigorous academic standards for receipt of a high school diploma. The primary way that students will demonstrate that they meet the standards in reading, writing, mathematics, and science is through the Washington assessment of student learning. Only objective assessments that are comparable in rigor to the state assessment are authorized as an alternative assessment. Before seeking an alternative assessment, the legislature expects students to make a genuine effort to meet state standards, through regular and consistent attendance at school and participation in extended learning and other assistance programs.

(2) Under RCW 28A.655.061, beginning in the 2006-07 school year, the superintendent of public instruction shall implement objective alternative assessment methods as provided in this section for students to demonstrate achievement of the state standards in content areas in which the student has not yet met the standard on the high school Washington assessment of student learning. A student may access an alternative if the student meets applicable eligibility criteria in RCW 28A.655.061 and this section and other eligibility criteria established by the superintendent of public instruction, including but not limited to attendance criteria and participation in the remediation or supplemental instruction contained in the student learning plan developed under RCW 28A.655.061. A school district may waive attendance and/or remediation criteria for special, unavoidable circumstances.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "applicant" means a student seeking to use one of the alternative assessment methods in this section.

(4) One alternative assessment method shall be a combination of the applicant's grades in applicable courses and the applicant's highest score on the high school Washington assessment of student learning, as provided in this subsection. A student is eligible to apply for the alternative assessment method under this subsection (4) if the student has a cumulative grade point average of at least 3.2 on a four point grading scale. The superintendent of public instruction shall determine which high school courses are applicable to the alternative assessment method and shall issue guidelines to school districts.

(a) Using guidelines prepared by the superintendent of public instruction, a school district shall identify the group of students in the same school as the applicant who took the same high school courses as the applicant in the applicable content area. From the group of students identified in this manner, the district shall select the comparison cohort that shall be those students who met or slightly exceeded the state standard on the Washington assessment of student learning.

(b) The district shall compare the applicant's grades in high school courses in the applicable content area to the grades of students in the comparison cohort for the same high school courses. If the applicant's grades are equal to or above the mean grades of the comparison cohort, the applicant shall be deemed to have met the state standard on the alternative assessment.

(c) An applicant may not use the alternative assessment under this subsection (4) if there are fewer than six students in the comparison cohort.

(5) The superintendent of public instruction shall develop an alternative assessment method that shall be an evaluation of a collection of work samples prepared and submitted by the applicant. Effective September 1, 2009, collection of work samples may be submitted only in content areas where meeting the state standard on the high school assessment is required for purposes of graduation.

(a) The superintendent of public instruction shall develop guidelines for the types and number of work samples in each content area that may be submitted as a collection of evidence that the applicant has met the state standard in that content area. Work samples may be collected from academic, career and technical, or remedial courses and may include performance tasks as well as written products. The superintendent shall submit the guidelines for approval by the state board of education.

(b) The superintendent shall develop protocols for submission of the collection of work samples that include affidavits from the applicant's teachers and school district that the samples are the work of the applicant and a requirement that a portion of the samples be prepared under the direct supervision of a classroom teacher. The superintendent shall submit the protocols for approval by the state board of education.

(c) The superintendent shall develop uniform scoring criteria for evaluating the collection of work samples and submit the scoring criteria for approval by the state board of education. Collections shall be scored at the state level or regionally by a panel of educators selected and trained by the superintendent to ensure objectivity, reliability, and rigor in the evaluation. An educator may not score work samples submitted by applicants from the educator's school district. If the panel awards an applicant's collection of work samples

the minimum required score, the applicant shall be deemed to have met the state standard on the alternative assessment.

(d) Using an open and public process that includes consultation with district superintendents, school principals, and other educators, the state board of education shall consider the guidelines, protocols, scoring criteria, and other information regarding the collection of work samples submitted by the superintendent of public instruction. The collection of work samples may be implemented as an alternative assessment after the state board of education has approved the guidelines, protocols, and scoring criteria and determined that the collection of work samples: (i) Will meet professionally accepted standards for a valid and reliable measure of the grade level expectations and the essential academic learning requirements; and (ii) is comparable to or exceeds the rigor of the skills and knowledge that a student must demonstrate on the Washington assessment of student learning in the applicable content area. The state board shall make an approval decision and determination no later than December 1, 2006, and thereafter may increase the required rigor of the collection of work samples.

(e) By September of 2006, the superintendent of public instruction shall develop informational materials for parents, teachers, and students regarding the collection of work samples and the status of its development as an alternative assessment method. The materials shall provide specific guidance regarding the type and number of work samples likely to be required, include examples of work that meets the state learning standards, and describe the scoring criteria and process for the collection. The materials shall also encourage students in the graduating class of 2008 to begin creating a collection if they believe they may seek to use the collection once it is implemented as an alternative assessment.

(6)(a) For students enrolled in a career and technical education program approved under RCW 28A.700.030, the superintendent of public instruction shall develop additional guidelines for collections of work samples that are tailored to different career and technical programs. The additional guidelines shall:

- (i) Provide multiple examples of work samples that are related to the particular career and technical program;
- (ii) Permit work samples based on completed activities or projects where demonstration of academic knowledge is inferred; and
- (iii) Provide multiple examples of work samples drawn from career and technical courses.

(b) The purpose of the additional guidelines is to provide a clear pathway toward a certificate of academic achievement for career and technical students by showing them applied and relevant opportunities to demonstrate their knowledge and skills, and to provide guidance to teachers in integrating academic and career and technical instruction and assessment and assisting career and technical students in compiling a collection. The superintendent of public instruction shall develop and disseminate additional guidelines for no fewer than ten career and technical education programs representing a variety of program offerings by no later than September 1, 2008. Guidelines for ten additional programs shall be developed and disseminated no later than June 1, 2009.

(c) The superintendent shall consult with community and technical colleges, employers, the workforce training and

education coordinating board, apprenticeship programs, and other regional and national experts in career and technical education to create appropriate guidelines and examples of work samples and other evidence of a career and technical student's knowledge and skills on the state academic standards.

(7) The superintendent of public instruction shall study the feasibility of using existing mathematics assessments in languages other than English as an additional alternative assessment option. The study shall include an estimation of the cost of translating the tenth grade mathematics assessment into other languages and scoring the assessments should they be implemented.

(8) The superintendent of public instruction shall implement:

(a) By June 1, 2006, a process for students to appeal the score they received on the high school assessments; and

(b) By January 1, 2007, guidelines and appeal processes for waiving specific requirements in RCW 28A.655.061 pertaining to the certificate of academic achievement and to the certificate of individual achievement for students who: (i) Transfer to a Washington public school in their junior or senior year with the intent of obtaining a public high school diploma, or (ii) have special, unavoidable circumstances.

(9) The state board of education shall examine opportunities for additional alternative assessments, including the possible use of one or more standardized norm-referenced student achievement tests and the possible use of the reading, writing, or mathematics portions of the ACT ASSET and ACT COMPASS test instruments as objective alternative assessments for demonstrating that a student has met the state standards for the certificate of academic achievement. The state board shall submit its findings and recommendations to the education committees of the legislature by January 10, 2008.

(10) The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules to implement this section. [2009 c 556 § 19; 2008 c 170 § 205; 2007 c 354 § 6; 2006 c 115 § 1.]

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—2008 c 170: See RCW 28A.700.005 and 28A.700.901.

Findings—Intent—2007 c 354: See note following RCW 28A.655.061.

28A.655.066 Statewide end-of-course assessments for high school mathematics—Use for Washington assessment of student learning. (1)(a) In consultation with the state board of education, the superintendent of public instruction shall develop statewide end-of-course assessments for high school mathematics that measure student achievement of the state mathematics standards. The superintendent shall take steps to ensure that the language of the assessments is responsive to a diverse student population. The assessments shall be implemented statewide in the 2010-11 school year.

(b) The superintendent shall develop end-of-course assessments for the first year of high school mathematics that include the standards common to algebra I and integrated mathematics I and for the second year of high school mathematics that include the standards common to geometry and integrated mathematics II. The assessments under this subsection (1)(b) shall be used to demonstrate that a student meets the state standard on the mathematics content area of

the high school Washington assessment of student learning for purposes of RCW 28A.655.061.

(c) The superintendent of public instruction shall also develop subtests for the end-of-course assessments that measure standards for the first two years of high school mathematics that are unique to algebra I, integrated mathematics I, geometry, and integrated mathematics II. The results of the subtests shall be reported at the student, teacher, school, and district level.

(2) For the graduating classes of 2013 and 2014 and for purposes of the certificate of academic achievement under RCW 28A.655.061, a student may use: (a) Results from the end-of-course assessment for the first year of high school mathematics or the results from the end-of-course assessment for the second year of high school mathematics; or (b) results from a high school mathematics retake assessment.

(3) Beginning with the graduating class of 2015 and for purposes of the certificate of academic achievement under RCW 28A.655.061, the mathematics content area of the Washington assessment of student learning shall be assessed using the end-of-course assessment for the first year of high school mathematics plus the end-of-course assessment for the second year of high school mathematics, or results from a high school mathematics retake assessment for the end-of-course assessments in which the student did not meet the standard.

(4) All of the objective alternative assessments available to students under RCW 28A.655.061 and 28A.655.065 shall be available to any student who has taken the sequence of end-of-course assessments once but does not meet the state mathematics standard on the sequence of end-of-course assessments.

(5) The superintendent of public instruction shall report at least annually or more often if necessary to keep the education committees of the legislature informed on each step of the development and implementation process under this section. [2011 c 25 § 2; 2009 c 310 § 3; 2008 c 163 § 3.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 25: "The legislature finds that acquiring mathematical skills and knowledge is critical for the future financial and personal success of public school graduates. However, the legislature finds that requiring students in the classes of 2013 and 2014 to meet the standards on two high school mathematics end-of-course assessments to graduate would not be fair to students or a valid use of the new end-of-course assessments. Specifically, a majority of these students will have taken algebra I or integrated mathematics one or more years before taking the end-of-course assessments. In addition, teachers need more time to incorporate the new 2008 mathematics standards into their instruction to properly prepare students for the new assessment requirements. Instead, the legislature intends to provide a reasonable transition period and require students in the classes of 2013 and 2014 to meet the standard on only one assessment. Students in subsequent classes will be required to meet the standards on both assessments." [2011 c 25 § 1.]

Findings—2008 c 163: "The legislature finds that, according to a recent report from a consultant retained by the state board of education, end-of-course assessments have certain advantages over comprehensive assessments such as the current form of the Washington assessment of student learning, and in most other areas end-of-course assessments are comparable to comprehensive assessments in meeting public policy objectives for a statewide assessment system. The legislature further finds that because the state's assessment contract will be renegotiated before the end of 2008, the 2008 legislature has an opportunity to provide policy direction in the design of the state assessment system and the design of the Washington assessment of student learning." [2008 c 163 § 1.]

28A.655.068 Statewide high school assessment in science. (1) Beginning in the 2011-12 school year, the statewide high school assessment in science shall be an end-of-course assessment for biology that measures the state standards for life sciences, in addition to systems, inquiry, and application as they pertain to life sciences.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction may develop science end-of-course assessments in subjects in addition to biology for purposes of RCW 28A.655.061, when so directed by the legislature.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction may participate with consortia of multiple states as common student learning standards and assessments in science are developed. The superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the state board of education, may modify the essential academic learning requirements and statewide student assessments in science, including the high school assessment, according to the multistate common student learning standards and assessments as long as the education committees of the legislature have opportunities for review before the modifications are adopted, as provided under RCW 28A.655.070.

(4) The statewide high school assessment under this section shall be used to demonstrate that a student meets the state standards in the science content area of the statewide student assessment for purposes of RCW 28A.655.061. [2011 1st sp.s. c 22 § 3.]

Finding—Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 22: See note following RCW 28A.655.061.

28A.655.070 Essential academic learning requirements and assessments—Duties of the superintendent of public instruction. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall develop essential academic learning requirements that identify the knowledge and skills all public school students need to know and be able to do based on the student learning goals in RCW 28A.150.210, develop student assessments, and implement the accountability recommendations and requests regarding assistance, rewards, and recognition of the state board of education.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall:

(a) Periodically revise the essential academic learning requirements, as needed, based on the student learning goals in RCW 28A.150.210. Goals one and two shall be considered primary. To the maximum extent possible, the superintendent shall integrate goal four and the knowledge and skill areas in the other goals in the essential academic learning requirements; and

(b) Review and prioritize the essential academic learning requirements and identify, with clear and concise descriptions, the grade level content expectations to be assessed on the Washington assessment of student learning and used for state or federal accountability purposes. The review, prioritization, and identification shall result in more focus and targeting with an emphasis on depth over breadth in the number of grade level content expectations assessed at each grade level. Grade level content expectations shall be articulated over the grades as a sequence of expectations and performances that are logical, build with increasing depth after foundational knowledge and skills are acquired, and reflect, where appropriate, the sequential nature of the discipline. The office of the superintendent of public instruction, within

seven working days, shall post on its web site any grade level content expectations provided to an assessment vendor for use in constructing the Washington assessment of student learning.

(3)(a) In consultation with the state board of education, the superintendent of public instruction shall maintain and continue to develop and revise a statewide academic assessment system in the content areas of reading, writing, mathematics, and science for use in the elementary, middle, and high school years designed to determine if each student has mastered the essential academic learning requirements identified in subsection (1) of this section. School districts shall administer the assessments under guidelines adopted by the superintendent of public instruction. The academic assessment system may include a variety of assessment methods, including criterion-referenced and performance-based measures.

(b) Effective with the 2009 administration of the Washington assessment of student learning, the superintendent shall redesign the assessment in the content areas of reading, mathematics, and science in all grades except high school by shortening test administration and reducing the number of short answer and extended response questions.

(4) If the superintendent proposes any modification to the essential academic learning requirements or the statewide assessments, then the superintendent shall, upon request, provide opportunities for the education committees of the house of representatives and the senate to review the assessments and proposed modifications to the essential academic learning requirements before the modifications are adopted.

(5) The assessment system shall be designed so that the results under the assessment system are used by educators as tools to evaluate instructional practices, and to initiate appropriate educational support for students who have not mastered the essential academic learning requirements at the appropriate periods in the student's educational development.

(6) By September 2007, the results for reading and mathematics shall be reported in a format that will allow parents and teachers to determine the academic gain a student has acquired in those content areas from one school year to the next.

(7) To assist parents and teachers in their efforts to provide educational support to individual students, the superintendent of public instruction shall provide as much individual student performance information as possible within the constraints of the assessment system's item bank. The superintendent shall also provide to school districts:

(a) Information on classroom-based and other assessments that may provide additional achievement information for individual students; and

(b) A collection of diagnostic tools that educators may use to evaluate the academic status of individual students. The tools shall be designed to be inexpensive, easily administered, and quickly and easily scored, with results provided in a format that may be easily shared with parents and students.

(8) To the maximum extent possible, the superintendent shall integrate knowledge and skill areas in development of the assessments.

(9) Assessments for goals three and four of RCW 28A.150.210 shall be integrated in the essential academic learning requirements and assessments for goals one and two.

(10) The superintendent shall develop assessments that are directly related to the essential academic learning requirements, and are not biased toward persons with different learning styles, racial or ethnic backgrounds, or on the basis of gender.

(11) The superintendent shall consider methods to address the unique needs of special education students when developing the assessments under this section.

(12) The superintendent shall consider methods to address the unique needs of highly capable students when developing the assessments under this section.

(13) The superintendent shall post on the superintendent's web site lists of resources and model assessments in social studies, the arts, and health and fitness. [2008 c 163 § 2; 2007 c 354 § 5; 2005 c 497 § 106; 2004 c 19 § 204; 1999 c 388 § 501.]

Findings—2008 c 163: See note following RCW 28A.655.066.

Findings—Intent—2007 c 354: See note following RCW 28A.655.061.

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

Part headings and captions not law—Severability—Effective date—2004 c 19: See notes following RCW 28A.655.061.

28A.655.071 Revised essential academic learning requirements—Legislative review—Implementation. (1) By August 2, 2010, the superintendent of public instruction may revise the state essential academic learning requirements authorized under RCW 28A.655.070 for mathematics, reading, writing, and communication by provisionally adopting a common set of standards for students in grades kindergarten through twelve. The revised state essential academic learning requirements may be substantially identical with the standards developed by a multistate consortium in which Washington participated, must be consistent with the requirements of RCW 28A.655.070, and may include additional standards if the additional standards do not exceed fifteen percent of the standards for each content area. However, the superintendent of public instruction shall not take steps to implement the provisionally adopted standards until the education committees of the house of representatives and the senate have an opportunity to review the standards.

(2) By January 1, 2011, the superintendent of public instruction shall submit to the education committees of the house of representatives and the senate:

(a) A detailed comparison of the provisionally adopted standards and the state essential academic learning requirements as of June 10, 2010, including the comparative level of rigor and specificity of the standards and the implications of any identified differences; and

(b) An estimated timeline and costs to the state and to school districts to implement the provisionally adopted standards, including providing necessary training, realignment of curriculum, adjustment of state assessments, and other actions.

(3) The superintendent may implement the revisions to the essential academic learning requirements under this sec-

tion after the 2011 legislative session unless otherwise directed by the legislature. [2010 c 235 § 601.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.655.075 Essential academic learning requirements and grade level expectations for educational technology literacy and technology fluency—Assessments—Reports. (1) Within funds specifically appropriated therefor, by December 1, 2008, the superintendent of public instruction shall develop essential academic learning requirements and grade level expectations for educational technology literacy and technology fluency that identify the knowledge and skills that all public school students need to know and be able to do in the areas of technology and technology literacy. The development process shall include a review of current standards that have been developed or are used by other states and national and international technology associations. To the maximum extent possible, the superintendent shall integrate goal four and the knowledge and skill areas in the other goals in the technology essential academic learning requirements.

(a) As used in this section, "technology literacy" means the ability to responsibly, creatively, and effectively use appropriate technology to communicate; access, collect, manage, integrate, and evaluate information; solve problems and create solutions; build and share knowledge; and improve and enhance learning in all subject areas and experiences.

(b) Technology fluency builds upon technology literacy and is demonstrated when students: Apply technology to real-world experiences; adapt to changing technologies; modify current and create new technologies; and personalize technology to meet personal needs, interests, and learning styles.

(2)(a) Within funds specifically appropriated therefor, the superintendent shall obtain or develop education technology assessments that may be administered in the elementary, middle, and high school grades to assess the essential academic learning requirements for technology. The assessments shall be designed to be classroom or project-based so that they can be embedded in classroom instruction and be administered and scored by school staff throughout the regular school year using consistent scoring criteria and procedures. By the 2010-11 school year, these assessments shall be made available to school districts for the districts' voluntary use. If a school district uses the assessments created under this section, then the school district shall notify the superintendent of public instruction of the use. The superintendent shall report annually to the legislature on the number of school districts that use the assessments each school year.

(b) Beginning December 1, 2010, and annually thereafter, the superintendent of public instruction shall provide a report to the relevant legislative committees regarding the use of the assessments. [2007 c 396 § 16; (2009 c 556 § 15 expired July 1, 2011).]

Expiration date—2009 c 556 §§ 11, 13, and 15: See note following RCW 28A.300.525.

Captions not law—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.305.215.

Finding—Intent—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.300.515.

Essential academic learning requirements and grade level expectations—Revised standards and curricula for mathematics and science—Duties of the state board of education and the superintendent of public instruction: RCW 28A.305.215.

28A.655.080 Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills—Implementation and administration—Work group—Reports—Grants—Waivers. (1) To the extent funds are available, beginning in the 2012-13 school year, the Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills shall be administered at the beginning of the school year to all students enrolled in state-funded full-day kindergarten programs under RCW 28A.150.315 with the exception of students who have been excused from participation by their parents or guardians.

(2)(a) The superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the department of early learning, shall convene a work group to provide:

(i) Input and recommendations with respect to implementation of the Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills;

(ii) Recommendations regarding the optimum way to administer the Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills to children in half-day kindergarten while ensuring that they receive the maximum instruction as required in *RCW 28A.150.205; and

(iii) Recommendations with respect to achieving the goal of replacing assessments currently required by school districts with the Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills.

(b) The work group shall include:

(i) One representative from the office of the superintendent of public instruction;

(ii) One representative from the department of early learning;

(iii) One representative from the nongovernmental private-public partnership defined in RCW 43.215.010;

(iv) Five representatives, including both teachers and principals, from school districts that participated in the pilot project, with every effort made to make sure that there is representation from across the state;

(v) Two parents who are familiar with and participated in the Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills pilot during the 2010-11 school year; and

(vi) A representative from an independent, nonprofit children and family services organization with a main campus in North Bend, Washington.

(c) The work group may solicit input from people who are recent implementers of the Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills.

(d) A preliminary report and recommendations shall be submitted to the education committees of the senate and the house of representatives by December 1, 2012. A subsequent report and recommendations shall be submitted to the education committees of the senate and the house of representatives by December 1, 2013, and annually by December 1st thereafter.

(e) The work group shall terminate upon full statewide implementation of all-day kindergarten.

(3) To the extent funds are available, additional support in the form of implementation grants shall be offered to schools on a schedule to be determined by the office of [the]

superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the department of early learning.

(4) Until full statewide implementation of all-day kindergarten programs, the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the director of the department of early learning, may grant annual, renewable waivers from the requirement of subsection (1) of this section to administer the Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills. A school district seeking a waiver for one or more of its schools must submit an application to the office of the superintendent of public instruction that includes:

(a) A description of the kindergarten readiness assessment and transition processes that it proposes to administer instead of the Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills;

(b) An explanation of why the administration of the Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills would be unduly burdensome; and

(c) An explanation of how administration of the alternative kindergarten readiness assessment will support social-emotional, physical, and cognitive growth and development of individual children; support early learning provider and parent involvement; and inform instruction. [2012 c 51 § 2.]

***Reviser's note:** The reference to RCW 28A.150.205, which contains the definition of "instructional hours," appears to be erroneous.

28A.655.090 Washington assessment of student learning—Reporting requirements. (1) By September 10, 1998, and by September 10th each year thereafter, the superintendent of public instruction shall report to schools, school districts, and the legislature on the results of the Washington assessment of student learning and state-mandated norm-referenced standardized tests.

(2) The reports shall include the assessment results by school and school district, and include changes over time. For the Washington assessment of student learning, results shall be reported as follows:

(a) The percentage of students meeting the standards;

(b) The percentage of students performing at each level of the assessment;

(c) Disaggregation of results by at least the following subgroups of students: White, Black, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, Pacific Islander/Hawaiian Native, low income, transitional bilingual, migrant, special education, and, beginning with the 2009-10 school year, students covered by section 504 of the federal rehabilitation act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. Sec. 794); and

(d) A learning improvement index that shows changes in student performance within the different levels of student learning reported on the Washington assessment of student learning.

(3) The reports shall contain data regarding the different characteristics of schools, such as poverty levels, percent of English as a second language students, dropout rates, attendance, percent of students in special education, and student mobility so that districts and schools can learn from the improvement efforts of other schools and districts with similar characteristics.

(4) The reports shall contain student scores on mandated tests by comparable Washington schools of similar characteristics.

(2012 Ed.)

(5) The reports shall contain information on public school choice options available to students, including vocational education.

(6) The reports shall be posted on the superintendent of public instruction's internet web site.

(7) To protect the privacy of students, the results of schools and districts that test fewer than ten students in a grade level shall not be reported. In addition, in order to ensure that results are reported accurately, the superintendent of public instruction shall maintain the confidentiality of statewide data files until the superintendent determines that the data are complete and accurate.

(8) The superintendent of public instruction shall monitor the percentage and number of special education and limited English-proficient students exempted from taking the assessments by schools and school districts to ensure the exemptions are in compliance with exemption guidelines. [2008 c 165 § 3; 1999 c 388 § 301; 1998 c 319 § 301. Formerly RCW 28A.630.889.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.655.095 Students with cognitive disabilities—Alternative assessment system. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall continue to actively collaborate with teachers and directors of special education programs in the development and implementation of a process to transition from the current portfolio system of assessment of students with significant cognitive challenges to a performance task-based alternative assessment system based on state standards. Before such time as a new assessment becomes available, and within existing resources, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall coordinate efforts to: Align academic goals in a student's individualized education program with the current statewide assessment system by identifying detailed statewide alternate achievement benchmarks for use by teachers in the current portfolio system; develop a transparent and reliable scoring process; efficiently use technology; and develop a sensible approval process to shorten the time involved in developing and collecting current assessment data for students with significant cognitive disabilities. [2011 c 75 § 2.]

Findings—2011 c 75: "The legislature finds that:

(1) One of the difficult issues facing states and school districts throughout the country is the meaningful inclusion of students with significant cognitive challenges in their current state assessment and accountability systems.

(2) Assessment and accountability systems provide valuable information to parents and educators, and all students deserve a system that encourages them to meaningfully access and make progress in the general education curriculum. Nevertheless, assessing the academic knowledge and skills of students with unique and significant cognitive disabilities can be challenging concerning the student's access to and progress in the general education curriculum. Furthermore, the development of meaningful assessment portfolios in the current system can be extremely time-consuming for both teachers and students, provide limited information for parents, and include questionable test and measurement practices." [2011 c 75 § 1.]

28A.655.100 Performance goals—Reporting requirements. Each school district board of directors shall:

(1)(a) Annually report to parents and to the community in a public meeting and annually report in writing the following information:

(i) District-wide and school-level performance improvement goals;

(ii) Student performance relative to the goals; and

(iii) District-wide and school-level plans to achieve the goals, including curriculum and instruction, parental or guardian involvement, and resources available to parents and guardians to help students meet the state standards;

(b) Report annually in a news release to the local media the district's progress toward meeting the district-wide and school-level goals; and

(c) Include the school-level goals, student performance relative to the goals, and a summary of school-level plans to achieve the goals in each school's annual school performance report under RCW 28A.655.110.

(2) School districts in which ten or fewer students in the district or in a school in the district are eligible to be assessed in a grade level are not required to report numerical improvement goals and performance relative to the goals, but are required to report to parents and the community their plans to improve student achievement. [1999 c 388 § 302.]

28A.655.110 Annual school performance report—Model report form. (1) Beginning with the 1994-95 school year, to provide the local community and electorate with access to information on the educational programs in the schools in the district, each school shall publish annually a school performance report and deliver the report to each parent with children enrolled in the school and make the report available to the community served by the school. The annual performance report shall be in a form that can be easily understood and be used by parents, guardians, and other members of the community who are not professional educators to make informed educational decisions. As data from the assessments in *RCW 28A.655.060 becomes available, the annual performance report should enable parents, educators, and school board members to determine whether students in the district's schools are attaining mastery of the student learning goals under RCW 28A.150.210, and other important facts about the schools' performance in assisting students to learn. The annual report shall make comparisons to a school's performance in preceding years, student performance relative to the goals and the percentage of students performing at each level of the assessment, a comparison of student performance at each level of the assessment to the previous year's performance, and information regarding school-level plans to achieve the goals.

(2) The annual performance report shall include, but not be limited to: (a) A brief statement of the mission of the school and the school district; (b) enrollment statistics including student demographics; (c) expenditures per pupil for the school year; (d) a summary of student scores on all mandated tests; (e) a concise annual budget report; (f) student attendance, graduation, and dropout rates; (g) information regarding the use and condition of the school building or buildings; (h) a brief description of the learning improvement plans for the school; (i) a summary of the feedback from parents and community members obtained under RCW 28A.655.115; and (j) an invitation to all parents and citizens to participate in school activities.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall develop by June 30, 1994, and update periodically, a model

report form, which shall also be adapted for computers, that schools may use to meet the requirements of subsections (1) and (2) of this section. In order to make school performance reports broadly accessible to the public, the superintendent of public instruction, to the extent feasible, shall make information on each school's report available on or through the superintendent's internet web site. [2010 c 235 § 703; 1999 c 388 § 303; 1993 c 336 § 1006. Formerly RCW 28A.320.205.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.655.060 was repealed by 2004 c 19 § 206.

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—1993 c 336: See notes following RCW 28A.150.210.

Findings—1993 c 336: See note following RCW 28A.150.210.

28A.655.115 Outreach and feedback—Working group—Model feedback tools and strategies. (1) Beginning with the 2010-11 school year, each school shall conduct outreach and seek feedback from a broad and diverse range of parents, other individuals, and organizations in the community regarding their experiences with the school. The school shall summarize the responses in its annual report under RCW 28A.655.110.

(2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall create a working group with representatives of organizations representing parents, teachers, and principals as well as diverse communities. The working group shall also include a representative from the *achievement gap oversight and accountability committee. By September 1, 2010, the working group shall develop model feedback tools and strategies that school districts may use to facilitate the feedback process required in subsection (1) of this section. The model tools and strategies are intended to provide assistance to school districts. School districts are encouraged to adapt the models or develop unique tools and strategies that best fit the circumstances in their communities. [2010 c 235 § 702.]

***Reviser's note:** The "achievement gap oversight and accountability committee" was renamed the "educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee" by 2011 1st sp.s. c 21 § 33.

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.655.130 Accountability implementation funds. (1) To the extent funds are appropriated, the office of the superintendent of public instruction annually shall allocate accountability implementation funds to school districts. The purposes of the funds are to: Develop and update student learning improvement plans; implement curriculum materials and instructional strategies; provide staff professional development to implement the selected curricula and instruction; develop and implement assessment strategies and training in assessment scoring; and fund other activities intended to improve student learning for all students, including students with diverse needs. Activities funded by the allocations must be consistent with the school or district improvement plan, designed to improve the ability of teachers and other instructional certificated and classified staff to assist students in meeting the essential academic learning requirements, and designed to achieve state and local accountability goals. Activities funded by the allocations shall be designed to protect the teachers' instructional time with students and minimize the use of substitute teachers.

(2) Schools receiving funds shall develop, update as needed, and keep on file a school student learning improvement plan to achieve the student learning goals and essential academic learning requirements and to implement the assessment system as it is developed. The plan shall delineate how the accountability implementation funds will be used to accomplish the requirements of this section. The plan shall be made available to the public and to others upon request.

(3) The amount of allocations shall be determined in the omnibus appropriations act.

(4) The state schools for the deaf and blind are eligible to receive allocations under this section.

(5) The superintendent of public instruction may adopt timelines and rules as necessary under chapter 34.05 RCW to administer the program, and require that schools and districts submit reports regarding the use of the funds. [1999 c 388 § 402.]

28A.655.140 Technical assistance. (1) In order to increase the availability and quality of technical assistance statewide, the superintendent of public instruction, subject to available funding, may employ school improvement coordinators and school improvement specialists to provide assistance to schools and districts. The improvement specialists shall serve on a rotating basis and shall not be permanent employees.

(2) The types of assistance provided by the improvement coordinators and specialists may include, but need not be limited to:

(a) Assistance to schools to use student performance data and develop improvement plans based on those data;

(b) Consultation with schools and districts concerning their performance on the Washington assessment of student learning and other assessments;

(c) Consultation concerning curricula that aligns with the essential academic learning requirements and the Washington assessment of student learning and that meets the needs of diverse learners;

(d) Assistance in the identification and implementation of research-based instructional practices;

(e) Staff training that emphasizes effective instructional strategies and classroom-based assessment;

(f) Assistance in developing and implementing family and community involvement programs; and

(g) Other assistance to schools and school districts intended to improve student learning. [1999 c 388 § 403.]

28A.655.150 Consolidation of requirements for categorical grant programs—Use of electronic applications and reporting. The superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with school district personnel, shall consolidate and streamline the planning, application, and reporting requirements for major state and federal categorical and grant programs. The superintendent also shall take actions to increase the use of online electronic applications and reporting. [1999 c 388 § 602.]

28A.655.180 Waivers for educational restructuring programs. (Effective until June 30, 2019.) (1) The state board of education, where appropriate, or the superintendent of public instruction, where appropriate, may grant waivers

to districts from the provisions of statutes or rules relating to: The length of the school year; student-to-teacher ratios; and other administrative rules that in the opinion of the state board of education or the opinion of the superintendent of public instruction may need to be waived in order for a district to implement a plan for restructuring its educational program or the educational program of individual schools within the district or to implement an innovation school or innovation zone designated under RCW 28A.630.081 or to implement a collaborative schools for innovation and success pilot project approved under RCW 28A.630.104.

(2) School districts may use the application process in RCW 28A.305.140 to apply for the waivers under this section. [2012 c 53 § 9; 2011 c 260 § 9; 2009 c 543 § 3; 1995 c 208 § 1; (1997 c 431 § 23 expired June 30, 1999). Formerly RCW 28A.630.945.]

Findings—Intent—Expiration date—2012 c 53: See RCW 28A.630.101 and 28A.630.109.

Findings—Intent—2011 c 260: See note following RCW 28A.630.080.

Expiration date—2011 c 260: See RCW 28A.630.089.

Finding—Intent—2009 c 543: See note following RCW 28A.305.141.

28A.655.180 Waivers for educational restructuring programs. (Effective June 30, 2019.) (1) The state board of education, where appropriate, or the superintendent of public instruction, where appropriate, may grant waivers to districts from the provisions of statutes or rules relating to: The length of the school year; student-to-teacher ratios; and other administrative rules that in the opinion of the state board of education or the opinion of the superintendent of public instruction may need to be waived in order for a district to implement a plan for restructuring its educational program or the educational program of individual schools within the district.

(2) School districts may use the application process in RCW 28A.305.140 to apply for the waivers under this section. [2009 c 543 § 3; 1995 c 208 § 1; (1997 c 431 § 23 expired June 30, 1999). Formerly RCW 28A.630.945.]

Finding—Intent—2009 c 543: See note following RCW 28A.305.141.

28A.655.185 Intent—Apple award program. (1) It is the intent of the legislature, through the creation of the apple award, to honor and reward students in Washington's public elementary schools who have shown significant improvement in their school's results on the Washington assessment of student learning.

(2) The apple award program is created to honor and reward public elementary schools that have the greatest combined average increase in the percentage of students meeting the fourth grade reading, mathematics, and writing standards on the Washington assessment of student learning each school year. The program shall be administered by the state board of education.

(3) Within the amounts appropriated for this purpose, each school that receives an apple award shall be provided with a twenty-five thousand dollar grant to be used for capital construction purposes that have been selected by students in the school and approved by the district's school directors. The funds may be used exclusively for capital construction projects on school property or on other public property in the

community, city, or county in which the school is located. [2005 c 495 § 1.]

28A.655.200 Norm-referenced assessments—Diagnostic assessments. (1) The legislature intends to permit school districts to offer norm-referenced assessments, make diagnostic tools available to school districts, and provide funding for diagnostic assessments to enhance student learning at all grade levels and provide early intervention before the high school Washington assessment of student learning.

(2) In addition to the diagnostic assessments provided under this section, school districts may, at their own expense, administer norm-referenced assessments to students.

(3) Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall post on its web site for voluntary use by school districts, a guide of diagnostic assessments. The assessments in the guide, to the extent possible, shall include the characteristics listed in subsection (4) of this section.

(4) Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this purpose, beginning September 1, 2007, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall make diagnostic assessments in reading, writing, mathematics, and science in elementary, middle, and high school grades available to school districts. Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall also provide funding to school districts for administration of diagnostic assessments to help improve student learning, identify academic weaknesses, enhance student planning and guidance, and develop targeted instructional strategies to assist students before the high school Washington assessment of student learning. To the greatest extent possible, the assessments shall be:

- (a) Aligned to the state's grade level expectations;
 - (b) Individualized to each student's performance level;
 - (c) Administered efficiently to provide results either immediately or within two weeks;
 - (d) Capable of measuring individual student growth over time and allowing student progress to be compared to other students across the country;
 - (e) Readily available to parents; and
 - (f) Cost-effective.
- (5) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall offer training at statewide and regional staff development activities in:

- (a) The interpretation of diagnostic assessments; and
- (b) Application of instructional strategies that will increase student learning based on diagnostic assessment data. [2009 c 539 § 1; 2007 c 354 § 8; 2006 c 117 § 4; 2005 c 217 § 2.]

Effective date—2009 c 539: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 2009." [2009 c 539 § 7.]

Findings—Intent—2007 c 354: See note following RCW 28A.655.061.

Intent—2006 c 117: See note following RCW 28A.600.045.

28A.655.210 K-12 education data improvement system. (1) It is the legislature's intent to establish a comprehensive K-12 education data improvement system for finan-

cial, student, and educator data. The objective of the system is to monitor student progress, have information on the quality of the educator workforce, monitor and analyze the costs of programs, provide for financial integrity and accountability, and have the capability to link across these various data components by student, by class, by teacher, by school, by district, and statewide. Education data systems must be flexible and able to adapt to evolving needs for information, but there must be an objective and orderly data governance process for determining when changes are needed and how to implement them. It is the further intent of the legislature to provide independent review and evaluation of a comprehensive K-12 education data improvement system by assigning the review and monitoring responsibilities to the education data center and the legislative evaluation and accountability program committee.

(2) It is the intent that the data system specifically service reporting requirements for teachers, parents, superintendents, school boards, the legislature, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, and the public.

(3) It is the legislature's intent that the K-12 education data improvement system used by school districts and the state include but not be limited to the following information and functionality:

(a) Comprehensive educator information, including grade level and courses taught, building or location, program, job assignment, years of experience, the institution of higher education from which the educator obtained his or her degree, compensation, class size, mobility of class population, socioeconomic data of class, number of languages and which languages are spoken by students, general resources available for curriculum and other classroom needs, and number and type of instructional support staff in the building;

(b) The capacity to link educator assignment information with educator certification information such as certification number, type of certification, route to certification, certification program, and certification assessment or evaluation scores;

(c) Common coding of secondary courses and major areas of study at the elementary level or standard coding of course content;

(d) Robust student information, including but not limited to student characteristics, course and program enrollment, performance on statewide and district summative and formative assessments to the extent district assessments are used, and performance on college readiness tests;

(e) A subset of student information elements to serve as a dropout early warning system;

(f) The capacity to link educator information with student information;

(g) A common, standardized structure for reporting the costs of programs at the school and district level with a focus on the cost of services delivered to students;

(h) Separate accounting of state, federal, and local revenues and costs;

(i) Information linking state funding formulas to school district budgeting and accounting, including procedures:

(i) To support the accuracy and auditing of financial data; and

(ii) Using the prototypical school model for school district financial accounting reporting;

(j) The capacity to link program cost information with student performance information to gauge the cost-effectiveness of programs;

(k) Information that is centrally accessible and updated regularly; and

(l) An anonymous, nonidentifiable replicated copy of data that is updated at least quarterly, and made available to the public by the state.

(4) It is the legislature’s goal that all school districts have the capability to collect state-identified common data and export it in a standard format to support a statewide K-12 education data improvement system under this section.

(5) It is the legislature’s intent that the K-12 education data improvement system be developed to provide the capability to make reports as required under RCW 28A.300.507 available.

(6) It is the legislature’s intent that school districts collect and report new data elements to satisfy the requirements of RCW 43.41.400, this section, and RCW 28A.300.507, only to the extent funds are available for this purpose. [2009 c 548 § 202.]

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

28A.655.220 Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills—Fairness and bias review. Before implementing the Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills as provided under RCW 28A.150.315, the superintendent of public instruction and the department of early learning must assure that a fairness and bias review of the assessment process has been conducted, including providing an opportunity for input from the *achievement gap oversight and accountability committee under RCW 28A.300.136 and from an additional diverse group of community representatives, parents, and educators to be convened by the superintendent and the director of the department. [2011 c 340 § 2.]

***Reviser’s note:** The achievement gap oversight and accountability committee was renamed the educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee by 2011 1st sp.s. c 21 § 33.

28A.655.901 Part headings and captions not law—1999 c 388. Part headings and section captions used in this act are not any part of the law. [1999 c 388 § 605.]

28A.655.902 Severability—1999 c 388. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1999 c 388 § 609.]

**Chapter 28A.657 RCW
ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM**

Sections

- 28A.657.005 Finding.
- 28A.657.010 Definitions.
- 28A.657.020 Persistently lowest achieving schools—Identification—Criteria.
- 28A.657.030 Required action districts—Recommendation for designation—Reconsideration—Designation—Notice.

- 28A.657.040 Academic performance audits of lowest-achieving schools in required action districts—External review teams—Audit findings.
- 28A.657.050 Required action plans—Development—Submission—Contents—Effect on existing collective bargaining agreements.
- 28A.657.060 Required action plans—Approval or nonapproval by state board of education—Resubmission or reconsideration—Implementation.
- 28A.657.070 Required action plan review panel—Membership—Duties—Timelines and procedures for deliberations.
- 28A.657.080 Redirecting Title I funds based on academic performance audit findings.
- 28A.657.090 Required action plans—Implementation—Technical assistance and federal funds—Progress report.
- 28A.657.100 Required action districts—Progress reports—Release from designation.
- 28A.657.110 Accountability framework for system of support for challenged schools—Accountability index—Recognition of schools for exemplary performance—Use of state system to replace federal accountability system.
- 28A.657.120 Rules.
- 28A.657.125 Joint select committee on education accountability—Reports.

28A.657.005 Finding. The legislature finds that it is the state’s responsibility to create a coherent and effective accountability framework for the continuous improvement for all schools and districts. This system must provide an excellent and equitable education for all students; an aligned federal/state accountability system; and the tools necessary for schools and districts to be accountable. These tools include the necessary accounting and data reporting systems, assessment systems to monitor student achievement, and a system of general support, targeted assistance, and if necessary, intervention.

The office of the superintendent of public instruction is responsible for developing and implementing the accountability tools to build district capacity and working within federal and state guidelines. The legislature assigned the state board of education responsibility and oversight for creating an accountability framework. This framework provides a unified system of support for challenged schools that aligns with basic education, increases the level of support based upon the magnitude of need, and uses data for decisions. Such a system will identify schools and their districts for recognition as well as for additional state support. For a specific group of challenged schools, defined as persistently lowest-achieving schools, and their districts, it is necessary to provide a required action process that creates a partnership between the state and local district to target funds and assistance to turn around the identified lowest-achieving schools.

Phase I of this accountability system will recognize schools that have done an exemplary job of raising student achievement and closing the achievement gaps using the state board of education’s accountability index. The state board of education shall have ongoing collaboration with the *achievement gap oversight and accountability committee regarding the measures used to measure the closing of the achievement gaps and the recognition provided to the school districts for closing the achievement gaps. Phase I will also target the lowest five percent of persistently lowest-achieving schools defined under federal guidelines to provide federal funds and federal intervention models through a voluntary option in 2010, and for those who do not volunteer and have not improved student achievement, a required action process beginning in 2011.

Phase II of this accountability system will work toward implementing the state board of education's accountability index for identification of schools in need of improvement, including those that are not Title I schools, and the use of state and local intervention models and state funds through a required action process beginning in 2013, in addition to the federal program. Federal approval of the state board of education's accountability index must be obtained or else the federal guidelines for persistently lowest-achieving schools will continue to be used.

The expectation from implementation of this accountability system is the improvement of student achievement for all students to prepare them for postsecondary education, work, and global citizenship in the twenty-first century. [2010 c 235 § 101.]

***Reviser's note:** The "achievement gap oversight and accountability committee" was renamed the "educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee" by 2011 1st sp.s. c 21 § 33.

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.657.010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "All students group" means those students in grades three through eight and high school who take the state's assessment in reading and mathematics required under 20 U.S.C. Sec. 6311(b)(3).

(2) "Title I" means Title I, part A of the federal elementary and secondary education act of 1965 (ESEA) (20 U.S.C. Secs. 6311-6322). [2010 c 235 § 112.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.657.020 Persistently lowest achieving schools—Identification—Criteria. (1) Beginning in 2010, and each year thereafter, by December 1st, the superintendent of public instruction shall annually identify schools as one of the state's persistently lowest-achieving schools if the school is a Title I school, or a school that is eligible for but does not receive Title I funds, that is among the lowest-achieving five percent of Title I or Title I eligible schools in the state.

(2) The criteria for determining whether a school is among the persistently lowest-achieving five percent of Title I schools, or Title I eligible schools, under subsection (1) of this section shall be established by the superintendent of public instruction. The criteria must meet all applicable requirements for the receipt of a federal school improvement grant under the American recovery and reinvestment act of 2009 and Title I of the elementary and secondary education act of 1965, and take into account both:

(a) The academic achievement of the "all students" group in a school in terms of proficiency on the state's assessment, and any alternative assessments, in reading and mathematics combined; and

(b) The school's lack of progress on the mathematics and reading assessments over a number of years in the "all students" group. [2010 c 235 § 102.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.657.030 Required action districts—Recommendation for designation—Reconsideration—Designation—Notice. (1) Beginning in January 2011, the superintendent of

public instruction shall annually recommend to the state board of education school districts for designation as required action districts. A district with at least one school identified as a persistently lowest-achieving school shall be designated as a required action district if it meets the criteria developed by the superintendent of public instruction. However, a school district shall not be recommended for designation as a required action district if the district was awarded a federal school improvement grant by the superintendent in 2010 and for three consecutive years following receipt of the grant implemented a federal school intervention model at each school identified for improvement. The state board of education may designate a district that received a school improvement grant in 2010 as a required action district if after three years of voluntarily implementing a plan the district continues to have a school identified as persistently lowest-achieving and meets the criteria for designation established by the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall provide a school district superintendent with written notice of the recommendation for designation as a required action district by certified mail or personal service. A school district superintendent may request reconsideration of the superintendent of public instruction's recommendation. The reconsideration shall be limited to a determination of whether the school district met the criteria for being recommended as a required action district. A request for reconsideration must be in writing and served on the superintendent of public instruction within ten days of service of the notice of the superintendent's recommendation.

(3) The state board of education shall annually designate those districts recommended by the superintendent in subsection (1) of this section as required action districts. A district designated as a required action district shall be required to notify all parents of students attending a school identified as a persistently lowest-achieving school in the district of the state board of education's designation of the district as a required action district and the process for complying with the requirements set forth in RCW 28A.657.040 through 28A.657.100. [2010 c 235 § 103.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.657.040 Academic performance audits of lowest-achieving schools in required action districts—External review teams—Audit findings. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall contract with an external review team to conduct an academic performance audit of the district and each persistently lowest-achieving school in a required action district to identify the potential reasons for the school's low performance and lack of progress. The review team must consist of persons under contract with the superintendent who have expertise in comprehensive school and district reform and may not include staff from the agency, the school district that is the subject of the audit, or members or staff of the state board of education.

(2) The audit must be conducted based on criteria developed by the superintendent of public instruction and must include but not be limited to an examination of the following:

- (a) Student demographics;
- (b) Mobility patterns;
- (c) School feeder patterns;

- (d) The performance of different student groups on assessments;
- (e) Effective school leadership;
- (f) Strategic allocation of resources;
- (g) Clear and shared focus on student learning;
- (h) High standards and expectations for all students;
- (i) High level of collaboration and communication;
- (j) Aligned curriculum, instruction, and assessment to state standards;
- (k) Frequency of monitoring of learning and teaching;
- (l) Focused professional development;
- (m) Supportive learning environment;
- (n) High level of family and community involvement;
- (o) Alternative secondary schools best practices; and
- (p) Any unique circumstances or characteristics of the school or district.

(3) Audit findings must be made available to the local school district, its staff, the community, and the state board of education. [2010 c 235 § 104.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.657.050 Required action plans—Development—Submission—Contents—Effect on existing collective bargaining agreements. (Effective until June 30, 2019.) (1) The local district superintendent and local school board of a school district designated as a required action district must submit a required action plan to the state board of education for approval. Unless otherwise required by subsection (3) of this section, the plan must be submitted under a schedule as required by the state board. A required action plan must be developed in collaboration with administrators, teachers, and other staff, parents, unions representing any employees within the district, students, and other representatives of the local community. The superintendent of public instruction shall provide a district with assistance in developing its plan if requested. The school board must conduct a public hearing to allow for comment on a proposed required action plan. The local school district shall submit the plan first to the office of the superintendent of public instruction to review and approve that the plan is consistent with federal guidelines. After the office of the superintendent of public instruction has approved that the plan is consistent with federal guidelines, the local school district must submit its required action plan to the state board of education for approval.

(2) A required action plan must include all of the following:

(a) Implementation of one of the four federal intervention models required for the receipt of a federal school improvement grant, for those persistently lowest-achieving schools that the district will be focusing on for required action. However, a district may not establish a charter school under a federal intervention model without express legislative authority. The intervention models are the turnaround, restart, school closure, and transformation models. The intervention model selected must address the concerns raised in the academic performance audit and be intended to improve student performance to allow a school district to be removed from the list of districts designated as a required action district by the state board of education within three years of implementation of the plan;

(b) Submission of an application for a federal school improvement grant or a grant from other federal funds for school improvement to the superintendent of public instruction;

(c) A budget that provides for adequate resources to implement the federal model selected and any other requirements of the plan;

(d) A description of the changes in the district's or school's existing policies, structures, agreements, processes, and practices that are intended to attain significant achievement gains for all students enrolled in the school and how the district intends to address the findings of the academic performance audit; and

(e) Identification of the measures that the school district will use in assessing student achievement at a school identified as a persistently lowest-achieving school, which include improving mathematics and reading student achievement and graduation rates as defined by the office of the superintendent of public instruction that enable the school to no longer be identified as a persistently lowest-achieving school.

(3)(a) For any district designated for required action, the parties to any collective bargaining agreement negotiated, renewed, or extended under chapter 41.59 or 41.56 RCW after June 10, 2010, must reopen the agreement, or negotiate an addendum, if needed, to make changes to terms and conditions of employment that are necessary to implement a required action plan. For any district applying to participate in a collaborative schools for innovation and success pilot project under RCW 28A.630.104, the parties to any collective bargaining agreement negotiated, renewed, or extended under chapter 41.59 or 41.56 RCW after June 7, 2012, must reopen the agreement, or negotiate an addendum, if needed, to make changes to terms and conditions of employment that are necessary to implement an innovation and success plan.

(b) If the school district and the employee organizations are unable to agree on the terms of an addendum or modification to an existing collective bargaining agreement, the parties, including all labor organizations affected under the required action plan, shall request the public employment relations commission to, and the commission shall, appoint an employee of the commission to act as a mediator to assist in the resolution of a dispute between the school district and the employee organizations. Beginning in 2011, and each year thereafter, mediation shall commence no later than April 15th. All mediations held under this section shall include the employer and representatives of all affected bargaining units.

(c) If the executive director of the public employment relations commission, upon the recommendation of the assigned mediator, finds that the employer and any affected bargaining unit are unable to reach agreement following a reasonable period of negotiations and mediation, but by no later than May 15th of the year in which mediation occurred, the executive director shall certify any disputed issues for a decision by the superior court in the county where the school district is located. The issues for determination by the superior court must be limited to the issues certified by the executive director.

(d) The process for filing with the court in this subsection (3)(d) must be used in the case where the executive director certifies issues for a decision by the superior court.

(i) The school district shall file a petition with the superior court, by no later than May 20th of the same year in which the issues were certified, setting forth the following:

(A) The name, address, and telephone number of the school district and its principal representative;

(B) The name, address, and telephone number of the employee organizations and their principal representatives;

(C) A description of the bargaining units involved;

(D) A copy of the unresolved issues certified by the executive director for a final and binding decision by the court; and

(E) The academic performance audit that the office of the superintendent of public instruction completed for the school district in the case of a required action district, or the comprehensive needs assessment in the case of a collaborative schools for innovation and success pilot project.

(ii) Within seven days after the filing of the petition, each party shall file with the court the proposal it is asking the court to order be implemented in a required action plan or innovation and success plan for the district for each issue certified by the executive director. Contemporaneously with the filing of the proposal, a party must file a brief with the court setting forth the reasons why the court should order implementation of its proposal in the final plan.

(iii) Following receipt of the proposals and briefs of the parties, the court must schedule a date and time for a hearing on the petition. The hearing must be limited to argument of the parties or their counsel regarding the proposals submitted for the court's consideration. The parties may waive a hearing by written agreement.

(iv) The court must enter an order selecting the proposal for inclusion in a required action plan that best responds to the issues raised in the school district's academic performance audit, and allows for the award of a federal school improvement grant or a grant from other federal funds for school improvement to the district from the office of the superintendent of public instruction to implement one of the four federal intervention models. In the case of an innovation and success plan, the court must enter an order selecting the proposal for inclusion in the plan that best responds to the issues raised in the school's comprehensive needs assessment. The court's decision must be issued no later than June 15th of the year in which the petition is filed and is final and binding on the parties; however the court's decision is subject to appeal only in the case where it does not allow the school district to implement a required action plan consistent with the requirements for the award of a federal school improvement grant or other federal funds for school improvement by the superintendent of public instruction.

(e) Each party shall bear its own costs and attorneys' fees incurred under this statute.

(f) Any party that proceeds with the process in this section after knowledge that any provision of this section has not been complied with and who fails to state its objection in writing is deemed to have waived its right to object.

(4) All contracts entered into between a school district and an employee must be consistent with this section and allow school districts designated as required action districts to implement one of the four federal models in a required action plan. [2012 c 53 § 10; 2010 c 235 § 105.]

Findings—Intent—Expiration date—2012 c 53: See RCW 28A.630.101 and 28A.630.109.

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.657.050 Required action plans—Development—Submission—Contents—Effect on existing collective bargaining agreements. (Effective June 30, 2019.) (1) The local district superintendent and local school board of a school district designated as a required action district must submit a required action plan to the state board of education for approval. Unless otherwise required by subsection (3) of this section, the plan must be submitted under a schedule as required by the state board. A required action plan must be developed in collaboration with administrators, teachers, and other staff, parents, unions representing any employees within the district, students, and other representatives of the local community. The superintendent of public instruction shall provide a district with assistance in developing its plan if requested. The school board must conduct a public hearing to allow for comment on a proposed required action plan. The local school district shall submit the plan first to the office of the superintendent of public instruction to review and approve that the plan is consistent with federal guidelines. After the office of the superintendent of public instruction has approved that the plan is consistent with federal guidelines, the local school district must submit its required action plan to the state board of education for approval.

(2) A required action plan must include all of the following:

(a) Implementation of one of the four federal intervention models required for the receipt of a federal school improvement grant, for those persistently lowest-achieving schools that the district will be focusing on for required action. However, a district may not establish a charter school under a federal intervention model without express legislative authority. The intervention models are the turnaround, restart, school closure, and transformation models. The intervention model selected must address the concerns raised in the academic performance audit and be intended to improve student performance to allow a school district to be removed from the list of districts designated as a required action district by the state board of education within three years of implementation of the plan;

(b) Submission of an application for a federal school improvement grant or a grant from other federal funds for school improvement to the superintendent of public instruction;

(c) A budget that provides for adequate resources to implement the federal model selected and any other requirements of the plan;

(d) A description of the changes in the district's or school's existing policies, structures, agreements, processes, and practices that are intended to attain significant achievement gains for all students enrolled in the school and how the district intends to address the findings of the academic performance audit; and

(e) Identification of the measures that the school district will use in assessing student achievement at a school identified as a persistently lowest-achieving school, which include improving mathematics and reading student achievement and graduation rates as defined by the office of the superintendent

of public instruction that enable the school to no longer be identified as a persistently lowest-achieving school.

(3)(a) For any district designated for required action, the parties to any collective bargaining agreement negotiated, renewed, or extended under chapter 41.59 or 41.56 RCW after June 10, 2010, must reopen the agreement, or negotiate an addendum, if needed, to make changes to terms and conditions of employment that are necessary to implement a required action plan.

(b) If the school district and the employee organizations are unable to agree on the terms of an addendum or modification to an existing collective bargaining agreement, the parties, including all labor organizations affected under the required action plan, shall request the public employment relations commission to, and the commission shall, appoint an employee of the commission to act as a mediator to assist in the resolution of a dispute between the school district and the employee organizations. Beginning in 2011, and each year thereafter, mediation shall commence no later than April 15th. All mediations held under this section shall include the employer and representatives of all affected bargaining units.

(c) If the executive director of the public employment relations commission, upon the recommendation of the assigned mediator, finds that the employer and any affected bargaining unit are unable to reach agreement following a reasonable period of negotiations and mediation, but by no later than May 15th of the year in which mediation occurred, the executive director shall certify any disputed issues for a decision by the superior court in the county where the school district is located. The issues for determination by the superior court must be limited to the issues certified by the executive director.

(d) The process for filing with the court in this subsection (3)(d) must be used in the case where the executive director certifies issues for a decision by the superior court.

(i) The school district shall file a petition with the superior court, by no later than May 20th of the same year in which the issues were certified, setting forth the following:

(A) The name, address, and telephone number of the school district and its principal representative;

(B) The name, address, and telephone number of the employee organizations and their principal representatives;

(C) A description of the bargaining units involved;

(D) A copy of the unresolved issues certified by the executive director for a final and binding decision by the court; and

(E) The academic performance audit that the office of the superintendent of public instruction completed for the school district.

(ii) Within seven days after the filing of the petition, each party shall file with the court the proposal it is asking the court to order be implemented in a required action plan for the district for each issue certified by the executive director. Contemporaneously with the filing of the proposal, a party must file a brief with the court setting forth the reasons why the court should order implementation of its proposal in the final plan.

(iii) Following receipt of the proposals and briefs of the parties, the court must schedule a date and time for a hearing on the petition. The hearing must be limited to argument of the parties or their counsel regarding the proposals submitted

for the court's consideration. The parties may waive a hearing by written agreement.

(iv) The court must enter an order selecting the proposal for inclusion in a required action plan that best responds to the issues raised in the school district's academic performance audit, and allows for the award of a federal school improvement grant or a grant from other federal funds for school improvement to the district from the office of the superintendent of public instruction to implement one of the four federal intervention models. The court's decision must be issued no later than June 15th of the year in which the petition is filed and is final and binding on the parties; however the court's decision is subject to appeal only in the case where it does not allow the school district to implement a required action plan consistent with the requirements for the award of a federal school improvement grant or other federal funds for school improvement by the superintendent of public instruction.

(e) Each party shall bear its own costs and attorneys' fees incurred under this statute.

(f) Any party that proceeds with the process in this section after knowledge that any provision of this section has not been complied with and who fails to state its objection in writing is deemed to have waived its right to object.

(4) All contracts entered into between a school district and an employee must be consistent with this section and allow school districts designated as required action districts to implement one of the four federal models in a required action plan. [2010 c 235 § 105.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.657.060 Required action plans—Approval or nonapproval by state board of education—Resubmission or reconsideration—Implementation. A required action plan developed by a district's school board and superintendent must be submitted to the state board of education for approval. The state board must accept for inclusion in any required action plan the final decision by the superior court on any issue certified by the executive director of the public employment relations commission under the process in RCW 28A.657.050. The state board of education shall approve a plan proposed by a school district only if the plan meets the requirements in RCW 28A.657.050 and provides sufficient remedies to address the findings in the academic performance audit to improve student achievement. Any addendum or modification to an existing collective bargaining agreement, negotiated under RCW 28A.657.050 or by agreement of the district and the exclusive bargaining unit, related to student achievement or school improvement shall not go into effect until approval of a required action plan by the state board of education. If the state board does not approve a proposed plan, it must notify the local school board and local district's superintendent in writing with an explicit rationale for why the plan was not approved. Nonapproval by the state board of education of the local school district's initial required action plan submitted is not intended to trigger any actions under RCW 28A.657.080. With the assistance of the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the superintendent and school board of the required action district shall either: (a) [(1)] Submit a new plan to the state board of education for approval within forty days of notification that its plan was

rejected, or (b) [(2)] submit a request to the required action plan review panel established under RCW 28A.657.070 for reconsideration of the state board's rejection within ten days of the notification that the plan was rejected. If federal funds are not available, the plan is not required to be implemented until such funding becomes available. If federal funds for this purpose are available, a required action plan must be implemented in the immediate school year following the district's designation as a required action district. [2010 c 235 § 106.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.657.070 Required action plan review panel—Membership—Duties—Timelines and procedures for deliberations. (1) A required action plan review panel shall be established to offer an objective, external review of a request from a school district for reconsideration of the state board of education's rejection of the district's required action plan. The review and reconsideration by the panel shall be based on whether the state board of education gave appropriate consideration to the unique circumstances and characteristics identified in the academic performance audit of the local school district whose required action plan was rejected.

(2)(a) The panel shall be composed of five individuals with expertise in school improvement, school and district restructuring, or parent and community involvement in schools. Two of the panel members shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives; two shall be appointed by the president of the senate; and one shall be appointed by the governor.

(b) The speaker of the house of representatives, president of the senate, and governor shall solicit recommendations for possible panel members from the Washington association of school administrators, the Washington state school directors' association, the association of Washington school principals, the *achievement gap oversight and accountability committee, and associations representing certificated teachers, classified school employees, and parents.

(c) Members of the panel shall be appointed no later than December 1, 2010, but the superintendent of public instruction shall convene the panel only as needed to consider a school district's request for reconsideration. Appointments shall be for a four-year term, with opportunity for reappointment. Reappointments in the case of a vacancy shall be made expeditiously so that all requests are considered in a timely manner.

(3) The required action plan review panel may reaffirm the decision of the state board of education, recommend that the state board reconsider the rejection, or recommend changes to the required action plan that should be considered by the district and the state board of education to secure approval of the plan. The state board of education shall consider the recommendations of the panel and issue a decision in writing to the local school district and the panel. If the school district must submit a new required action plan to the state board of education, the district must submit the plan within forty days of the board's decision.

(4) The state board of education and superintendent of public instruction must develop timelines and procedures for the deliberations under this section so that school districts can

implement a required action plan within the time frame required under RCW 28A.657.060. [2010 c 235 § 107.]

***Reviser's note:** The "achievement gap oversight and accountability committee" was renamed the "educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee" by 2011 1st sp.s. c 21 § 33.

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.657.080 Redirecting Title I funds based on academic performance audit findings. The state board of education may direct the superintendent of public instruction to require a school district that has not submitted a final required action plan for approval, or has submitted but not received state board of education approval of a required action plan by the beginning of the school year in which the plan is intended to be implemented, to redirect the district's Title I funds based on the academic performance audit findings. [2010 c 235 § 108.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.657.090 Required action plans—Implementation—Technical assistance and federal funds—Progress report. A school district must implement a required action plan upon approval by the state board of education. The office of [the] superintendent of public instruction must provide the required action district with technical assistance and federal school improvement grant funds or other federal funds for school improvement, if available, to implement an approved plan. The district must submit a report to the superintendent of public instruction that provides the progress the district is making in meeting the student achievement goals based on the state's assessments, identifying strategies and assets used to solve audit findings, and establishing evidence of meeting plan implementation benchmarks as set forth in the required action plan. [2010 c 235 § 109.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.657.100 Required action districts—Progress reports—Release from designation. (1) The superintendent of public instruction must provide a report twice per year to the state board of education regarding the progress made by all school districts designated as required action districts.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction must recommend to the state board of education that a school district be released from the designation as a required action district after the district implements a required action plan for a period of three years; has made progress, as defined by the superintendent of public instruction, in reading and mathematics on the state's assessment over the past three consecutive years; and no longer has a school within the district identified as persistently lowest-achieving. The state board shall release a school district from the designation as a required action district upon confirmation that the district has met the requirements for a release.

(3) If the state board of education determines that the required action district has not met the requirements for release, the district remains in required action and must submit a new or revised plan under the process in RCW 28A.657.050. [2010 c 235 § 110.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.657.110 Accountability framework for system of support for challenged schools—Accountability index—Recognition of schools for exemplary performance—Use of state system to replace federal accountability system.

(1) The state board of education shall continue to refine the development of an accountability framework that creates a unified system of support for challenged schools, that aligns with basic education, increases the level of support based upon the magnitude of need, and uses data for decisions.

(2) The state board of education shall develop an accountability index to identify schools and districts for recognition, for continuous improvement, and for additional state support. The index shall be based on criteria that are fair, consistent, and transparent. Performance shall be measured using multiple outcomes and indicators including, but not limited to, graduation rates and results from statewide assessments. The index shall be developed in such a way as to be easily understood by both employees within the schools and districts, as well as parents and community members. It is the legislature's intent that the index provide feedback to schools and districts to self-assess their progress, and enable the identification of schools with exemplary student performance and those that need assistance to overcome challenges in order to achieve exemplary student performance.

(3) The state board of education, in cooperation with the office of the superintendent of public instruction, shall annually recognize schools for exemplary performance as measured on the state board of education accountability index. The state board of education shall have ongoing collaboration with the *achievement gap oversight and accountability committee regarding the measures used to measure the closing of the achievement gaps and the recognition provided to the school districts for closing the achievement gaps.

(4) In coordination with the superintendent of public instruction, the state board of education shall seek approval from the United States department of education for use of the accountability index and the state system of support, assistance, and intervention, to replace the federal accountability system under P.L. 107-110, the no child left behind act of 2001.

(5) The state board of education shall work with the education data center established within the office of financial management and the technical working group established in section 112, chapter 548, Laws of 2009 to determine the feasibility of using the prototypical funding allocation model as not only a tool for allocating resources to schools and districts but also as a tool for schools and districts to report to the state legislature and the state board of education on how the state resources received are being used. [2010 c 235 § 111; 2009 c 548 § 503. Formerly RCW 28A.305.225.]

***Reviser's note:** The "achievement gap oversight and accountability committee" was renamed the "educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee" by 2011 1st sp.s. c 21 § 33.

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

Intent—2009 c 548: See RCW 28A.150.1981.

Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.410.270.

Intent—Finding—2009 c 548: See note following RCW 28A.305.130.

28A.657.120 Rules. The superintendent of public instruction and the state board of education may each adopt

(2012 Ed.)

rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW as necessary to implement this chapter. [2010 c 235 § 113.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

28A.657.125 Joint select committee on education accountability—Reports. (Expires June 30, 2014.)

(1) The legislature finds that a unified and equitable system of education accountability must include expectations and benchmarks for improvement, along with support for schools and districts to make the necessary changes that will lead to success for all students. Such a system must also clearly address the consequences for persistent lack of improvement. Establishing a process for school districts to prepare and implement a required action plan is one such consequence. However, to be truly accountable to students, parents, the community, and taxpayers, the legislature must also consider what should happen if a required action district continues not to make improvement after an extended period of time. Without an answer to this significant question, the state's system of education accountability is incomplete. Furthermore, accountability must be appropriately shared among various levels of decision makers, including in the building, in the district, and at the state.

(2)(a) A joint select committee on education accountability is established beginning no earlier than May 1, 2012, with the following members:

(i) The president of the senate shall appoint two members from each of the two largest caucuses of the senate.

(ii) The speaker of the house of representatives shall appoint two members from each of the two largest caucuses of the house of representatives.

(b) The committee shall choose its cochairs from among its membership.

(3) The committee shall:

(a) Identify and analyze options for a complete system of education accountability, particularly consequences in the case of persistent lack of improvement by a required action district;

(b) Identify and analyze appropriate decision-making responsibilities and accompanying consequences at the building, district, and state level within such an accountability system;

(c) Examine models and experiences in other states;

(d) Identify the circumstances under which significant state action may be required; and

(e) Analyze the financial, legal, and practical considerations that would accompany significant state action.

(4) Staff support for the committee must be provided by the senate committee services and the house of representatives office of program research.

(5) The committee shall submit an interim report to the education committees of the legislature by September 1, 2012, and a final report with recommendations by September 1, 2013.

(6) This section expires June 30, 2014. [2010 c 235 § 114.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

Chapter 28A.660 RCW
ALTERNATIVE ROUTE
TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Sections

28A.660.005	Findings—Declaration.
28A.660.020	Proposals—Funding.
28A.660.035	Partnership grant programs—Priority assistance in advancing cultural competency skills.
28A.660.040	Alternative route programs.
28A.660.042	Pipeline for paraeducators conditional scholarship program.
28A.660.045	Retooling to teach mathematics and science conditional scholarship program.
28A.660.050	Conditional scholarship programs—Requirements—Recipients.
28A.660.055	Eligible veteran or national guard member—Definition.
28A.660.060	Employment of certain personnel not affected.
28A.660.070	Waivers from educator preparation and certification program statutes or rules to implement collaborative schools for innovation and success pilot projects.

28A.660.005 Findings—Declaration. (1) The legislature finds and declares:

(a) Teacher qualifications and effectiveness are the most important influences on student learning in schools;

(b) Preparation of individuals to become well-qualified, effective teachers must be high quality;

(c) Teachers who complete high-quality alternative route programs with intensive field-based experience, adequate coursework, and strong mentorship do as well or better than teachers who complete traditional preparation programs;

(d) High-quality alternative route programs can provide more flexibility and expedience for individuals to transition from their current career to teaching;

(e) High-quality alternative route programs can help school districts fill subject matter shortage areas and areas with shortages due to geographic location;

(f) Regardless of route, all candidates for residency teacher certification must meet the high standards required by the state; and

(g) Teachers need an adequate background in subject matter content if they are to teach it well, and should hold full, appropriate credentials in those subject areas.

(2) The legislature recognizes widespread concerns about the potential for teacher shortages and finds that classified instructional staff in public schools, current certificated staff, and unemployed certificate holders represent a great untapped resource for recruiting more teachers in critical shortage areas. [2007 c 396 § 5; 2001 c 158 § 1.]

Captions not law—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.305.215.

Finding—Intent—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.300.515.

28A.660.020 Proposals—Funding. (1) The professional educator standards board shall transition the alternative route partnership grant program from a separate competitive grant program to a preparation program model to be expanded among approved preparation program providers. Alternative routes are partnerships between professional educator standards board-approved preparation programs, Washington school districts, and other partners as appropriate.

(2) Each prospective teacher preparation program provider, in cooperation with a Washington school district or consortia of school districts applying to operate [an] alterna-

tive route certification program shall include in its proposal to the Washington professional educator standards board:

(a) The route or routes the partnership program intends to offer and a detailed description of how the routes will be structured and operated by the partnership;

(b) The estimated number of candidates that will be enrolled per route;

(c) An identification, indication of commitment, and description of the role of approved teacher preparation programs and partnering district or consortia of districts;

(d) An assurance that the district or approved preparation program provider will provide adequate training for mentor teachers specific to the mentoring of alternative route candidates;

(e) An assurance that significant time will be provided for mentor teachers to spend with the alternative route teacher candidates throughout the internship. Partnerships must provide each candidate with intensive classroom mentoring until such time as the candidate demonstrates the competency necessary to manage the classroom with less intensive supervision and guidance from a mentor;

(f) A description of the rigorous screening process for applicants to alternative route programs, including entry requirements specific to each route, as provided in RCW 28A.660.040;

(g) A summary of procedures that provide flexible completion opportunities for candidates to achieve a residency certificate; and

(h) The design and use of a teacher development plan for each candidate. The plan shall specify the alternative route coursework and training required of each candidate and shall be developed by comparing the candidate's prior experience and coursework with the state's new performance-based standards for residency certification and adjusting any requirements accordingly. The plan may include the following components:

(i) A minimum of one-half of a school year, and an additional significant amount of time if necessary, of intensive mentorship during field experience, starting with full-time mentoring and progressing to increasingly less intensive monitoring and assistance as the intern demonstrates the skills necessary to take over the classroom with less intensive support. Before the supervision is diminished, the mentor of the teacher candidate at the school and the supervisor of the teacher candidate from the teacher preparation program must both agree that the teacher candidate is ready to manage the classroom with less intensive supervision;

(ii) Identification of performance indicators based on the knowledge and skills standards required for residency certification by the Washington professional educator standards board;

(iii) Identification of benchmarks that will indicate when the standard is met for all performance indicators;

(iv) A description of strategies for assessing candidate performance on the benchmarks;

(v) Identification of one or more tools to be used to assess a candidate's performance once the candidate has been in the classroom for about one-half of a school year;

(vi) A description of the criteria that would result in residency certification after about one-half of a school year but before the end of the program; and

(vii) A description of how the district intends for the alternative route program to support its workforce development plan and how the presence of alternative route interns will advance its school improvement plans.

(3) To the extent funds are appropriated for this purpose, alternative route programs may apply for program funds to pay stipends to trained mentor teachers of interns during the mentored internship. The per intern amount of mentor stipend provided by state funds shall not exceed five hundred dollars. [2010 c 235 § 503; 2006 c 263 § 816; 2004 c 23 § 2; 2003 c 410 § 1; 2001 c 158 § 3.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.660.035 Partnership grant programs—Priority assistance in advancing cultural competency skills. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall identify school districts that have the most significant achievement gaps among subgroups of students and for large numbers of those students, and districts that should receive priority for assistance in advancing cultural competency skills in their workforce. The professional educator standards board shall provide assistance to the identified school districts to develop partnership grant programs between the districts and teacher preparation programs to provide one or more of the four alternative route programs under RCW 28A.660.040 and to recruit paraeducators and other individuals in the local community to become certified as teachers. A partnership grant program proposed by an identified school district shall receive priority eligibility for partnership grants under RCW 28A.660.020. To the maximum extent possible, the board shall coordinate the recruiting Washington teachers program under RCW 28A.415.370 with the alternative route programs under this section. [2009 c 468 § 6.]

Findings—Intent—2009 c 468: See note following RCW 28A.300.136.

28A.660.040 Alternative route programs. Alternative route programs under this chapter shall operate one to four specific route programs. Successful completion of the program shall make a candidate eligible for residency teacher certification. The mentor of the teacher candidate at the school and the supervisor of the teacher candidate from the teacher preparation program must both agree that the teacher candidate has successfully completed the program.

(1) Alternative route programs operating route one programs shall enroll currently employed classified instructional employees with transferable associate degrees seeking residency teacher certification with endorsements in special education, bilingual education, or English as a second language. It is anticipated that candidates enrolled in this route will complete both their baccalaureate degree and requirements for residency certification in two years or less, including a mentored internship to be completed in the final year. In addition, partnership programs shall uphold entry requirements for candidates that include:

(a) District or building validation of qualifications, including one year of successful student interaction and leadership as a classified instructional employee;

(2012 Ed.)

(b) Successful passage of the statewide basic skills exam; and

(c) Meeting the age, good moral character, and personal fitness requirements adopted by rule for teachers.

(2) Alternative route programs operating route two programs shall enroll currently employed classified staff with baccalaureate degrees seeking residency teacher certification in subject matter shortage areas and areas with shortages due to geographic location. Candidates enrolled in this route must complete a mentored internship complemented by flexibly scheduled training and coursework offered at a local site, such as a school or educational service district, or online or via videoconference over the K-20 network, in collaboration with the partnership program's higher education partner. In addition, partnership grant programs shall uphold entry requirements for candidates that include:

(a) District or building validation of qualifications, including one year of successful student interaction and leadership as classified staff;

(b) A baccalaureate degree from a regionally accredited institution of higher education. The individual's college or university grade point average may be considered as a selection factor;

(c) Successful completion of the subject matter assessment required by RCW 28A.410.220(3);

(d) Meeting the age, good moral character, and personal fitness requirements adopted by rule for teachers; and

(e) Successful passage of the statewide basic skills exam.

(3) Alternative route programs seeking funds to operate route three programs shall enroll individuals with baccalaureate degrees, who are not employed in the district at the time of application. When selecting candidates for certification through route three, districts and approved preparation program providers shall give priority to individuals who are seeking residency teacher certification in subject matter shortage areas or shortages due to geographic locations. Cohorts of candidates for this route shall attend an intensive summer teaching academy, followed by a full year employed by a district in a mentored internship, followed, if necessary, by a second summer teaching academy. In addition, partnership programs shall uphold entry requirements for candidates that include:

(a) A baccalaureate degree from a regionally accredited institution of higher education. The individual's grade point average may be considered as a selection factor;

(b) Successful completion of the subject matter assessment required by RCW 28A.410.220(3);

(c) External validation of qualifications, including demonstrated successful experience with students or children, such as reference letters and letters of support from previous employers;

(d) Meeting the age, good moral character, and personal fitness requirements adopted by rule for teachers; and

(e) Successful passage of statewide basic skills exam.

(4) Alternative route programs operating route four programs shall enroll individuals with baccalaureate degrees, who are employed in the district at the time of application, or who hold conditional teaching certificates or emergency substitute certificates. Cohorts of candidates for this route shall attend an intensive summer teaching academy, followed by a full year employed by a district in a mentored internship. If

employed on a conditional certificate, the intern may serve as the teacher of record, supported by a well-trained mentor. In addition, partnership programs shall uphold entry requirements for candidates that include:

(a) A baccalaureate degree from a regionally accredited institution of higher education. The individual's grade point average may be considered as a selection factor;

(b) Successful completion of the subject matter assessment required by RCW 28A.410.220(3);

(c) External validation of qualifications, including demonstrated successful experience with students or children, such as reference letters and letters of support from previous employers;

(d) Meeting the age, good moral character, and personal fitness requirements adopted by rule for teachers; and

(e) Successful passage of statewide basic skills exam.

(5) Applicants for alternative route programs who are eligible veterans or national guard members and who meet the entry requirements for the alternative route program for which application is made shall be given preference in admission. [2010 c 235 § 504. Prior: 2009 c 192 § 1; 2009 c 166 § 1; 2006 c 263 § 817; 2004 c 23 § 4; 2001 c 158 § 5.]

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28A.660.042 Pipeline for paraeducators conditional scholarship program. (1) The pipeline for paraeducators conditional scholarship program is created. Participation is limited to paraeducators without a college degree who have at least three years of classroom experience. It is anticipated that candidates enrolled in this program will complete their associate of arts degree at a community and technical college in two years or less and become eligible for a mathematics, special education, or English as a second language endorsement via route one in the alternative routes to teacher certification program provided in this chapter.

(2) Entry requirements for candidates include district or building validation of qualifications, including three years of successful student interaction and leadership as a classified instructional employee. [2007 c 396 § 6.]

Captions not law—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.305.215.

Finding—Intent—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.300.515.

28A.660.045 Retooling to teach mathematics and science conditional scholarship program. (1) The retooling to teach mathematics and science conditional scholarship program is created. Participation is limited to current K-12 teachers and individuals having an elementary education certificate but who are not employed in positions requiring an elementary education certificate. It is anticipated that candidates enrolled in this program will complete the requirements for a mathematics or science endorsement, or both, in two years or less.

(2) Entry requirements for candidates include:

(a) Current K-12 teachers shall pursue a middle level mathematics or science, or secondary mathematics or science endorsement.

(b) Individuals having an elementary education certificate but who are not employed in positions requiring an ele-

mentary education certificate shall pursue an endorsement in middle level mathematics or science only. [2007 c 396 § 7.]

Captions not law—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.305.215.

Finding—Intent—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.300.515.

28A.660.050 Conditional scholarship programs—Requirements—Recipients. Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for these purposes, the conditional scholarship programs in this chapter are created under the following guidelines:

(1) The programs shall be administered by the student achievement council. In administering the programs, the council has the following powers and duties:

(a) To adopt necessary rules and develop guidelines to administer the programs;

(b) To collect and manage repayments from participants who do not meet their service obligations; and

(c) To accept grants and donations from public and private sources for the programs.

(2) Requirements for participation in the conditional scholarship programs are as provided in this subsection (2).

(a) The alternative route conditional scholarship program is limited to interns of professional educator standards board-approved alternative routes to teaching programs under RCW 28A.660.040. For fiscal year 2011, priority must be given to fiscal year 2010 participants in the alternative route partnership program. In order to receive conditional scholarship awards, recipients shall:

(i) Be accepted and maintain enrollment in alternative certification routes through a professional educator standards board-approved program;

(ii) Continue to make satisfactory progress toward completion of the alternative route certification program and receipt of a residency teaching certificate; and

(iii) Receive no more than the annual amount of the scholarship, not to exceed eight thousand dollars, for the cost of tuition, fees, and educational expenses, including books, supplies, and transportation for the alternative route certification program in which the recipient is enrolled. The council may adjust the annual award by the average rate of resident undergraduate tuition and fee increases at the state universities as defined in RCW 28B.10.016.

(b) The pipeline for paraeducators conditional scholarship program is limited to qualified paraeducators as provided by RCW 28A.660.042. In order to receive conditional scholarship awards, recipients shall:

(i) Be accepted and maintain enrollment at a community and technical college for no more than two years and attain an associate of arts degree;

(ii) Continue to make satisfactory progress toward completion of an associate of arts degree. This progress requirement is a condition for eligibility into a route one program of the alternative routes to teacher certification program for a mathematics, special education, or English as a second language endorsement; and

(iii) Receive no more than the annual amount of the scholarship, not to exceed four thousand dollars, for the cost of tuition, fees, and educational expenses, including books, supplies, and transportation for the alternative route certification program in which the recipient is enrolled. The student

achievement council may adjust the annual award by the average rate of tuition and fee increases at the state community and technical colleges.

(c) The retooling to teach mathematics and science conditional scholarship program is limited to current K-12 teachers. In order to receive conditional scholarship awards:

(i) Individuals currently employed as teachers shall pursue a middle level mathematics or science, or secondary mathematics or science endorsement; or

(ii) Individuals who are certificated with an elementary education endorsement shall pursue an endorsement in middle level mathematics or science, or both; and

(iii) Individuals shall use one of the pathways to endorsement processes to receive a mathematics or science endorsement, or both, which shall include passing a mathematics or science endorsement test, or both tests, plus observation and completing applicable coursework to attain the proper endorsement; and

(iv) Individuals shall receive no more than the annual amount of the scholarship, not to exceed three thousand dollars, for the cost of tuition, test fees, and educational expenses, including books, supplies, and transportation for the endorsement pathway being pursued.

(3) The Washington professional educator standards board shall select individuals to receive conditional scholarships. In selecting recipients, preference shall be given to eligible veterans or national guard members.

(4) For the purpose of this chapter, a conditional scholarship is a loan that is forgiven in whole or in part in exchange for service as a certificated teacher employed in a Washington state K-12 public school. The state shall forgive one year of loan obligation for every two years a recipient teaches in a public school. Recipients who fail to continue a course of study leading to residency teacher certification or cease to teach in a public school in the state of Washington in their endorsement area are required to repay the remaining loan principal with interest.

(5) Recipients who fail to fulfill the required teaching obligation are required to repay the remaining loan principal with interest and any other applicable fees. The student achievement council shall adopt rules to define the terms for repayment, including applicable interest rates, fees, and deferments.

(6) The student achievement council may deposit all appropriations, collections, and any other funds received for the program in this chapter in the future teachers conditional scholarship account authorized in RCW 28B.102.080. [2012 c 229 § 507; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 134; 2010 c 235 § 505. Prior: 2009 c 539 § 3; 2009 c 192 § 2; 2007 c 396 § 8; 2004 c 23 § 5; 2003 c 410 § 3; 2001 c 158 § 6.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

Effective date—2009 c 539: See note following RCW 28A.655.200.

Captions not law—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.305.215.

Finding—Intent—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.300.515.

(2012 Ed.)

28A.660.055 Eligible veteran or national guard member—Definition. As used in this chapter, "eligible veteran or national guard member" means a Washington domiciliary who was an active or reserve member of the United States military or naval forces, or a national guard member called to active duty, who served in active federal service, under either Title 10 or Title 32 of the United States Code, in a war or conflict fought on foreign soil or in international waters or in another location in support of those serving on foreign soil or in international waters, and if discharged from service, has received an honorable discharge. [2009 c 192 § 3.]

28A.660.060 Employment of certain personnel not affected. School districts or approved private schools' ability to employ personnel under certification for emergency or temporary, substitute, or provisional duty as authorized by chapter 28A.410 RCW are not affected by the provisions of this chapter. [2001 c 158 § 10.]

28A.660.070 Waivers from educator preparation and certification program statutes or rules to implement collaborative schools for innovation and success pilot projects. (Expires June 30, 2019.) The professional educator standards board may grant waivers from the provisions of statutes or rules adopted under this chapter on the basis that such waiver or waivers are necessary to implement a collaborative schools for innovation and success pilot project approved under RCW 28A.630.104. [2012 c 53 § 12.]

Findings—Intent—Expiration date—2012 c 53: See RCW 28A.630.101 and 28A.630.109.

Chapter 28A.690 RCW AGREEMENT ON QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONNEL

Sections

- 28A.690.010 Compact entered into—Terms.
- 28A.690.020 Superintendent as "designated state official," compact administrator—Professional educator standards board to approve text of contracts.
- 28A.690.030 True copies of contracts filed in office of superintendent—Publication.

28A.690.010 Compact entered into—Terms. The Interstate Agreement on Qualifications of Educational Personnel is hereby enacted into law and entered into by this state with all other states legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

The contracting states solemnly agree that:

Article I

1. The states party to this Agreement, desiring by common action to improve their respective school systems by utilizing the teacher or other professional educational person wherever educated, declare that it is the policy of each of them, on the basis of cooperation with one another, to take advantage of the preparation and experience of such persons wherever gained, thereby serving the best interests of society, of education, and of the teaching profession. It is the purpose of this Agreement to provide for the development and execution of such programs of cooperation as will facilitate the

movement of teachers and other professional educational personnel among the states party to it, and to authorize specific interstate educational personnel contracts to achieve that end.

2. The party states find that included in the large movement of population among all sections of the nation are many qualified educational personnel who move for family and other personal reasons but who are hindered in using their professional skill and experience in their new locations. Variations from state to state in requirements for qualifying educational personnel discourage such personnel from taking the steps necessary to qualify in other states. As a consequence, a significant number of professionally prepared and experienced educators is lost to our school systems. Facilitating the employment of qualified educational personnel, without reference to their states or origin, can increase the available educational resources. Participation in this compact can increase the availability of educational manpower.

Article II

As used in this Agreement and contracts made pursuant to it, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

1. "Educational personnel" means persons who must meet requirements pursuant to state law as a condition of employment in educational programs.

2. "Designated state official" means the education official of a state selected by that state to negotiate and enter into, on behalf of his or her state, contracts pursuant to this Agreement.

3. "Accept," or any variant thereof, means to recognize and give effect to one or more determinations of another state relating to the qualifications of educational personnel in lieu of making or requiring a like determination that would otherwise be required by or pursuant to the laws of a receiving state.

4. "State" means a state, territory, or possession of the United States; the District of Columbia; or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

5. "Originating State" means a state (and the subdivision thereof, if any) whose determination that certain educational personnel are qualified to be employed for specific duties in schools is acceptable in accordance with the terms of a contract made pursuant to Article III.

6. "Receiving State" means a state (and the subdivisions thereof) which accept educational personnel in accordance with the terms of a contract made pursuant to Article III.

Article III

1. The designated state official of a party state may make one or more contracts on behalf of his or her state with one or more other party states providing for the acceptance of educational personnel. Any such contract for the period of its duration shall be applicable to and binding on the states whose designated state officials enter into it, and the subdivisions of those states, with the same force and effect as if incorporated in this Agreement. A designated state official may enter into a contract pursuant to this Article only with states in which he or she finds that there are programs of education, certification standards or other acceptable qualifications that assure preparation or qualification of educational

personnel on a basis sufficiently comparable, even though not identical to that prevailing in his or her own state.

2. Any such contract shall provide for:

(a) Its duration.

(b) The criteria to be applied by an originating state in qualifying educational personnel for acceptance by a receiving state.

(c) Such waivers, substitutions, and conditional acceptances as shall aid the practical effectuation of the contract without sacrifice of basic educational standards.

(d) Any other necessary matters.

3. No contract made pursuant to this Agreement shall be for a term longer than five years but any such contract may be renewed for like or lesser periods.

4. Any contract dealing with acceptance of educational personnel on the basis of their having completed an educational program shall specify the earliest date or dates on which originating state approval of the program or programs involved can have occurred. No contract made pursuant to this Agreement shall require acceptance by a receiving state of any persons qualified because of successful completion of a program prior to January 1, 1954.

5. The certification or other acceptance of a person who has been accepted pursuant to the terms of a contract shall not be revoked or otherwise impaired because the contract has expired or been terminated. However, any certificate or other qualifying document may be revoked or suspended on any ground which would be sufficient for revocation or suspension of a certificate or other qualifying document initially granted or approved in the receiving state.

6. A contract committee composed of the designated state officials of the contracting states or their representatives shall keep the contract under continuous review, study means of improving its administration, and report no less frequently than once a year to the heads of the appropriate education agencies of the contracting states.

Article IV

1. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to repeal or otherwise modify any law or regulation of a party state relating to the approval of programs of educational preparation having effect solely on the qualification of educational personnel within that state.

2. To the extent that contracts made pursuant to this Agreement deal with the educational requirements for the proper qualification of educational personnel, acceptance of a program of educational preparation shall be in accordance with such procedures and requirements as may be provided in the applicable contract.

Article V

The party states agree that:

1. They will, so far as practicable, prefer the making of multilateral contracts pursuant to Article III of this Agreement.

2. They will facilitate and strengthen cooperation in interstate certification and other elements of educational personnel qualification and for this purpose shall cooperate with agencies, organizations, and associations interested in certifi-

cation and other elements of educational personnel qualification.

Article VI

The designated state officials of any party state may meet from time to time as a group to evaluate progress under the Agreement, and to formulate recommendations for changes.

Article VII

Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to prevent or inhibit other arrangements or practices of any party state or states to facilitate the interchange of educational personnel.

Article VIII

1. This Agreement shall become effective when enacted into law by two states. Thereafter it shall become effective as to any state upon its enactment of this Agreement.

2. Any party state may withdraw from this Agreement by enacting a statute repealing the same, but no such withdrawal shall take effect until one year after the governor of the withdrawing state has given notice in writing of the withdrawal to the governors of all other party states.

3. No withdrawal shall relieve the withdrawing state of any obligation imposed upon it by a contract to which it is a party. The duration of contracts and the methods and conditions of withdrawal therefrom shall be those specified in their terms.

Article IX

This Agreement shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this Agreement shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this Agreement is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any state or of the United States, or the application thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this Agreement and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this Agreement shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state participating therein, the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters. [1990 c 33 § 545; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 4. Formerly RCW 28A.93.010, 28.93.010.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.690.020 Superintendent as "designated state official," compact administrator—Professional educator standards board to approve text of contracts. The "designated state official" for this state under Article II of RCW 28A.690.010 shall be the superintendent of public instruction, who shall be the compact administrator and who shall have power to adopt rules to carry out the terms of this compact. The superintendent of public instruction shall enter into contracts pursuant to Article III of the Agreement only with the approval of the specific text thereof by the professional educator standards board. [2006 c 263 § 818; 1990 c 33 § 546; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 5. Formerly RCW 28A.93.020, 28.93.020.]

(2012 Ed.)

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28A.690.030 True copies of contracts filed in office of superintendent—Publication. True copies of all contracts made on behalf of this state pursuant to the Agreement as provided in RCW 28A.690.010 shall be kept on file in the office of the superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction shall publish all such contracts in convenient form. [1990 c 33 § 547; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 6. Formerly RCW 28A.93.030, 28.93.030.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28A.700 RCW SECONDARY CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Sections

28A.700.005	Findings—Intent—2008 c 170.
28A.700.010	Career and technical education—Plans—Standards—Technical assistance—Leadership development.
28A.700.020	List of statewide high-demand programs—Definitions.
28A.700.030	Preparatory secondary career and technical education programs—Criteria.
28A.700.040	Performance measures and targets—Improvement plans—Denial of approval or reapproval of program.
28A.700.050	Grants to develop or upgrade high-demand career and technical education programs.
28A.700.060	Model career and technical education programs.
28A.700.070	Course equivalencies for career and technical courses—Grants to increase academic rigor.
28A.700.080	Awareness campaign for career and technical education.
28A.700.090	Grants for state or industry certification testing fees.
28A.700.100	Entry-level aerospace assembler training program—Grants to high schools—Selection criteria—Data collection by education data center—Reports.
28A.700.110	Enhanced manufacturing skills programs—Grants to skill centers—Selection criteria—Data collection by education data center—Reports.
28A.700.120	Specialized courses in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM)—Grants to high schools—Selection criteria—Data collection by education data center—Reports.
28A.700.900	Short title.
28A.700.901	Part headings not law—2008 c 170.

28A.700.005 Findings—Intent—2008 c 170. (1) The legislature finds that many secondary career and technical education programs have made progress in retooling for the twenty-first century by aligning with state and nationally certified programs that meet industry standards and by increasing the rigor of academic content in core skills such as reading, writing, mathematics, and science.

(2) However, the legislature also finds that increased expectations for students to meet the state's academic learning standards require students to take remedial courses. The state board of education is considering increasing credit requirements for high school graduation. Together these policies could restrict students from pursuing high quality career and technical education programs because students would not have adequate time in their schedules to enroll in a progressive sequence of career and technical courses.

(3) The legislature further finds that teachers, counselors, students, and parents are not well-informed about the opportunities presented by high quality career and technical education. Secondary career and technical education is not a stopping point but a beginning point for further education,

including through a bachelor's degree. Secondary preapprenticeships and courses aligned to industry standards can lead directly to workforce entry as well as to additional education. Career and technical education is a proven strategy to engage and motivate students, including students at risk of dropping out of school entirely.

(4) Finally, the legislature finds that state policies have been piecemeal in support of career and technical education. Laws exist to require state approval of career and technical programs, but could be strengthened by requiring alignment with industry standards and focusing on high-demand fields. Tech prep consortia have developed articulation agreements for dual credit and smooth transitions between high schools and colleges, but agreements remain highly decentralized between individual faculty and individual schools. Laws require school districts to create equivalences between academic and career and technical courses, but more support and professional development is needed to expand these opportunities.

(5) Therefore it is the legislature's intent to identify the gaps in current laws and policies regarding secondary career and technical education and fill those gaps in a comprehensive fashion to create a coherent whole. This act seeks to increase the quality and rigor of secondary career and technical education, improve links to postsecondary education, encourage and facilitate academic instruction through career and technical courses, and expand access to and awareness of the opportunities offered by high quality career and technical education. [2008 c 170 § 1.]

28A.700.010 Career and technical education—Plans—Standards—Technical assistance—Leadership development. (1) To ensure high quality career and technical programs, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall periodically review and approve the plans of local districts for the delivery of career and technical education. Standards for career and technical programs shall be established by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop a schedule for career and technical education plan reapproval under this section that includes an abbreviated review process for programs reapproved after 2005, but before June 12, 2008. All school district career and technical education programs must meet the requirements of this section by August 31, 2010.

(2) To receive approval, school district plans must:

(a) Demonstrate how career and technical education programs will ensure academic rigor; align with the state's education reform requirements; help address the skills gap of Washington's economy; and maintain strong relationships with local career and technical education advisory councils for the design and delivery of career and technical education;

(b) Demonstrate a strategy to align the five-year planning requirement under the federal Carl Perkins act with the state and district career and technical program planning requirements that include:

(i) An assessment of equipment and technology needs to support the skills training of technical students;

(ii) An assessment of industry internships required for teachers to ensure the ability to prepare students for industry-defined standards or certifications, or both;

(iii) An assessment of the costs of supporting job shadows, mentors, community service and industry internships, and other activities for student learning in the community;

(iv) A description of the leadership activities to be provided for technical education students; and

(v) Annual local school board approval;

(c) Demonstrate that all preparatory career and technical education courses offered by the district meet the requirements of RCW 28A.700.030;

(d) Demonstrate progress toward meeting or exceeding the targets established under RCW 28A.700.040 of an increased number of career and technical programs in high-demand fields; and

(e) Demonstrate that approved career and technical programs maximize opportunities for students to earn dual credit for high school and college.

(3) To ensure high quality career education programs and services in secondary schools, the office of the superintendent of public instruction may provide technical assistance to local districts and develop state guidelines for the delivery of career guidance in secondary schools.

(4) To ensure leadership development, the staff of the office of the superintendent of public instruction may serve as the state advisors to Washington state FFA, Washington future business leaders of America, Washington DECA, Washington SkillsUSA, Washington family, career and community leaders, and Washington technology students association, and any additional career or technical student organizations that are formed. Working with the directors or executive secretaries of these organizations, the office of the superintendent of public instruction may develop tools for the coordination of leadership activities with the curriculum of technical education programs.

(5) As used in this section, "career and technical education" means a planned program of courses and learning experiences that begins with exploration of career options; supports basic academic and life skills; and enables achievement of high academic standards, leadership, options for high skill, high wage employment preparation, and advanced and continuing education. [2008 c 170 § 101; 2001 c 336 § 2. Formerly RCW 28C.04.100.]

28A.700.020 List of statewide high-demand programs—Definitions. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the workforce training and education coordinating board, the Washington state apprenticeship and training council, and the state board for community and technical colleges, shall develop a list of statewide high-demand programs for secondary career and technical education. The list shall be developed using the high-demand list maintained by workforce development councils in consultation with the employment security department, and the high employer demand programs of study identified by the workforce training and education coordinating board. Local school districts may recommend additional high-demand programs in consultation with local career and technical education advisory committees by submitting evidence of local high demand.

(2) As used in this section and in RCW 28A.700.040, 28A.700.050, and 28A.700.060, and *section 307 of this act:

(a) "High-demand program" means a career and technical education program that prepares students for either a high employer demand program of study or a high-demand occupation, or both.

(b) "High employer demand program of study" means an apprenticeship or an undergraduate or graduate certificate or degree program in which the number of students per year prepared for employment from in-state programs is substantially fewer than the number of projected job openings per year in that field, either statewide or in a substate region.

(c) "High-demand occupation" means an occupation with a substantial number of current or projected employment opportunities. [2012 c 229 § 802; 2008 c 170 § 102.]

*Reviser's note: Section 307 of this act was vetoed by the governor.

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28A.700.030 Preparatory secondary career and technical education programs—Criteria. All approved preparatory secondary career and technical education programs must meet the following minimum criteria:

(1) Either:

(a) Lead to a certificate or credential that is state or nationally recognized by trades, industries, or other professional associations as necessary for employment or advancement in that field; or

(b) Allow students to earn dual credit for high school and college through tech prep, advanced placement, or other agreements or programs;

(2) Be comprised of a sequenced progression of multiple courses that are technically intensive and rigorous; and

(3) Lead to workforce entry, state or nationally approved apprenticeships, or postsecondary education in a related field. [2008 c 170 § 103; 2006 c 115 § 2. Formerly RCW 28C.04.110.]

28A.700.040 Performance measures and targets—Improvement plans—Denial of approval or reapproval of program. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall establish performance measures and targets and monitor the performance of career and technical education programs in at least the following areas:

(a) Student participation in and completion of high-demand programs as identified under RCW 28A.700.020;

(b) Students earning dual credit for high school and college; and

(c) Performance measures and targets established by the workforce training and education coordinating board, including but not limited to student academic and technical skill attainment, graduation rates, postgraduation employment or enrollment in postsecondary education, and other measures and targets as required by the federal Carl Perkins act, as amended.

(2) If a school district fails to meet the performance targets established under this section, the office of the superintendent of public instruction may require the district to submit an improvement plan. If a district fails to implement an improvement plan or continues to fail to meet the performance targets for three consecutive years, the office of the

superintendent of public instruction may use this failure as the basis to deny the approval or reapproval of one or more of the district's career and technical education programs. [2008 c 170 § 104.]

28A.700.050 Grants to develop or upgrade high-demand career and technical education programs. Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall allocate grants to middle schools, high schools, or skill centers, to develop or upgrade high-demand career and technical education programs as identified under RCW 28A.700.020. Grant funds shall be allocated on a one-time basis and may be used to purchase or improve curriculum, create preapprenticeship programs, upgrade technology and equipment to meet industry standards, and for other purposes intended to initiate a new program or improve the rigor and quality of a high-demand program. Priority in allocating the funds shall be given to programs that are also considered high cost due to the types of technology and equipment necessary to maintain industry certification. Priority shall also be given to programs considered in most high demand in the state or applicable region. [2008 c 170 § 105.]

28A.700.060 Model career and technical education programs. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction, the workforce training and education coordinating board, the state board for community and technical colleges, and the council of presidents shall work with local school districts, workforce education programs in colleges, tech prep consortia, and four-year institutions of higher education to develop model career and technical education programs of study as described by this section.

(2) Career and technical education programs of study:

(a) Incorporate secondary and postsecondary education elements;

(b) Include coherent and rigorous academic content aligned with state learning standards and relevant career and technical content in a coordinated, nonduplicative progression of courses that are aligned with postsecondary education in a related field;

(c) Include opportunities for students to earn dual high school and college credit; and

(d) Lead to an industry-recognized credential or certificate at the postsecondary level, or an associate or baccalaureate degree.

(3) During the 2008-09 school year, model career and technical education programs of study shall be developed for the following high-demand programs: Construction, health care, and information technology. Each school year thereafter, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the state board for community and technical colleges, and the workforce training and education coordinating board shall select additional programs of study to develop, with a priority on high-demand programs as identified under RCW 28A.700.020. [2012 c 229 § 803; 2008 c 170 § 107.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28A.700.070 Course equivalencies for career and technical courses—Grants to increase academic rigor. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall support school district efforts under RCW 28A.230.097 to adopt course equivalencies for career and technical courses by:

- (a) Recommending career and technical curriculum suitable for course equivalencies;
- (b) Publicizing best practices for high schools and school districts in developing and adopting course equivalencies; and
- (c) In consultation with the Washington association for career and technical education, providing professional development, technical assistance, and guidance for school districts seeking to expand their lists of equivalent courses.

(2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall provide professional development, technical assistance, and guidance for school districts to develop career and technical course equivalencies that also qualify as advanced placement courses.

(3) Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall allocate grant funds to school districts to increase the integration and rigor of academic instruction in career and technical courses. Grant recipients are encouraged to use grant funds to support teams of academic and technical teachers using a research-based professional development model supported by the national research center for career and technical education. The office of the superintendent of public instruction may require that grant recipients provide matching resources using federal Carl Perkins funds or other fund sources. [2008 c 170 § 201.]

28A.700.080 Awareness campaign for career and technical education. (1) Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop and conduct an ongoing campaign for career and technical education to increase awareness among teachers, counselors, students, parents, principals, school administrators, and the general public about the opportunities offered by rigorous career and technical education programs. Messages in the campaign shall emphasize career and technical education as a high quality educational pathway for students, including for students who seek advanced education that includes a bachelor's degree or beyond. In particular, the office shall provide information about the following:

- (a) The model career and technical education programs of study developed under RCW 28A.700.060;
- (b) Career and technical education course equivalencies and dual credit for high school and college;
- (c) The career and technical education alternative assessment guidelines under RCW 28A.655.065;
- (d) The availability of scholarships for postsecondary workforce education, including the Washington award for vocational excellence, and apprenticeships through the opportunity grant program under RCW 28B.50.271, grants under RCW 28A.700.090, and other programs; and
- (e) Education, apprenticeship, and career opportunities in emerging and high-demand programs.

(2) The office shall use multiple strategies in the campaign depending on available funds, including developing an interactive web site to encourage and facilitate career exploration; conducting training and orientation for guidance counselors and teachers; and developing and disseminating printed materials.

(3) The office shall seek advice, participation, and financial assistance from the workforce training and education coordinating board, higher education institutions, foundations, employers, apprenticeship and training councils, workforce development councils, and business and labor organizations for the campaign. [2008 c 170 § 301.]

28A.700.090 Grants for state or industry certification testing fees. (1) Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall provide grants to eligible students to offset the costs of required examination or testing fees associated with obtaining state or industry certification in the student's career and technical education program.

(2) The office shall establish maximum grant amounts and a process for students to apply for the grants.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "eligible student" means:

(a) A student enrolled in a secondary career and technical education program where state or industry certification can be obtained without additional postsecondary work or study; or

(b) A student who completed a secondary career and technical education program in a Washington public school and is seeking state or industry certification in a program requiring additional postsecondary work or study or where there are age limitations on certification.

(4) Eligible students must have a family income that is at or below two hundred percent of the federal poverty level using the most current guidelines available from the United States department of health and human services. [2008 c 170 § 302.]

28A.700.100 Entry-level aerospace assembler training program—Grants to high schools—Selection criteria—Data collection by education data center—Reports.

(1)(a) Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall allocate grants to high schools to implement a training program to prepare students for employment as entry-level aerospace assemblers. Grant funds must be allocated on a one-time basis and may be used to purchase or improve course curriculum, purchase course equipment, and support professional development for course teachers. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall consult and team with the community and technical colleges' center of excellence for aerospace and advanced materials manufacturing regarding the developing aerospace program of study and industry career needs. This information must assist the office of the superintendent of public instruction in refining specific aspects to the criteria in (b) of this subsection and leveraging advantages and opportunities for students in selected high schools.

(b) The superintendent of public instruction must select grant recipients based on the criteria in this subsection (1)(b).

This is a competitive grant process. Successful high school applicants must:

(i) Demonstrate engaged and committed high school and district leadership and faculty in support of the aerospace assembler program;

(ii) Demonstrate capacity to offer the program and maximize the use of grant resources addressing: Availability of appropriate physical space, meeting program technology requirements, providing projected enrollment from the high school as well as from other area high schools as appropriate, planned hours and days each week the program is to be offered, and other specific program requirements set forth by the office of the superintendent of public instruction;

(iii) Demonstrate linkages to programs at local community and technical colleges and private technical schools to provide a seamless pathway for students to continue their education and career preparation beyond high school;

(iv) Demonstrate a history of successful partnerships within the community and partner support for implementing an entry-level aerospace assembler program that includes one or more of the following: Apprenticeships, supplying materials, instruction support, internships, mentorships, and other program components;

(v) Provide the plan for program implementation that includes a beginning date for first classes as well as plans for recruiting and retaining students in the course; and

(vi) Demonstrate capacity to continue the program in years succeeding the initial grant year.

(2) The education data center in the office of financial management must collect aerospace assembler program student participation and completion data for grant recipient high schools. The center must follow students to employment or further training and education in the two years following the students' completion of the program. Findings must be reported beginning in January 2014 and each January thereafter through January 2018 to the governor, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, other appropriate state agencies, and the appropriate education and fiscal committees of the legislature. [2011 2nd sp.s. c 1 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—2011 2nd sp.s. c 1: "The legislature finds that careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) are critically important to the state's economy and will grow in importance in the future. The vitality of STEM product and process development, manufacturing, international trade, and research are dependent on a well-educated, trained, creative workforce. The legislature also finds that there are current employment opportunities and projected high employer demands in STEM careers. The legislature further finds that the interdisciplinary connections of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics taught in integrated, applied, and hands-on courses not only deepens content understanding but also extends and expands that learning to thoughtful and creative problem-solving practices on the assembly line, in the laboratory, and at the drawing board.

It is the intent of the legislature to support STEM education programs to help increase the number of Washingtonians prepared to enter STEM career fields. It is also the intent of the legislature to support courses and programs that begin in high school and build upon one another so that technical certifications and degrees are connected from high schools and skill centers to community and technical colleges and four-year universities." [2011 2nd sp.s. c 1 § 1.]

28A.700.110 Enhanced manufacturing skills programs—Grants to skill centers—Selection criteria—Data collection by education data center—Reports. (1) Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose, the office of the super-

intendent of public instruction shall allocate grants to skill centers to implement enhanced manufacturing skills programs. Grant funds must be allocated on a one-time basis and may be used to purchase or improve program curriculum, purchase course equipment, and support professional development for program teachers. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall consult and team with the community and technical colleges' center of excellence for aerospace and advanced materials manufacturing regarding the developing aerospace program of study and industry career needs as well as other community and technical college manufacturing programs. This information must assist the office of the superintendent of public instruction in refining specific aspects to the criteria in subsection (2) of this section and leveraging advantages and opportunities for students in selected skill centers.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction must select grant recipients based on the criteria in this subsection (2). This is a competitive grant process. Successful skill center applicants must:

(a) Demonstrate that enhanced manufacturing skills programs meet industry certification standards;

(b) Demonstrate engaged and committed skill center and school district leadership and faculty in support of the program;

(c) Demonstrate capacity to offer the enhanced manufacturing skills programs and maximize the use of grant resources addressing: Availability of appropriate physical space, meeting program technology requirements, providing projected enrollment from area high schools and students from area community and technical colleges if space is available, planned hours and days each week the program is to be offered, and other specific program requirements set forth by the office of the superintendent of public instruction;

(d) Demonstrate linkages to programs at local community and technical colleges and private technical schools to provide a seamless pathway for students to continue their education and career preparation beyond high school;

(e) Demonstrate a history of successful partnerships within the community and partner support for implementing an enhanced manufacturing skills program that includes one or more of the following: Apprenticeships, supplying materials, instruction support, internships, mentorships, and other program components;

(f) Provide the plan for program implementation that includes a beginning date for first classes as well as plans for recruiting and retaining students in the program; and

(g) Demonstrate capacity to continue the program in years succeeding the initial grant year.

(3) The education research center in the office of financial management must collect enhanced manufacturing skills programs student participation and completion data for grant recipient skill centers. The center must follow students to employment or further training and education in the two years following the students' completion of the program. Findings must be reported beginning in January 2014 and each January thereafter through January 2018 to the governor, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, other appropriate state agencies, and the appropriate education and fiscal committees of the legislature. [2011 2nd sp.s. c 1 § 3.]

Findings—Intent—2011 2nd sp.s. c 1: See note following RCW 28A.700.100.

28A.700.120 Specialized courses in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM)—Grants to high schools—Selection criteria—Data collection by education data center—Reports. (1) Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall allocate grants to high schools to implement specialized courses in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) careers as provided by a national multidisciplinary science, technology, engineering, and mathematics program. Grant funds must be allocated on a one-time basis and may be used to purchase course curriculum and equipment, initial course student materials, and support professional development for course teachers.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction must select grant recipients based on the criteria in this subsection (2). This is a competitive grant process. Successful high school applicants must:

(a) Demonstrate engaged and committed high school and district leadership and faculty in support of expanding specialized STEM courses;

(b) Demonstrate that faculty are appropriately trained to offer specialized STEM courses or a plan for faculty to obtain the appropriate training;

(c) Demonstrate capacity to offer the specialized STEM courses and maximize the use of grant resources by addressing: Availability of appropriate physical space, meeting program technology requirements, providing projected enrollment at the high school and from area high schools as appropriate, planned hours and days each week the program is to be offered, and other specific program requirements set forth by the superintendent of public instruction;

(d) Provide the plan for course implementation that includes a beginning date for first classes as well as plans for recruiting and retaining students in the course;

(e) Provide a plan to promote opportunities for students to acquire college credit;

(f) Demonstrate a history of successful partnerships within the community and partner support for implementing specialized STEM courses. Partner support may include one or more of the following: Supplying materials, instruction support, internships, mentorships, apprenticeships, and other program components;

(g) Demonstrate connections to community and technical college programs as well as links to four-year higher education institution STEM programs; and

(h) Demonstrate capacity to continue the course in years succeeding the initial grant year.

(3)(a) The education data center in the office of financial management must, with the office of the superintendent of public instruction, collect student course enrollment and course completion information.

(b) The education data center must: (i) Study mathematics and science course-taking patterns of students completing specialized STEM courses; and (ii) follow the students to employment or further training and education in the two years following high school. This study must be designed to inform policymakers about the extent to which specialized science, technology, engineering, and mathematics classes

taken by students reduce mathematics remediation of students entering the workplace, apprenticeships, community and technical colleges, and four-year institutions of higher education. Study findings must be reported annually beginning January 2014 and each January thereafter through January 2018 to the governor, appropriate state agencies, and the appropriate education and fiscal committees of the legislature. [2011 2nd sp.s. c 1 § 4.]

Findings—Intent—2011 2nd sp.s. c 1: See note following RCW 28A.700.100.

28A.700.900 Short title. This chapter may be known and cited as the career and technical education act. [2008 c 170 § 406.]

28A.700.901 Part headings not law—2008 c 170. Part headings used in this act are not any part of the law. [2008 c 170 § 407.]

Chapter 28A.705 RCW

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MILITARY CHILDREN

Sections

28A.705.010 Compact provisions.

28A.705.020 Review of implementation—Recommendation.

28A.705.010 Compact provisions.

ARTICLE I PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this compact to remove barriers to educational success imposed on children of military families because of frequent moves and deployment of their parents by:

A. Facilitating the timely enrollment of children of military families and ensuring that they are not placed at a disadvantage due to difficulty in the transfer of education records from the previous school districts or variations in entrance and age requirements;

B. Facilitating the student placement process through which children of military families are not disadvantaged by variations in attendance requirements, scheduling, sequencing, grading, course content, or assessment;

C. Facilitating the qualification and eligibility for enrollment, educational programs, and participation in extracurricular academic, athletic, and social activities;

D. Facilitating the on-time graduation of children of military families;

E. Providing for the promulgation and enforcement of administrative rules implementing the provisions of this compact;

F. Providing for the uniform collection and sharing of information between and among member states, schools, and military families under this compact;

G. Promoting coordination between this compact and other compacts affecting military children; and

H. Promoting flexibility and cooperation between the educational system, parents, and the student in order to achieve educational success for the student.

ARTICLE II
DEFINITIONS

As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires a different construction:

A. "Active duty" means full-time duty status in the active uniformed service of the United States, including members of the national guard and reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. Secs. 1209 and 1211.

B. "Children of military families" means school-aged children, enrolled in kindergarten through twelfth grade, in the household of an active duty member.

C. "Compact commissioner" means the voting representative of each compacting state appointed pursuant to Article VIII of this compact.

D. "Deployment" means the period one month prior to the service members' departure from their home station on military orders through six months after return to their home station.

E. "Education records" or "educational records" means those official records, files, and data directly related to a student and maintained by the school or local education agency, including but not limited to, records encompassing all the material kept in the student's cumulative folder such as general identifying data, records of attendance and of academic work completed, records of achievement and results of evaluative tests, health data, disciplinary status, test protocols, and individualized education programs.

F. "Extracurricular activities" means a voluntary activity sponsored by the school or local education agency or an organization sanctioned by the local education agency. Extracurricular activities include, but are not limited to, preparation for and involvement in public performances, contests, athletic competitions, demonstrations, displays, and club activities.

G. "Interstate commission on educational opportunity for military children" means the commission that is created under Article IX of this compact, which is generally referred to as the interstate commission.

H. "Local education agency" means a public authority legally constituted by the state as an administrative agency to provide control of and direction for kindergarten through twelfth grade public educational institutions.

I. "Member state" means a state that has enacted this compact.

J. "Military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the United States department of defense, including any leased facility, which is located within any of the several states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Marianas Islands, and any other U.S. territory. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, or flood control projects.

K. "Nonmember state" means a state that has not enacted this compact.

L. "Receiving state" means the state to which a child of a military family is sent, brought, or caused to be sent or brought.

M. "Rule" means a written statement by the interstate commission promulgated pursuant to Article XII of this compact that is of general applicability, implements, interprets, or prescribes a policy or provision of the compact, or an organizational, procedural, or practice requirement of the interstate commission, and has the force and effect of statutory law in a member state, and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule.

N. "Sending state" means the state from which a child of a military family is sent, brought, or caused to be sent or brought.

O. "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Marianas Islands, and any other U.S. territory.

P. "Student" means the child of a military family for whom the local education agency receives public funding and who is formally enrolled in kindergarten through twelfth grade.

Q. "Transition" means: (1) The formal and physical process of transferring from school to school; or (2) the period of time in which a student moves from one school in the sending state to another school in the receiving state.

R. "Uniformed services" means the army, navy, air force, marine corps, and coast guard, as well as the commissioned corps of the national oceanic and atmospheric administration, and public health services.

S. "Veteran" means a person who served in the uniformed services and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

ARTICLE III
APPLICABILITY

A. Except as otherwise provided in section B of this article, this compact shall apply to the children of:

1. Active duty members of the uniformed services as defined in this compact, including members of the national guard and reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. Secs. 1209 and 1211;

2. Members or veterans of the uniformed services who are severely injured and medically discharged or retired for a period of one year after medical discharge or retirement; and

3. Members of the uniformed services who die on active duty or as a result of injuries sustained on active duty for a period of one year after death.

B. The provisions of this interstate compact shall only apply to local education agencies as defined in this compact.

C. The provisions of this compact shall not apply to the children of:

1. Inactive members of the national guard and military reserves;

2. Members of the uniformed services now retired, except as provided in section A of this article;

3. Veterans of the uniformed services, except as provided in section A of this article; and

4. Other U.S. department of defense personnel and other federal agency civilian and contract employees not defined as active duty members of the uniformed services.

ARTICLE IV
EDUCATIONAL RECORDS AND ENROLLMENT

A. Unofficial or "hand-carried" education records – In the event that official education records cannot be released to the parents for the purpose of transfer, the custodian of the records in the sending state shall prepare and furnish to the parent a complete set of unofficial educational records containing uniform information as determined by the interstate commission. Upon receipt of the unofficial education records by a school in the receiving state, the school shall enroll and appropriately place the student based on the information provided in the unofficial records pending validation by the official records, as quickly as possible.

B. Official education records and transcripts -Simultaneous with the enrollment and conditional placement of the student, the school in the receiving state shall request the student's official education record from the school in the sending state. Upon receipt of this request, the school in the sending state will process and furnish the official education records to the school in the receiving state within ten days or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules promulgated by the interstate commission. However, if the student has an unpaid fine at a public school or unpaid tuition, fees, or fines at a private school, then the sending school shall send the information requested but may withhold the official transcript until the monetary obligation is met.

C. Immunizations – On or before the first day of attendance, the parent or guardian must meet the immunization documentation requirements of the Washington board of health. Compacting states shall give thirty days from the date of enrollment or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules promulgated by the interstate commission, for students to obtain any immunizations required by the receiving state. For a series of immunizations, initial vaccinations must be obtained within thirty days or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules promulgated by the interstate commission.

D. Kindergarten and first grade entrance age – Students shall be allowed to continue their enrollment at grade level in the receiving state commensurate with their grade level (including kindergarten) from a local education agency in the sending state at the time of transition, regardless of age. A student who has satisfactorily completed the prerequisite grade level in the local education agency in the sending state shall be eligible for enrollment in the next highest grade level in the receiving state, regardless of age. A student transferring after the start of the school year in the receiving state shall enter the school in the receiving state on his or her validated level from an accredited school in the sending state.

ARTICLE V
PLACEMENT AND ATTENDANCE

A. Course placement - When the student transfers before or during the school year, the receiving state school shall initially honor placement of the student in educational courses based on the student's enrollment in the sending state school and/or educational assessments conducted at the school in the sending state if the courses are offered and if space is available, as determined by the school district. Course placement includes but is not limited to honors, international baccalau-

reate, advanced placement, vocational, technical, and career pathways courses. Continuing the student's academic program from the previous school and promoting placement in academically and career challenging courses should be paramount when considering placement. This does not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement and continued enrollment of the student in the courses.

B. Educational program placement – The receiving state school shall initially honor placement of the student in educational programs based on current educational assessments conducted at the school in the sending state or participation and placement in like programs in the sending state and if space is available, as determined by the school district. Such programs include, but are not limited to: (1) Gifted and talented programs; and (2) English as a second language (ESL). This does not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement of the student.

C. Special education services – (1) In compliance with the federal requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1400 et seq., the receiving state shall initially provide comparable services to a student with disabilities based on his or her current Individualized Education Program (IEP); and (2) in compliance with the requirements of section 504 of the rehabilitation act, 29 U.S.C. Sec. 794, and with Title II of the Americans with disabilities act, 42 U.S.C. Secs. 12131-12165, the receiving state shall make reasonable accommodations and modifications to address the needs of incoming students with disabilities, subject to an existing 504 or Title II plan, to provide the student with equal access to education. This does not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement of the student.

D. Placement flexibility – Local education agency administrative officials shall have flexibility in waiving course and program prerequisites, or other preconditions for placement in courses and programs offered under the jurisdiction of the local education agency.

E. Absence as related to deployment activities – A student whose parent or legal guardian is an active duty member of the uniformed services, as defined by this compact, and has been called to duty for, is on leave from, or immediately returned from deployment to a combat zone or combat support posting, shall be granted additional excused absences at the discretion of the local education agency superintendent to visit with his or her parent or legal guardian relative to such leave or deployment of the parent or guardian.

ARTICLE VI
ELIGIBILITY

A. Eligibility for enrollment

1. Special power of attorney, relative to the guardianship of a child of a military family and executed under applicable law shall be sufficient for the purposes of enrollment and all other actions requiring parental participation and consent.

2. A local education agency shall be prohibited from charging local tuition to a transitioning military child placed in the care of a noncustodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis who lives in a jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent.

3. A transitioning military child, placed in the care of a noncustodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis who lives in a jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent, may continue to attend the school in which he or she was enrolled while residing with the custodial parent.

B. Eligibility for extracurricular participation - Under RCW 28A.225.280, the Washington interscholastic activities association and local education agencies shall facilitate the opportunity for transitioning military children's inclusion in extracurricular activities, regardless of application deadlines, to the extent they are otherwise qualified and space is available, as determined by the school district.

ARTICLE VII GRADUATION

In order to facilitate the on-time graduation of children of military families, states and local education agencies shall incorporate the following procedures:

A. Waiver requirements – Local education agency administrative officials shall waive specific courses required for graduation if similar coursework has been satisfactorily completed in another local education agency or shall provide reasonable justification for denial. Should a waiver not be granted to a student who would qualify to graduate from the sending school, the local education agency shall use best efforts to provide an alternative means of acquiring required coursework so that graduation may occur on time.

B. Exit exams - For students entering high school in eleventh or twelfth grade, states shall accept: (1) Exit or end-of-course exams required for graduation from the sending state; or (2) national norm-referenced achievement tests; or (3) alternative testing, in lieu of testing requirements for graduation in the receiving state. In the event the above alternatives cannot be accommodated by the receiving state for a student transferring in his or her senior year, then the provisions of section C of this article shall apply.

C. Transfers during senior year – Should a military student transferring at the beginning or during his or her senior year be ineligible to graduate from the receiving local education agency after all alternatives have been considered, the sending and receiving local education agencies shall ensure the receipt of a diploma from the sending local education agency, if the student meets the graduation requirements of the sending local education agency. In the event that one of the states in question is not a member of this compact, the member state shall use best efforts to facilitate the on-time graduation of the student in accordance with sections A and B of this article.

ARTICLE VIII STATE COORDINATION

A. Each member state shall, through the creation of a state council or use of an existing body or board, provide for the coordination among its agencies of government, local education agencies, and military installations concerning the state's participation in, and compliance with, this compact and interstate commission activities. While each member state may determine the membership of its own state council, its membership must include at least: The state superintendent of public instruction, a superintendent of a school district with a high concentration of military children, a repre-

sentative from a military installation, one representative each from the legislative and executive branches of government, and other offices and stakeholder groups the state council deems appropriate. A member state that does not have a school district deemed to contain a high concentration of military children may appoint a superintendent from another school district to represent local education agencies on the state council.

B. The state council of each member state shall appoint or designate a military family education liaison to assist military families and the state in facilitating the implementation of this compact.

C. The compact commissioner responsible for the administration and management of the state's participation in the compact shall be appointed by the governor or as otherwise determined by each member state. The governor is strongly encouraged to appoint a practicing K-12 educator as the compact commissioner.

D. The compact commissioner and the military family education liaison designated herein shall be ex officio members of the state council, unless either is already a full voting member of the state council.

ARTICLE IX INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MILITARY CHILDREN

The member states hereby create the "interstate commission on educational opportunity for military children." The activities of the interstate commission are the formation of public policy and are a discretionary state function. The interstate commission shall:

A. Be a body corporate and joint agency of the member states and shall have all the responsibilities, powers, and duties set forth herein, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by a subsequent concurrent action of the respective legislatures of the member states in accordance with the terms of this compact;

B. Consist of one interstate commission voting representative from each member state who shall be that state's compact commissioner.

1. Each member state represented at a meeting of the interstate commission is entitled to one vote.

2. A majority of the total member states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the bylaws of the interstate commission.

3. A representative shall not delegate a vote to another member state. In the event the compact commissioner is unable to attend a meeting of the interstate commission, the governor or state council may delegate voting authority to another person from their state for a specified meeting.

4. The bylaws may provide for meetings of the interstate commission to be conducted by telecommunication or electronic communication;

C. Consist of ex officio, nonvoting representatives who are members of interested organizations. Such ex officio members, as defined in the bylaws, may include but not be limited to, members of the representative organizations of military family advocates, local education agency officials, parent and teacher groups, the U.S. department of defense, the education commission of the states, the interstate agreement on the qualification of educational personnel, and other

interstate compacts affecting the education of children of military members;

D. Meet at least once each calendar year. The chairperson may call additional meetings and, upon the request of a simple majority of the member states, shall call additional meetings;

E. Establish an executive committee, whose members shall include the officers of the interstate commission and such other members of the interstate commission as determined by the bylaws. Members of the executive committee shall serve a one-year term. Members of the executive committee shall be entitled to one vote each. The executive committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the interstate commission, with the exception of rule making, during periods when the interstate commission is not in session. The executive committee shall oversee the day-to-day activities of the administration of the compact including enforcement and compliance with the provisions of the compact, its bylaws and rules, and other such duties as deemed necessary. The U.S. department of defense shall serve as an ex officio, nonvoting member of the executive committee;

F. Establish bylaws and rules that provide for conditions and procedures under which the interstate commission shall make its information and official records available to the public for inspection or copying. The interstate commission may exempt from disclosure information or official records to the extent they would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary interests;

G. Give public notice of all meetings and all meetings shall be open to the public, except as set forth in the rules or as otherwise provided in the compact. The interstate commission and its committees may close a meeting, or portion thereof, where it determines by two-thirds vote that an open meeting would be likely to:

1. Relate solely to the interstate commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;
2. Disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal and state statute;
3. Disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential;
4. Involve accusing a person of a crime, or formally censuring a person;
5. Disclose information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
6. Disclose investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes; or
7. Specifically relate to the interstate commission's participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding;

H. Cause its legal counsel or designee to certify that a meeting may be closed and shall reference each relevant exemptible provision for any meeting, or portion of a meeting, which is closed pursuant to this provision. The interstate commission shall keep minutes which shall fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, and the reasons therefor, including a description of the views expressed and the record of a roll call vote. All documents considered in connection with an action shall be identified in such minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain

under seal, subject to release by a majority vote of the interstate commission;

I. Collect standardized data concerning the educational transition of the children of military families under this compact as directed through its rules which shall specify the data to be collected, the means of collection, and data exchange and reporting requirements. Such methods of data collection, exchange, and reporting shall, in so far as is reasonably possible, conform to current technology and coordinate its information functions with the appropriate custodian of records as identified in the bylaws and rules;

J. Create a process that permits military officials, education officials, and parents to inform the interstate commission if and when there are alleged violations of the compact or its rules or when issues subject to the jurisdiction of the compact or its rules are not addressed by the state or local education agency. This section shall not be construed to create a private right of action against the interstate commission or any member state.

ARTICLE X POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

The interstate commission shall have the following powers:

- A. To provide for dispute resolution among member states;
- B. To promulgate rules and take all necessary actions to effect the goals, purposes, and obligations as enumerated in this compact. The rules shall have the force and effect of statutory law and shall be binding in the compact states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact;
- C. To issue, upon request of a member state, advisory opinions concerning the meaning or interpretation of the interstate compact, its bylaws, rules, and actions;
- D. To enforce compliance with the compact provisions, the rules promulgated by the interstate commission, and the bylaws, using all necessary and proper means, including but not limited to the use of judicial process;
- E. To establish and maintain offices which shall be located within one or more of the member states;
- F. To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;
- G. To borrow, accept, hire, or contract for services of personnel;
- H. To establish and appoint committees including, but not limited to, an executive committee as required by Article IX, section E of this compact, which shall have the power to act on behalf of the interstate commission in carrying out its powers and duties hereunder;
- I. To elect or appoint such officers, attorneys, employees, agents, or consultants, and to fix their compensation, define their duties, and determine their qualifications; and to establish the interstate commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, rates of compensation, and qualifications of personnel;
- J. To accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and to receive, utilize, and dispose of it;
- K. To lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve, or use any property, real, personal, or mixed;

L. To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal, or mixed;

M. To establish a budget and make expenditures;

N. To adopt a seal and bylaws governing the management and operation of the interstate commission;

O. To report annually to the legislatures, governors, judiciary, and state councils of the member states concerning the activities of the interstate commission during the preceding year. Such reports shall also include any recommendations that may have been adopted by the interstate commission;

P. To coordinate education, training, and public awareness regarding the compact, its implementation, and operation for officials and parents involved in such activity;

Q. To establish uniform standards for the reporting, collecting, and exchanging of data;

R. To maintain corporate books and records in accordance with the bylaws;

S. To perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact; and

T. To provide for the uniform collection and sharing of information between and among member states, schools, and military families under this compact.

ARTICLE XI ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

A. The interstate commission shall, by a majority of the members present and voting, within twelve months after the first interstate commission meeting, adopt bylaws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the compact, including, but not limited to:

1. Establishing the fiscal year of the interstate commission;

2. Establishing an executive committee, and such other committees as may be necessary;

3. Providing for the establishment of committees and for governing any general or specific delegation of authority or function of the interstate commission;

4. Providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the interstate commission, and ensuring reasonable notice of each such meeting;

5. Establishing the titles and responsibilities of the officers and staff of the interstate commission;

6. Providing a mechanism for concluding the operations of the interstate commission and the return of surplus funds that may exist upon the termination of the compact after the payment and reserving of all of its debts and obligations; and

7. Providing "start up" rules for initial administration of the compact.

B. The interstate commission shall, by a majority of the members, elect annually from among its members a chairperson, a vice chairperson, and a treasurer, each of whom shall have such authority and duties as may be specified in the bylaws. The chairperson or, in the chairperson's absence or disability, the vice chairperson, shall preside at all meetings of the interstate commission. The officers so elected shall serve without compensation or remuneration from the interstate commission; provided that, subject to the availability of budgeted funds, the officers shall be reimbursed for ordinary

and necessary costs and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their responsibilities as officers of the interstate commission.

C. Executive committee, officers, and personnel

1. The executive committee shall have such authority and duties as may be set forth in the bylaws, including but not limited to:

a. Managing the affairs of the interstate commission in a manner consistent with the bylaws and purposes of the interstate commission;

b. Overseeing an organizational structure within, and appropriate procedures for the interstate commission to provide for the creation of rules, operating procedures, and administrative and technical support functions; and

c. Planning, implementing, and coordinating communications and activities with other state, federal, and local government organizations in order to advance the goals of the interstate commission.

2. The executive committee may, subject to the approval of the interstate commission, appoint or retain an executive director for such period, upon such terms and conditions and for such compensation, as the interstate commission may deem appropriate. The executive director shall serve as secretary to the interstate commission, but shall not be a member of the interstate commission. The executive director shall hire and supervise such other persons as may be authorized by the interstate commission.

D. The interstate commission's executive director and its employees shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for a claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of or relating to an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided, that such person shall not be protected from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.

1. The liability of the interstate commission's executive director and employees or interstate commission representatives, acting within the scope of such person's employment or duties for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within such person's state may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the Constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees, and agents. The interstate commission is considered to be an instrumentality of the states for the purposes of any such action. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect such person from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.

2. The interstate commission shall defend the executive director and its employees and, subject to the approval of the attorney general or other appropriate legal counsel of the member state represented by an interstate commission representative, shall defend such interstate commission representative in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the defendant had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of

interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such person.

3. To the extent not covered by the state involved, member state, or the interstate commission, the representatives or employees of the interstate commission shall be held harmless in the amount of a settlement or judgment, including attorneys' fees and costs, obtained against such persons arising out of an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such persons had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such persons.

ARTICLE XII

RULE-MAKING FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

A. Rule-making authority - The interstate commission shall promulgate reasonable rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of this compact. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the interstate commission exercises its rule-making authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of this compact, or the powers granted hereunder, then such an action by the interstate commission shall be invalid and have no force or effect.

B. Rule-making procedure - Rules shall be made pursuant to a rule-making process that substantially conforms to the "model state administrative procedure act," of 1981, Uniform Laws Annotated, Vol. 15, p.1 (2000) as amended, as may be appropriate to the operations of the interstate commission.

C. Not later than thirty days after a rule is promulgated, any person may file a petition for judicial review of the rule; provided, that the filing of such a petition shall not stay or otherwise prevent the rule from becoming effective unless the court finds that the petitioner has a substantial likelihood of success. The court shall give deference to the actions of the interstate commission consistent with applicable law and shall not find the rule to be unlawful if the rule represents a reasonable exercise of the interstate commission's authority.

D. If a majority of the legislatures of the compacting states rejects a rule by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact, then such rule shall have no further force and effect in any compacting state.

ARTICLE XIII

OVERSIGHT, ENFORCEMENT, AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

A. Oversight

1. The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government in each member state shall enforce this compact and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall have standing as statutory law.

2. All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a

member state pertaining to the subject matter of this compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities, or actions of the interstate commission.

3. The interstate commission shall be entitled to receive all service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in the proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process to the interstate commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the interstate commission, this compact, or promulgated rules.

B. Default, technical assistance, suspension, and termination - If the interstate commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact, or the bylaws or promulgated rules, the interstate commission shall:

1. Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other member states of the nature of the default, the means of curing the default, and any action taken by the interstate commission. The interstate commission shall specify the conditions by which the defaulting state must cure its default;

2. Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default;

3. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default, the defaulting state shall be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the member states and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this compact shall be terminated from the effective date of termination. A cure of the default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of the default;

4. Suspension or termination of membership in the compact shall be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to suspend or terminate shall be given by the interstate commission to the governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and each of the member states;

5. The state which has been suspended or terminated is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of suspension or termination including obligations the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of suspension or termination;

6. The interstate commission shall not bear any costs relating to any state that has been found to be in default or which has been suspended or terminated from the compact, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing between the interstate commission and the defaulting state;

7. The defaulting state may appeal the action of the interstate commission by petitioning the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the interstate commission has its principal offices. The prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorneys' fees.

C. Dispute Resolution

1. The interstate commission shall attempt, upon the request of a member state, to resolve disputes which are subject to the compact and which may arise among member states and between member and nonmember states.

2. The interstate commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate.

D. Enforcement

1. The interstate commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this compact.

2. The interstate commission, may by majority vote of the members, initiate legal action in the United State[s] District Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the interstate commission, in the federal district where the interstate commission has its principal offices, to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact, and its promulgated rules and bylaws, against a member state in default. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorneys' fees.

3. The remedies herein shall not be the exclusive remedies of the interstate commission. The interstate commission may avail itself of any other remedies available under state law or the regulation of a profession.

ARTICLE XIV

FINANCING OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

A. The interstate commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.

B. The interstate commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each member state to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the interstate commission and its staff which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover the interstate commission's annual budget as approved each year. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the interstate commission, which shall promulgate a rule binding upon all member states.

C. The interstate commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the interstate commission pledge the credit of any of the member states, except by and with the authority of the member state.

D. The interstate commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the interstate commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the interstate commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the interstate commission.

ARTICLE XV

MEMBER STATES, EFFECTIVE DATE, AND AMENDMENT

A. Any state is eligible to become a member state.

B. The compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of the compact into law by no less than ten of the states. The effective date shall be no earlier than December 1, 2007.

Thereafter it shall become effective and binding as to any other member state upon enactment of the compact into law by that state. The governors of nonmember states or their designees shall be invited to participate in the activities of the

interstate commission on a nonvoting basis prior to adoption of the compact by all states.

C. The interstate commission may propose amendments to the compact for enactment by the member states. No amendment shall become effective and binding upon the interstate commission and the member states unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the member states.

ARTICLE XVI

WITHDRAWAL AND DISSOLUTION

A. Withdrawal

1. Once effective, the compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every member state; provided that a member state may withdraw from the compact by specifically repealing the statute, which enacted the compact into law.

2. Withdrawal from this compact shall be by the enactment of a statute repealing the same, but shall not take effect until one year after the effective date of such statute and until written notice of the withdrawal has been given by the withdrawing state to the governor of each other member jurisdiction.

3. The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the chairperson of the interstate commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this compact in the withdrawing state. The interstate commission shall notify the other member states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within sixty days of its receipt thereof.

4. The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal.

5. Reinstatement following withdrawal of a member state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the compact or upon such later date as determined by the interstate commission.

B. Dissolution of compact

1. This compact shall dissolve effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the member state which reduces the membership in the compact to one member state.

2. Upon the dissolution of this compact, the compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the interstate commission shall be concluded and surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the bylaws.

ARTICLE XVII

SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION

A. The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of the compact shall be enforceable.

B. The provisions of this compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.

C. Nothing in this compact shall be construed to prohibit the applicability of other interstate compacts to which the states are members.

ARTICLE XVIII

BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS

A. Other laws

1. Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a member state that is not inconsistent with this compact.

2. All member states' laws conflicting with this compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.

B. Binding effect of the compact

1. All lawful actions of the interstate commission, including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the interstate commission, are binding upon the member states.

2. All agreements between the interstate commission and the member states are binding in accordance with their terms.

3. In the event any provision of this compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any member state, such provision shall be ineffective to the extent of the conflict with the constitutional provision in question in that member state. [2009 c 380 § 1.]

28A.705.020 Review of implementation—Recommendation. By December 1, 2014, the state council, created in accordance with RCW 28A.705.010, shall conduct a review of the implementation of the interstate compact on educational opportunity for military children and recommend to the state legislature whether Washington should continue to be a member of the compact and whether any other actions should be taken. [2009 c 380 § 9.]

Chapter 28A.900 RCW CONSTRUCTION

Sections

28A.900.010	Repeals and savings.
28A.900.030	Continuation of existing law.
28A.900.040	Provisions to be construed in pari materia.
28A.900.050	Title, chapter, section headings not part of law.
28A.900.060	Invalidity of part of title not to affect remainder.
28A.900.070	"This code" defined.
28A.900.080	Effective date—1969 ex.s. c 223.
28A.900.100	Purpose—1990 c 33.
28A.900.101	Statutory references—1990 c 33.
28A.900.102	Severability—1990 c 33.
28A.900.103	Subheadings not law—1990 c 33.
28A.900.105	Effect of repeal—1995 c 335.

28A.900.010 Repeals and savings. See 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.98.010. Formerly RCW 28A.98.010.

28A.900.030 Continuation of existing law. The provisions of this title, Title 28A RCW, insofar as they are substantially the same as statutory provisions repealed by this chapter, and relating to the same subject matter, shall be construed as restatements and continuations, and not as new enactments. Nothing in this 1969 code revision of Title 28 RCW shall be construed as authorizing any new bond issues or new or additional appropriations of moneys but the bond issue authorizations herein contained shall be construed only as continuations of bond issues authorized by prior laws herein repealed and reenacted, and the appropriations of moneys herein contained are continued herein for historical purposes only and this 1969 act shall not be construed as a

reappropriation thereof and no appropriation contained herein shall be deemed to be extended or revived hereby and such appropriation shall lapse or shall have lapsed in accordance with the original enactment: PROVIDED, That this 1969 act shall not operate to terminate, extend or otherwise affect any appropriation for the biennium commencing July 1, 1967, and ending June 30, 1969. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.98.030. Formerly RCW 28A.98.030.]

28A.900.040 Provisions to be construed in pari materia. The provisions of this title, Title 28A RCW, shall be construed in pari materia even though as a matter of prior legislative history they were not originally enacted in the same statute. The provisions of this title shall also be construed in pari materia with the provisions of Title 28B RCW, and with other laws relating to education. This section shall not operate retroactively. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.98.040. Formerly RCW 28A.98.040.]

28A.900.050 Title, chapter, section headings not part of law. Title headings, chapter headings, and section or subsection headings, as used in this title, Title 28A RCW, do not constitute any part of the law. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.98.050. Formerly RCW 28A.98.050.]

28A.900.060 Invalidity of part of title not to affect remainder. If any provision of this title, Title 28A RCW, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the title, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.98.060. Formerly RCW 28A.98.060.]

28A.900.070 "This code" defined. As used in this title, Title 28A RCW, "this code" means Titles 28A and 28B RCW. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.98.070. Formerly RCW 28A.98.070.]

28A.900.080 Effective date—1969 ex.s. c 223. Title 28A RCW shall be effective July 1, 1970. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.98.080. Formerly RCW 28A.98.080.]

28A.900.100 Purpose—1990 c 33. (1) The purpose of chapter 33, Laws of 1990 is to reorganize Title 28A RCW. There are three goals to this reorganization: (a) To place related sections in chapters organized by subject matter; (b) to make all terms gender neutral; and (c) to clarify existing language. Chapter 33, Laws of 1990 is technical in nature and is not intended to make substantive changes in the meaning, interpretation, court construction, or constitutionality of any provision of Title 28A RCW or other statutory provisions included in chapter 33, Laws of 1990 and rules adopted under those provisions.

(2) Chapter 33, Laws of 1990 shall not have the effect of terminating or in any way modifying any proceedings or liability, civil or criminal, which exists on June 7, 1990. [1990 c 33 § 1.]

28A.900.101 Statutory references—1990 c 33. (1) The code reviser shall correct all statutory references to code sections recodified by *section 4 of this act.

(2)(a) References to "RCW 28A.47.732 through 28A.47.748" in Title 28A RCW have intentionally not been changed since those code sections were repealed by chapter 189, Laws of 1983. These references are not being eliminated because it is not the purpose of this act to correct obsolete references.

(b) References to "RCW 28A.58.095" in Title 28A RCW have intentionally not been changed since that code section was repealed by chapter 2, Laws of 1987 1st ex. sess. These references are not being eliminated because it is not the purpose of this act to correct obsolete references. [1990 c 33 § 2.]

***Reviser's note:** Section 4 of this act is an uncodified section that recodifies sections in Title 28A RCW.

28A.900.102 Severability—1990 c 33. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1990 c 33 § 603.]

28A.900.103 Subheadings not law—1990 c 33. Subheadings as used in this act do not constitute any part of the law. [1990 c 33 § 3.]

28A.900.105 Effect of repeal—1995 c 335. The repeal of any programs that are not funded as of July 23, 1995, is not intended to comment on the value of the services provided by the programs. The repeal of statutes in chapter 335, Laws of 1995 does not affect the general authority of school districts to provide services to accomplish the purposes of these programs. The deletion or repeal of language that permitted school districts to carry out specific activities that would be within their general authority is not intended to affect the general authority of school districts to continue to carry out those activities. [1995 c 335 § 801.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Title 28B

HIGHER EDUCATION

- Chapters**
- 28B.04** Displaced homemaker act.
- 28B.06** Project even start.
- 28B.07** Washington higher education facilities authority.
- 28B.10** Colleges and universities generally.
- 28B.12** State work-study program.
- 28B.13** 1974 Bond issue for capital improvements.
- 28B.14** 1975 Bond issue for capital improvements.
- 28B.14B** 1977 Bond issue for capital improvements.
- 28B.14C** 1977 Bond act for the refunding of outstanding limited obligation revenue bonds.
- 28B.14D** 1979 Bond issue for capital improvements.
- 28B.14E** 1979 Bond issue for capital improvements.
- 28B.14F** Bond issues for capital improvements.
- 28B.14G** 1981 Bond issue for capital improvements (1981 c 233).
- 28B.14H** Washington's future bond issue.
- 28B.15** College and university fees.
- 28B.20** University of Washington.
- 28B.30** Washington State University.
- 28B.31** 1977 Washington State University buildings and facilities financing act.
- 28B.35** Regional universities.
- 28B.40** The Evergreen State College.
- 28B.45** Branch campuses.
- 28B.50** Community and technical colleges.
- 28B.52** Collective bargaining—Academic personnel in community colleges.
- 28B.56** 1972 Community colleges facilities aid—Bond issue.
- 28B.57** 1975 Community college special capital projects bond act.
- 28B.58** 1975 Community college general capital projects bond act.
- 28B.59** 1976 Community college capital projects bond act.
- 28B.59B** 1977 Community college capital projects bond act.
- 28B.59C** 1979 Community college capital projects bond act.
- 28B.59D** 1981 Community college capital projects bond act.
- 28B.63** Commercial activities by institutions of higher education.
- 28B.65** High-technology education and training.
- 28B.67** Customized employment training.
- 28B.70** Western regional higher education compact.
- 28B.76** Office of student financial assistance.
- 28B.77** Student achievement council.
- 28B.85** Degree-granting institutions.
- 28B.90** Foreign degree-granting branch campuses.
- 28B.92** State student financial aid programs.
- 28B.95** Advanced college tuition payment program.
- 28B.97** Washington higher education loan program.
- 28B.102** Future teachers conditional scholarship and loan repayment program.
- 28B.103** National guard conditional scholarship program.
- 28B.105** GET ready for math and science scholarship program.
- 28B.106** College savings bond program.
- 28B.108** American Indian endowed scholarship program.
- 28B.109** Washington international exchange scholarship program.
- 28B.110** Gender equality in higher education.
- 28B.115** Health professional conditional scholarship program.
- 28B.116** Foster care endowed scholarship program.
- 28B.117** Passport to college promise program.
- 28B.118** College bound scholarship program.
- 28B.119** Washington promise scholarship program.
- 28B.120** Washington fund for innovation and quality in higher education program.
- 28B.121** Food animal veterinarian conditional scholarship program.
- 28B.122** Aerospace training student loan program.
- 28B.130** Transportation demand management programs.
- 28B.133** Gaining independence for students with dependents program.
- 28B.135** Child care for higher education students.
- 28B.140** Financing research facilities at research universities.
- 28B.142** Local borrowing authority—Research universities.
- 28B.145** Opportunity scholarship act.
- 28B.155** Joint center for aerospace technology innovation.
- 28B.900** Construction.
- Actions against public corporations: RCW 4.08.120.*
- Actions by public corporation in corporate name: RCW 4.08.110.*
- Attorney general, supervision of prosecuting attorney: RCW 36.27.020(3).*
- Blind, school for: Chapter 72.40 RCW.*
- Bomb threats, penalty: RCW 9.61.160.*
- Boxing, kickboxing, martial arts, and wrestling events exemptions for: RCW 67.08.015.*
- physical examination of contestants, urinalysis: RCW 67.08.090.*
- Buildings, earthquake standards for construction: RCW 70.86.020, 70.86.030.*
- Businesses and professions generally, examinations for licenses for: Title 18 RCW.*
- Condemnation: Chapter 8.16 RCW.*
- Conveyance of real property by public bodies—Recording: RCW 65.08.095.*
- Crimes relating to*
- bomb threats: RCW 9.61.160.*
- discrimination to deny public accommodations because of race, color or creed: RCW 9.91.010.*
- Discrimination—Separation of sexes in dormitories, residence halls, etc.: RCW 49.60.222.*
- Discrimination to deny public accommodations because of race, color or creed, penalty: RCW 9.91.010.*
- Drivers' training schools generally: Chapter 46.82 RCW.*
- Earthquake standards for construction: RCW 70.86.020, 70.86.030.*
- Education: State Constitution Art. 9.*

Educational facilities and programs for state schools for the deaf and blind: RCW 72.40.028.

Elementary or secondary school activities, admission tax exclusion: RCW 36.38.010.

Employees, qualifications to hold public office: RCW 42.04.020.

Enrollment forecasts: RCW 43.62.050.

Establishment and maintenance of schools guaranteed: State Constitution Art. 26 § 4.

Fiscal year defined: RCW 1.16.030.

Free from sectarian control: State Constitution Art. 9 § 4, Art. 26 § 4.

Garnishment: Chapter 6.27 RCW.

Hospitalization and medical aid for public employees and dependents—Premiums, governmental contributions authorized: RCW 41.04.180, 41.04.190.

Information and research services of colleges and universities, authority for school districts to obtain: RCW 28A.320.110.

Intoxicating liquor, retail licenses, proximity limitations: RCW 66.24.010(9).

Lands
adverse possession against: RCW 7.28.090.
defined: RCW 79.02.010.
eminent domain
by cities against: RCW 8.12.030.
by corporations, service of notice: RCW 8.20.020.
by railroads and canal companies against: RCW 81.36.010.
by state, service of notice: RCW 8.04.020.
parks and recreation commission, relinquishment of control over school lands: RCW 79A.05.175.
sale of educational lands, board of natural resources to fix value: RCW 79.11.080.
sale of generally: State Constitution Art. 16 §§ 2-4.
sale or lease of land and valuable materials, supervision and control of department of natural resources over: RCW 79.11.020.
state lands, included in: RCW 79.02.010.
state parks and recreation, relinquishment of control over state lands: RCW 79A.05.175.

Legal adviser, prosecuting attorney as: RCW 36.27.020(2), (3).

Medical schools, requisites for accreditation and approval: RCW 18.71.055.

Meetings, minutes of governmental bodies, open to public: Chapter 42.32 RCW.

Motor vehicles, speed regulations when passing public school: RCW 46.61.440.

Open to all children of state: State Constitution Art. 9 § 1, Art. 26 § 4.

Periodicals, purchase of, manner of payment: RCW 42.24.035.

Printing contracts for outside state work, labor requirements: RCW 43.19.754.

Printing must be done within state, exception: RCW 43.19.748, 43.19.751.

Public bodies may retain collection agencies to collect public debts—Fees: RCW 19.16.500.

Public lands: Title 79 RCW.

Public school system, what included in: State Constitution Art. 9 § 2.

Pupils, residence or absence does not affect right to vote: State Constitution Art. 6 § 4.

Purchases, periodicals, postage, manner of payment: RCW 42.24.035.

Religion, control of schools by, free from: State Constitution Art. 9 § 4, Art. 26 § 4.

Savings and loan associations, school savings accounts, priority in liquidation distribution: RCW 33.40.050.

Sectarian control, free from: State Constitution Art. 9 § 4.

State school
for blind: Chapter 72.40 RCW.
for deaf: Chapter 72.40 RCW.

State toxicological laboratories: RCW 68.50.107.

Student enrollment forecasts, biennial report of office of financial management: RCW 43.62.050.

System of schools to be established by state: State Constitution Art. 9 § 2.

Technical schools, included in public school system: State Constitution Art. 9 § 2.

Warrants
interest rate: RCW 39.56.020.
rate fixed by issuing officer: RCW 39.56.030.

Year, fiscal year defined: RCW 1.16.030.

Chapter 28B.04 RCW DISPLACED HOMEMAKER ACT

Sections

28B.04.010 Short title.

28B.04.020 Legislative findings—Purpose.

28B.04.030 Definitions.

28B.04.040 Multipurpose service centers—Contracts for—Rules embodying standards for—Funds for.

28B.04.050 Multipurpose service centers—Referral to services by—Displaced homemakers as staff.

28B.04.060 Contracting for specific programs.

28B.04.080 Consultation and cooperation with other agencies—Agency report of available services and funds therefor—Board as clearinghouse for information and resources.

28B.04.090 Considerations when awarding contracts.

28B.04.100 Percentage of funding for centers or program to be provided by administering organization.

28B.04.110 Acceptance and use of contributions authorized—Qualifications.

28B.04.120 Discrimination prohibited.

28B.04.010 Short title. This chapter may be known and cited as the "displaced homemaker act." [1979 c 73 § 1.]

28B.04.020 Legislative findings—Purpose. The legislature finds that homemakers are an unrecognized part of the workforce who make an invaluable contribution to the strength, durability, and purpose of our state.

The legislature further finds that there is an increasing number of persons in this state who, having fulfilled a role as homemaker, find themselves "displaced" in their middle years through divorce, death of spouse, disability of spouse, or other loss of family income of a spouse. As a consequence, displaced homemakers are very often left with little or no income; they are ineligible for categorical welfare assistance; they are subject to the highest rate of unemployment of any sector of the workforce; they face continuing discrimination in employment because of their age and lack of recent paid work experience; they are ineligible for unemployment insurance because they have been engaged in unpaid labor in the home; they are ineligible for social security benefits because they are too young, and many never qualify because they have been divorced from the family wage earner; they may have lost beneficiaries' rights under employer's pension and health plans through divorce or death of spouse; and they are often unacceptable to private health insurance plans because of their age.

It is the purpose of this chapter to establish guidelines under which the state board for community and technical colleges shall contract to establish multipurpose service centers and programs to provide necessary training opportunities, counseling, and services for displaced homemakers so that they may enjoy the independence and economic security vital to a productive life. [2004 c 275 § 29; 1985 c 370 § 36; 1982 1st ex.s. c 15 § 1; 1979 c 73 § 2.]

Effective date—2004 c 275 §§ 28-32: "Sections 28 through 32 of this act take effect July 1, 2005." [2004 c 275 § 33.]

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.04.030 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Board" means the state board for community and technical colleges.

(2) "Center" means a multipurpose service center for displaced homemakers as described in RCW 28B.04.040.

(3) "Program" means those programs described in RCW 28B.04.050 which provide direct, outreach, and information and training services which serve the needs of displaced homemakers.

(4) "Displaced homemaker" means an individual who:

(a) Has worked in the home for ten or more years providing unsalaried household services for family members on a full-time basis; and

(b) Is not gainfully employed;

(c) Needs assistance in securing employment; and

(d) Has been dependent on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income, or has been dependent on federal assistance but is no longer eligible for that assistance, or is supported as the parent of minor children by public assistance or spousal support but whose children are within two years of reaching their majority. [2004 c 275 § 30; 1985 c 370 § 37; 1979 c 73 § 3.]

Effective date—2004 c 275 §§ 28-32: See note following RCW 28B.04.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.04.040 Multipurpose service centers—Contracts for—Rules embodying standards for—Funds for. (1) The board, in consultation with state and local governmental agencies, community groups, and local and national organizations concerned with displaced homemakers, shall receive applications and may contract with public or private non-profit organizations to establish multipurpose service centers for displaced homemakers. In determining sites and administering agencies or organizations for the centers, the board shall consider the experience and capabilities of the public or private nonprofit organizations making application to provide services to a center.

(2) The board shall issue rules prescribing the standards to be met by each center in accordance with the policies set forth in this chapter. Continuing funds for the maintenance of each center shall be contingent upon the determination by the board that the center is in compliance with the contractual conditions and with the rules prescribed by the board. [1985 c 370 § 38; 1982 1st ex.s. c 15 § 2; 1979 c 73 § 4.]

28B.04.050 Multipurpose service centers—Referral to services by—Displaced homemakers as staff. (1) Each center contracted for under this chapter shall include or provide information and referral to the following services:

(a) Job counseling services which shall:

(i) Be specifically designed for displaced homemakers;

(ii) Counsel displaced homemakers with respect to appropriate job opportunities; and

(ii) Take into account and build upon the skills and experience of a homemaker and emphasize job readiness as well as skill development;

(b) Job training and job placement services which shall:

(i) Emphasize short-term training programs and programs which expand upon homemaking skills and volunteer experience and which lead to gainful employment;

(ii) Develop, through cooperation with state and local government agencies and private employers, model training and placement programs for jobs in the public and private sectors;

(iii) Assist displaced homemakers in gaining admission to existing public and private job training programs and opportunities, including vocational education and apprenticeship training programs; and

(iv) Assist in identifying community needs and creating new jobs in the public and private sectors;

(c) Health counseling services, including referral to existing health programs, with respect to:

(i) General principles of preventative health care;

(ii) Health care consumer education, particularly in the selection of physicians and health care services, including, but not limited to, health maintenance organizations and health insurance;

(iii) Family health care and nutrition;

(iv) Alcohol and drug abuse; and

(v) Other related health care matters;

(d) Financial management services which provide information and assistance with respect to insurance, taxes, estate and probate problems, mortgages, loans, and other related financial matters;

(e) Educational services, including:

(i) Outreach and information about courses offering credit through secondary or postsecondary education programs, and other reentry programs, including bilingual programming where appropriate; and

(ii) Information about such other programs as are determined to be of interest and benefit to displaced homemakers by the board;

(f) Legal counseling and referral services; and

(g) Outreach and information services with respect to federal and state employment, education, health, public assistance, and unemployment assistance programs which the board determines would be of interest and benefit to displaced homemakers.

(2) The staff positions of each multipurpose center contracted for in accordance with RCW 28B.04.040, including supervisory, technical, and administrative positions, shall, to the maximum extent possible, be filled by displaced homemakers. [1985 c 370 § 39; 1982 1st ex.s. c 15 § 3; 1979 c 73 § 5.]

28B.04.060 Contracting for specific programs. The board may contract, where appropriate, with public or private nonprofit groups or organizations serving the needs of displaced homemakers for programs designed to:

(1) Provide direct services to displaced homemakers, including job counseling, job training and placement, health counseling, financial management, educational counseling, legal counseling, and referral services as described in RCW 28B.04.050;

(2) Provide statewide outreach and information services for displaced homemakers; and

(3) Provide training opportunities for persons serving the needs of displaced homemakers, including those persons in areas not directly served by programs and centers established under this chapter. [1985 c 370 § 40; 1982 1st ex.s. c 15 § 4; 1979 c 73 § 6.]

28B.04.080 Consultation and cooperation with other agencies—Agency report of available services and funds therefor—Board as clearinghouse for information and resources. (1) The board shall consult and cooperate with the department of social and health services; the superintendent of public instruction; the workforce training and education coordinating board; the employment security department; the department of labor and industries; sponsoring agencies under the federal comprehensive employment and training act (87 Stat. 839; 29 U.S.C. Sec. 801 et seq.), and any other persons or agencies as the board deems appropriate to facilitate the coordination of centers established under this chapter with existing programs of a similar nature.

(2) Annually on July 1st, each agency listed in subsection (1) of this section shall submit a description of each service or program under its jurisdiction which would support the programs and centers established by this chapter and the funds available for such support.

(3) The board shall serve as a clearinghouse for displaced homemaker information and resources and shall compile and disseminate statewide information to the centers, related agencies, and interested persons upon request. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 135; 2004 c 275 § 31; 1985 c 370 § 42; 1982 1st ex.s. c 15 § 6; 1979 c 73 § 8.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Effective date—2004 c 275 §§ 28-32: See note following RCW 28B.04.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.04.090 Considerations when awarding contracts. In the awarding of contracts under this chapter, consideration shall be given to need, geographic location, population ratios, and the extent of existing services. [1979 c 73 § 9.]

28B.04.100 Percentage of funding for centers or program to be provided by administering organization. Thirty percent of the funding for the centers and programs under this chapter shall be provided by the organization administering the center or program. Contributions in-kind, whether materials and supplies, physical facilities, or personal services, may be considered as all or part of the funding provided by the organization. [1979 c 73 § 10.]

28B.04.110 Acceptance and use of contributions authorized—Qualifications. The board may, in carrying out this chapter, accept, use, and dispose of contributions of money, services, and property: PROVIDED, That funds generated within individual centers may be retained and utilized by those centers. All moneys received by the board or any

employee thereof pursuant to this section shall be deposited in a depository approved by the state treasurer. Disbursements of such funds shall be on authorization of the board or a duly authorized representative thereof. In order to maintain an effective expenditure and revenue control such funds shall be subject in all respects to chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation shall be required to permit expenditure of such funds. [1985 c 370 § 43; 1979 c 73 § 11.]

28B.04.120 Discrimination prohibited. No person in this state, on the ground of sex, age, race, color, religion, national origin, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical handicap, shall be excluded from participating in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds made available under this chapter. [1979 c 73 § 12.]

Chapter 28B.06 RCW PROJECT EVEN START

Sections

28B.06.010	Intent—Short title.
28B.06.020	Definitions.
28B.06.030	Adult literacy program—Basic skills instruction—Credit toward work and training requirement—Rules.
28B.06.040	Preference for existing programs before developing new programs.

28B.06.010 Intent—Short title. (1) Parents can be the most effective teachers for their children. Providing illiterate or semiliterate parents with opportunities to acquire basic skills and child development knowledge will enhance their ability to assist and support their children in the learning process, and will enhance children's learning experiences in the formal education environment by providing children with the motivation and positive home environment which contribute to enhanced academic performance.

(2) This chapter may be known and cited as project even start. [1995 c 335 § 301; 1990 c 33 § 505; 1987 c 518 § 104. Formerly RCW 28A.610.010, 28A.130.010.]

Intent—1994 c 166; 1987 c 518: See note following RCW 43.215.425.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.06.020 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definition in this section shall apply throughout this chapter.

"Parent" or "parents" means a parent who has less than an eighth grade ability in one or more of the basic skill areas of reading, language arts, or mathematics, as measured by a standardized test, and who has a child or children enrolled in: (1) The state early childhood education and assistance program; (2) a federal head start program; (3) a state or federally funded elementary school basic skills program serving students who have scored below the national average on a standardized test in one or more of the basic skill areas of reading, language arts, or mathematics; or (4) a cooperative preschool at a community or technical college. [1995 c 335 § 302; 1990 c 33 § 506; 1987 c 518 § 105. Formerly RCW 28A.610.020, 28A.130.012.]

Intent—1994 c 166; 1987 c 518: See note following RCW 43.215.425.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.06.030 Adult literacy program—Basic skills instruction—Credit toward work and training requirement—Rules. (1) The state board for community and technical colleges, in consultation with the *department of community, trade, and economic development, the department of social and health services, the superintendent of public instruction, and community-based, nonprofit providers of adult literacy services, shall develop an adult literacy program to serve eligible parents as defined under **RCW 28A.610.020. The program shall give priority to serving parents with children who have not yet enrolled in school or are in grades kindergarten through three.

(2) In addition to providing basic skills instruction to eligible parents, the program may include other program components which may include transportation, child care, and such other directly necessary activities as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.

(3) Parents who elect to participate in training or work programs, as a condition of receiving public assistance, shall have the hours spent in parent participation programs, conducted as part of a federal head start program, or the state early childhood education and assistance program under ***RCW 28A.215.100 through 28A.215.200 and 28A.215.900 through 28A.215.908, or parent literacy programs under this chapter, counted toward the fulfillment of their work and training obligation for the receipt of public assistance.

(4) State funds as may be appropriated for project even start shall be used solely to expand and complement, but not supplant, federal funds for adult literacy programs.

(5) The state board for community and technical colleges shall adopt rules as necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. [1995 c 335 § 303; 1990 c 33 § 507; 1987 c 518 § 106. Formerly RCW 28A.610.030, 28A.130.014.]

Reviser's note: *(1) The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

** (2) RCW 28A.610.020 was recodified as RCW 28B.06.020 pursuant to 1995 c 335 § 306.

*** (3) RCW 28A.215.100 through 28A.215.200 and 28A.215.900 through 28A.215.908 were recodified as RCW 43.215.400 through 43.215.450 and 43.215.900 through 43.215.903.

Intent—1994 c 166; 1987 c 518: See note following RCW 43.215.425.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.06.040 Preference for existing programs before developing new programs. The state board for community and technical colleges is authorized and directed, whenever possible, to fund or cooperatively work with existing adult literacy programs and parenting related programs offered through the common school and community and technical college systems or community-based, nonprofit organizations to provide services for eligible parents before developing and funding new adult literacy programs to carry out the purposes of project even start. [1996 c 11 § 1; 1987 c 518 § 107. Formerly RCW 28A.610.040, 28A.130.016.]

Intent—1994 c 166; 1987 c 518: See note following RCW 43.215.425.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

(2012 Ed.)

Chapter 28B.07 RCW WASHINGTON HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES AUTHORITY

Sections

GENERAL PROVISIONS

28B.07.010	Intent.
28B.07.020	Definitions.
28B.07.021	Definitions.
28B.07.030	Washington higher education facilities authority—Created—Members—Chairperson—Records—Quorum—Compensation and travel expenses.
28B.07.040	Powers and duties.
28B.07.050	Special obligation bonds—Issuance—Personal liability—Debt limit.
28B.07.060	Bonds—Special obligations—Payment—Funds—Segregation of proceeds and moneys.
28B.07.070	Agreements with participant—Participant's payment of certain costs and expenses.
28B.07.080	Moneys deemed trust funds—Agreement or trust indenture with bank or trust company authorized.
28B.07.090	Holdings or owners of bonds—Trustees—Enforcement of rights—Purchase at foreclosure sale.
28B.07.100	Bonds are securities—Legal investments.
28B.07.110	Projects or financing—Exemption from certain restrictions on procedures for awarding contracts.
28B.07.120	Bond counsel—Selection.
28B.07.130	Underwriters—Selection.

STUDENT LOAN FINANCING

28B.07.300	Student loan financing—Authority—Liability.
28B.07.310	Administration of alternative state educational loans.
28B.07.320	Revenue bonds—Issuance—Payment—Personal liability.
28B.07.330	Revenue refunding bonds.
28B.07.340	Trust funds—Trust agreements.
28B.07.350	Proceeds fund.
28B.07.360	Default.
28B.07.370	Debt limitation.
28B.07.380	Sale of assets.

CONSTRUCTION

28B.07.900	Chapter supplemental—Application of other laws.
28B.07.910	Construction—1983 c 169.
28B.07.920	Severability—1983 c 169.
28B.07.925	Chapter supplemental—Application of other laws.
28B.07.926	Construction—2007 c 36.
28B.07.927	Conflict with federal requirements—2007 c 36.
28B.07.928	Captions not law—2007 c 36.
28B.07.929	Severability—2007 c 36.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

28B.07.010 Intent. The legislature finds that the state has a vital interest in ensuring that higher education institutions are maintained in the state in sufficient numbers and located in such locations, as to be accessible to as many citizens as possible. Adequate educational opportunities are essential to the economic, intellectual, and social well-being of the state and its people. Washington's independently-governed private nonprofit higher education institutions are a necessary part of the state's higher educational resources. They provide educational diversity and choice for all residents of the communities in which they are located, communities which may not otherwise be served directly by a public baccalaureate-granting college or university.

The legislature further finds that some of the factors that contribute to educational costs are beyond the control of these higher education institutions and their governing boards. The factors include the need to modify facilities to render the facilities accessible to the handicapped or disabled, the necessity of modernizing structures to keep them safe and efficient, and the demands of energy conservation and

resource utilization. Many of these needs are associated with the public functions these institutions perform and the requirements of the state and federal governments. Compounding the problem is the fact that the cost of these renovations are borne entirely by the institutions.

Because these institutions serve an important public purpose addressing both the needs of individuals and the needs of the state, and because the performance of that public function can be facilitated at no expense or liability to the state, the legislature declares it to be the public policy of the state of Washington to enable the building, providing, and utilization of modern, well-equipped, efficient, and reasonably priced higher educational facilities, as well as the improvement, expansion, and modernization of such facilities, in a manner that will minimize the capital cost of construction, financing, and use of such facilities. The intention of this policy is to improve and ensure the quality and range of educational services available to the citizens of this state. The intent of the legislature is to accomplish these and related purposes, and this chapter shall be liberally construed in order to further these goals. [1983 c 169 § 1.]

28B.07.020 Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following words and terms shall have the following meanings, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Authority" means the Washington higher education facilities authority created under RCW 28B.07.030 or any board, body, commission, department or officer succeeding to the principal functions of the authority or to whom the powers conferred upon the authority shall be given by law.

(2) "Bonds" means bonds, notes, commercial paper, certificates of indebtedness, or other evidences of indebtedness of the authority issued under this chapter.

(3) "Bond resolution" means any resolution of the authority, adopted under this chapter, authorizing the issuance and sale of bonds.

(4) "Higher education institution" means a private, non-profit educational institution, the main campus of which is permanently situated in the state, which is open to residents of the state, which neither restricts entry on racial or religious grounds, which provides programs of education beyond high school leading at least to the baccalaureate degree, and which is accredited by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges or by an accrediting association recognized by the council for higher education.

(5) "Participant" means a higher education institution which, under this chapter, undertakes the financing of a project or projects or undertakes the refunding or refinancing of obligations, mortgages, or advances previously incurred for a project or projects.

(6) "Project" means any land or any improvement, including, but not limited to, buildings, structures, fixtures, utilities, machinery, excavations, paving, and landscaping, and any interest in such land or improvements, and any personal property pertaining or useful to such land and improvements, which are necessary, useful, or convenient for the operation of a higher education institution, including but not limited to, the following: Dormitories or other multi-unit housing facilities for students, faculty, officers, or employees; dining halls; student unions; administration buildings; academic buildings; libraries; laboratories; research facilities;

ties; computer facilities; classrooms; athletic facilities; health care facilities; maintenance, storage, or utility facilities; parking facilities; or any combination thereof, or any other structures, facilities, or equipment so related.

(7) "Project cost" means any cost related to the acquisition, construction, improvement, alteration, or rehabilitation by a participant or the authority of any project and the financing of the project through the authority, including, but not limited to, the following costs paid or incurred: Costs of acquisition of land or interests in land and any improvement; costs of contractors, builders, laborers, material suppliers, and suppliers of tools and equipment; costs of surety and performance bonds; fees and disbursements of architects, surveyors, engineers, feasibility consultants, accountants, attorneys, financial consultants, and other professionals; interest on bonds issued by the authority during any period of construction; principal of and interest on interim financing of any project; debt service reserve funds; depreciation funds, costs of the initial start-up operation of any project; fees for title insurance, document recording, or filing; fees of trustees and the authority; taxes and other governmental charges levied or assessed on any project; and any other similar costs. Except as specifically set forth in this definition, the term "project cost" does not include books, fuel, supplies, and similar items which are required to be treated as a current expense under generally accepted accounting principles.

(8) "Trust indenture" means any agreement, trust indenture, or other similar instrument by and between the authority and one or more corporate trustees. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 136; 2007 c 218 § 86; 1985 c 370 § 47; 1983 c 169 § 2.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—Finding—2007 c 218: See note following RCW 1.08.130.

28B.07.021 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Authority" means the Washington higher education facilities authority established pursuant to RCW 28B.07.030 or any board, body, commission, department, or officer succeeding to the principal functions of the authority or to whom the powers conferred upon the authority shall be given by law.

(2) "Educational loans" means:

(a) Guaranteed federal educational loans made in accordance with Title IV, Part B, of the higher education act of 1965, or its successor, to a qualified borrower for payment of educational expenses incurred by a student while attending a participating institution, the payment of principal of and interest on which is insured by the United States secretary of education under the higher education act of 1965, or its successor; and

(b) Alternative state educational loans made in accordance with this chapter to a qualified borrower as determined by the authority for payment of educational expenses incurred by a student while attending a participating institution under the terms and conditions determined by the authority.

(3) "Obligation," "bond," or "bonds" means bonds, notes, commercial paper, certificates of indebtedness, or

other evidences of indebtedness of the authority issued under this chapter, whether or not the interest on the obligation is subject to federal income taxation.

(4) "Participating institution" means any post high school educational institution, public or private, whose students are eligible for educational loans.

(5) "Qualified borrower" means a student, or the parent of a student, who: (a) Qualifies for an educational loan; and (b) is a resident of the state of Washington or has been accepted for enrollment at or is attending a participating institution within the state of Washington. [2007 c 36 § 2.]

Policy—Purpose—2007 c 36: See note following RCW 28B.07.300.

28B.07.030 Washington higher education facilities authority—Created—Members—Chairperson—Records—Quorum—Compensation and travel expenses.

(1) The Washington higher education facilities authority is hereby established as a public body corporate and politic, with perpetual corporate succession, constituting an agency of the state of Washington exercising essential governmental functions. The authority is a "public body" within the meaning of RCW 39.53.010.

(2) The authority shall consist of six members as follows: The governor, lieutenant governor, and four public members, one of whom shall be the president of a higher education institution at the time of appointment. The public members shall be residents of the state and appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, on the basis of their interest or expertise in the provision of higher education and the financing of higher education. The public members of the authority shall serve for terms of four years. The initial terms of the public members shall be staggered in a manner determined by the governor. In the event of a vacancy on the authority due to death, resignation, or removal of one of the public members, and upon the expiration of the term of any public member, the governor shall appoint a successor for a term expiring on the fourth anniversary of the successor's date of the appointment. If any of the state offices are abolished, the resulting vacancy on the authority shall be filled by the state officer who shall succeed substantially to the power and duties of the abolished office. Any public member of the authority may be removed by the governor for misfeasance, malfeasance, willful neglect of duty, or any other cause after notice and a public hearing, unless such notice and hearing shall be expressly waived in writing.

(3) The governor shall serve as chairperson of the authority. The authority shall elect annually one of its members as secretary. If the governor shall be absent from a meeting of the authority, the secretary shall preside. However, the governor may designate an employee of the governor's office to act on the governor's behalf in all other respects during the absence of the governor at any meeting of the authority. If the designation is in writing and is presented to the person presiding at the meetings of the authority who is included in the designation, the vote of the designee has the same effect as if cast by the governor.

(4) Any person designated by resolution of the authority shall keep a record of the proceedings of the authority and shall be the custodian of all books, documents, and papers filed with the authority, the minute book or a journal of the

authority, and the authority's official seal, if any. The person may cause copies to be made of all minutes and other records and documents of the authority, and may give certificates to the effect that such copies are true copies. All persons dealing with the authority may rely upon the certificates.

(5) Four members of the authority constitute a quorum. Members participating in a meeting through the use of any means of communication by which all members participating can hear each other during the meeting shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting for all purposes. The authority may act on the basis of a motion except when authorizing the issuance and sale of bonds, in which case the authority shall act by resolution. Bond resolutions and other resolutions shall be adopted upon the affirmative vote of four members of the authority, and shall be signed by those members voting yes. Motions shall be adopted upon the affirmative vote of a majority of a quorum of members present at any meeting of the authority. All actions taken by the authority shall take effect immediately without need for publication or other public notice. A vacancy in the membership of the authority does not impair the power of the authority to act under this chapter.

(6) The members of the authority shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.240 and shall be entitled to reimbursement, solely from the funds of the authority, for travel expenses as determined by the authority incurred in the discharge of their duties under this chapter. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 137; 2007 c 36 § 14; 1985 c 370 § 48; 1984 c 287 § 62; 1983 c 169 § 3.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Policy—Purpose—2007 c 36: See note following RCW 28B.07.300.

Legislative findings—Severability—Effective date—1984 c 287: See notes following RCW 43.03.220.

28B.07.040 Powers and duties. The authority is authorized and empowered to do the following, on such terms, with such security and undertakings, subject to such conditions, and in return for such consideration, as the authority shall determine in its discretion to be necessary, useful, or convenient in accomplishing the purposes of this chapter:

(1) To promulgate rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW;

(2) To adopt an official seal and to alter the same at pleasure;

(3) To maintain an office at any place or places as the authority may designate;

(4) To sue and be sued in its own name, and to plead and be impleaded;

(5) To make and execute agreements with participants and others and all other instruments necessary, useful, or convenient for the accomplishment of the purposes of this chapter;

(6) To provide long-term or short-term financing or refinancing to participants for project costs, by way of loan, lease, conditional sales contract, mortgage, option to purchase, or other financing or security device or any such combination;

(7) If, in order to provide to participants the financing or refinancing of project costs described in subsection (6) of this

section, the authority deems it necessary or convenient for it to own a project or projects or any part of a project or projects, for any period of time, it may acquire, contract, improve, alter, rehabilitate, repair, manage, operate, mortgage, subject to a security interest, lease, sell, or convey the project;

(8) To fix, revise from time to time, and charge and collect from participants and others rates, rents, fees, charges, and repayments as necessary to fully and timely reimburse the authority for all expenses incurred by it in providing the financing and refinancing and other services under this section and for the repayment, when due, of all the principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on all bonds issued under this chapter to provide the financing, refinancing, and services;

(9) To accept and receive funds, grants, gifts, pledges, guarantees, mortgages, trust deeds, and other security instruments, and property from the federal government or the state or other public body, entity, or agency and from any public or private institution, association, corporation, or organization, including participants. It shall not accept or receive from the state or any taxing agency any money derived from taxes, except money to be devoted to the purposes of a project of the state or of a taxing agency;

(10) To open and maintain a bank account or accounts in one or more qualified public depositories in this state and to deposit all or any part of authority funds therein;

(11) To employ consulting engineers, architects, attorneys, accountants, construction and financial experts, superintendents, managers, an executive director, and such other employees and agents as may be necessary in its judgment to carry out the purposes of this chapter, and to fix their compensation;

(12) To provide financing or refinancing to two or more participants for a single project or for several projects in such combinations as the authority deems necessary, useful, or convenient;

(13) To charge to and equitably apportion among participants the administrative costs and expenses incurred in the exercise of the powers and duties conferred by this chapter;

(14) To consult with the student achievement council to determine project priorities under the purposes of this chapter; and

(15) To do all other things necessary, useful, or convenient to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

In the exercise of any of these powers, the authority shall incur no expense or liability which shall be an obligation, either general or special, of the state, or a general obligation of the authority, and shall pay no expense or liability from funds other than funds of the authority. Funds of the state shall not be used for such purpose. [2012 c 229 § 508; 1985 c 370 § 49; 1983 c 169 § 4.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.07.050 Special obligation bonds—Issuance—Personal liability—Debt limit. (1) The authority may, from time to time, issue its special obligation bonds in order to carry out the purposes of this chapter and to enable the authority to exercise any of the powers granted to it in this

chapter. The bonds shall be issued pursuant to a bond resolution or trust indenture and shall be payable solely out of the special fund or funds created by the authority in the bond resolution or trust indenture. The special fund or funds shall be funded in whole or in part from moneys paid by one or more participants for whose benefit such bonds were issued and from the proceeds of bonds issued by the authority for the purpose of refunding any outstanding bonds of the authority.

(2) The bonds may be secured by:

(a) A first lien against any unexpended proceeds of the bonds;

(b) A first lien against moneys in the special fund or funds created by the authority for their payment;

(c) A first or subordinate lien against the revenue and receipts of the participant or participants which revenue is derived in whole or in part from the project financed by the authority;

(d) A first or subordinate security interest against any real or personal property, tangible or intangible, of the participant or participants, including, but not limited to, the project financed by the authority;

(e) Any other real or personal property, tangible or intangible; or

(f) Any combination of (a) through (e) of this subsection.

Any security interest created against the unexpended bond proceeds and against the special funds created by the authority shall be immediately valid and binding against the moneys and any securities in which the moneys may be invested without authority or trustee possession, and the security interest shall be prior to any party having any competing claim against the moneys or securities, without filing or recording under Article 9A of the Uniform Commercial Code, Title 62A RCW, and regardless of whether the party has notice of the security interest.

(3) The bonds may be issued as serial bonds or as term bonds or any such combination. The bonds shall bear such date or dates; mature at such time or times; bear interest at such rate or rates, either fixed or variable; be payable at such time or times; be in such denominations; be in such form, either coupon or registered, or both; carry such registration privileges; be made transferable, exchangeable, and interchangeable; be payable in lawful money of the United States of America at such place or places; be subject to such terms of redemption; and be sold at public or private sale, in such manner, at such time, and at such price as the authority shall determine. The bonds shall be executed by the manual or facsimile signatures of the chairperson and the authority's duly-elected secretary or its executive director, and by the trustee if the authority determines to use a trustee. At least one signature shall be manually subscribed. Coupon bonds shall have attached interest coupons bearing the facsimile signatures of the chairperson and the secretary or the executive director.

(4) Any bond resolution, trust indenture, or agreement with a participant relating to bonds issued by the authority or the financing or refinancing made available by the authority may contain provisions, which may be made a part of the contract with the holders or owners of the bonds to be issued, pertaining to the following, among other matters: (a) The security interests granted by the participant to secure repay-

ment of any amounts financed and the performance by the participant of its other obligations in the financing; (b) the security interests granted to the holders or owners of the bonds to secure repayment of the bonds; (c) rentals, fees, and other amounts to be charged, and the sums to be raised in each year through such charges, and the use, investment, and disposition of the sums; (d) the segregation of reserves or sinking funds, and the regulation, investment, and disposition thereof; (e) limitations on the uses of the project; (f) limitations on the purposes to which, or the investments in which, the proceeds of the sale of any issue of bonds may be applied; (g) terms pertaining to the issuance of additional parity bonds; (h) terms pertaining to the incurrence of parity debt; (i) the refunding of outstanding bonds; (j) procedures, if any, by which the terms of any contract with bondholders may be amended or abrogated; (k) acts or failures to act which constitute a default by the participant or the authority in their respective obligations and the rights and remedies in the event of a default; (l) the securing of bonds by a pooling of leases whereby the authority may assign its rights, as lessor, and pledge rents under two or more leases with two or more participants, as lessees; (m) terms governing performance by the trustee of its obligation; or (n) such other additional covenants, agreements, and provisions as are deemed necessary, useful, or convenient by the authority for the security of the holders of the bonds.

(5) Bonds may be issued by the authority to refund other outstanding authority bonds, at or prior to the maturity thereof, and to pay any redemption premium with respect thereto. Bonds issued for such refunding purposes may be combined with bonds issued for the financing or refinancing of new projects. Pending the application of the proceeds of the refunding bonds to the redemption of the bonds to be redeemed, the authority may enter into an agreement or agreements with a corporate trustee under RCW 28B.07.080 with respect to the interim investment of the proceeds and the application of the proceeds and the earnings on the proceeds to the payment of the principal of and interest on, and the redemption of the bonds to be redeemed.

(6) All bonds and any interest coupons appertaining to the bonds shall be negotiable instruments under Title 62A RCW.

(7) Neither the members of the authority, nor its employees or agents, nor any person executing the bonds shall be liable personally on the bonds or be subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance of the bonds.

(8) The authority may purchase its bonds with any of its funds available for the purchase. The authority may hold, pledge, cancel, or resell the bonds subject to and in accordance with agreements with bondholders.

(9) At no time shall the total outstanding bonded indebtedness of the authority exceed one billion dollars. [2003 c 84 § 1; 1983 c 169 § 5.]

28B.07.060 Bonds—Special obligations—Payment—Funds—Segregation of proceeds and moneys. Bonds issued under this chapter shall not be deemed to constitute obligations, either general or special, of the state or of any political subdivision of the state, or a pledge of the faith and credit of the state or of any political subdivision, or a general

obligation of the authority. The bonds shall be special obligations of the authority and shall be payable solely from the special fund or funds created by the authority in the bond resolution or trust indenture pursuant to which the bonds were issued. The fund or funds shall be funded in whole or in part from moneys paid by one or more participants for whose benefit the bonds were issued, from the sources, if any, under RCW 28B.07.040(9), or from the proceeds of bonds issued by the authority for the purpose of refunding any outstanding bonds of the authority. The issuance of bonds under this chapter shall not obligate, directly, indirectly, or contingently, the state or any political subdivision of the state to levy any taxes or appropriate or expend any funds for the payment of the principal or the interest on the bonds.

Neither the proceeds of bonds issued under this chapter, any moneys used or to be used to pay the principal of or interest on the bonds, nor any moneys received by the authority to defray its administrative costs shall constitute public money or property. All of such moneys shall be kept segregated and set apart from funds of the state and any political subdivision of the state and shall not be subject to appropriation or allotment by the state or subject to the provisions of chapter 43.88 RCW. [1983 c 169 § 6.]

28B.07.070 Agreements with participant—Participant's payment of certain costs and expenses. In connection with any bonds issued by the authority, the authority shall enter into agreements with participants which shall provide for the payment by each participant of amounts which shall be sufficient, together with other revenues available to the authority, if any, to: (1) Pay the participant's share of the administrative costs and expenses of the authority; (2) pay the costs of maintaining, managing, and operating the project or projects financed by the authority, to the extent that the payment of the costs has not otherwise been adequately provided for; (3) pay the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on outstanding bonds of the authority issued in respect of such project or projects as the same shall become due and payable; and (4) create and maintain reserves required or provided for in any bond resolution or trust indenture authorizing the issuance of such bonds of the authority. The payments shall not be subject to supervision or regulation by any department, committee, board, body, bureau, or agency of the state other than the authority. [1983 c 169 § 7.]

28B.07.080 Moneys deemed trust funds—Agreement or trust indenture with bank or trust company authorized. All moneys received by or on behalf of the authority under this chapter, whether as proceeds from the sale of bonds or from participants or from other sources shall be deemed to be trust funds to be held and applied solely as provided in this chapter. The authority, in lieu of receiving and applying the moneys itself, may enter into an agreement or trust indenture with one or more banks or trust companies having the power and authority to conduct trust business in the state to:

(1) Perform all of any part of the obligations of the authority with respect to: (a) Bonds issued by it; (b) the receipt, investment, and application of the proceeds of the bonds and moneys paid by a participant or available from other sources for the payment of the bonds; (c) the enforce-

ment of the obligations of a participant in connection with the financing or refinancing of any project; and (d) other matters relating to the exercise of the authority's powers under this chapter;

(2) Receive, hold, preserve, and enforce any security interest or evidence of security interest granted by a participant for purposes of securing the payment of the bonds; and

(3) Act on behalf of the authority or the holders or owners of bonds of the authority for purposes of assuring or enforcing the payment of the bonds, when due. [1983 c 169 § 8.]

28B.07.090 Holders or owners of bonds—Trustees—Enforcement of rights—Purchase at foreclosure sale. Any holder or owner of bonds of the authority issued under this chapter or any holder of the coupons appertaining to the bonds, and the trustee or trustees under any trust indenture, except to the extent the rights given are restricted by the authority in any bond resolution or trust indenture authorizing the bonds, may, either at law or in equity, by suit, action, mandamus, or other proceedings, protect and enforce any of their respective rights, and may become the purchaser at any foreclosure sale if the person is the highest bidder. [1983 c 169 § 9.]

28B.07.100 Bonds are securities—Legal investments. The bonds of the authority are securities in which all public officers and bodies of this state and all counties, cities, municipal corporations, and political subdivisions, all banks, bankers, trust companies, savings banks and institutions, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies, insurance companies and associations, and all executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, and other fiduciaries may legally invest any sinking funds, moneys, or other funds belonging to them or within their control. [1983 c 169 § 10.]

28B.07.110 Projects or financing—Exemption from certain restrictions on procedures for awarding contracts. A project or the financing or refinancing thereof pursuant to this chapter shall not be subject to the requirements of any law or rule relating to competitive bidding, lease performance bonds, or other restrictions imposed on the procedure for award of contracts. [1983 c 169 § 11.]

28B.07.120 Bond counsel—Selection. (1) The authority shall adopt written policies to provide for the selection of bond counsel. The policies shall provide for the creation and maintenance of a roster of attorneys whom the authority believes possess the requisite special expertise and professional standing to provide bond counsel opinions which would be accepted by the underwriters, bondholders and other members of the financial community, and which would be in furtherance of the public interest in obtaining the lowest possible interest rates on the bonds issued by the authority. Any attorney may apply to have his or her name placed on the roster, but may not be placed on the roster unless the attorney demonstrates to the authority's satisfaction that the attorney would issue the kind of opinions required by this section.

(2) Prior to selecting an attorney or attorneys to provide bond counsel services, the authority shall provide all attor-

neys on the roster with a notice of its intentions to select bond counsel and shall invite each of them to submit to the authority his or her fee schedule for providing bond counsel services. The authority shall have wide discretion in selecting the attorney or attorneys it considers to be most appropriate to provide the services, but in the exercise of this discretion the authority shall consider all submitted fee schedules and the public interest in achieving issuance of bonds on terms most favorable to the authority. At least once every two calendar years, the authority shall select anew an attorney or attorneys to serve as bond counsel. However, the authority may retain an attorney for longer than two years when necessary to complete work on a particular bond issue. An attorney previously retained may be selected again but only after the authority has provided other attorneys on the roster with an opportunity to be selected and has made the fee schedule review required under this subsection. As an alternative to retaining counsel for a period of time, the authority may appoint an attorney to serve as counsel in respect to only a particular bond issue or issues. [1983 c 169 § 13.]

28B.07.130 Underwriters—Selection. (1) The authority shall adopt written policies to provide for the selection of underwriters. The policies shall provide for the creation of a roster of underwriters who the authority believes possess the requisite special expertise and professional standing to provide bond marketing services which would be accepted by bondholders and other members of the financial community, and which would be in furtherance of the public interest in marketing the authority's bonds at the lowest possible costs. Any underwriter may apply to have its name placed on the roster, but may not be placed on the roster unless it demonstrates to the authority's satisfaction that it meets the requirements of this section.

(2) Whenever the authority decides that it needs the services of an underwriter, it shall provide all underwriters on the roster with a notice of its intentions and shall invite each of them to submit to the authority an itemization of its fees and other charges for providing underwriting services on the issue. The itemization shall be by categories designed by the authority. The authority shall have wide discretion in selecting the underwriter it considers to be most appropriate to provide the services, but in the exercise of this discretion the authority shall consider the underwriter's fees and other charges and the public interest in achieving issuance of bonds on terms most favorable to the authority. The authority may adopt rules setting forth conditions under which an institution of higher education may be permitted to exercise the notice and selection procedures set forth in this subsection. These rules shall require the institution to comply with the provisions of this subsection as if it were the authority and to obtain the authority's prior approval of the selection of an underwriter. [1983 c 169 § 14.]

STUDENT LOAN FINANCING

28B.07.300 Student loan financing—Authority—Liability. (1) In addition to its existing powers, the authority has the following powers with respect to student loan financing:

(a) To originate and purchase educational loans;

(b) To issue revenue bonds payable from and secured by educational loans;

(c) To execute financing documents in connection with such educational loans and bonds;

(d) To adopt rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW;

(e) To participate fully in federal programs that provide guaranties for the repayment of educational loans and do all things necessary, useful, or convenient to make such programs available in the state and carry out the purposes of this chapter;

(f) To contract with an agency, financial institution, or corporation, whether organized under the laws of this state or otherwise, whereby such agency, financial institution, or corporation shall provide billing, accounting, reporting, or administrative services required for educational loan programs administered by the authority or in which the authority participates; and

(g) To form one or more nonprofit special purpose corporations for accomplishing the purposes set forth in this chapter. The authority may contract with any such nonprofit corporation, as set forth in (f) of this subsection.

(2) In the exercise of any of these powers, the authority shall incur no expense or liability that shall be an obligation, either general or special, of the state, and shall pay no expense or liability from funds other than funds of the authority. Funds of the state may not be used for such purpose unless appropriated for such purpose. [2007 c 36 § 3.]

Policy—Purpose—2007 c 36: "It is the public policy of the state and a recognized governmental function to facilitate student loan financing and thereby increase access to higher education for Washington's citizens. The purpose of this act is to bring to the citizens of the state the applicable advantages of federal tax law and federal loan guaranties and to authorize the Washington higher education facilities authority to originate and acquire educational loans and to issue nonrecourse revenue bonds to be paid from such loans." [2007 c 36 § 1.]

28B.07.310 Administration of alternative state educational loans. The authority, in addition to administering federal loan programs, may administer an alternative state educational loan program that may include the purchase or origination of alternative state educational loans with terms as determined by the authority. These loans are not guaranteed by the state and the proceeds from loan repayment including interest or other loan-related payments or authority or contractor revenue may be used by the authority to make any required payments to bondholders. [2007 c 36 § 4.]

Policy—Purpose—2007 c 36: See note following RCW 28B.07.300.

28B.07.320 Revenue bonds—Issuance—Payment—Personal liability. (1) The authority may, from time to time, issue revenue bonds in order to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(2) The bonds shall be issued pursuant to a bond resolution or trust indenture and shall be payable solely out of the special fund or funds created by the authority in the bond resolution or trust indenture. Any security interest created against the unexpended bond proceeds and against the special funds created by the authority shall be immediately valid and binding against the moneys and any securities in which the moneys may be invested without authority or trustee possession, and the security interest shall be prior to any party hav-

ing any competing claim against the moneys or securities, without filing or recording under Article 62A.9A of the uniform commercial code, and regardless of whether the party has notice of the security interest.

(3) The obligations shall be payable from and secured by a pledge of revenues derived from or by reason of ownership of guaranteed educational loans and investment income, after deduction of expenses of operating the authority's program.

(4) The bonds may be issued as serial bonds or as term bonds or any such combination. The bonds shall bear such date or dates; mature at such time or times; bear interest at such rate or rates, either fixed or variable; be payable at such time or times; be in such denominations; be in such form; carry such registration privileges; be made transferable, exchangeable, and interchangeable; be payable in lawful money of the United States of America at such place or places; be subject to such terms of redemption; and be sold at public or private sale, in such manner, at such time, and at such price as the authority shall determine. The bonds shall be executed by the manual or facsimile signatures of the chairperson and the authority's duly elected secretary or its executive director, and by the trustee if the authority determines to use a trustee. At least one signature shall be manually subscribed.

(5) Any bond resolution, trust indenture, or other financing document may contain provisions, which may be made a part of the contract with the holders or owners of the bonds to be issued, pertaining to the following, among other matters: (a) The security interests granted to the holders or owners of the bonds to secure repayment of the bonds; (b) the segregation of reserves or sinking funds, and the regulation, investment, and disposition thereof; (c) limitations on the purposes to which, or the investments in which, the proceeds of the sale of any issue of bonds may be applied; (d) terms pertaining to the issuance of additional parity bonds; (e) the refunding of outstanding bonds; (f) procedures, if any, by which the terms of any contract with bondholders may be amended or abrogated; (g) events of default as well as rights and remedies in the event of a default including without limitation the right to declare all principal and interest immediately due and payable; (h) terms governing performance by the trustee of its obligation; or (i) such other additional covenants, agreements, and provisions as are deemed necessary, useful, or convenient by the authority for the security of the holders of the bonds.

(6) All bonds and any interest coupons appertaining to the bonds shall be negotiable instruments under Title 62A RCW.

(7) Neither the members of the authority, nor its employees or agents, nor any person executing the bonds shall be liable personally on the bonds or be subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance of the bonds.

(8) The authority may purchase its bonds with any of its funds available for the purchase. The authority may hold, pledge, cancel, or resell the bonds subject to and in accordance with agreements with bondholders.

(9) Bonds issued under this chapter shall not be deemed to constitute obligations, either general or special, of the state or of any political subdivision of the state, or a pledge of the faith and credit of the state or of any political subdivision, or

a general obligation of the authority. The bonds shall be special obligations of the authority and shall be payable solely from the special fund or funds created by the authority in the bond resolution or trust indenture pursuant to which the bonds were issued. The issuance of bonds under this chapter shall not obligate, directly, indirectly, or contingently, the state or any political subdivision of the state to levy any taxes or appropriate or expend any funds for the payment of the principal or the interest on the bonds.

(10) Neither the proceeds of bonds issued under this chapter, any moneys used or to be used to pay the principal of or interest on the bonds, nor any moneys received by the authority to defray its administrative costs shall constitute public money or property. All of such moneys shall be kept segregated and set apart from funds of the state and any political subdivision of the state and shall not be subject to appropriation or allotment by the state or subject to the provisions of chapter 43.88 RCW. [2007 c 36 § 5.]

Policy—Purpose—2007 c 36: See note following RCW 28B.07.300.

28B.07.330 Revenue refunding bonds. Bonds may be issued by the authority to refund other outstanding bonds issued pursuant to this chapter, at or prior to the maturity thereof, and to pay any redemption premium with respect thereto. Bonds issued for such refunding purposes may be combined with bonds issued for the origination or purchase of educational loans. Pending the application of the proceeds of the refunding bonds to the redemption of the bonds to be redeemed, the authority may enter into an agreement or agreements with a corporate trustee with respect to the interim investment of the proceeds and the application of the proceeds and the earnings on the proceeds to the payment of the principal of and interest on, and the redemption of the bonds to be redeemed. [2007 c 36 § 6.]

Policy—Purpose—2007 c 36: See note following RCW 28B.07.300.

28B.07.340 Trust funds—Trust agreements. All moneys received by or on behalf of the authority under this chapter, whether as proceeds from the sale of bonds or from other sources shall be deemed to be trust funds to be held and applied solely as provided in this chapter. The authority, in lieu of receiving and applying the moneys itself, may enter into an agreement or trust indenture with one or more banks or trust companies having the power and authority to conduct trust business in the state to:

(1) Perform all or any part of the obligations of the authority with respect to: (a) Bonds issued by it; (b) the receipt, investment, and application of the proceeds of the bonds and moneys available for the payment of the bonds; and (c) other matters relating to the exercise of the authority's powers under this chapter;

(2) Receive, hold, preserve, and enforce any security interest or evidence of security interest granted by a participant for purposes of securing the payment of the bonds; and

(3) Act on behalf of the authority or the holders or owners of bonds of the authority for purposes of assuring or enforcing the payment of the bonds, when due. [2007 c 36 § 7.]

Policy—Purpose—2007 c 36: See note following RCW 28B.07.300.

28B.07.350 Proceeds fund. (1) All proceeds derived from a particular bond under the provisions of this chapter shall be deposited in a fund to be known as the proceeds fund, which shall be maintained in such bank or banks as shall be determined by the authority. Proceeds deposited in the fund shall be expended only on approval of the authority.

(2) A separate proceeds fund shall be maintained for each series of bonds issued by the authority.

(3) Funds credited to a proceeds fund may be used for any or all of the following purposes:

(a) The payment of the necessary expenses, including, without limitation, the costs of issuing the authority's bonds, incurred by the authority in carrying out its responsibilities under RCW 28B.07.021, 28B.07.300 through 28B.07.380, 28B.07.925, 28B.07.927, and 28B.07.030;

(b) The establishment of a debt service reserve account to secure the payment of bonds;

(c) The making of educational loans to qualified borrowers;

(d) The purchase, either directly or acting through a bank with trust powers for its account, of educational loans; and

(e) The acquisition of an investment contract or contracts or any other investments permitted under an indenture of the authority securing its bonds. The income from the contract, contracts, or investments, after payment of the bonds and all expenses associated therewith, shall be used by the authority to assist in carrying out its purposes under this chapter. [2007 c 36 § 8.]

Policy—Purpose—2007 c 36: See note following RCW 28B.07.300.

28B.07.360 Default. The proceedings authorizing any revenue obligations under this chapter or any financing document securing the revenue bonds may provide that if there is a default in the payment of the principal of or the interest on the bonds or in the performance of any agreement contained in the proceedings or financing document, the payment and performance may be enforced by mandamus or by the appointment of a receiver in equity with power to collect revenues in accordance with the proceedings or provisions of the financing document. [2007 c 36 § 9.]

Policy—Purpose—2007 c 36: See note following RCW 28B.07.300.

28B.07.370 Debt limitation. Bonds issued by the authority under this chapter shall not be subject to the debt limitation set forth in RCW 28B.07.050(9). [2007 c 36 § 11.]

Policy—Purpose—2007 c 36: See note following RCW 28B.07.300.

28B.07.380 Sale of assets. The authority is authorized to offer for sale from time to time loan portfolios or other assets accumulated by the authority. Sales shall be conducted in a competitive manner and shall be approved by the authority board. [2007 c 36 § 12.]

Policy—Purpose—2007 c 36: See note following RCW 28B.07.300.

CONSTRUCTION

28B.07.900 Chapter supplemental—Application of other laws. This chapter provides a complete, additional, and alternative method for accomplishing the purposes of this chapter and shall be regarded as supplemental and additional to powers conferred by other laws. The issuance of bonds and

refunding bonds under this chapter need not comply with the requirements of any other law applicable to the issuance of bonds. [1983 c 169 § 15.]

28B.07.910 Construction—1983 c 169. This chapter, being necessary for the welfare of the state and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect its purposes. Insofar as the provisions of this chapter are inconsistent with the provisions of any general or special law, or parts thereof, the provisions of this chapter shall be controlling. [1983 c 169 § 16.]

28B.07.920 Severability—1983 c 169. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1983 c 169 § 17.]

28B.07.925 Chapter supplemental—Application of other laws. This chapter shall be regarded as supplemental and additional to the powers conferred on the authority by other laws. The issuance of bonds and refunding bonds under this chapter need not comply with requirements of any other laws applicable to the issuance of bonds. [2007 c 36 § 13.]

28B.07.926 Construction—2007 c 36. This act, being necessary for the welfare of the state and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes thereof. [2007 c 36 § 15.]

28B.07.927 Conflict with federal requirements—2007 c 36. If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements under the higher education act of 1965, the conflicting part of this act is hereby declared to be inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict and with respect to the agencies directly affected, and such finding or determination shall not affect the operation of the remainder of this act in its application to the agencies concerned. The rules under this act shall meet federal requirements that are a necessary condition for participation of a state agency under the higher education act of 1965, or its successor. [2007 c 36 § 10.]

28B.07.928 Captions not law—2007 c 36. Captions used in this act are not any part of the law. [2007 c 36 § 16.]

28B.07.929 Severability—2007 c 36. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [2007 c 36 § 17.]

Chapter 28B.10 RCW

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES GENERALLY

Sections

28B.10.016	Definitions.
28B.10.017	"Eligible student" defined.
28B.10.020	Acquisition of property by universities and The Evergreen State College.
28B.10.022	Authority to enter into financing contracts—Notice.
28B.10.023	Contracts subject to requirements established under office of minority and women's business enterprises.

28B.10.024	Awards of procurement contracts to veteran-owned businesses.
28B.10.025	Purchases of works of art—Procedure.
28B.10.027	Allocation of moneys for acquisition of works of art—Expenditure by arts commission—Conditions.
28B.10.029	Property purchase and disposition—Independent printing production and purchasing authority—Purchase of correctional industries products.
28B.10.0291	Savings report—2012 c 230.
28B.10.030	Display of United States flag.
28B.10.031	Check cashing privileges.
28B.10.032	Public and private institutions offering teacher preparation programs—Exploration of methods to enhance awareness of teacher preparation programs.
28B.10.040	Higher educational institutions to be nonsectarian.
28B.10.042	Personal identifiers—Use of social security numbers prohibited.
28B.10.0421	Personal identifiers—Funding.
28B.10.050	Entrance requirements exceeding minimum requirements.
28B.10.053	Postsecondary credit for high school coursework—Master list of qualifying courses and qualifying examination scores—Dissemination of information.
28B.10.100	"Major line" defined.
28B.10.105	Courses exclusive to the University of Washington.
28B.10.106	Courses exclusive to Washington State University.
28B.10.115	Major lines common to University of Washington and Washington State University.
28B.10.118	Accelerated baccalaureate degree programs—Approval.
28B.10.120	Graduate work.
28B.10.140	Teachers' training courses.
28B.10.170	College and university fees.
28B.10.268	University of Washington and Washington State University operating funds investment accounts.
28B.10.270	Rights of Washington national guard and other military reserve students called to active service.
28B.10.280	Student loans—Federal student aid programs.
28B.10.281	Student loans—Certain activities may make student ineligible for aid.
28B.10.284	Uniform minor student capacity to borrow act.
28B.10.293	Additional charges authorized in collection of debts—Public and private institutions of higher education.
28B.10.295	Educational materials on abuses of, and illnesses consequent from, alcohol.
28B.10.300	Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College—Authorized.
28B.10.305	Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College—Use of lands, buildings, and facilities.
28B.10.310	Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College—Bonds—Sale, interest, form, payment, term, execution, negotiability, etc.
28B.10.315	Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College—Funding, refunding bonds.
28B.10.320	Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College—Authority to be liberally construed—Future acquisitions and installations may be pledged for payment.
28B.10.325	Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College—Rate of interest on obligations.
28B.10.330	Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College—Nonliability of state.
28B.10.335	Validation of prior bond issues.
28B.10.350	Construction work, remodeling, or demolition—Public bid—Exemption—Waiver—Prevailing rate of wage—Universities and The Evergreen State College.
28B.10.354	High-performance public buildings requirements.
28B.10.360	Educational and career opportunities in the military, student access to information on, when.
28B.10.400	Annuities and retirement income plans—Authorized.
28B.10.401	Assumptions to be applied when establishing supplemental payment under RCW 28B.10.400(3).
28B.10.405	Annuities and retirement income plans—Contributions by faculty and employees.
28B.10.407	Annuities and retirement income plans—Credit for authorized leaves of absence without pay.
28B.10.409	Annuities and retirement income plans—Membership while serving as state legislator.

28B.10.410	Annuities and retirement income plans—Limitation on institution's contribution.	28B.10.665	Liability insurance for officers and employees authorized.
28B.10.415	Annuities and retirement income plans—Limitation on annuity or retirement income plan payment.	28B.10.679	Washington mathematics placement test—Mathematics college readiness test.
28B.10.417	Annuities and retirement income plans—Rights and duties of faculty or employees with Washington state teachers' retirement system credit—Regional universities and The Evergreen State College.	28B.10.680	Precollege coursework—Findings—Intent.
28B.10.420	Annuities and retirement income plans—Retirement at age seventy—Reemployment, conditions when.	28B.10.685	Precollege coursework—Enrollment information—Report.
28B.10.423	Annuities and retirement income plans—Limit on retirement income—Adjustment of rates—Limitation of state funding—Actuarial valuation of supplemental benefit plans—Higher education retirement plan supplemental benefit fund.	28B.10.690	Graduation rate improvement—Findings.
28B.10.425	Additional pension for certain retired university faculty members or employees.	28B.10.691	Graduation rate improvement—Strategic plans—Adoption of strategies.
28B.10.430	Annuities and retirement income plans—Minimum monthly benefit—Computation.	28B.10.693	Graduation rate improvement—Student progression understandings.
28B.10.431	Annuities and retirement income plans—Monthly benefit—Post-retirement adjustment—Computation.	28B.10.695	Timely completion of degree and certificate programs—Adoption of policies.
28B.10.480	Tax deferred annuities for employees.	28B.10.696	Transfer students' credit—List of academic courses equivalent to one year of general education credit—One-year academic completion certificate—Arts and sciences degrees for students entering with junior status—Publication of recommended courses by academic major for transfer students.
28B.10.485	Charitable gift annuities, issuance of by universities and The Evergreen State College—Scope.	28B.10.700	Physical education in curriculum.
28B.10.487	Charitable gift annuities, issuance of by universities and The Evergreen State College—Obligation as to annuity payments.	28B.10.703	Programs for intercollegiate athletic competition—Authorized.
28B.10.500	Removal of regents or trustees from universities and The Evergreen State College.	28B.10.704	Funds for assistance of student participants in intercollegiate activities or activities relating to performing arts.
28B.10.510	Attorney general as advisor.	28B.10.710	Washington state or Pacific Northwest history in curriculum.
28B.10.520	Regents and trustees—Oaths.	28B.10.730	AIDS information—Four-year institutions.
28B.10.525	Regents and trustees—Travel expenses.	28B.10.776	Budget calculation—Enrollment levels—Participation rate.
28B.10.528	Delegation of powers and duties by governing boards.	28B.10.778	Budget calculation—New enrollments—Funding level—Inflation factor.
28B.10.550	Police forces for universities and The Evergreen State College—Authorized.	28B.10.780	Budget calculation—Funding level.
28B.10.555	Police forces for universities and The Evergreen State College—Powers.	28B.10.782	Budget calculation—Increased enrollment target level—Availability of information.
28B.10.560	Police forces for universities and The Evergreen State College—Establishment of traffic regulations—Adjudication of parking infractions—Appeal.	28B.10.784	Budget calculation—Participation rate and enrollment level estimates—Recommendations to governor and legislature.
28B.10.567	Police forces for universities and The Evergreen State College—Benefits for duty-related death, disability or injury.	28B.10.786	Budget calculation—Student financial aid programs.
28B.10.570	Interfering by force or violence with any administrator, faculty member or student unlawful—Penalty.	28B.10.790	State student financial aid program—Eligibility of certain residents attending college or university in states with reciprocity agreements.
28B.10.571	Intimidating any administrator, faculty member or student by threat of force or violence unlawful—Penalty.	28B.10.792	State student financial aid program—Guidelines to determine institutions affected by reciprocity agreements.
28B.10.572	Certain unlawful acts—Disciplinary authority exception.	28B.10.825	Institutional student loan fund for needy students.
28B.10.575	Student housing—Liquor prohibited, areas—Complaints regarding liquor and illegal drug use—Policies, procedures, sanctions.	28B.10.840	Definitions for purposes of RCW 28B.10.840 through 28B.10.844.
28B.10.580	Term papers, theses, dissertations, sale of prohibited—Legislative findings—Purpose.	28B.10.842	Actions against regents, trustees, officers, employees, or agents of institutions of higher education or educational boards—Defense—Costs—Payment of obligations from liability account.
28B.10.582	Term papers, theses, dissertations, sale of prohibited—Definitions.	28B.10.844	Regents, trustees, officers, employees, or agents of institutions of higher education or educational boards, insurance to protect and hold personally harmless.
28B.10.584	Term papers, theses, dissertations, sale of prohibited—Violations enumerated—Exempted acts—Civil penalties—Injunctive relief.	28B.10.846	Report of child abuse or neglect—Reporting responsibilities.
28B.10.590	Course materials—Cost savings.	28B.10.850	Capital improvements, bonds for—Authorized—Form, terms, conditions, sale, signatures.
28B.10.592	College textbook information—Publishers' duties.	28B.10.851	Capital improvements, bonds for—Account created, purpose.
28B.10.600	District schools may be used for teacher training by universities and The Evergreen State College—Authority.	28B.10.852	Capital improvements, bonds for—Bond anticipation notes, purpose.
28B.10.605	District schools may be used for teacher training by universities and The Evergreen State College—Agreement for financing, organization, etc.	28B.10.853	Capital improvements, bonds for—Bond redemption fund created, purpose—Compelling transfer of funds to.
28B.10.618	Credit card marketing policies.	28B.10.854	Capital improvements, bonds for—Legislature may provide additional means of revenue.
28B.10.620	Agreements for research work by private nonprofit corporations at universities—Authority.	28B.10.855	Capital improvements, bonds for—As legal investment for state and municipal funds.
28B.10.625	Agreements for research work by private nonprofit corporations at universities—Funds may be expended in cooperative effort.	28B.10.878	G. Robert Ross distinguished faculty award.
28B.10.630	Commercialization of research and other economic development and workforce development opportunities.	28B.10.890	Collegiate license plate fund—Scholarships.
28B.10.631	Bridge-funding programs—Establishment and administration.	28B.10.900	"Hazing" defined.
28B.10.640	Student associations to contract for certain purchases, concessions, printing, etc.—Procedure.	28B.10.901	Hazing prohibited—Penalty.
28B.10.648	Employees—Peer review committees—Members' immunity—Proceedings—Statement of reasons—Legal representation of members.	28B.10.902	Participating in or permitting hazing—Loss of state-funded grants or awards—Loss of official recognition or control—Rules.
28B.10.650	Remunerated professional leaves for faculty members of institutions of higher education.	28B.10.903	Conduct associated with initiation into group or pastime or amusement with group—Sanctions adopted by rule.
28B.10.660	Insurance or protection—Premiums—Health benefits for graduate student appointees—Students participating in studies or research outside the United States.	28B.10.910	Students with disabilities—Core services.
		28B.10.912	Students with disabilities—Core services described—Notice of nondiscrimination.
		28B.10.914	Students with disabilities—Accommodation.
		28B.10.916	Supplemental instructional materials for students with print access disability.
		28B.10.918	Disability history month—Activities.
		28B.10.923	Online learning technologies—Common learning management system for institutions of higher education.
		28B.10.924	Aviation biofuel demonstration project—Income from commercialization of patents, copyrights, proprietary processes, or licenses—Deposit of proportionate percentage of income.

28B.10.980 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521.

AIDS information: Chapter 70.24 RCW.

Boxing, kickboxing, martial arts, and wrestling events exemptions for: RCW 67.08.015.

physical examination of contestants, urinalysis: RCW 67.08.090.

Business colleges, excise tax: RCW 82.04.170.

College in the high school program—Rules: RCW 28A.600.290.

Commercial activities by institutions of higher education—Development of policies governing: Chapter 28B.63 RCW.

Common schools, joint programs with for highly capable students: RCW 28A.185.030.

Determination of lands purchased or leased by institutions of higher education are used as school sites—Reversion, when: RCW 79.17.140.

Discrimination to deny public accommodations because of race, color, or creed, penalty: RCW 9.91.010.

Dual credit programs—Annual report: RCW 28A.600.280.

Enrollment forecasts: RCW 43.62.050.

Eye protection, public and private educational institutions: RCW 70.100.010 through 70.100.040.

Gender equity—Goals: RCW 28B.15.455.

Governing body of recognized student association at college or university, open public meetings act applicable to: RCW 42.30.200.

Incorporation

articles of incorporation: RCW 24.03.025.

dissolution: RCW 24.03.220, 24.03.250.

filing articles of consolidation: RCW 24.03.200.

filing fees: RCW 24.03.405.

merger and consolidation

articles of incorporation upon consolidation: RCW 24.03.200.

authorized: RCW 24.03.195.

effect: RCW 24.03.210.

effective, when: RCW 24.03.205.

filing fee: RCW 24.03.405.

joint agreement: RCW 24.03.195.

liabilities and obligations upon: RCW 24.03.210 through 24.03.230.

property status upon: RCW 24.03.210 through 24.03.230.

when becomes effective: RCW 24.03.205.

powers: RCW 24.03.035.

Information and research services of colleges and universities, authority for school districts to obtain: RCW 28A.320.110.

Institutions of higher education, purchase of leased lands with improvements by: RCW 79.17.110 through 79.17.130.

Normal schools included in public school system: State Constitution Art. 9 § 2.

Purchase of materials and supplies

compliance with regulations as to required: RCW 43.19.200.

department of enterprise services, powers as to: RCW 43.19.190.

State work-study program: Chapter 28B.12 RCW.

Stills, license for laboratory: RCW 66.24.140.

Students, residence for election purposes not lost by: State Constitution Art. 6 § 4, RCW 29A.04.151(3).

Vacation leave for personnel: RCW 43.01.042.

Western regional higher education compact: Chapter 28B.70 RCW.

28B.10.016 Definitions. For the purposes of this title:

(1) "State universities" means the University of Washington and Washington State University.

(2) "Regional universities" means Western Washington University at Bellingham, Central Washington University at Ellensburg, and Eastern Washington University at Cheney.

(3) "State college" means The Evergreen State College in Thurston county.

(4) "Institutions of higher education" or "postsecondary institutions" means the state universities, the regional univer-

(2012 Ed.)

sities, The Evergreen State College, the community colleges, and the technical colleges.

(5) "Governing board" means the board of regents or the board of trustees of the institutions of higher education. [1992 c 231 § 1; 1991 c 238 § 113; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.017 "Eligible student" defined. "Eligible student" means a student who (1) was enrolled in a Washington college, university, community college, or vocational-technical institute on or after August 2, 1990, and (2) is unable to complete the period of enrollment or academic term in which the student was enrolled because the student was deployed either in the Persian Gulf combat zone, as designated by the president of the United States by executive order, or in another location in support of the Persian Gulf combat zone. An eligible student is required to verify his or her inability to complete an academic term through military service records, movement orders, or a certified letter signed by the student's installation personnel officer. [1991 c 164 § 1.]

28B.10.020 Acquisition of property by universities and The Evergreen State College. The boards of regents of the University of Washington and Washington State University, respectively, and the boards of trustees of Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, Western Washington University, and The Evergreen State College, respectively, shall have the power and authority to acquire by exchange, gift, purchase, lease, or condemnation in the manner provided by chapter 8.04 RCW for condemnation of property for public use, such lands, real estate and other property, and interests therein as they may deem necessary for the use of said institutions respectively. However, the purchase or lease of major off-campus facilities is subject to the approval of the student achievement council under RCW 28B.77.080. [2012 c 229 § 509; 2004 c 275 § 47; 1985 c 370 § 50; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 7; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.020. Prior: 1967 c 47 § 16; 1947 c 104 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4623-20. Formerly RCW 28.76.020.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.022 Authority to enter into financing contracts—Notice. (1) The boards of regents of the state universities and the boards of trustees of the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the state board for community and technical colleges, are severally authorized to enter into financing contracts as provided in chapter 39.94 RCW. Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, financing contracts shall be subject to the approval of the state finance committee.

(2) The board of regents of a state university may enter into financing contracts which are payable solely from and secured by all or any component of the fees and revenues of the university derived from its ownership and operation of its facilities not subject to appropriation by the legislature and not constituting "general state revenues," as defined in Arti-

cle VIII, section 1 of the state Constitution, without the prior approval of the state finance committee.

(3) Except for financing contracts for facilities or equipment described under chapter 28B.140 RCW, the board of regents shall notify the state finance committee at least sixty days prior to entering into such contract and provide information relating to such contract as requested by the state finance committee. [2003 c 6 § 1; 2002 c 151 § 5; 1989 c 356 § 6.]

28B.10.023 Contracts subject to requirements established under office of minority and women's business enterprises. All contracts entered into under this chapter by institutions of higher education on or after September 1, 1983, are subject to the requirements established under chapter 39.19 RCW. [1983 c 120 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.024 Awards of procurement contracts to veteran-owned businesses. All procurement contracts entered into under this chapter on or after June 10, 2010, are subject to the requirements established under RCW 43.60A.200. [2010 c 5 § 7.]

Purpose—Construction—2010 c 5: See notes following RCW 43.60A.010.

28B.10.025 Purchases of works of art—Procedure. The Washington state arts commission shall, in consultation with the boards of regents of the University of Washington and Washington State University and with the boards of trustees of the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community college districts, determine the amount to be made available for the purchases of art under RCW 28B.10.027, and payment therefor shall be made in accordance with law. The designation of projects and sites, the selection, contracting, purchase, commissioning, reviewing of design, execution and placement, acceptance, maintenance, and sale, exchange, or disposition of works of art shall be the responsibility of the Washington state arts commission in consultation with the board of regents or trustees. [2005 c 36 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 557; 1983 c 204 § 8; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 8; 1974 ex.s. c 176 § 4.]

Purpose—Statutory references—Severability—1990 c 33: See RCW 28A.900.100 through 28A.900.102.

Acquisition of works of art for public buildings and lands—Visual arts program established: RCW 43.46.090.

Allocation of moneys for acquisition of works of art—Expenditure by arts commission—Conditions: RCW 43.17.200.

Purchase of works of art—Interagency reimbursement for expenditure by visual arts program: RCW 43.17.205.

State art collection: RCW 43.46.095.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.027 Allocation of moneys for acquisition of works of art—Expenditure by arts commission—Conditions. All universities and colleges shall allocate as a non-deductible item, out of any moneys appropriated for the original construction or any major renovation or remodel work exceeding two hundred thousand dollars of any building, an amount of one-half of one percent of the appropriation to be expended by the Washington state arts commission with the approval of the board of regents or trustees for the acquisition

of works of art. The works of art may be placed on public lands of institutions of higher education, integral to or attached to a public building or structure of institutions of higher education, detached within or outside a public building or structure of institutions of higher education, part of a portable exhibition or collection, part of a temporary exhibition, or loaned or exhibited in other public facilities.

In addition to the cost of the works of art, the one-half of one percent of the appropriation shall be used to provide for the administration of the visual arts program, including conservation of the state art collection, by the Washington state arts commission and all costs for installation of the work of art. For the purpose of this section building shall not include sheds, warehouses, and other buildings of a temporary nature. [2005 c 36 § 3; 1983 c 204 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.029 Property purchase and disposition—Independent printing production and purchasing authority—Purchase of correctional industries products. (1)(a) An institution of higher education may exercise independently those powers otherwise granted to the director of enterprise services in chapter 43.19 RCW in connection with the purchase and disposition of all material, supplies, services, and equipment needed for the support, maintenance, and use of the respective institution of higher education.

(b) Property disposition policies followed by institutions of higher education shall be consistent with policies followed by the department of enterprise services.

(c)(i) Except as provided in (c)(ii) and (iii) of this subsection, purchasing policies and procedures followed by institutions of higher education shall be in compliance with chapters 39.19, *39.29, and 43.03 RCW, and RCW **43.19.1901, **43.19.1906, **43.19.1911, 43.19.1917, **43.19.1937, 43.19.685, ***43.19.700 through 43.19.704, and 43.19.560 through 43.19.637.

(ii) Institutions of higher education may use all appropriate means for making and paying for travel arrangements including, but not limited to, electronic booking and reservations, advance payment and deposits for tours, lodging, and other necessary expenses, and other travel transactions based on standard industry practices and federal accountable plan requirements. Such arrangements shall support student, faculty, staff, and other participants' travel, by groups and individuals, both domestic and international, in the most cost-effective and efficient manner possible, regardless of the source of funds.

(iii) Formal sealed, electronic, or web-based competitive bidding is not necessary for purchases or personal services contracts by institutions of higher education for less than one hundred thousand dollars. However, for purchases and personal services contracts of ten thousand dollars or more and less than one hundred thousand dollars, quotations must be secured from at least three vendors to assure establishment of a competitive price and may be obtained by telephone, electronic, or written quotations, or any combination thereof. As part of securing the three vendor quotations, institutions of higher education must invite at least one quotation each from a certified minority and a certified woman-owned vendor that otherwise qualifies to perform the work. A record of competition for all such purchases and personal services contracts

of ten thousand dollars or more and less than one hundred thousand dollars must be documented for audit purposes.

(d) Purchases under chapter *39.29, 43.19, or 43.105 RCW by institutions of higher education may be made by using contracts for materials, supplies, services, or equipment negotiated or entered into by, for, or through group purchasing organizations.

(e) The community and technical colleges shall comply with RCW 43.19.450.

(f) Except for the University of Washington, institutions of higher education shall comply with RCW 43.19.769, 43.19.763, and 43.19.781.

(g) If an institution of higher education can satisfactorily demonstrate to the director of the office of financial management that the cost of compliance is greater than the value of benefits from any of the following statutes, then it shall be exempt from them: RCW 43.19.685 and 43.19.637.

(h) Any institution of higher education that chooses to exercise independent purchasing authority for a commodity or group of commodities shall notify the director of enterprise services. Thereafter the director of enterprise services shall not be required to provide those services for that institution for the duration of the enterprise services contract term for that commodity or group of commodities.

(2) The council of presidents and the state board for community and technical colleges shall convene its correctional industries business development advisory committee, and work collaboratively with correctional industries, to:

(a) Reaffirm purchasing criteria and ensure that quality, service, and timely delivery result in the best value for expenditure of state dollars;

(b) Update the approved list of correctional industries products from which higher education shall purchase; and

(c) Develop recommendations on ways to continue to build correctional industries' business with institutions of higher education.

(3) Higher education and correctional industries shall develop a plan to build higher education business with correctional industries to increase higher education purchases of correctional industries products, based upon the criteria established in subsection (2) of this section. The plan shall include the correctional industries' production and sales goals for higher education and an approved list of products from which higher education institutions shall purchase, based on the criteria established in subsection (2) of this section. Higher education and correctional industries shall report to the legislature regarding the plan and its implementation no later than January 30, 2005.

(4)(a) Institutions of higher education shall set as a target to contract, beginning not later than June 30, 2006, to purchase one percent of the total goods and services required by the institutions each year produced or provided in whole or in part from class II inmate work programs operated by the department of corrections. Institutions of higher education shall set as a target to contract, beginning not later than June 30, 2008, to purchase two percent of the total goods and services required by the institutions each year produced or provided in whole or in part from class II inmate work programs operated by the department of corrections.

(b) Institutions of higher education shall endeavor to assure the department of corrections has notifications of bid

opportunities with the goal of meeting or exceeding the purchasing target in (a) of this subsection. [2012 c 230 § 4. Prior: 2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 303; 2011 c 198 § 1; 2010 c 61 § 1; 2004 c 167 § 10; prior: 1998 c 344 § 5; 1998 c 111 § 2; 1996 c 110 § 5; 1993 c 379 § 101.]

Reviser's note: *(1) Chapter 39.29 RCW was repealed or recodified in its entirety by 2012 c 224 §§ 28 and 29, effective January 1, 2013. For later enactment, see chapter 39.26 RCW.

** (2) RCW 43.19.1901, 43.19.1906, 43.19.1911, and 43.19.1937 were repealed by 2012 c 224 § 29, effective January 1, 2013.

*** (3) RCW 43.19.700 through 43.19.704 were recodified as RCW 39.26.260 through 39.26.271 pursuant to 2012 c 224 § 28, effective January 1, 2013.

Effective date—Purpose—2011 1st sp.s. c 43: See notes following RCW 43.19.003.

Intent—Findings—1998 c 344: "It is the intent of the legislature to provide the necessary access to quality upper division and graduate higher education opportunities for the citizens of Spokane. The legislature intends that the Spokane branch campus of Washington State University, offering upper-division and graduate programs, be located at the Riverpoint Higher Education Park and that Washington State University be the administrative and fiscal agent for the Riverpoint Higher Education Park. In addition, those programs offered by Eastern Washington University that meet the rules and guidelines established by the higher education coordinating board's program approval process may serve students at the Riverpoint Higher Education Park. The legislature intends to streamline the program planning and approval process in Spokane by eliminating the joint center for higher education; thereby treating the Spokane higher education community like other public higher education communities in Washington that receive program approval from the higher education coordinating board. However, the legislature encourages partnerships, collaboration, and avoidance of program duplication through regular communication among the presidents of Spokane's public and private institutions of higher education. The legislature further intends that the residential mission of Eastern Washington University in Cheney be strengthened and that Eastern Washington University focus on the excellence of its primary campus in Cheney.

In addition, the legislature finds that the Spokane intercollegiate research and technology institute is a vital and necessary element in the academic and economic future of eastern Washington. The legislature also finds that it is in the interest of the state of Washington to support and promote applied research and technology in areas of the state that, because of geographic or historic circumstances, have not developed fully balanced economies. It is the intent of the legislature that institutions of higher education and the *department of community, trade, and economic development work cooperatively with the private sector in the development and implementation of a technology transfer and integration program to promote the economic development and enhance the quality of life in eastern Washington." [1998 c 344 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

Intent—1993 c 379: "The legislature acknowledges the academic freedom of institutions of higher education, and seeks to improve their efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out their missions. By this act, the legislature intends to increase the flexibility of institutions of higher education to manage personnel, construction, purchasing, printing, and tuition." [1993 c 379 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.0291 Savings report—2012 c 230. By January 1, 2017, institutions of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016 must report to the legislature and the governor on: (1) The amount of savings resulting from use of the higher education provisions of chapter 230, Laws of 2012; and (2) the manner in which such savings were used to promote student academic success. [2012 c 230 § 5.]

28B.10.030 Display of United States flag. Every board of trustees or board of regents shall cause a United States flag being in good condition to be displayed on the campus of their respective state institution of higher education during

the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and four o'clock p.m. on school days, except during inclement weather. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.030. Prior: 1939 c 17 § 1; RRS § 4531-1. Formerly RCW 28.76.030.]

28B.10.031 Check cashing privileges. (1) Any institution of higher education may, at its option and after the approval by governing boards, accept in exchange for cash a payroll check, expense check, financial aid check, or personal check from a student or employee of that institution of higher education in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The check shall be drawn to the order of cash or bearer and be immediately payable by a drawee financial institution;

(b) The person presenting the check to the institution of higher education shall produce identification that he or she is currently enrolled or employed at the institution of higher education; and

(c) The payroll check, expense check, or financial aid check shall have been issued by the institution of higher education.

(2) In the event that any personal check cashed under this section is dishonored by the drawee financial institution when presented for payment, the institution of higher education, after giving notice of the dishonor to the student or employee and providing an opportunity for a brief adjudicative proceeding, may:

(a) In the case of a student, place a hold on the student's enrollment and transcript records until payment in full of the value of the dishonored check and reasonable collection fees and costs;

(b) In the case of an employee, withhold from the next payroll check or expense check the full amount of the dishonored check plus a collection fee. In the case that the employee no longer is employed by the institution of higher education at time of dishonor, then the institution of higher education may pursue other legal collection efforts that are to be paid by the drawer or endorser of the dishonored check along with the full value of the check. [1993 c 145 § 1.]

28B.10.032 Public and private institutions offering teacher preparation programs—Exploration of methods to enhance awareness of teacher preparation programs. The state's public and private institutions of higher education offering teacher preparation programs and school districts are encouraged to explore ways to facilitate faculty exchanges, and other cooperative arrangements, to generate increased awareness and understanding by higher education faculty of the common school teaching experience and increased awareness and understanding by common school faculty of the teacher preparation programs. [1987 c 525 § 233.]

Intent—Short title—1987 c 525 §§ 202-233: See notes following RCW 28A.410.040.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.040 Higher educational institutions to be nonsectarian. All institutions of higher education supported wholly or in part by state funds, and by whatsoever name so designated, shall be forever free from religious or sectarian control or influence. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.040. Prior: (i) 1909 c 97 p 242 § 7; RRS § 4559; prior: 1897 c 118 § 188;

1890 p 396 § 5. Formerly RCW 28.77.013; 28.76.040, part. (ii) 1909 c 97 p 243 § 1, part; RRS § 4568, part; prior: 1897 c 118 § 190, part; 1891 c 145 § 1, part. Formerly RCW 28.80.015, part; 28.76.040, part.]

Nonsectarian: State Constitution Art. 9 § 4, Art. 26.

28B.10.042 Personal identifiers—Use of social security numbers prohibited. (1) Institutions of higher education shall not use the social security number of any student, staff, or faculty for identification except for the purposes of employment, financial aid, research, assessment, accountability, transcripts, or as otherwise required by state or federal law.

(2) Each institution of higher education shall develop a system of personal identifiers for students to be used for grading and other administrative purposes. The personal identifiers may not be social security numbers. [2001 c 103 § 2.]

Findings—2001 c 103: "The legislature finds that the occurrences of identity theft are increasing. The legislature also finds that widespread use of the federally issued social security numbers has made identity theft more likely to occur." [2001 c 103 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.0421 Personal identifiers—Funding. Each institution of higher education shall use its own existing budgetary funds to develop the system for personal identifiers. No new state funds shall be allocated for this purpose. [2001 c 103 § 4.]

Findings—2001 c 103: See note following RCW 28B.10.042.

28B.10.050 Entrance requirements exceeding minimum requirements. Except as the legislature shall otherwise specifically direct, the boards of regents and the boards of trustees for the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College may establish entrance requirements for their respective institutions of higher education which meet or exceed the minimum entrance requirements established under *RCW 28B.76.290(2). [2004 c 275 § 48; 1985 c 370 § 91; 1984 c 278 § 19; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 9; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.050. Prior: 1917 c 10 § 9; RRS § 4540. Formerly RCW 28.76.050.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28B.76.290 was repealed by 2012 c 229 § 120.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.053 Postsecondary credit for high school coursework—Master list of qualifying courses and qualifying examination scores—Dissemination of information. (1) By December 1, 2011, and by June of each odd-numbered year thereafter, the institutions of higher education shall collaboratively develop a master list of postsecondary courses that can be fulfilled by taking the advanced placement, international baccalaureate, or other recognized college-level proficiency examinations, including but not limited to examinations by a national multidisciplinary science, technology, engineering, and mathematics program, and meeting the qualifying examination score or demonstrated competencies for lower division general education requirements or postsecondary professional technical requirements. The master list of postsecondary courses fulfilled by proficiency examina-

tions or demonstrated competencies are those that fulfill lower division general education requirements or career and technical education requirements and qualify for postsecondary credit. From the master list, each institution shall create and publish a list of its courses that can be satisfied by successful proficiency examination scores or demonstrated competencies for lower division general education requirements or postsecondary professional technical requirements. The qualifying examination scores and demonstrated competencies shall be included in the published list. The requirements to develop a master list under this section do not apply if an institution has a clearly published policy of awarding credit for the advanced placement, international baccalaureate, or other recognized college-level placement exams and does not require those credits to meet specific course requirements but generally applies those credits towards degree requirements.

(2) To the maximum extent possible, institutions of higher education shall agree on examination qualifying scores and demonstrated competencies for the credits or courses under subsection (3) of this section, with scores equivalent to qualified or well-qualified. Nothing in this subsection shall prevent an institution of higher education from adopting policies using higher scores for additional purposes.

(3) Each institution of higher education, in designing its certificate, technical degree program, two-year academic transfer program, or freshman and sophomore courses of a baccalaureate program or baccalaureate degree, must recognize the equivalencies of at least one year of course credit and maximize the application of the credits toward lower division general education requirements that can be earned through successfully demonstrating proficiency on examinations, including but not limited to advanced placement and international baccalaureate examinations. The successful completion of the examination and the award of credit shall be noted on the student's college transcript.

(4) Each institution of higher education must clearly include in its admissions materials and on its web site the credits or the institution's list of postsecondary courses that can be fulfilled by proficiency examinations or demonstrated competencies and the agreed-upon examination scores and demonstrated competencies that qualify for postsecondary credit. Each institution must provide the information to the student achievement council and state board for community and technical colleges in a form that the superintendent of public instruction is able to distribute to school districts. [2012 c 229 § 510; 2011 2nd sp.s. c 3 § 1; 2011 c 77 § 3.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 c 77: See notes following RCW 28A.230.130.

28B.10.100 "Major line" defined. The term "major line," whenever used in this code, shall be held and construed to mean the development of the work or courses of study in certain subjects to their fullest extent, leading to a degree or degrees in that subject. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.100. Prior: 1917 c 10 § 1; RRS § 4532. Formerly RCW 28.76.010.]

(2012 Ed.)

28B.10.105 Courses exclusive to the University of Washington. See RCW 28B.20.060.

28B.10.106 Courses exclusive to Washington State University. See RCW 28B.30.060 and 28B.30.065.

28B.10.115 Major lines common to University of Washington and Washington State University. The courses of instruction of both the University of Washington and Washington State University shall embrace as major lines, pharmacy, architecture, and forest management as distinguished from forest products and logging engineering which are exclusive to the University of Washington. These major lines shall be offered and taught at said institutions only. [2009 c 207 § 1; 2003 c 82 § 1; 1985 c 218 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.115. Prior: 1963 c 23 § 2; 1961 c 71 § 2; prior: (i) 1917 c 10 § 8; RRS § 4539. (ii) 1917 c 10 § 4; RRS § 4535. Formerly RCW 28.76.080.]

28B.10.118 Accelerated baccalaureate degree programs—Approval. (1) State universities, regional universities, and The Evergreen State College may develop accelerated baccalaureate degree programs that will allow academically qualified students to obtain a baccalaureate degree in three years without attending summer classes or enrolling in more than a full-time class load during the regular academic year. The programs must allow academically qualified students to begin coursework within their academic field during their first term or semester of enrollment.

(2) The state universities, regional universities, and The Evergreen State College shall report on their plans for the accelerated baccalaureate degree programs to the student achievement council for approval. [2012 c 229 § 511; 2011 c 108 § 2.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Intent—2011 c 108: "The legislature finds that some students are eager to complete a degree in the shortest time possible in order to enter the job market. The legislature further finds that providing a streamlined path to a baccalaureate degree would shorten the time required for students to complete a degree, improve the graduation rate, and improve accessibility for students who have proven academic abilities. The legislature intends to provide an accelerated baccalaureate degree program that will allow academically qualified students to obtain baccalaureate degrees in three years. The legislature finds that this streamlined path does not represent a new three-year standard for all students. The legislature intends to provide greater options to students, while not diminishing the quality or value of a standard baccalaureate degree. Further, the legislature intends that baccalaureate institutions explore reasonable possibilities for accelerated degree programs for academically qualified students." [2011 c 108 § 1.]

28B.10.120 Graduate work. Whenever a course is authorized to be offered and taught by this code, in any of the institutions herein mentioned, as a major line, it shall carry with it the right to offer, and teach graduate work in such major lines. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.120. Prior: 1917 c 10 § 7; RRS § 4538. Formerly RCW 28.76.100.]

28B.10.140 Teachers' training courses. The University of Washington, Washington State University, Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, Western Washington University, and The Evergreen State College are each authorized to train teachers and other per-

sonnel for whom teaching certificates or special credentials prescribed by the Washington professional educator standards board are required, for any grade, level, department, or position of the public schools of the state. [2005 c 497 § 217; 2004 c 60 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 10; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.140. Prior: 1967 c 47 § 17; 1949 c 34 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 4618-3. Formerly RCW 28.76.120.]

Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 497: See notes following RCW 28A.305.011.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.170 College and university fees. See chapter 28B.15 RCW.

28B.10.268 University of Washington and Washington State University operating funds investment accounts. (*Effective if the proposed amendment to Article XXIX, section 1 of the state Constitution is approved at the November 2012 general election.*) The boards of regents of the University of Washington and Washington State University may each adopt a policy creating an operating funds investment account, and may each deposit public moneys from operating funds not needed for immediate expenditure into that investment account. If a board of regents adopts a policy and deposits public moneys in an operating funds investment account, the state investment board has the full power to invest or reinvest the operating funds investment account in a manner consistent with RCW 43.33A.140. Income derived from investments pursuant to this section shall be for the exclusive benefit of and shall be credited to the state university less the applicable allocations to the state investment board expense account pursuant to RCW 43.33A.160. Each operating funds investment account shall be considered an investment fund within the meaning of Article XXIX, section 1 of the state Constitution, for the purpose of determining eligible investments and deposits of the moneys therein. [2012 c 231 § 1.]

Contingent effective date—2012 c 231: "This act takes effect if the proposed amendment to Article XXIX, section 1 of the state Constitution (Senate Joint Resolution No. 8223) is validly submitted to and is approved and ratified by the voters at the next general election. If the proposed amendment is not approved and ratified, this act is void in its entirety." [2012 c 231 § 3.]

28B.10.270 Rights of Washington national guard and other military reserve students called to active service.

(1) A member of the Washington national guard or any other military reserve component who is a student at an institution of higher education and who is ordered for a period exceeding thirty days to either active state service, as defined in RCW 38.04.010, or to federal active military service has the following rights:

(a) With regard to courses in which the person is enrolled, the person may:

(i) Withdraw from one or more courses for which tuition and fees have been paid that are attributable to the courses. The tuition and fees must be credited to the person's account at the institution. Any refunds are subject to the requirements of the state or federal financial aid programs of origination. In such a case, the student shall not receive credit for the courses and shall not receive a failing grade, an incomplete, or other negative annotation on the student's record, and the

student's grade point average shall not be altered or affected in any manner because of action under this item;

(ii) Be given a grade of incomplete and be allowed to complete the course upon release from active duty under the institution's standard practice for completion of incompletes; or

(iii) Continue and complete the course for full credit. Class sessions the student misses due to performance of state or federal active military service must be counted as excused absences and must not be used in any way to adversely impact the student's grade or standing in the class. Any student who selects this option is not, however, automatically excused from completing assignments due during the period the student is performing state or federal active military service. A letter grade or a grade of pass must only be awarded if, in the opinion of the faculty member teaching the course, the student has completed sufficient work and has demonstrated sufficient progress toward meeting course requirements to justify the grade;

(b) To receive a refund of amounts paid for room, board, and fees attributable to the time period during which the student was serving in state or federal active military service and did not use the facilities or services for which the amounts were paid. Any refund of room, board, and fees is subject to the requirements of the state or federal financial aid programs of origination; and

(c) If the student chooses to withdraw, the student has the right to be readmitted and enrolled as a student at the institution, without penalty or redetermination of admission eligibility, within one year following release from the state or federal active military service.

(2) The protections in this section may be invoked as follows:

(a) The person, or an appropriate officer from the military organization in which the person will be serving, must give written notice that the person is being, or has been, ordered to qualifying service; and

(b) Upon written request from the institution, the person shall provide written verification of service.

(3) This section provides minimum protections for students. Nothing in this section prevents institutions of higher education from providing additional options or protections to students who are ordered to state or federal active military service. [2004 c 161 § 1.]

Effective date—2004 c 161: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [March 26, 2004]." [2004 c 161 § 7.]

28B.10.280 Student loans—Federal student aid programs. The boards of regents of the state universities and the boards of trustees of regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and community college districts may each create student loan funds, and qualify and participate in the National Defense Education Act of 1958 and such other similar federal student aid programs as are or may be enacted from time to time, and to that end may comply with all of the laws of the United States, and all of the rules, regulations and requirements promulgated pursuant thereto. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 11; 1970 ex.s. c 15 § 27; 1969 ex.s. c 222 § 2; 1969

ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.280. Prior: 1959 c 191 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.76.420.]

State educational trust fund—Established—Deposits—Use: RCW 28B.92.140.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.281 Student loans—Certain activities may make student ineligible for aid. Any student who organizes and/or participates in any demonstration, riot or other activity of which the effect is to interfere with or disrupt the normal educational process at such institution shall not be eligible for such aid. [1969 ex.s. c 222 § 3. Formerly RCW 28.76.421.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.284 Uniform minor student capacity to borrow act. See chapter 26.30 RCW.

28B.10.293 Additional charges authorized in collection of debts—Public and private institutions of higher education. Each state public or private institution of higher education may, in the control and collection of any debt or claim due owing to it, impose reasonable financing and late charges, as well as reasonable costs and expenses incurred in the collection of such debts, if provided for in the note or agreement signed by the debtor. [1977 ex.s. c 18 § 1.]

28B.10.295 Educational materials on abuses of, and illnesses consequent from, alcohol. The boards of regents of the state's universities, the boards of trustees of the respective state colleges, and the boards of trustees of the respective community colleges, with the cooperation of the *state board for community college education, shall make available at some place of prominence within the premises of each campus educational materials on the abuses of alcohol in particular and the illnesses consequent therefrom in general: PROVIDED, That such materials shall be obtained from public or private organizations at no cost to the state. [1975 1st ex.s. c 164 § 2.]

***Reviser's note:** The state board for community college education was renamed the state board for community and technical colleges by 1991 c 238 § 30.

Legislative recognition of community alcohol centers: "The legislature recognizes the invaluable services performed by the community alcohol centers throughout the state, which centers would view making available such educational materials as referred to in section 2 of this act as a part of their community outreach education and preventive program and for which material no fees would be charged." [1975 1st ex.s. c 164 § 1.]

28B.10.300 Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College—Authorized. The boards of regents of the state universities and the boards of trustees of the regional universities and The Evergreen State College are severally authorized to:

(1) Enter into contracts with persons, firms or corporations for the construction, installation, equipping, repairing, renovating and betterment of buildings and facilities for the following:

- (a) dormitories
- (b) hospitals
- (c) infirmaries
- (d) dining halls

(e) student activities
(f) services of every kind for students, including, but not limited to, housing, employment, registration, financial aid, counseling, testing and offices of the dean of students

(g) vehicular parking

(h) student, faculty and employee housing and boarding;

(2) Purchase or lease lands and other appurtenances necessary for the construction and installation of such buildings and facilities and to purchase or lease lands with buildings and facilities constructed or installed thereon suitable for the purposes aforesaid;

(3) Lease to any persons, firms, or corporations such portions of the campus of their respective institutions as may be necessary for the construction and installation of buildings and facilities for the purposes aforesaid and the reasonable use thereof;

(4) Borrow money to pay the cost of the acquisition of such lands and of the construction, installation, equipping, repairing, renovating, and betterment of such buildings and facilities, including interest during construction and other incidental costs, and to issue revenue bonds or other evidence of indebtedness therefor, and to refinance the same before or at maturity and to provide for the amortization of such indebtedness from services and activities fees or from the rentals, fees, charges, and other income derived through the ownership, operation and use of such lands, buildings, and facilities and any other dormitory, hospital, infirmary, dining, student activities, student services, vehicular parking, housing or boarding building or facility at the institution;

(5) Contract to pay as rental or otherwise the cost of the acquisition of such lands and of the construction and installation of such buildings and facilities on the amortization plan; the contract not to run over forty years;

(6) Expend on the amortization plan services and activities fees and/or any part of all of the fees, charges, rentals, and other income derived from any or all revenue-producing lands, buildings, and facilities of their respective institutions, heretofore or hereafter acquired, constructed or installed, including but not limited to income from rooms, dormitories, dining rooms, hospitals, infirmaries, housing or student activity buildings, vehicular parking facilities, land or the appurtenances thereon, and to pledge such services and activities fees and/or the net income derived through the ownership, operation and use of any lands, buildings or facilities of the nature described in subsection (1) hereof for the payment of part or all of the rental, acquisition, construction, and installation, and the betterment, repair, and renovation or other contract charges, bonds or other evidence of indebtedness agreed to be paid on account of the acquisition, construction, installation or rental of, or the betterment, repair or renovation of, lands, buildings, facilities and equipment of the nature authorized by this section. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 13; 1973 1st ex.s. c 130 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.300. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 107 § 1; 1963 c 167 § 1; 1961 c 229 § 2; prior: (i) 1950 ex.s. c 17 § 1, part; 1947 c 64 § 1, part; 1933 ex.s. c 23 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 91 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4543-1, part. (ii) 1947 c 64 § 2, part; 1933 ex.s. c 23 § 2, part; 1925 ex.s. c 91 § 2, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4543-2, part. Formerly RCW 28.76.180.]

Prior bonds validated: See 1961 c 229 § 10.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.305 Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College—Use of lands, buildings, and facilities. The lands, buildings, facilities, and equipment acquired, constructed or installed for those purposes shall be used in the respective institutions primarily for:

- (1) dormitories
 - (2) hospitals
 - (3) infirmaries
 - (4) dining halls
 - (5) student activities
 - (6) services of every kind for students, including, but not limited to housing, employment, registration, financial aid, counseling, testing and offices of the dean of students
 - (7) vehicular parking
 - (8) student, faculty and employee housing and boarding.
- [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.305. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 107 § 2; 1963 c 167 § 2; 1961 c 229 § 3; prior: 1950 ex.s. c 17 § 1, part; 1947 c 64 § 1, part; 1933 ex.s. c 23 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 91 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4543-1, part. Formerly RCW 28.76.190.]

28B.10.310 Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College—Bonds—Sale, interest, form, payment, term, execution, negotiability, etc. Each issue or series of such bonds: Shall be sold at such price and at such rate or rates of interest; may be serial or term bonds; may mature at such time or times in not to exceed forty years from date of issue; may be sold at public or private sale; may be payable both principal and interest at such place or places; may be subject to redemption prior to any fixed maturities; may be in such denominations; may be payable to bearer or to the purchaser or purchasers thereof or may be registrable as to principal or principal and interest as provided in RCW 39.46.030; may be issued under and subject to such terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon, which may include the creation and maintenance of a reserve fund or account to secure the payment of such principal and interest and a provision that additional bonds payable out of the same source or sources may later be issued on a parity therewith, and such other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding such payment, all as determined and found necessary and desirable by said boards of regents or trustees. If found reasonably necessary and advisable, such boards of regents or trustees may select a trustee for the owners of each such issue or series of bonds and/or for the safeguarding and disbursements of the proceeds of their sale for the uses and purposes for which they were issued and, if such trustee or trustees are so selected, shall fix its or their rights, duties, powers, and obligations. The bonds of each such issue or series: Shall be executed on behalf of such universities or colleges by the president of the board of regents or the chair of the board of trustees, and shall be attested by the secretary or the treasurer of such board, one of which signatures may be a facsimile signature; and shall have the seal of such university or college impressed, printed, or lithographed thereon, and any interest coupons attached thereto shall be executed with the facsimile signatures of said officials. The

bonds of each such issue or series and any of the coupons attached thereto shall be negotiable instruments within the provisions and intent of the negotiable instruments law of this state even though they shall be payable solely from any special fund or funds. [2011 c 336 § 709; 1983 c 167 § 31; 1972 ex.s. c 25 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 22; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 96; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.310. Prior: 1961 c 229 § 7. Formerly RCW 28.76.192.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.
Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.315 Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College—Funding, refunding bonds. Such boards of regents or trustees may from time to time provide for the issuance of funding or refunding revenue bonds to fund or refund at or prior to maturity any or all bonds of other indebtedness, including any premiums or penalties required to be paid to effect such funding or refunding, heretofore or hereafter issued or incurred to pay all or part of the cost of acquiring, constructing, or installing any lands, buildings, or facilities of the nature described in RCW 28B.10.300.

Such funding or refunding bonds and any coupons attached thereto shall be negotiable instruments within the provisions and intent of the negotiable instruments law of this state.

Such funding or refunding bonds may be exchanged for or applied to the payment of the bonds or other indebtedness being funded or refunded or may be sold in such manner and at such price, and at such rate or rates of interest as the boards of regents or trustees deem advisable, either at public or private sale.

The provisions of this chapter relating to the maturities, terms, conditions, covenants, interest rate, issuance, and sale of revenue bonds shall be applicable to such funding or refunding bonds except as may be otherwise specifically provided in this section. [1983 c 167 § 32; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 23; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 97; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.315. Prior: 1961 c 229 § 8. Formerly RCW 28.76.194.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.
Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.320 Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College—Authority to be liberally construed—Future acquisitions and installations may be pledged for payment. The authority granted in RCW 28B.10.300 through 28B.10.330 and 28B.15.220 shall be liberally construed and shall apply to all lands, buildings, and facilities of the nature described in RCW 28B.10.300 heretofore or hereafter acquired, constructed, or installed and to any rentals, contract obligations, bonds or other indebtedness heretofore or hereafter issued or incurred to pay part or all of the cost thereof, and shall include authority to pledge for the amortization plan the net income from any and all existing and future lands, buildings and facilities of the nature described in RCW 28B.10.300 whether or not the same were originally financed hereunder or under predecessor statutes. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.320. Prior: 1961 c 229 § 9. Formerly RCW 28.76.196.]

28B.10.325 Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College—Rate of interest on obligations. The rate or rates of interest on the principal of any obligation made or incurred under the authority granted in RCW 28B.10.300 shall be as authorized by the board of regents or trustees. [1970 ex.s. c 56 § 24; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 98; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.325. Prior: 1961 c 229 § 4; prior: 1950 ex.s. c 17 § 1, part; 1947 c 64 § 1, part; 1933 ex.s. c 23 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 91 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4353-1, part. Formerly RCW 28.76.200.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.330 Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College—Nonliability of state. The state shall incur no liability by reason of the exercise of the authority granted in RCW 28B.10.300. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.330. Prior: 1961 c 229 § 5; prior: 1950 ex.s. c 17 § 1, part; 1947 c 64 § 1, part; 1933 ex.s. c 23 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 91 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4543-1, part. Formerly RCW 28.76.210.]

28B.10.335 Validation of prior bond issues. All terms, conditions, and covenants, including the pledges of student activity fees, student use fees and student building use fees, special student fees or any similar fees charged to all full time students, or to all students, as the case may be, registering at the state's colleges and universities, contained in all bonds heretofore issued to pay all or part of the cost of acquiring, constructing or installing any lands, buildings, or facilities of the nature described in RCW 28B.10.300 are hereby declared to be lawful and binding in all respects. [1973 1st ex.s. c 130 § 3.]

28B.10.350 Construction work, remodeling, or demolition—Public bid—Exemption—Waiver—Prevailing rate of wage—Universities and The Evergreen State College. (1) When the cost to The Evergreen State College or any regional or state university of any building, construction, renovation, remodeling, or demolition, other than maintenance or repairs, will equal or exceed the sum of ninety thousand dollars, or forty-five thousand dollars if the work involves one trade or craft area, complete plans and specifications for the work shall be prepared, the work shall be put out for public bid, and the contract shall be awarded to the responsible bidder who submits the lowest responsive bid.

(2) Any building, construction, renovation, remodeling, or demolition project that exceeds the dollar amounts in subsection (1) of this section is subject to the provisions of chapter 39.12 RCW.

(3) The Evergreen State College or any regional or state university may require a project to be put to public bid even when it is not required to do so under subsection (1) of this section. Any project publicly bid under this subsection is subject to the provisions of chapter 39.12 RCW.

(4) Where the estimated cost of any building, construction, renovation, remodeling, or demolition is less than ninety thousand dollars or the contract is awarded by the small

works roster procedure authorized in RCW 39.04.155, the publication requirements of RCW 39.04.020 do not apply.

(5) In the event of any emergency when the public interest or property of The Evergreen State College or a regional or state university would suffer material injury or damage by delay, the president of such college or university may declare the existence of an emergency and, reciting the facts constituting the same, may waive the requirements of this section with reference to any contract in order to correct the condition causing the emergency. For the purposes of this section, "emergency" means a condition likely to result in immediate physical injury to persons or to property of the college or university in the absence of prompt remedial action or a condition which immediately impairs the institution's ability to perform its educational obligations.

(6) This section does not apply when a contract is awarded by the small works roster procedure authorized in RCW 39.04.155 or under any other procedure authorized for an institution of higher education. [2009 c 229 § 2; 2007 c 495 § 1; 2001 c 38 § 1; 2000 c 138 § 202; 1993 c 379 § 109; 1985 c 152 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 12 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 14; 1971 ex.s. c 258 § 1.]

Purpose—Part headings not law—2000 c 138: See notes following RCW 39.04.155.

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 379: See notes following RCW 28B.10.029.

Subcontractors to be identified by bidder, when: RCW 39.30.060.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.354 High-performance public buildings requirements. Institutions of higher education must comply with high-performance public building[s] requirements under RCW 39.35D.010 through 39.35D.030 and 39.35D.060. [2005 c 12 § 8.]

28B.10.360 Educational and career opportunities in the military, student access to information on, when. If a public institution of higher education provides access to the campus and the student information directory to persons or groups which make students aware of occupational or educational options, the institution of higher education shall provide access on the same basis to official recruiting representatives of the military forces of the state and the United States for the purpose of informing students of educational and career opportunities available in the military. [1980 c 96 § 2.]

28B.10.400 Annuities and retirement income plans—Authorized. (1) The boards of regents of the state universities, the boards of trustees of the regional universities and of The Evergreen State College, the state board for community and technical colleges, and the student achievement council are authorized and empowered:

(a) To assist the faculties and such other employees exempt from civil service pursuant to RCW 41.06.070 (1)(z) and (2) as any such board may designate in the purchase of old age annuities or retirement income plans under such rules as any such board may prescribe, subject to the restrictions in subsection (2) of this section. County agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, 4-H club agents, and assistant county agricultural agents paid jointly by the Washington State University and the several counties shall be deemed to

be full-time employees of the Washington State University for the purposes of this section;

(b) To provide, under such rules as any such board may prescribe for the faculty members or other employees exempt from civil service pursuant to RCW 41.06.070 (1)(z) and (2) under its supervision, for the retirement of any such faculty member or other exempt employee on account of age or condition of health, retirement on account of age to be not earlier than the sixty-fifth birthday: PROVIDED, That such faculty member or such other exempt employee may elect to retire at the earliest age specified for retirement by federal social security law: PROVIDED FURTHER, That any supplemental payment authorized by (c) of this subsection and paid as a result of retirement earlier than age sixty-five shall be at an actuarially reduced rate; and shall be provided only to those persons who participate in an annuity or retirement income plan under (a) of this subsection prior to July 1, 2011;

(c) To pay only to those persons who participate in an annuity or retirement income plan under (a) of this subsection prior to July 1, 2011, or to his or her designated beneficiary(s), each year after his or her retirement, a supplemental amount which, when added to the amount of such annuity or retirement income plan, or retirement income benefit pursuant to RCW 28B.10.415, received by the retired person or the retired person's designated beneficiary(s) in such year, will not exceed fifty percent of the average annual salary paid to such retired person for his or her highest two consecutive years of full-time service under an annuity or retirement income plan established pursuant to (a) of this subsection at an institution of higher education: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That if such retired person prior to retirement elected a supplemental payment survivors option, any such supplemental payments to such retired person or the retired person's designated beneficiary(s) shall be at actuarially reduced rates: PROVIDED FURTHER, That if a faculty member or other employee of an institution of higher education who is a participant in a retirement plan authorized by this section dies, or has died before retirement but after becoming eligible for retirement on account of age, the designated beneficiary(s) shall be entitled to receive the supplemental payment authorized by this subsection to which such designated beneficiary(s) would have been entitled had said deceased faculty member or other employee retired on the date of death after electing a supplemental payment survivors option: PROVIDED FURTHER, That for the purpose of this subsection, the designated beneficiary(s) shall be (i) the surviving spouse of the retiree; or, (ii) with the written consent of such spouse, if any, such other person or persons as shall have an insurable interest in the retiree's life and shall have been nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the retiree's institution of higher education.

(2) Boards are prohibited from offering a purchased annuity or retirement income plan authorized under this section to employees hired on or after July 1, 2011, who have retired or are eligible to retire from a public employees' retirement system described in RCW 41.50.030. The student achievement council shall only offer participation in a purchased annuity or retirement income plan authorized under this section to employees who have previously contributed premiums to a similar qualified plan.

(3) During the 2011 legislative interim, the select committee on pension policy shall evaluate the suitability and necessity of the annuity and retirement plans authorized under this chapter for employees in various positions within higher education institutions. The select committee shall report its findings, including any recommendations for restrictions on future plan membership, to the ways and means committees of the house of representatives and the senate no later than December 31, 2011. [2012 c 229 § 512; 2011 1st sp.s. c 47 § 2; 2010 c 21 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 259 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 15; 1975 1st ex.s. c 212 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 149 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 261 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.400. Prior: 1965 c 54 § 2; 1957 c 256 § 1; 1955 c 123 § 1; 1947 c 223 § 1; 1943 c 262 § 1; 1937 c 223 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4543-11. Formerly RCW 28.76.240.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 47: "The legislature intends that the retirement and annuity programs of the state's institutions of higher education be revised for future participants to reflect changes that have already occurred in state pension plans. The legislature intends also that newly hired employees who are eligible for participation in an annuity or retirement income plan offered by a higher education institution have an opportunity to participate in either (1) that plan without a supplemental benefit under RCW 28B.10.400(1)(c), or (2) the public employees' retirement system plan 3 or the teachers' retirement system plan 3. Plan 3 provides a combination of defined contribution and defined benefit pension, which will be available for newly hired employees. Further, the legislature intends that effective July 1, 2011, state funding for annuity or retirement income plans under RCW 28B.10.400 will not exceed six percent of salary. The legislature also intends to reduce the expanded postretirement employment provisions for members of the public employees' retirement system plan 1 and the teachers' retirement system plan 1 that were temporarily expanded due to the shortage of qualified workers in particular teaching and public employment categories, and eliminate postretirement employment exceptions that existed for annuity or retirement income plan-covered positions that have been the subject of abuse." [2011 1st sp.s. c 47 § 1.]

Effective dates—2011 1st sp.s. c 47: "Except for sections 10 and 19 of this act which take effect January 1, 2012, this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 2011." [2011 1st sp.s. c 47 § 23.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.401 Assumptions to be applied when establishing supplemental payment under RCW 28B.10.400(3). The boards of regents of the state universities, the boards of trustees of the state colleges, and the *state board for community college education, when establishing the amount of supplemental payment under **RCW 28B.10.400(3) as now or hereafter amended, shall apply the following assumptions:

(1) That the faculty member or such other employee at the time of retirement elected a joint and two-thirds survivor option on their annuity or retirement income plan using actual ages, but not exceeding a five-year age difference if married, or an actuarial equivalent option if single, which represents accumulations including all dividends from all matching contributions and any benefit that such faculty member is eligible to receive from any Washington state public retirement plan while employed at an institution of higher education;

(2) That on and after July 1, 1974, matching contributions were allocated equally between a fixed dollar and a variable dollar annuity;

(3) That for each year after age fifty, the maximum amount of contributions pursuant to RCW 28B.10.410 as now or hereafter amended be contributed toward the purchase of such annuity or retirement income plan, otherwise three-fourths of the formula described in RCW 28B.10.415, as now or hereafter amended, shall be applied. [1979 ex.s. c 259 § 3.]

Reviser's note: *(1) The state board for community college education was renamed the state board for community and technical colleges by 1991 c 238 § 30.

** (2) RCW 28B.10.400 was amended by 2011 1st sp.s. c 47 § 2, changing subsection (3) to subsection (1)(c).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.405 Annuities and retirement income plans—Contributions by faculty and employees. Members of the faculties and such other employees exempt from civil service pursuant to RCW 41.06.070 (1)(z) and (2) as are designated by the boards of regents of the state universities, the boards of trustees of the regional universities and of The Evergreen State College, the student achievement council, or the state board for community and technical colleges who do not opt to become members of the teachers' retirement system or the public employees' retirement system under RCW 41.32.836 or 41.40.798, or who are not prevented from participation in an annuity or retirement plan under RCW 28B.10.400(2) shall be required to contribute not less than five percent of their salaries during each year of full-time service after the first two years of such service toward the purchase of such annuity or retirement income plan; such contributions may be in addition to federal social security tax contributions, if any. [2012 c 229 § 513; 2011 1st sp.s. c 47 § 3; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 16; 1973 1st ex.s. c 149 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 261 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.405. Prior: 1955 c 123 § 2; 1947 c 223 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4543-12. Formerly RCW 28.76.250.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Intent—Effective dates—2011 1st sp.s. c 47: See notes following RCW 28B.10.400.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.407 Annuities and retirement income plans—Credit for authorized leaves of absence without pay. (1) A faculty member or other employee designated by the boards of regents of the state universities, the boards of trustees of the regional universities and The Evergreen State College, or the *state board for community college education who is granted an authorized leave of absence without pay may apply the period of time while on the leave in the computation of benefits in any annuity and retirement plan authorized under RCW 28B.10.400 through 28B.10.430 only to the extent provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) An employee who is eligible under subsection (1) of this section may receive a maximum of two years' credit during the employee's entire working career for periods of authorized leave without pay. Such credit may be obtained only if the employee pays both the employer and employee contributions required under RCW 28B.10.405 and

(2012 Ed.)

28B.10.410 while on the authorized leave of absence and if the employee returns to employment with the university or college immediately following the leave of absence for a period of not less than two years. The employee and employer contributions shall be based on the average of the employee's compensation at the time the leave of absence was authorized and the time the employee resumes employment. Any benefit under *RCW 28B.10.400(3) shall be based only on the employee's compensation earned from employment with the university or college.

An employee who is inducted into the armed forces of the United States shall be deemed to be on an unpaid, authorized leave of absence. [1987 c 448 § 1.]

Reviser's note: *(1) The state board for community college education was renamed the state board for community and technical colleges by 1991 c 238 § 30.

** (2) RCW 28B.10.400 was amended by 2011 1st sp.s. c 47 § 2, changing subsection (3) to subsection (1)(c).

28B.10.409 Annuities and retirement income plans—Membership while serving as state legislator. (1) On or after January 1, 1997, any employee who is on leave of absence from an institution in order to serve as a state legislator may elect to continue to participate in any annuity or retirement plan authorized under RCW 28B.10.400 during the period of such leave.

(2) The institution shall pay the employee's salary attributable to legislative service and shall match the employee's retirement plan contributions based on the salary for the leave period. The state legislature shall reimburse the institution for the salary and employer contributions covering the leave period.

(3) "Institution" for purposes of this section means any institution or entity authorized to provide retirement benefits under RCW 28B.10.400. [1997 c 123 § 2.]

28B.10.410 Annuities and retirement income plans—Limitation on institution's contribution. The boards of regents of the state universities, the boards of trustees of the regional universities and of The Evergreen State College, the student achievement council, or the state board for community and technical colleges shall pay not more than one-half of the annual premium of any annuity or retirement income plan established under the provisions of RCW 28B.10.400. Such contribution shall not exceed ten percent of the salary of the faculty member or other employee on whose behalf the contribution is made. This contribution may be in addition to federal social security tax contributions made by the boards, if any. [2012 c 229 § 514; 2011 1st sp.s. c 47 § 4; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 17; 1973 1st ex.s. c 149 § 3; 1971 ex.s. c 261 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.410. Prior: 1955 c 123 § 3; 1947 c 223 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4543-13. Formerly RCW 28.76.260.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Intent—Effective dates—2011 1st sp.s. c 47: See notes following RCW 28B.10.400.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.415 Annuities and retirement income plans—Limitation on annuity or retirement income plan pay-

[Title 28B RCW—page 25]

ment. The boards of regents of the state universities, the boards of trustees of the regional universities and of The Evergreen State College, the student achievement council, or the state board for community and technical colleges shall not pay any amount to be added to the annuity or retirement income plan of any retired person who was first hired on or after July 1, 2011, or who has served for less than ten years in one or more of the state institutions of higher education. In the case of persons who have served more than ten years but less than twenty-five years no amount shall be paid in excess of four percent of the amount authorized in RCW 28B.10.400(1)(c), multiplied by the number of years of full-time service rendered by such person: PROVIDED, That credit for years of service at an institution of higher education shall be limited to those years in which contributions were made by a faculty member or other employee designated pursuant to RCW 28B.10.400(1)(a) and the institution or the state as a result of which a benefit is being received by a retired person from any Washington state public retirement plan: PROVIDED FURTHER, That all such benefits that a retired person is eligible to receive shall reduce any supplementation payments provided for in RCW 28B.10.400. [2012 c 229 § 515; 2011 1st sp.s. c 47 § 5; 1979 ex.s. c 259 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 18; 1973 1st ex.s. c 149 § 4; 1971 ex.s. c 261 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.415. Prior: 1955 c 123 § 4; 1947 c 223 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4543-14. Formerly RCW 28.76.270.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Intent—Effective dates—2011 1st sp.s. c 47: See notes following RCW 28B.10.400.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.417 Annuities and retirement income plans—Rights and duties of faculty or employees with Washington state teachers' retirement system credit—Regional universities and The Evergreen State College. (1) This section applies only to those persons who are first employed by a higher education institution in a position eligible for participation in an annuity or retirement program under RCW 28B.10.400 prior to July 1, 2011.

(2) A faculty member or other employee exempt from civil service pursuant to *RCW 41.06.070 (1)(cc) and (2) designated by the board of trustees of the applicable regional university or of The Evergreen State College as being subject to an annuity or retirement income plan and who, at the time of such designation, is a member of the Washington state teachers' retirement system, shall retain credit for such service in the Washington state teachers' retirement system and, except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, shall leave his or her accumulated contributions in the teachers' retirement fund. Upon his or her attaining eligibility for retirement under the Washington state teachers' retirement system, such faculty member or other employee shall receive from the Washington state teachers' retirement system a retirement allowance consisting of an annuity which shall be the actuarial equivalent of his or her accumulated contributions at his or her age when becoming eligible for such retirement and a pension for each year of creditable service established and retained at the time of said designation as provided

in RCW 41.32.497. Anyone who on July 1, 1967, was receiving pension payments from the teachers' retirement system based on thirty-five years of creditable service shall thereafter receive a pension based on the total years of creditable service established with the retirement system: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That any such faculty member or other employee exempt from civil service pursuant to *RCW 41.06.070 (1)(cc) and (2) who, upon attainment of eligibility for retirement under the Washington state teachers' retirement system, is still engaged in public educational employment, shall not be eligible to receive benefits under the Washington state teachers' retirement system until he or she ceases such public educational employment. Any retired faculty member or other employee who enters service in any public educational institution shall cease to receive pension payments while engaged in such service: PROVIDED FURTHER, That such service may be rendered up to seventy-five days in a school year without reduction of pension.

(3) A faculty member or other exempt employee designated by the board of trustees of the applicable regional university or of The Evergreen State College as being subject to the annuity and retirement income plan and who, at the time of such designation, is a member of the Washington state teachers' retirement system may, at his or her election and at any time, on and after midnight June 10, 1959, terminate his or her membership in the Washington state teachers' retirement system and withdraw his or her accumulated contributions and interest in the teachers' retirement fund upon written application to the board of trustees of the Washington state teachers' retirement system. Faculty members or other employees who withdraw their accumulated contributions, on and after the date of withdrawal of contributions, shall no longer be members of the Washington state teachers' retirement system and shall forfeit all rights of membership, including pension benefits, theretofore acquired under the Washington state teachers' retirement system. [2011 1st sp.s. c 47 § 6; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 19; 1971 ex.s. c 261 § 5.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 41.06.070 was amended by 2011 1st sp.s. c 16 § 22, 2011 1st sp.s. c 39 § 4, and 2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 1010, changing subsection (1)(cc) to subsection (1)(z).

Intent—Effective dates—2011 1st sp.s. c 47: See notes following RCW 28B.10.400.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.420 Annuities and retirement income plans—Retirement at age seventy—Reemployment, conditions when. (1) Except as provided otherwise in subsection (2) of this section, faculty members or other employees designated by the boards of regents of the state universities, the boards of trustees of the regional universities or of The Evergreen State College, or the *state board for community college education pursuant to RCW 28B.10.400 through 28B.10.420 as now or hereafter amended shall be retired from their employment with their institutions of higher education not later than the end of the academic year next following their seventieth birthday.

(2) As provided in this subsection, the board of regents of a state university, the board of trustees of a regional university or The Evergreen State College, or the *state board for community college education may reemploy any person who is "retired" pursuant to subsection (1) of this section,

who applies for reemployment and who has reached seventy years of age on or after July 1, 1970. The following provisions shall govern such reemployment:

(a) Prior to the reemployment, the board of regents, board of trustees, or state board shall have found that the person possesses outstanding qualifications which in the judgment of the board would permit the person to continue valuable service to the institution.

(b) The period of reemployment shall not be counted as service under, or result in any eligibility for benefits or increased benefits under, any state authorized or supported annuity or retirement income plan. Reemployment shall not result in the reemployed person or employer making any contributions to any such plan.

(c) No person may be reemployed on a full time basis if such person is receiving benefits under any state authorized or supported annuity or retirement income plan. The reemployment of any person on a full time basis shall be immediately terminated upon the person's obtaining of any such benefits.

(d) A person may be reemployed on a part time basis and receive or continue to receive any benefits for which such person is eligible under any state authorized or supported annuity or retirement income plan. Such part time work, however, shall not exceed forty percent of full time employment during any year.

(e) A person reemployed pursuant to this section shall comply with all conditions of reemployment and all rules providing for the administration of this subsection which are prescribed or adopted by the board of regents, or board of trustees, or by the *state board for community college education. [1979 c 14 § 1. Prior: 1977 ex.s. c 276 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 20; 1973 1st ex.s. c 149 § 5; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.420; prior: 1947 c 223 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4543-14a. Formerly RCW 28.76.280.]

*Reviser's note: The state board for community college education was renamed the state board for community and technical colleges by 1991 c 238 § 30.

Retirement, earliest age allowable: RCW 28B.10.400.

"State universities," "regional universities," "state college," "institutions of higher education," and "postsecondary institutions" defined: RCW 28B.10.016.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.423 Annuities and retirement income plans—Limit on retirement income—Adjustment of rates—Limitation of state funding—Actuarial valuation of supplemental benefit plans—Higher education retirement plan supplemental benefit fund. (1) For employees who are first employed by an institution of higher education in a position eligible for participation in an old age annuities or retirement income plan under this chapter prior to July 1, 2011, it is the intent of RCW 28B.10.400, 28B.10.405, 28B.10.410, 28B.10.415, 28B.10.420, and 28B.10.423 that the retirement income resulting from the contributions described herein from the state of Washington and the employee shall be projected actuarially so that it shall not exceed sixty percent of the average of the highest two consecutive years salary. Periodic review of the retirement systems established pursuant to RCW 28B.10.400, 28B.10.405, 28B.10.410, 28B.10.415, 28B.10.420, and 28B.10.423 will be undertaken at such time

and in such manner as determined by the committees on ways and means of the senate and of the house of representatives, the select committee on pension policy, and the pension funding council, and joint contribution rates will be adjusted if necessary to accomplish this intent.

(2) Beginning July 1, 2011, state funding for annuity or retirement income plans under RCW 28B.10.400 shall not exceed six percent of salary. The state board for community and technical colleges and the student achievement council are exempt from the provisions of this subsection (2).

(3) By June 30, 2013, and every two years thereafter, each institution of higher education that is responsible for payment of supplemental amounts under RCW 28B.10.400(1)(c) shall contract with the state actuary under chapter 41.44 RCW for an actuarial valuation of their supplemental benefit plan. By June 30, 2013, and at least once every six years thereafter, each institution shall also contract with the state actuary under chapter 41.44 RCW for an actuarial experience study of the mortality, service, compensation, and other experience of the annuity or retirement income plans created in this chapter, and into the financial condition of each system. At the discretion of the state actuary, the valuation or experience study may be performed by the state actuary or by an outside actuarial firm under contract to the office of the state actuary. Each institution of higher education is required to provide the data and information required for the performance of the valuation or experience study to the office of the state actuary or to the actuary performing the study on behalf of the state actuary. The state actuary may charge each institution for the actual cost of the valuation or experience study through an interagency agreement. Upon completion of the valuation or experience study, the state actuary shall provide copies of the study to the institution of higher education and to the select committee on pension policy and the pension funding council.

(4)(a) A higher education retirement plan supplemental benefit fund is created in the custody of the state treasurer for the purpose of funding future benefit obligations of higher education retirement plan supplemental benefits. The state investment board has the full power to invest, reinvest, manage, contract, sell, or exchange investment money in the fund.

(b) From January 1, 2012, through June 30, 2013, an employer contribution rate of one-quarter of one percent of salary is established to begin prefunding the unfunded future obligations of the supplemental benefit established in RCW 28B.10.400.

(c) Beginning July 1, 2013, an employer contribution rate of one-half of one percent of salary is established to pre-fund the unfunded future obligations of the supplemental benefit established in RCW 28B.10.400.

(d) Consistent with chapter 41.50 RCW, the department of retirement systems shall collect the employer contribution rates established in this section from each state institution of higher education, and deposit those contributions into the higher education retirement plan supplemental benefit fund. The contributions made by each employer into the higher education retirement plan supplemental benefit fund and the earnings on those contributions shall be accounted for separately within the fund.

(e) Following the completion and review of the initial actuarial valuations and experience study conducted pursuant to subsection (3) of this section, the pension funding council may:

(i) Adopt and make changes to the employer contribution rates established in this subsection consistent with the procedures established in chapter 41.45 RCW. If the actuarial valuations of the higher education retirement plans of each institution contributing to the higher education retirement plan supplemental benefit fund suggest that different contribution rates are appropriate for each institution, different rates may be adopted. Rates adopted by the pension funding council are subject to revision by the legislature;

(ii) Recommend legislation that will, upon accumulation of sufficient funding in the higher education retirement plan supplemental benefit fund, transfer the responsibility for making supplemental benefit payments to the department of retirement systems, and adjust employer contribution rates to reflect the transfer of responsibility. [2012 c 229 § 516; 2011 1st sp.s. c 47 § 7; 1973 1st ex.s. c 149 § 8.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Intent—Effective dates—2011 1st sp.s. c 47: See notes following RCW 28B.10.400.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.425 Additional pension for certain retired university faculty members or employees. Retired faculty members or employees of the University of Washington or Washington State University, who have reached age sixty-five or are disabled from further service as of June 10, 1971, who at the time of retirement or disability were not eligible for federal old age, survivors, or disability benefit payments (social security), and who are receiving retirement income on July 1, 1970 pursuant to RCW 28B.10.400, shall, upon application approved by the board of regents of the institution retired from, receive an additional pension of three dollars per month for each year of full time service at such institution, including military leave. For periods of service that are less than full time service, the monthly rate of the pension shall be prorated accordingly to include such periods of service. [1971 ex.s. c 76 § 1.]

28B.10.430 Annuities and retirement income plans—Minimum monthly benefit—Computation. (1) This section applies only to those persons who are first employed by an institution of higher education in a position eligible for participation in an old age annuities or retirement income plan under this chapter prior to July 1, 2011.

(2) For any person receiving a monthly benefit pursuant to a program established under RCW 28B.10.400, the pension portion of such benefit shall be the sum of the following amounts:

(a) One-half of the monthly benefit payable under such program by a life insurance company; and

(b) The monthly equivalent of the supplemental benefit described in RCW 28B.10.400(1)(c).

(3) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, effective July 1, 1979, no person receiving a monthly benefit pursuant to RCW 28B.10.400 shall receive, as the pension

portion of that benefit, less than ten dollars per month for each year of service creditable to the person whose service is the basis of the benefit. Portions of a year shall be treated as fractions of a year and the decimal equivalent shall be multiplied by ten dollars. Where the benefit was adjusted at the time benefit payments to the beneficiary commenced, the minimum pension provided in this section shall be adjusted in a manner consistent with that adjustment.

(4) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, effective July 1, 1979, the monthly benefit of each person who commenced receiving a monthly benefit under this chapter as of a date no later than July 1, 1974, shall be permanently increased by a post-retirement adjustment. Such adjustment shall be calculated as follows:

(a) Monthly benefits to which this subsection and subsection (3) of this section are both applicable shall be determined by first applying subsection (3) of this section and then applying this subsection. The institution shall determine the total years of creditable service and the total dollar benefit base accrued as of December 31, 1978, except that this determination shall take into account only those persons to whom this subsection applies;

(b) The institution shall multiply the total benefits determined in (a) of this subsection by six percent and divide the dollar value thus determined by the total service determined in (a) of this subsection. The resultant figure shall then be a post-retirement increase factor which shall be applied as specified in (c) of this subsection;

(c) Each person to whom this subsection applies shall receive an increase which is the product of the factor determined in (b) of this subsection multiplied by the years of creditable service. [2011 1st sp.s. c 47 § 8; 1979 ex.s. c 96 § 5.]

Intent—Effective dates—2011 1st sp.s. c 47: See notes following RCW 28B.10.400.

28B.10.431 Annuities and retirement income plans—Monthly benefit—Post-retirement adjustment—Computation. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, effective July 1, 1983, the monthly benefit of each person who either is receiving a benefit pursuant to a program established under RCW 28B.10.400 for their service as of July 1, 1978, or commenced receiving a monthly benefit as a surviving spouse or written designated beneficiary with an insurable interest in the retiree as of a date no later than December 31, 1982, shall be permanently increased by a post-retirement adjustment of \$.74 per month for each year of creditable service the faculty member or employee established with the annuity or retirement income plan. Any fraction of a year of service shall be counted in the computation of the post-retirement adjustment. [1983 1st ex.s. c 56 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.480 Tax deferred annuities for employees. The regents or trustees of any of the state's institutions of higher education are authorized to provide and pay for tax deferred annuities for their respective employees in lieu of a portion of salary or wages as authorized under the provisions of 26 U.S.C., section 403(b), as amended by Public Law 87-370, 75 Stat. 796 as now or hereafter amended. [1969 ex.s. c

223 § 28B.10.480. Prior: 1965 c 54 § 1, part. Formerly RCW 28.02.120, part.]

28B.10.485 Charitable gift annuities, issuance of by universities and The Evergreen State College—Scope. The boards of the state universities, regional universities, and the state college are authorized to issue charitable gift annuities paying a fixed dollar amount to individual annuitants for their lifetimes in exchange for the gift of assets to the respective institution in a single transaction. The boards shall invest one hundred percent of the charitable gift annuity assets in a reserve for the lifetimes of the respective annuitants to meet liabilities that result from the gift program. [1979 c 130 § 1.]

Charitable gift annuity business: Chapter 48.38 RCW.

Title 48 RCW not to apply to charitable gift annuities issued by university or state college: RCW 48.23.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.487 Charitable gift annuities, issuance of by universities and The Evergreen State College—Obligation as to annuity payments. The obligation to make annuity payments to individuals under charitable gift annuity agreements issued by the board of a state university, regional university, or of the state college pursuant to RCW 28B.10.485 shall be secured by and limited to the assets given in exchange for the annuity and reserves established by the board. Such agreements shall not constitute:

- (1) An obligation, either general or special, of the state; or
- (2) A general obligation of a state university, regional university, or of the state college or of the board. [1979 c 130 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.500 Removal of regents or trustees from universities and The Evergreen State College. No regent of the state universities, or trustee of the regional universities or of The Evergreen State College shall be removed during the term of office for which appointed, excepting only for misconduct or malfeasance in office, and then only in the manner hereinafter provided. Before any regent or trustee may be removed for such misconduct or malfeasance, a petition for removal, stating the nature of the misconduct or malfeasance of such regent or trustee with reasonable particularity, shall be signed and verified by the governor and served upon such regent or trustee. Said petition, together with proof of service of same upon such regent or trustee, shall forthwith be filed with the clerk of the supreme court. The chief justice of the supreme court shall thereupon designate a tribunal composed of three judges of the superior court to hear and adjudicate the charges. Such tribunal shall fix the time of hearing, which shall be public, and the procedure for the hearing, and the decision of such tribunal shall be final and not subject to review by the supreme court. Removal of any member of the board by the tribunal shall disqualify such member for reappointment. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 21; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.500. Prior: 1943 c 59 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 4603-1. Formerly RCW 28.76.290.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

(2012 Ed.)

28B.10.510 Attorney general as advisor. The attorney general of the state shall be the legal advisor to the presidents and the boards of regents and trustees of the institutions of higher education and he or she shall institute and prosecute or defend all suits in behalf of the same. [2011 c 336 § 710; 1973 c 62 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.510. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 242 § 8; RRS § 4560; prior: 1897 c 118 § 189; 1890 p 399 § 19. Formerly RCW 28.77.125; 28.76.300.]

Attorney general's powers in general: Chapter 43.10 RCW.

Employment of attorneys by state agencies restricted: RCW 43.10.067.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.520 Regents and trustees—Oaths. Each member of a board of regents or board of trustees of a university or other state institution of higher education, before entering upon his or her duties, shall take and subscribe an oath to discharge faithfully and honestly his or her duties and to perform strictly and impartially the same to the best of his or her ability, such oath to be filed with the secretary of state. [2011 c 336 § 711; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 22; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.520. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 248 § 13; RRS § 4593; prior: 1897 c 118 § 202; 1891 c 145 § 14. Formerly RCW 28.80.140.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.525 Regents and trustees—Travel expenses. Each member of a board of regents or board of trustees of a university or other state institution of higher education, shall be entitled to receive travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 as now existing or hereafter amended for each day or portion thereof in which he or she is actually engaged in business of the board. [1979 c 14 § 2. Prior: 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 23; 1977 ex.s. c 118 § 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 72; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.525; prior: (i) 1939 c 176 § 1, part; 1927 c 227 § 1, part; 1909 c 97 p 240 § 5, part; RRS § 4557, part. Formerly RCW 28.77.130, part. (ii) 1909 c 97 p 249 § 14; RRS § 4594; prior: 1897 c 118 § 203; 1891 c 145 § 15. Formerly RCW 28.80.150.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.528 Delegation of powers and duties by governing boards. The governing boards of institutions of higher education shall have power, when exercised by resolution, to delegate to the president or his or her designee, of their respective university or college, any of the powers and duties vested in or imposed upon such governing board by law. Delegated powers and duties may be exercised in the name of the respective governing boards. [2011 c 336 § 712; 1971 ex.s. c 57 § 21.]

28B.10.550 Police forces for universities and The Evergreen State College—Authorized. The boards of regents of the state universities, and the boards of trustees of the regional universities or of The Evergreen State College, acting independently and each on behalf of its own institution:

- (1) May each establish a police force for its own institution, which force shall function under such conditions and regulations as the board prescribes; and
- (2) May supply appropriate badges and uniforms indicating the positions and authority of the members of such police

[Title 28B RCW—page 29]

force. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 24; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.550. Prior: 1965 ex.s. c 16 § 1; 1949 c 123 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 4543-16. Formerly RCW 28.76.310.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.555 Police forces for universities and The Evergreen State College—Powers. The members of a police force established under authority of RCW 28B.10.550, when appointed and duly sworn:

(1) Shall be peace officers of the state and have such police powers as are vested in sheriffs and peace officers generally under the laws of this state; and

(2) May exercise such powers upon state lands devoted mainly to the educational or research activities of the institution to which they were appointed; and

(3) Shall have power to pursue and arrest beyond the limits of such state lands, if necessary, all or any violators of the rules or regulations herein provided for. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.555. Prior: 1965 ex.s. c 16 § 2; 1949 c 123 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 4543-17. Formerly RCW 28.76.320.]

28B.10.560 Police forces for universities and The Evergreen State College—Establishment of traffic regulations—Adjudication of parking infractions—Appeal.

(1) The boards of regents of the state universities, and the boards of trustees of the regional universities and of The Evergreen State College, acting independently and each on behalf of its own institution, may each:

(a) Establish and promulgate rules and regulations governing pedestrian traffic and vehicular traffic and parking upon lands and facilities of the university or college;

(b) Adjudicate matters involving parking infractions internally; and

(c) Collect and retain any penalties so imposed.

(2) If the rules or regulations promulgated under subsection (1) of this section provide for internal adjudication of parking infractions, a person charged with a parking infraction who deems himself or herself aggrieved by the final decision in an internal adjudication may, within ten days after written notice of the final decision, appeal by filing a written notice thereof with the college or university police force. Documents relating to the appeal shall immediately be forwarded to the district court in the county in which the offense was committed, which court shall have jurisdiction over such offense and such appeal shall be heard de novo. [1983 c 221 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 25; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.560. Prior: 1965 ex.s. c 16 § 3; 1949 c 123 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 4543-18. Formerly RCW 28.76.330.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.567 Police forces for universities and The Evergreen State College—Benefits for duty-related death, disability or injury. The boards of regents of the state universities and board of trustees of the regional universities and the board of trustees of The Evergreen State College are authorized and empowered, under such rules and regulations as any such board may prescribe for the duly sworn police officers employed by any such board as members of a police force established pursuant to RCW 28B.10.550, to provide for the payment of death or disability benefits or medical expense reimbursement for death, dis-

ability, or injury of any such duly sworn police officer who, in the line of duty, loses his or her life or becomes disabled or is injured, and for the payment of such benefits to be made to any such duly sworn police officer or his or her surviving spouse or the legal guardian of his or her child or children, as defined in RCW 41.26.030(6), or his or her estate: PROVIDED, That the duty-related benefits authorized by this section shall in no event be greater than the benefits authorized on June 25, 1976, for duty-related death, disability, or injury of a law enforcement officer under chapter 41.26 RCW: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the duty-related benefits authorized by this section shall be reduced to the extent of any amounts received or eligible to be received on account of the duty-related death, disability, or injury to any such duly sworn police officer, his or her surviving spouse, the legal guardian of his or her child or children, or his or her estate, under workers' compensation, social security including the changes incorporated under Public Law 89-97 as now or hereafter amended, or disability income insurance and health care plans under chapter 41.05 RCW. [2011 c 336 § 713; 1987 c 185 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 26; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 81 § 1.]

Intent—Severability—1987 c 185: See notes following RCW 51.12.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.570 Interfering by force or violence with any administrator, faculty member or student unlawful—Penalty.

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person, singly or in concert with others, to interfere by force or violence with any administrator, faculty member or student of any university, college or community college who is in the peaceful discharge or conduct of his or her duties or studies.

(2) A person violating this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in jail not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment. [2003 c 53 § 171; 1971 c 45 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 98 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.76.600.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

Disturbing school, school activities or meetings—Penalty—Disposition of fines: RCW 28A.635.030.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.571 Intimidating any administrator, faculty member or student by threat of force or violence unlawful—Penalty.

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person, singly or in concert with others, to intimidate by threat of force or violence any administrator, faculty member or student of any university, college or community college who is in the peaceful discharge or conduct of his or her duties or studies.

(2) A person violating this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in jail not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment. [2003 c 53 § 172; 1971 c 45 § 2; 1970 ex.s. c 98 § 2. Formerly RCW 28.76.601.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.572 Certain unlawful acts—Disciplinary authority exception. The crimes defined in RCW 28B.10.570 and 28B.10.571 shall not apply to school administrators or teachers who are engaged in the reasonable exercise of their disciplinary authority. [2003 c 53 § 173; 1970 ex.s. c 98 § 3. Formerly RCW 28.76.602.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.575 Student housing—Liquor prohibited, areas—Complaints regarding liquor and illegal drug use—Policies, procedures, sanctions. (1) Each public institution of higher education shall notify all students applying for college or university-owned student housing of the availability of housing in an area in which all liquor use is prohibited.

(2) Each public institution of higher education, upon request, shall provide students access to student housing on a residence hall floor, designated area, or in a building where liquor use is prohibited.

(3) Each public institution shall have in place, and distribute to students in college or university-owned student housing, a process for reporting violations and complaints of liquor and illegal drug use.

(4) Each public institution shall have in place, distribute to students, and vigorously enforce policies and procedures for investigating complaints regarding liquor and illegal drug use in college or university-owned student housing, including the sanctions that may be applied for violations of the institution's liquor and illegal drug use policies.

(5) Students who violate the institution's liquor and illegal drug use policies are subject to disciplinary action. Sanctions that may be applied for violations of the institution's liquor or illegal drug use policies include warnings, restitution for property damage, probation, expulsion from college or university-owned housing, and suspension from the institution.

(6) As used in this section:

(a) "Liquor" has the meaning in RCW 66.04.010; and

(b) "Illegal drug use" refers to the unlawful use of controlled substances under chapter 69.50 RCW or legend drugs under chapter 69.41 RCW. [1996 c 17 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.580 Term papers, theses, dissertations, sale of prohibited—Legislative findings—Purpose. (1) The legislature finds that commercial operations selling term papers, theses, and dissertations encourages academic dishonesty, and in so doing impairs the public confidence in the credibility of institutions of higher education whether in this state or any other to function within their prime mission, that of providing a quality education to the citizens of this or any other state.

(2) The legislature further finds that this problem, beyond the ability of these institutions to control effectively, is a matter of state concern, while at the same time recognizing the need for and the existence of legitimate research functions.

It is the declared intent of RCW 28B.10.580 through 28B.10.584, therefore, that the state of Washington prohibit

(2012 Ed.)

the preparation for sale or commercial sale of term papers, theses and dissertations: PROVIDED, That such legislation shall not affect legitimate and proper research activities: PROVIDED FURTHER, That such legislation does not impinge on the rights, under the First Amendment, of freedom of speech, of the press, and of distributing information. [1981 c 23 § 1; 1979 c 43 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.582 Term papers, theses, dissertations, sale of prohibited—Definitions. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the words used in RCW 28B.10.580 through 28B.10.584 shall have the meaning given in this section:

(1) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, or association.

(2) "Assignment" means any specific written, recorded, pictorial, artistic, or other academic task, including but not limited to term papers, theses, dissertations, essays, and reports, that is intended for submission to any postsecondary institution in fulfillment of the requirements of a degree, diploma, certificate, or course of study at any such educational institution.

(3) "Prepare" means to create, write, or in any way produce in whole or substantial part a term paper, thesis, dissertation, essay, report, or other assignment for a monetary fee.

(4) "Postsecondary institution" means any university, college, or other postsecondary educational institution. [1981 c 23 § 2; 1979 c 43 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.584 Term papers, theses, dissertations, sale of prohibited—Violations enumerated—Exempted acts—Civil penalties—Injunctive relief. (1) No person shall prepare, offer to prepare, cause to be prepared, sell, or offer for sale to any other person, including any student enrolled in a postsecondary institution, any assignment knowing, or under the circumstances having reason to know, that said assignment is intended for submission either in whole or substantial part under a student's name in fulfillment of the requirements for a degree, diploma, certificate, or course of study at any postsecondary institution.

(2) No person shall sell or offer for sale to any student enrolled in a postsecondary institution any assistance in the preparation, research or writing of an assignment knowing or under the circumstances having reason to know, that said assignment is intended for submission either in whole or substantial part under said student's name to such educational institution in fulfillment of the requirements for a degree, diploma, certificate, or course of study.

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent any person from providing tutorial assistance, research material, information, or other assistance to persons enrolled in a postsecondary institution which is not intended for submission in whole or in substantial part as an assignment under the student's name to such institution. Nor shall any person be prevented by this section from rendering services for a monetary fee which includes typing, assembling, transcription, reproduction, or editing of a manuscript or other assignment: PROVIDED, That such services are not rendered with the intent of making substantive changes in a manuscript or other assignment.

(4) Any person violating any provision of RCW 28B.10.580, 28B.10.582 or 28B.10.584 shall be subject to civil penalties of not more than one thousand dollars for each violation. Any court of competent jurisdiction is hereby authorized to grant such further relief as is necessary to enforce the provisions of this section, including the issuance of an injunction.

(5) Any person against whom a judgment has been entered pursuant to subsection (4) of this section, shall upon any subsequent violation of RCW 28B.10.580, 28B.10.582 or 28B.10.584 be subject to civil penalties not to exceed ten thousand dollars. Any court of competent jurisdiction is hereby authorized to grant such further relief as is necessary to enforce the provisions of this section, including the issuance of an injunction.

(6) Actions for injunction under the provisions of this section may be brought in the name of the state of Washington upon the complaint of the attorney general or any prosecuting attorney in the name of the state of Washington. [1979 c 43 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.590 Course materials—Cost savings. (1) The boards of regents of the state universities, the boards of trustees of the regional universities and The Evergreen State College, and the boards of trustees of each community and technical college district, in collaboration with affiliated bookstores and student and faculty representatives, shall adopt rules requiring that:

(a) Affiliated bookstores:

(i) Provide students the option of purchasing materials that are unbundled when possible, disclose to faculty and staff the costs to students of purchasing materials, and disclose publicly how new editions vary from previous editions;

(ii) Actively promote and publicize book buy-back programs;

(iii) Disclose retail costs for course materials on a per course basis to faculty and staff and make this information publicly available; and

(iv) Disclose information to students on required course materials including but not limited to title, authors, edition, price, and International Standard Book Number (ISBN) at least four weeks before the start of the class for which the materials are required. The chief academic officer may waive the disclosure requirement provided in this subsection (1)(a)(iv), on a case-by-case basis, if students may reasonably expect that nearly all information regarding course materials is available four weeks before the start of the class for which the materials are required. The requirement provided in this subsection (1)(a)(iv) does not apply if the faculty member using the course materials is hired four weeks or less before the start of class; and

(b) Faculty and staff members consider the least costly practices in assigning course materials, such as adopting the least expensive edition available, adopting free, open textbooks when available, and working with college librarians to put together collections of free online web and library resources, when educational content is comparable as determined by the faculty.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Materials" means any supplies or texts required or recommended by faculty or staff for a given course.

(b) "Bundled" means a group of objects joined together by packaging or required to be purchased as an indivisible unit. [2009 c 241 § 1; 2007 c 457 § 1; 2006 c 81 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—2006 c 81: "The legislature finds that:

(1) Often the bundling of texts, workbooks, CD-ROMs, and other course related materials is unnecessary since many students do not use all of the materials included and may realize cost savings if materials are also offered independently one from the other; and

(2) Many faculty and staff select materials uninformed of the retail costs and differences between versions.

It is the intent of the legislature to give students more choices for purchasing educational materials and to encourage faculty and staff to work closely with bookstores and publishers to implement the least costly option without sacrificing educational content and to provide maximum cost savings to students." [2006 c 81 § 1.]

28B.10.592 College textbook information—Publishers' duties. (1) Each publisher of college textbooks shall make immediately available to faculty of institutions of higher education:

(a) The price at which the publisher would make the products available to the store run by or in a contractual relationship with the institution of higher education that would offer the products to students; and

(b) The history of revisions for the products, if any.

(2) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Immediately available" means with any marketing materials presented to a member of the faculty.

(b) "Products" means all versions of a textbook or set of textbooks, except custom textbooks or special editions of textbooks, available in the subject area for which a faculty member is teaching a course, including supplemental items, both when sold together or separately from a textbook. [2007 c 186 § 1.]

28B.10.600 District schools may be used for teacher training by universities and The Evergreen State College—Authority. The boards of regents of the state universities are each authorized to enter into agreements with the board of directors of any school district in this state whereby one or more of the public schools operated by such district may be used by the university for the purpose of training students at said university as teachers, supervisors, principals, or superintendents. The boards of trustees of the regional universities and of The Evergreen State College are authorized to enter into similar agreements for the purpose of training students at their institutions as teachers, supervisors, or principals. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 27; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.600. Prior: 1949 c 182 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 4543-40. Formerly RCW 28.76.350.]

Regional university model schools and training departments: RCW 28B.35.300 through 28B.35.315.

The Evergreen State College model schools and training departments: RCW 28B.40.300 through 28B.40.315.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.605 District schools may be used for teacher training by universities and The Evergreen State College—Agreement for financing, organization, etc. The financing and the method of organization and administration of such a training program operated by agreement between a

state university board of regents or a regional university board of trustees or The Evergreen State College board of trustees, and the board of directors of any school district, shall be determined by agreement between them. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 28; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.605. Prior: 1949 c 182 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 4543-41. Formerly RCW 28.76.360.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.618 Credit card marketing policies. (1)(a) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, institutions of higher education shall develop policies regarding the marketing or merchandising of credit cards on institutional property to students, except as provided in newspapers, magazines, or similar publications or within any location of a financial services business regularly doing business on the institution's property.

(b) "Merchandising" means the offering of free merchandise or incentives to students as part of the credit card marketing effort.

(c) "Student" means any student enrolled for one or more credit hours at an institution of higher education.

(2) Institutions of higher education shall each develop official credit card marketing policies. The process of development of these policies must include consideration of student comments. The official credit card marketing policies must, at a minimum, include consideration of and decisions regarding:

(a) The registration of credit card marketers;

(b) Limitations on the times and locations of credit card marketing; and

(c) Prohibitions on material inducements to complete a credit card application unless the student has been provided credit card debt education literature, which includes, but is not limited to, brochures of written or electronic information.

(3)(a) The policies shall include the following elements: A requirement for credit card marketers to inform students about good credit management practices through programs developed in concert with the institution of higher education; and

(b) A requirement to make the official credit card marketing policy available to all students upon their request. [2005 c 74 § 1.]

28B.10.620 Agreements for research work by private nonprofit corporations at universities—Authority. The boards of regents of the state universities are hereby empowered to enter into agreements with corporations organized under *chapters 24.08, 24.16 or 24.20 RCW, whereby such corporations may be permitted to conduct on university property devoted mainly to medical, educational or research activities, under such conditions as the boards of regents shall prescribe, any educational, hospital, research or related activity which the boards of regents shall find will further the objects of the university. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.620. Prior: 1949 c 152 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 4543-30. Formerly RCW 28.76.370.]

*Reviser's note: Chapters 24.08 and 24.16 RCW were repealed by 1967 c 235; but see chapter 24.03 RCW, the Washington nonprofit corporation act.

(2012 Ed.)

28B.10.625 Agreements for research work by private nonprofit corporations at universities—Funds may be expended in cooperative effort. The boards of regents of the state universities may expend funds available to said institutions in any cooperative effort with such corporations which will further the objects of the particular university and may permit any such corporation or corporations to use any property of the university in carrying on said functions. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.625. Prior: 1949 c 152 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 4543-31. Formerly RCW 28.76.380.]

28B.10.630 Commercialization of research and other economic development and workforce development opportunities. (1) It is the intent of the legislature that state universities engage in the commercialization of research and other economic development and workforce development activities that benefit the intermediate and long-term economic vitality of Washington. State universities are expected to develop and strengthen university-industry relationships through the conduct of research, the support of company formation and job generation, and collaborative training. The state universities, using a collaborative process that may include both in-house resources and independent contractors with necessary technical expertise or innovative processes, must perform one or more of the following functions:

(a) Provide collaborative research and technology transfer opportunities;

(b) Publicize their commercialization processes and include an explanation of how to access commercialization resources at the universities;

(c) Develop mechanisms for pairing researchers, entrepreneurs, and investors. Such mechanisms are to include, but are not limited to, developing guides, web sites, or workshops on funding opportunities, on entrepreneurship and the process of starting a company, and on university-industry relations;

(d) Host events to connect researchers to entrepreneurs, investors, and individuals from the state's technology-based industries; and

(e) Provide opportunities for training undergraduate and graduate students through direct involvement in research and industry interactions.

(2) In carrying out the functions in this section, the universities may work with and through the *higher education coordinating board. [2010 1st sp.s. c 14 § 1.]

*Reviser's note: The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

28B.10.631 Bridge-funding programs—Establishment and administration. To support the formation of companies created around the technologies developed at state universities, the state universities are authorized to establish and administer bridge-funding programs for start-up companies using funds from the federal government and the private sector. [2010 1st sp.s. c 14 § 2.]

28B.10.640 Student associations to contract for certain purchases, concessions, printing, etc.—Procedure. The associated students of the University of Washington, the associated students of Washington State University, the student associations of the state community colleges and the stu-

dent associations of the regional universities and of The Evergreen State College shall contract for all purchases for printing of athletic programs, athletic tickets, athletic press brochures, yearbooks, magazines, newspapers, and letting of concessions, exceeding one thousand dollars, notice of call for bid on the same to be published in at least two newspapers of general circulation in the county wherein the institution is located two weeks prior to the award being made. The contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, if the price bid is fair and reasonable and not greater than the market value and price, and if the bid satisfactorily covers the quality, design, performance, convenience and reliability of service of the manufacturer and/or dealer. The aforesaid student associations may require such security as they deem proper to accompany the bids submitted, and they shall also fix the amount of the bond or other security that shall be furnished by the person to whom the contract is awarded. Such student associations may reject any or all bids submitted, if for any reason it is deemed for the best interest of their organizations to do so and readvertise in accordance with the provisions of this section. The student associations may reject the bid of any person who has had a prior contract, and who did not, in its opinion, faithfully comply with its terms: PROVIDED, That nothing in this section shall apply to printing done or presses owned and operated by the associated students of the University of Washington, the associated students of Washington State University or the student associations of the regional universities or of The Evergreen State College or community colleges, or to printing done on presses owned or operated by their respective institutions. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 29; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.640. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 50; 1957 c 212 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.76.390.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.648 Employees—Peer review committees—Members’ immunity—Proceedings—Statement of reasons—Legal representation of members. (1) Employees, agents, or students of institutions of higher education serving on peer review committees which recommend or decide on appointment, reappointment, tenure, promotion, merit raises, dismissal, or other disciplinary measures for employees of the institution, are immune from civil actions for damages arising from the good faith performance of their duties as members of the committees. Individuals who provide written or oral statements in support of or against a person reviewed are also immune from civil actions if their statements are made in good faith.

(2) Peer review proceedings shall be pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated by the respective institutions of higher education.

(3) Upon the request of an evaluated person, the appropriate administrative officer of the institution shall provide a statement of the reasons of the peer review committees and of participating administrative officers for a final unfavorable decision on merit, promotion, tenure or reappointment. In the case of a disciplinary or dismissal proceeding, a statement of reasons shall be provided by the reviewing committee to the evaluated person for any decision unfavorable to such person.

(4) The institutions of higher education shall provide legal representation for any past or current members of the

peer review committee and for individuals who testify orally or in writing in good faith before such committee in any legal action which may arise from committee proceedings. [1984 c 137 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.650 Remunerated professional leaves for faculty members of institutions of higher education. It is the intent of the legislature that when the state and regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and community colleges grant professional leaves to faculty and exempt staff, such leaves be for the purpose of providing opportunities for study, research, and creative activities for the enhancement of the institution’s instructional and research programs.

The boards of regents of the state universities, the boards of trustees of the regional universities and of The Evergreen State College and the board of trustees of each community college district may grant remunerated professional leaves to faculty members and exempt staff, as defined in RCW 41.06.070, in accordance with regulations adopted by the respective governing boards for periods not to exceed twelve consecutive months in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) The remuneration from state general funds and general local funds for any such leave granted for any academic year shall not exceed the average of the highest quartile of a rank order of salaries of all full time teaching faculty holding academic year contracts or appointments at the institution or in the district.

(2) Remunerated professional leaves for a period of more or less than an academic year shall be compensated at rates not to exceed a proportional amount of the average salary as otherwise calculated for the purposes of subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The grant of any such professional leave shall be contingent upon a signed contractual agreement between the respective governing board and the recipient providing that the recipient shall return to the granting institution or district following his or her completion of such leave and serve in a professional status for a period commensurate with the amount of leave so granted. Failure to comply with the provisions of such signed agreement shall constitute an obligation of the recipient to repay to the institution any remuneration received from the institution during the leave.

(4) The aggregate cost of remunerated professional leaves awarded at the institution or district during any year, including the cost of replacement personnel, shall not exceed the cost of salaries which otherwise would have been paid to personnel on leaves: PROVIDED, That for community college districts the aggregate cost shall not exceed one hundred fifty percent of the cost of salaries which would have otherwise been paid to personnel on leaves: PROVIDED FURTHER, That this subsection shall not apply to any community college district with fewer than seventy-five full time faculty members and granting fewer than three individuals such leaves in any given year.

(5) The average number of annual remunerated professional leaves awarded at any such institution or district shall not exceed four percent of the total number of full time equivalent faculty, as defined by the office of financial manage-

ment, who are engaged in instruction, and exempt staff as defined in RCW 41.06.070.

(6) Negotiated agreements made in accordance with chapter 28B.52 RCW and entered into after July 1, 1977, shall be in conformance with the provisions of this section.

(7) The respective institutions and districts shall maintain such information which will ensure compliance with the provisions of this section. [2004 c 275 § 45; 1985 c 370 § 53; 1981 c 113 § 1; 1979 c 44 § 1; 1979 c 14 § 3. Prior: 1977 ex.s. c 173 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 30; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.650; prior: 1959 c 155 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.76.400.]

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.660 Insurance or protection—Premiums—Health benefits for graduate student appointees—Students participating in studies or research outside the United States. (1) The governing boards of any of the state's institutions of higher education may make available liability, life, health, health care, accident, disability and salary protection or insurance or any one of, or a combination of, the enumerated types of insurance, or any other type of insurance or protection, for the regents or trustees and students of the institution. Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, the premiums due on such protection or insurance shall be borne by the assenting regents, trustees, or students. The regents or trustees of any of the state institutions of higher education may make liability insurance available for employees of the institutions. The premiums due on such liability insurance shall be borne by the university or college.

(2) A governing board of a public four-year institution of higher education may make available, and pay the costs of, health benefits for graduate students holding graduate service appointments, designated as such by the institution. Such health benefits may provide coverage for spouses and dependents of such graduate student appointees.

(3) A governing board of a state institution of higher education may require its students who participate in studies or research outside of the United States sponsored, arranged, or approved by the institution to purchase, as a condition of participation, insurance approved by the governing board, that will provide coverage for expenses arising from emergency evacuation, repatriation of remains, injury, illness, or death sustained while participating in the study or research abroad. The governing board of the institution may bear all or part of the costs of the insurance. A student shall not be required to purchase insurance if the student is covered under an insurance policy that will provide coverage for expenses arising from emergency evacuation, repatriation of remains, injury, illness, or death sustained while participating in the study or research abroad. [2009 c 297 § 1; 1993 sp.s. c 9 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 88 § 1. Prior: 1973 1st ex.s. c 147 § 4; 1973 1st ex.s. c 9 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 269 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 237 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.660; prior: 1967 c 135 § 2, part; 1959 c 187 § 1, part. Formerly RCW 28.76.410, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.665 Liability insurance for officers and employees authorized. See RCW 36.16.138.

(2012 Ed.)

28B.10.679 Washington mathematics placement test—Mathematics college readiness test. (1) By September 1, 2008, the state board for community and technical colleges, the council of presidents, the *higher education coordinating board, and the office of the superintendent of public instruction, under the leadership of the transition math project and in collaboration with representatives of public two and four-year institutions of higher education, shall jointly revise the Washington mathematics placement test to serve as a common college readiness test for all two and four-year institutions of higher education.

(2) The revised mathematics college readiness test shall be implemented by all public two and four-year institutions of higher education by September 1, 2009. All public two and four-year institutions of higher education must use a common performance standard on the mathematics placement test for purposes of determining college readiness in mathematics. The performance standard must be publicized to all high schools in the state. [2007 c 396 § 10.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

Captions not law—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.305.215.

Finding—Intent—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.300.515.

28B.10.680 Precollege coursework—Findings—Intent. The legislature finds that some college students who have recently graduated from high school must immediately enroll in one or more precollege classes before they can proceed successfully through college. The legislature also finds that these students should have received basic skills in English, reading, spelling, grammar, and mathematics before graduating from high school. It is the intent of the legislature that colleges and universities provide information to school districts about recent graduates who enroll in precollege classes. It is also the intent of the legislature to encourage institutions of higher education and the common schools to work together to solve problems of common concern. [1995 c 310 § 1.]

28B.10.685 Precollege coursework—Enrollment information—Report. Beginning in 1997, by September 30th of each year, each state university, regional university, state college, and, for community colleges and technical colleges, the state board for community and technical colleges shall provide a report to the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the state board of education, and the commission on student learning under *RCW 28A.630.885. The report shall contain the following information on students who, within three years of graduating from a Washington high school, enrolled the prior year in a state-supported precollege level class at the institution: (1) The number of such students enrolled in a precollege level class in mathematics, reading, grammar, spelling, writing, or English; (2) the types of precollege classes in which each student was enrolled; and (3) the name of the Washington high school from which each student graduated.

For students who enrolled in a precollege class within three years of graduating from a Washington high school, each institution of higher education shall also report to the Washington high school from which the student graduated.

[Title 28B RCW—page 35]

The annual report shall include information on the number of students from that high school enrolled in precollege classes, and the types of classes taken by the students. [1995 c 310 § 3.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28A.630.885 was recodified as RCW 28A.655.060 pursuant to 1999 c 388 § 607. RCW 28A.655.060 was subsequently repealed by 2004 c 19 § 206.

28B.10.690 Graduation rate improvement—Findings. The legislature finds that, in public colleges and universities, improvement is needed in graduation rates and in the length of time required for students to attain their educational objectives. The legislature also finds that public colleges and universities should offer classes in a way that will permit full-time students to complete a degree or certificate program in about the amount of time described in the institution's catalog as necessary to complete that degree or certificate program. [1993 c 414 § 1.]

28B.10.691 Graduation rate improvement—Strategic plans—Adoption of strategies. (1) By May 15, 1994, each state institution of higher education, as part of its strategic plan, shall adopt strategies designed to shorten the time required for students to complete a degree or certificate and to improve the graduation rate for all students.

(2) Beginning with the fall 1995-96 academic term, each institution of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016 shall implement the strategies described in subsection (1) of this section. [1993 c 414 § 2.]

28B.10.693 Graduation rate improvement—Student progression understandings. Each institution of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016 may enter into a student progression understanding with an interested student. The terms of the understanding shall permit a student to obtain a degree or certificate within the standard period of time assumed for a full-time student pursuing that degree or certificate. Usually, the standard amount of time will be about two years for an associate of arts degree and about four years for a baccalaureate degree. Student progression understandings shall not give rise to any cause of action on behalf of any student as a result of the failure of any state institution of higher education to fulfill its obligations under the student progression understanding. [1993 c 414 § 4.]

28B.10.695 Timely completion of degree and certificate programs—Adoption of policies. (1) Each four-year institution of higher education and the state board for community and technical colleges shall develop policies that ensure undergraduate students enrolled in degree or certificate programs complete their programs in a timely manner in order to make the most efficient use of instructional resources and provide capacity within the institution for additional students.

(2) Policies adopted under this section shall address, but not be limited to, undergraduate students in the following circumstances:

(a) Students who accumulate more than one hundred twenty-five percent of the number of credits required to complete their respective baccalaureate or associate degree or certificate programs;

(b) Students who drop more than twenty-five percent of their course load before the grading period for the quarter or semester, which prevents efficient use of instructional resources; and

(c) Students who remain on academic probation for more than one quarter or semester.

(3) Policies adopted under this section may include assessment by the institution of a surcharge in addition to regular tuition and fees to be paid by a student for continued enrollment. [2003 c 407 § 1.]

28B.10.696 Transfer students' credit—List of academic courses equivalent to one year of general education credit—One-year academic completion certificate—Arts and sciences degrees for students entering with junior status—Publication of recommended courses by academic major for transfer students. (1) A graduate of a community or technical college in this state who has earned a transferable associate of arts or sciences degree when admitted to a four-year institution of higher education shall have junior standing. A graduate who has earned the direct transfer associate of arts degree will be deemed to have met the lower division general education requirements of the receiving four-year institution of higher education. A graduate who has earned the associate of science transfer degree will be deemed to have met most requirements that prepare the graduate for baccalaureate degree majors in science, technology, engineering, and math and will be required to complete only such additional lower division, general education courses at the receiving four-year institutions of higher education as would have been required to complete the direct transfer associate of arts degree.

(2) A student who has earned the equivalent of ninety quarter credit hours and has completed the general education requirements at that four-year institution of higher education in Washington when admitted to another four-year institution of higher education shall have junior standing and shall be deemed to have met the lower division general education requirements of the institution to which the student transfers.

(3) The community and technical colleges, jointly with the four-year institutions of higher education, must develop a list of academic courses that are equivalent to one-year's worth of general education credit and that would transfer for that purpose to any other two or four-year institution of higher education. If a student completes one-year's worth of general education credits, the student may be issued a one-year academic completion certificate. This certificate shall be accepted at any transferring two or four-year institution of higher education.

(4) Each institution of higher education must develop a minimum of one degree within the arts and sciences disciplines that can be completed within the equivalent of ninety quarter upper division credits by any student who enters an institution of higher education with junior status and lower division general education requirements completed.

(5) Each four-year institution of higher education must publish a list of recommended courses for each academic major designed to help students who are planning to transfer design their course of study. Publication of the list of courses must be easily identified and accessible on the institution's web site.

(6) The requirements to publish a list of recommended courses for each academic major under this section does not apply if an institution does not require courses or majors to meet specific requirements but generally applies credits earned towards degree requirements. [2011 1st sp.s. c 10 § 11.]

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 1st sp.s. c 10: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

28B.10.700 Physical education in curriculum. The *state board for community college education, the boards of trustees of the regional universities and of The Evergreen State College, and the boards of regents of the state universities, with appreciation of the legislature's desire to emphasize physical education courses in their respective institutions, shall provide for the same, being cognizant of legislative guide lines put forth in RCW 28A.230.050 relating to physical education courses in high schools. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 31; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.700. Prior: 1963 c 235 § 1, part; prior: (i) 1923 c 78 § 1, part; 1919 c 89 § 2, part; RRS § 4683, part. (ii) 1919 c 89 § 5, part; RRS § 4686, part. Formerly RCW 28.05.040, part.]

***Reviser's note:** The state board for community college education was renamed the state board for community and technical colleges by 1991 c 238 § 30.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.703 Programs for intercollegiate athletic competition—Authorized. The governing boards of each of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and community colleges in addition to their other duties prescribed by law shall have the power and authority to establish programs for intercollegiate athletic competition. Such competition may include participation as a member of an athletic conference or conferences, in accordance with conference rules. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 32; 1971 ex.s. c 28 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.704 Funds for assistance of student participants in intercollegiate activities or activities relating to performing arts. Funds used for purposes of providing scholarships or other forms of financial assistance to students in return for participation in intercollegiate athletics in accordance with RCW 28B.10.703 shall include but not be limited to moneys received as contributed or donated funds, or revenues derived from athletic events, including gate receipts and revenues obtained from the licensing of radio and television broadcasts.

Funds used for purposes of providing scholarships or other forms of financial assistance to students in return for participation in curriculum-related activities relating to performing arts shall include but not be limited to moneys received as contributed or donated funds, or revenues derived from performing arts events, including admission receipts and revenues obtained from the licensing of radio and television broadcasts. [1979 ex.s. c 1 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 46 § 9; 1971 ex.s. c 28 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

(2012 Ed.)

28B.10.710 Washington state or Pacific Northwest history in curriculum. There shall be a one quarter or semester course in either Washington state history and government, or Pacific Northwest history and government in the curriculum of all teachers' colleges and teachers' courses in all institutions of higher education. No person shall be graduated from any of said schools without completing said course of study, unless otherwise determined by the Washington professional educator standards board. Any course in Washington state or Pacific Northwest history and government used to fulfill this requirement shall include information on the culture, history, and government of the American Indian peoples who were the first human inhabitants of the state and the region. [2006 c 263 § 823; 1993 c 77 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.10.710. Prior: 1967 c 64 § 1, part; 1963 c 31 § 1, part; 1961 c 47 § 2, part; 1941 c 203 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 4898-3, part. Formerly RCW 28.05.050, part.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

28B.10.730 AIDS information—Four-year institutions. The governing board of each state four-year institution of higher education shall make information available to all newly matriculated students on methods of transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus and prevention of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. The curricula and materials shall be reviewed for medical accuracy by the office on AIDS in coordination with the appropriate regional AIDS service network. [1988 c 206 § 501.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.776 Budget calculation—Enrollment levels—Participation rate. It is the policy of the state of Washington that the essential requirements level budget calculation for institutions of higher education include enrollment levels necessary to maintain, by educational sector, the participation rate funded in the 1993 fiscal year. The participation rate shall be based on the state's estimated population ages seventeen and above by appropriate age groups. [1993 sp.s. c 15 § 2.]

Findings—1993 sp.s. c 15: "The legislature finds that the proportion of the state budget dedicated to postsecondary educational programs has decreased for two decades. At the same time, major technological, economic, and demographic changes have exacerbated the need for improved training and education to maintain a high quality, competitive workforce, and a well-educated populace to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century. Therefore, the legislature finds that there is increasing need for postsecondary educational opportunities for citizens of the state of Washington.

The legislature declares that the policy of the state of Washington shall be to improve the access to, and the quality of, this state's postsecondary educational system. The budgetary policy of the state of Washington shall be to provide a level of protection and commitment to the state's postsecondary educational system commensurate with the responsibility of this state to the educational and professional improvement of its citizens and workforce." [1993 sp.s. c 15 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.778 Budget calculation—New enrollments—Funding level—Inflation factor. It is the policy of the state of Washington that, for new enrollments provided under RCW 28B.10.776, the essential requirements level budget calculation for those enrollments shall, each biennium, include a funding level per full-time equivalent student that is equal to the rate assumed in the omnibus

appropriations act for the last fiscal year of the previous biennium for the instructional, primary support, and library programs, plus an inflation factor. The inflation factor should be equivalent to the inflation factor used to calculate basic education in the common school system budget request submitted by the governor. [1993 sp.s. c 15 § 3.]

Findings—Effective date—1993 sp.s. c 15: See notes following RCW 28B.10.776.

28B.10.780 Budget calculation—Funding level. It is the policy of the state of Washington that the essential requirements level budget calculation for state institutions of higher education include a funding level per full-time equivalent student that is, each biennium, at a minimum, equal to the general fund—state and tuition fund rate per student assumed in the omnibus appropriations act for the last fiscal year of the previous biennium for the state-funded programs, minus one-time expenditures and plus an inflation factor. The inflation factor should be equivalent to the inflation factor used to calculate basic education in the common school system budget request submitted by the governor. [1993 sp.s. c 15 § 4.]

Findings—Effective date—1993 sp.s. c 15: See notes following RCW 28B.10.776.

28B.10.782 Budget calculation—Increased enrollment target level—Availability of information. It is the policy of the state of Washington that higher education enrollments be increased in increments each biennium in order to achieve, by the year 2010, the goals, by educational sector, adopted by the *higher education coordinating board in its enrollment plan entitled "Design for the 21st Century: Expanding Higher Education Opportunities in Washington," or subsequent revisions adopted by the board.

Per student costs for additional students to achieve this policy shall be at the same rate per student as enrollments mandated in RCW 28B.10.776.

For each public college and university, and for the community and technical college system, budget documents generated by the governor and the legislature in the development and consideration of the biennial omnibus appropriations act shall display an enrollment target level. The enrollment target level is the biennial state-funded enrollment increase necessary to fulfill the state policy set forth in this section. The budget documents shall compare the enrollment target level with the state-funded enrollment increases contained in the biennial budget proposals of the governor and each house of the legislature. The information required by this section shall be set forth in the budget documents so that enrollment and cost information concerning the number of students and additional funds needed to reach the enrollment goals are prominently displayed and easily understood.

For the governor's budget request, the information required by this section shall be made available in the document entitled "Operating Budget Supporting Data" or its successor document. [1993 sp.s. c 15 § 5.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

Findings—Effective date—1993 sp.s. c 15: See notes following RCW 28B.10.776.

28B.10.784 Budget calculation—Participation rate and enrollment level estimates—Recommendations to governor and legislature. The participation rate used to calculate enrollment levels under RCW 28B.10.776 and 28B.10.782 shall be based on fall enrollment reported in the higher education enrollment report as maintained by the office of financial management, fall enrollment as reported in the management information system of the state board for community and technical colleges, and the corresponding fall population forecast by the office of financial management. Formal estimates of the state participation rates and enrollment levels necessary to fulfill the requirements of RCW 28B.10.776 and 28B.10.782 shall be determined by the office of financial management as part of its responsibility to develop and maintain student enrollment forecasts for colleges and universities under RCW 43.62.050. Formal estimates of the state participation rates and enrollment levels required by this section shall be based on procedures and standards established by a technical work group consisting of staff from the student achievement council, the public four-year institutions of higher education, the state board for community and technical colleges, the fiscal and higher education committees of the house of representatives and the senate, and the office of financial management. Formal estimates of the state participation rates and enrollment levels required by this section shall be submitted to the fiscal committees of the house of representatives and senate on or before November 15th of each even-numbered year. The student achievement council shall periodically review the enrollment goals set forth in RCW 28B.10.776 and 28B.10.782 and submit recommendations concerning modification of these goals to the governor and to the higher education committees of the house of representatives and the senate. [2012 c 229 § 517; 1993 sp.s. c 15 § 6.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Effective date—1993 sp.s. c 15: See notes following RCW 28B.10.776.

28B.10.786 Budget calculation—Student financial aid programs. It is the policy of the state of Washington that financial need not be a barrier to participation in higher education. It is also the policy of the state of Washington that the essential requirements level budget calculation include funding for state student financial aid programs. The calculation should, at a minimum, include a funding level equal to the amount provided in the second year of the previous biennium in the omnibus appropriations act, adjusted for the percentage of needy resident students, by educational sector, likely to be included in any enrollment increases necessary to maintain, by educational sector, the participation rate funded in the 1993 fiscal year. The calculation should also be adjusted to reflect, by educational sector, any increases in cost of attendance. The cost of attendance figures should be calculated by the office of financial management and provided to the appropriate legislative committees by June 30th of each even-numbered year. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 138; 1993 sp.s. c 15 § 7.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Effective date—1993 sp.s. c 15: See notes following RCW 28B.10.776.

28B.10.790 State student financial aid program—Eligibility of certain residents attending college or university in states with reciprocity agreements. Washington residents attending any nonprofit college or university in another state which has a reciprocity agreement with the state of Washington shall be eligible for the student financial aid program outlined in chapter 28B.92 RCW if (1) they qualify as a "needy student" under *RCW 28B.92.030(4), and (2) the institution attended is a member institution of an accrediting association recognized by rule of the student achievement council for the purposes of this section and is specifically encompassed within or directly affected by such reciprocity agreement and agrees to and complies with program rules and regulations pertaining to such students and institutions adopted pursuant to RCW 28B.92.150. [2012 c 229 § 518; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 139; 2004 c 275 § 44; 1985 c 370 § 54; 1980 c 13 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28B.92.030 was amended by 2012 c 229 § 557, changing subsection (4) to subsection (5).

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.792 State student financial aid program—Guidelines to determine institutions affected by reciprocity agreements. The office of student financial assistance shall develop guidelines for determining the conditions under which an institution can be determined to be directly affected by a reciprocity agreement for the purposes of RCW 28B.10.790: PROVIDED, That no institution shall be determined to be directly affected unless students from the county in which the institution is located are provided, pursuant to a reciprocity agreement, access to Washington institutions at resident tuition and fee rates to the extent authorized by Washington law. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 140; 1985 c 370 § 55; 1980 c 13 § 2.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.825 Institutional student loan fund for needy students. The board of trustees or regents of each of the state's colleges or universities may allocate from services and activities fees an amount not to exceed one dollar per quarter or one dollar and fifty cents per semester to an institutional student loan fund for needy students, to be administered by such rules or regulations as the board of trustees or regents may adopt: PROVIDED, That loans from such funds shall not be made for terms exceeding twelve months, and the true annual rate of interest charged shall be six percent. [1971 ex.s. c 279 § 4.]

Colleges and universities defined: RCW 28B.15.005.

(2012 Ed.)

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.840 Definitions for purposes of RCW 28B.10.840 through 28B.10.844. The term "institution of higher education" whenever used in RCW 28B.10.840 through 28B.10.844, shall be held and construed to mean any public institution of higher education in Washington. The term "educational board" whenever used in RCW 28B.10.840 through 28B.10.844, shall be held and construed to mean the state board for community and technical colleges. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 141; 1985 c 370 § 57; 1975 1st ex.s. c 132 § 17; 1972 ex.s. c 23 § 1.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.842 Actions against regents, trustees, officers, employees, or agents of institutions of higher education or educational boards—Defense—Costs—Payment of obligations from liability account. Whenever any action, claim, or proceeding is instituted against any regent, trustee, officer, employee, or agent of an institution of higher education or member of the governing body, officer, employee, or agent of an educational board arising out of the performance or failure of performance of duties for, or employment with such institution or educational board, the board of regents or board of trustees of the institution or governing body of the educational board may grant a request by such person that the attorney general be authorized to defend said claim, suit, or proceeding, and the costs of defense of such action shall be paid as provided in RCW 4.92.130. If a majority of the members of a board of regents or trustees or educational board is or would be personally affected by such findings and determination, or is otherwise unable to reach any decision on the matter, the attorney general is authorized to grant a request. When a request for defense has been authorized, then any obligation for payment arising from such action, claim, or proceedings shall be paid from the liability account, notwithstanding the nature of the claim, pursuant to the provisions of *RCW 4.92.130 through 4.92.170, as now or hereafter amended: PROVIDED, That this section shall not apply unless the authorizing body has made a finding and determination by resolution that such regent, trustee, member of the educational board, officer, employee, or agent was acting in good faith. [1999 c 163 § 7; 1975 c 40 § 4; 1972 ex.s. c 23 § 2.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 4.92.140 and 4.92.170 were repealed by 1989 c 419 § 18, effective July 1, 1989.

Liability coverage of university personnel and students: RCW 28B.20.250 through 28B.20.255.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.844 Regents, trustees, officers, employees, or agents of institutions of higher education or educational boards, insurance to protect and hold personally harmless. The board of regents and the board of trustees of each of the state's institutions of higher education and governing body of an educational board are authorized to purchase insurance to protect and hold personally harmless any regent, trustee, officer, employee, or agent of their respective institu-

tion, any member of an educational board, its officers, employees or agents, from any action, claim, or proceeding instituted against him or her arising out of the performance or failure of performance of duties for or employment with such institution or educational board and to hold him or her harmless from any expenses connected with the defense, settlement, or monetary judgments from such actions. [2011 c 336 § 714; 1972 ex.s. c 23 § 3.]

Liability coverage of university personnel and students: RCW 28B.20.250 through 28B.20.255.

28B.10.846 Report of child abuse or neglect—Reporting responsibilities. (1)(a) All employees of institutions of higher education, not considered academic or athletic department employees, who have reasonable cause to believe a child has suffered abuse or neglect, must report such abuse or neglect immediately to the appropriate administrator or supervisor, as designated by the institution. The administrator or supervisor to whom the report was made, if not already a mandatory reporter under RCW 26.44.030, must report the abuse or neglect within forty-eight hours to a mandatory reporter designated by the institution for this purpose.

(b) For purposes of this section, "child" has the same meaning as in RCW 26.44.020(2).

(c) For purposes of this section, "abuse or neglect" has the same meaning as in RCW 26.44.020(1).

(2) Institutions of higher education must ensure that the employees covered by the provisions of RCW 26.44.030 and subsection (1)(a) of this section have knowledge of their reporting responsibilities through whatever means are most likely to succeed in providing this information to affected employees. [2012 c 55 § 2.]

28B.10.850 Capital improvements, bonds for—Authorized—Form, terms, conditions, sale, signatures. For the purpose of providing needed capital improvements consisting of the acquisition, construction, remodeling, furnishing and equipping of state buildings and facilities for the institutions of higher education, the state finance committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of thirty million two hundred thousand dollars or so much thereof as shall be required to finance the capital projects relating to the institutions of higher education as set forth in the capital appropriations act, chapter 114, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess., to be paid and discharged within thirty years of the date of issuance in accordance with Article VIII, section 1 of the Constitution of the state of Washington.

The state finance committee is authorized to prescribe the form of such bonds, and the time of sale of all or any portion or portions of such bonds, and the conditions of sale and issuance thereof.

The bonds shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal and interest when due. The committee may provide that the bonds, or any of them, may be called prior to the due date thereof under such terms and conditions as it may determine. The state finance committee may authorize the use of facsimile signatures in the issuance of the bonds. [1985 ex.s. c 4 § 13; 1973 1st ex.s. c 135 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.851 Capital improvements, bonds for—Account created, purpose. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized herein, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds and all other moneys which the state finance committee may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein shall be deposited in the state higher education construction account hereby created in the state treasury. [1991 sp.s. c 13 § 45; 1985 c 57 § 11; 1973 1st ex.s. c 135 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.852 Capital improvements, bonds for—Bond anticipation notes, purpose. At the time the state finance committee determines to issue such bonds or a portion thereof, it may, pending the issuing of such bonds, issue, in the name of the state, temporary notes in anticipation of the money to be derived from the sale of the bonds, which notes shall be designated as "bond anticipation notes". Such portion of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds that may be required for such purpose shall be applied to the payment of the principal of and interest on such anticipation notes which have been issued. The proceeds from the sale of bonds or notes authorized by RCW 28B.10.850 through 28B.10.855 shall be deposited in the state higher education construction account in the state treasury and shall be used exclusively for the purposes specified in RCW 28B.10.850 through 28B.10.855 and for the payment of expenses incurred in the issuance and sale of the bonds. [1985 c 57 § 12; 1973 1st ex.s. c 135 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.853 Capital improvements, bonds for—Bond redemption fund created, purpose—Compelling transfer of funds to. The state higher education bond redemption fund of 1973 is hereby created in the state treasury, which fund shall be exclusively devoted to the payment of interest on and retirement of the bonds authorized by RCW 28B.10.850 through 28B.10.855. The state finance committee shall, on or before June 30th of each year, certify to the state treasurer the amount needed in the ensuing twelve months to meet bond retirement and interest requirements, and on July 1st of each year the state treasurer shall deposit such amount in the state higher education bond redemption fund of 1973 from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and certified by the state treasurer to be general state revenues.

The owner and holder of each of the bonds or the trustee for any of the bonds may by mandamus or other appropriate proceeding require and compel the transfer and payment of funds as directed herein. [1973 1st ex.s. c 135 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.854 Capital improvements, bonds for—Legislature may provide additional means of revenue. The legislature may provide additional means for raising moneys for the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds authorized herein and RCW 28B.10.850 through 28B.10.855 shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for such payment. [1973 1st ex.s. c 135 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.855 Capital improvements, bonds for—As legal investment for state and municipal funds. The bonds

herein authorized shall be a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1973 1st ex.s. c 135 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.878 G. Robert Ross distinguished faculty award. The G. Robert Ross distinguished faculty award is hereby established. The board of trustees at Western Washington University shall establish the guidelines for the selection of the recipients of the G. Robert Ross distinguished faculty award. The board shall establish a local endowment fund for the deposit of all state funds appropriated for this purpose and any private donations. The board shall administer the endowment fund and the award. The principal of the invested endowment fund shall not be invaded and the proceeds from the endowment fund may be used to supplement the salary of the holder of the award, to pay salaries of his or her assistants, and to pay expenses associated with the holder's scholarly work. [1988 c 125 § 2.]

Finding—1988 c 125 § 2: "The legislature finds that G. Robert Ross, immediate past president of Western Washington University, was an exemplary university president who helped lead his school to a position of increasing excellence and national prominence. Dr. Ross was a convincing spokesperson for excellence in all areas of education and was a leader who strongly encouraged the faculty and staff at Western Washington University to be actively involved in the pursuit of scholarly activities.

The legislature wishes to honor the public spirit, dedication, integrity, perseverance, inspiration, and accomplishments of Western Washington University faculty through the creation of the G. Robert Ross Distinguished Faculty Award." [1988 c 125 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.10.890 Collegiate license plate fund—Scholarships. A collegiate license plate fund is established in the custody of the state treasurer for each college or university with a collegiate license plate program approved by the department of licensing under RCW 46.18.225. All receipts from collegiate license plates authorized under RCW 46.17.220 must be deposited in the appropriate local college or university nonappropriated, nonallotted fund. Expenditures from the funds may be used only for student scholarships. Only the president of the college or university or the president's designee may authorize expenditures from the fund. [2010 c 161 § 1102; 1994 c 194 § 7.]

Effective date—Intent—Legislation to reconcile chapter 161, Laws of 2010 and other amendments made during the 2010 legislative session—2010 c 161: See notes following RCW 46.04.013.

28B.10.900 "Hazing" defined. As used in RCW 28B.10.901 and 28B.10.902, "hazing" includes any method of initiation into a student organization or living group, or any pastime or amusement engaged in with respect to such an organization or living group that causes, or is likely to cause, bodily danger or physical harm, or serious mental or emotional harm, to any student or other person attending a public or private institution of higher education or other postsecondary educational institution in this state. "Hazing" does not include customary athletic events or other similar contests or competitions. [1993 c 514 § 1.]

28B.10.901 Hazing prohibited—Penalty. (1) No student, or other person in attendance at any public or private institution of higher education, or any other postsecondary

educational institution, may conspire to engage in hazing or participate in hazing of another.

(2) A violation of this section is a misdemeanor, punishable as provided under RCW 9A.20.021.

(3) Any organization, association, or student living group that knowingly permits hazing is strictly liable for harm caused to persons or property resulting from hazing. If the organization, association, or student living group is a corporation whether for profit or nonprofit, the individual directors of the corporation may be held individually liable for damages. [1993 c 514 § 2.]

28B.10.902 Participating in or permitting hazing—Loss of state-funded grants or awards—Loss of official recognition or control—Rules. (1) A person who participates in the hazing of another shall forfeit any entitlement to state-funded grants, scholarships, or awards for a period of time determined by the institution of higher education.

(2) Any organization, association, or student living group that knowingly permits hazing to be conducted by its members or by others subject to its direction or control shall be deprived of any official recognition or approval granted by a public institution of higher education.

(3) The public institutions of higher education shall adopt rules to implement this section. [1993 c 514 § 3.]

28B.10.903 Conduct associated with initiation into group or pastime or amusement with group—Sanctions adopted by rule. Institutions of higher education shall adopt rules providing sanctions for conduct associated with initiation into a student organization or living group, or any pastime or amusement engaged in with respect to an organization or living group not amounting to a violation of RCW 28B.10.900. Conduct covered by this section may include embarrassment, ridicule, sleep deprivation, verbal abuse, or personal humiliation. [1993 c 514 § 4.]

28B.10.910 Students with disabilities—Core services. Each student with one or more disabilities is entitled to receive a core service only if the service is reasonably needed to accommodate the student's disabilities. The requesting student shall make a reasonable request for core services in a timely manner and the institution of higher education or agency providing the service shall respond reasonably and in a timely manner. [1994 c 105 § 2.]

Intent—1994 c 105: "It is a fundamental aspiration of the people of Washington that individuals be afforded the opportunity to compete academically. Accordingly, it is an appropriate act of state government, in furtherance of this aspiration, to make available appropriate support services to those individuals who are able to attend college by virtue of their potential and desire, but whose educational progress and success is hampered by a lack of accommodation.

Furthermore, under existing federal and state laws, institutions of higher education are obligated to provide services to students with disabilities. The legislature does not intend to confer any new or expanded rights, however, the intent of this act is to provide a clearer, more succinct statement of those rights than is presently available and put Washington on record as supporting those rights.

It is the intent of the legislature that these services be provided within the bounds of the law. Therefore, the institution of higher education's obligations to provide reasonable accommodations are limited by the defenses provided in federal and state statutes, such as undue financial burden and undue hardship." [1994 c 105 § 1.]

28B.10.912 Students with disabilities—Core services described—Notice of nondiscrimination. Each institution of higher education shall ensure that students with disabilities are reasonably accommodated within that institution. The institution of higher education shall provide students with disabilities with the appropriate core service or services necessary to ensure equal access.

Core services shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) Flexible procedures in the admissions process that use a holistic review of the student's potential, including appropriate consideration in statewide and institutional alternative admissions programs;

(2) Early registration or priority registration;

(3) Sign language, oral and tactile interpreter services, or other technological alternatives;

(4) Textbooks and other educational materials in alternative media, including, but not limited to, large print, braille, electronic format, and audio tape;

(5) Provision of readers, notetakers, scribes, and proofreaders including recruitment, training, and coordination;

(6) Ongoing review and coordination of efforts to improve campus accessibility, including but not limited to, all aspects of barrier-free design, signage, high-contrast identification of hazards of mobility barriers, maintenance of access during construction, snow and ice clearance, and adequate disability parking for all facilities;

(7) Facilitation of physical access including, but not limited to, relocating of classes, activities, and services to accessible facilities and orientation if route of travel needs change, such as at the beginning of a quarter or semester;

(8) Access to adaptive equipment including, but not limited to, TDDs, FM communicators, closed caption devices, amplified telephone receivers, closed circuit televisions, low-vision reading aids, player/recorders for 15/16 4-track tapes, photocopy machines able to use eleven-by-seventeen inch paper, brailling devices, and computer enhancements;

(9) Referral to appropriate on-campus and off-campus resources, services, and agencies;

(10) Release of syllabi, study guides, and other appropriate instructor-produced materials in advance of general distribution, and access beyond the regular classroom session to slides, films, overheads and other media and taping of lectures;

(11) Accessibility for students with disabilities to tutoring, mentoring, peer counseling, and academic advising that are available on campus;

(12) Flexibility in test taking arrangements;

(13) Referral to the appropriate entity for diagnostic assessment and documentation of the disability;

(14) Flexibility in timelines for completion of courses, certification, and degree requirements;

(15) Flexibility in credits required to be taken to satisfy institutional eligibility for financial aid; and

(16) Notification of the institution of higher education's policy of nondiscrimination on the basis of disability and of steps the student may take if he or she believes discrimination has taken place. This notice shall be included in all formal correspondence that communicates decisions or policies adversely affecting the student's status or rights with the institution of higher education. This notice shall include the phone numbers of the United States department of education,

the United States office of civil rights, and the Washington state human rights commission. [1994 c 105 § 3.]

Intent—1994 c 105: See note following RCW 28B.10.910.

28B.10.914 Students with disabilities—Accommodation. Reasonable accommodation for students with disabilities shall be provided as appropriate for all aspects of college and university life, including but not limited to: Recruitment, the application process, enrollment, registration, financial aid, coursework, research, academic counseling, housing programs owned or operated by the institution of higher education, and nonacademic programs and services. [1994 c 105 § 4.]

Intent—1994 c 105: See note following RCW 28B.10.910.

28B.10.916 Supplemental instructional materials for students with print access disability. (1) An individual, firm, partnership or corporation that publishes or manufactures instructional materials for students attending any public or private institution of higher education in the state of Washington shall provide to the public or private institution of higher education, for use by students attending the institution, any instructional material in an electronic format mutually agreed upon by the publisher or manufacturer and the public or private institution of higher education. Computer files or electronic versions of printed instructional materials shall be provided; video materials must be captioned or accompanied by transcriptions of spoken text; and audio materials must be accompanied by transcriptions. These supplemental materials shall be provided to the public or private institution of higher education at no additional cost and in a timely manner, upon receipt of a written request as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) A written request for supplemental materials must:

(a) Certify that a student with a print access disability attending or registered to attend a public or participating private institution of higher education has purchased the instructional material or the public or private institution of higher education has purchased the instructional material for use by a student with a print access disability;

(b) Certify that the student has a print access disability that substantially prevents him or her from using standard instructional materials;

(c) Certify that the instructional material is for use by the student in connection with a course in which he or she is registered or enrolled at the public or private institution of higher education; and

(d) Be signed by the coordinator of services for students with disabilities at the public or private institution of higher education or by the college or campus official responsible for monitoring compliance with the Americans with disabilities act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) at the public or private institution of higher education.

(3) An individual, firm, partnership or corporation specified in subsection (1) of this section may also require that, in addition to the requirements in subsection (2) of this section, the request include a statement signed by the student agreeing to both of the following:

(a) He or she will use the instructional material provided in specialized format solely for his or her own educational purposes; and

(b) He or she will not copy or duplicate the instructional material provided in specialized format for use by others.

(4) A public or private institution of higher education that provides a specialized format version of instructional material pursuant to this section may not require that the student return the specialized format version of the instructional material, except that if the institution has determined that it is not required to allow the student to retain the material under the Americans with disabilities act or other applicable laws, and the material was translated or transcribed into a specialized format at the expense of the institution and the cost to reproduce a copy of the translation or transcription is greater than one hundred dollars, the institution may require that the student return the specialized format version.

(5) If a public or private institution of higher education provides a student with the specialized format version of an instructional material, the media must be copy-protected or the public or private institution of higher education shall take other reasonable precautions to ensure that students do not copy or distribute specialized format versions of instructional materials in violation of the copyright revision act of 1976, as amended (17 U.S.C. Sec. 101 et seq.).

(6) For purposes of this section:

(a) "Instructional material or materials" means textbooks and other materials that are required or essential to a student's success in a postsecondary course of study in which a student with a disability is enrolled. The determination of which materials are "required or essential to student success" shall be made by the instructor of the course in consultation with the official making the request in accordance with guidelines issued pursuant to subsection (10) of this section. The term specifically includes both textual and nontextual information.

(b) "Print access disability" means a condition in which a person's independent reading of, reading comprehension of, or visual access to materials is limited or reduced due to a sensory, neurological, cognitive, physical, psychiatric, or other disability recognized by state or federal law. The term is applicable, but not limited to, persons who are blind, have low vision, or have reading disorders or physical disabilities.

(c) "Structural integrity" means all instructional material, including but not limited to the text of the material, sidebars, the table of contents, chapter headings and subheadings, footnotes, indexes, glossaries, graphs, charts, illustrations, pictures, equations, formulas, and bibliographies. Structural order of material shall be maintained. Structural elements, such as headings, lists, and tables must be identified using current markup and tools. If good faith efforts fail to produce an agreement between the publisher or manufacturer and the public or private institution of higher education, as to an electronic format that will preserve the structural integrity of instructional materials, the publisher or manufacturer shall provide the instructional material in a verified and valid HTML format and shall preserve as much of the structural integrity of the instructional materials as possible.

(d) "Specialized format" means Braille, audio, or digital text that is exclusively for use by blind or other persons with print access disabilities.

(7) Nothing in this section is to be construed to prohibit a public or private institution of higher education from assisting a student with a print access disability through the use of an electronic version of instructional material gained through

(2012 Ed.)

this section or by transcribing or translating or arranging for the transcription or translation of the instructional material into specialized formats that provide persons with print access disabilities the ability to have increased independent access to instructional materials. If such specialized format is made, the public or private institution of higher education may share the specialized format version of the instructional material with other students with print access disabilities for whom the public or private institution of higher education is authorized to request electronic versions of instructional material. The addition of captioning to video material by a Washington public or private institution of higher education does not constitute an infringement of copyright.

(8) A specialized format version of instructional materials developed at one public or private institution of higher education in Washington state may be shared for use by a student at another public or private institution of higher education in Washington state for whom the latter public or private institution of higher education is authorized to request electronic versions of instructional material.

(9) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any use of instructional materials that would constitute an infringement of copyright under the copyright revision act of 1976, as amended (17 U.S.C. Sec. 101 et seq.).

(10) The governing boards of public and participating private institutions of higher education in Washington state shall each adopt guidelines consistent with this section for its implementation and administration. At a minimum, the guidelines shall address all of the following:

(a) The designation of materials deemed "required or essential to student success";

(b) The determination of the availability of technology for the conversion of materials pursuant to subsection (5) of this section and the conversion of mathematics and science materials pursuant to subsection (6)(c) of this section;

(c) The procedures and standards relating to distribution of files and materials pursuant to this section;

(d) The guidelines shall include procedures for granting exceptions when it is determined that an individual, firm, partnership or corporation that publishes or manufactures instructional materials is not technically able to comply with the requirements of this section; and

(e) Other matters as are deemed necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section.

(11) A violation of this chapter constitutes an unfair practice under chapter 49.60 RCW, the law against discrimination. All rights and remedies under chapter 49.60 RCW, including the right to file a complaint with the human rights commission and to bring a civil action, apply. [2011 c 356 § 2; 2004 c 46 § 1.]

28B.10.918 Disability history month—Activities.

Annually, during the month of October, each of the public institutions of higher education shall conduct or promote educational activities that provide instruction, awareness, and understanding of disability history and people with disabilities. The activities may include, but not be limited to, guest speaker presentations. [2008 c 167 § 4.]

28B.10.923 Online learning technologies—Common learning management system for institutions of higher

education. All institutions of higher education are encouraged to use common online learning technologies including, but not limited to, existing learning management and web conferencing systems currently managed and governed by the state board for community and technical colleges; and share professional development materials and activities related to effective use of these tools. The state board for community and technical colleges may adjust existing vendor licenses to accommodate and provide enterprise services for any interested institutions of higher education. The common learning management system shall be designed in a way that allows for easy sharing of courses, learning objects, and other digital content among the institutions of higher education. Institutions of higher education may begin migration to these common systems immediately. The state board for community and technical colleges shall convene representatives from each four-year institution of higher education to develop a shared fee structure. [2009 c 407 § 2.]

Intent—2009 c 407: "The legislature recognizes that the state must educate more people to higher levels to adapt to the economic and social needs of the future. While our public colleges and universities have realized great success in helping students achieve their dreams, the legislature also recognizes that much more must be done to prepare current and future students for a twenty-first century economy. To raise the levels of skills and knowledge needed to sustain the state's economic prosperity and competitive position in a global environment, the public higher education system must reach out to every prospective student and citizen in unprecedented ways, with unprecedented focus.

To reach out to these citizens, the state must dismantle the barriers of geographic isolation, cost, and competing demands of work and family life. The state must create a more nimble system of learning that is student-centric, more welcoming of nontraditional and underserved students, easier to access and use, and more tailored to today's student needs and expectations.

Technology can play a key role in helping achieve this systemic goal. While only a decade ago access to personal computers was widely viewed a luxury, today computers, digital media, electronic information, and content have changed the nature of how students learn and instructors teach. This presents a vast, borderless opportunity to extend the reach and impact of the state's public educational institutions and educate more people to higher levels.

Each higher education institution and workforce program serves a unique group of students and as such, has customized its own technology solutions to meet its emerging needs. While local solutions may have served institutions of higher education in the past, paying for and operating multiple technology solutions, platforms, systems, models, agreements, and operational functionality for common applications and support services no longer serves students or the state.

Today's students access education differently. Rather than enrolling in one institution of higher education, staying two to four years and graduating, today's learners prefer a cafeteria approach; they often enroll in and move among multiple institutions - sometimes simultaneously. Rather than sitting in lecture halls taking notes, they may listen to podcasts of a lecture while grocery shopping or hold a virtual study group with classmates on a video chat room. They may prefer hybrid courses where part of their time is spent in the classroom and part is spent online. They prefer online access for commodity administrative services such as financial aid, admissions, transcript services, and more.

Institutions of higher education not only must rethink teaching and learning in a digital-networked world, but also must tailor their administrative and student services technologies to serve the mobile student who requires dynamic, customized information online and in real time. Because these relationships are changing so fast and so fundamentally, it is incumbent on the higher education system to transform its practices just as profoundly.

Therefore, the legislature intends to both study and implement its findings regarding how the state's public institutions of higher education can share core resources in instructional, including library, resources, student services, and administrative information technology resources, user help desk services, faculty professional development, and more. The study will examine how public institutions of higher education can pursue a strategy of implementing single, shared, statewide commonly needed standards-based software, web hosting and support service solutions that are cost-effective,

easily integrated, user-friendly, flexible, and constantly improving. The full range of applications that serve students, faculty, and administration shall be included. Expensive, proprietary, nonstandards-based customized applications, databases and services, and other resources that do not allow for the transparent sharing of information across institutions, agencies, and educational levels, including K-12, are inconsistent with the state's objective of educating more people to higher levels." [2009 c 407 § 1.]

28B.10.924 Aviation biofuel demonstration project—Income from commercialization of patents, copyrights, proprietary processes, or licenses—Deposit of proportionate percentage of income. If a state university or foundation derives income from the commercialization of patents, copyrights, proprietary processes, or licenses developed by the forest biomass to aviation fuel demonstration project in section 2, chapter 217, Laws of 2011, a percentage of that income, proportionate to the percent of state resources used to develop and commercialize the patent, copyright, proprietary process, or license must be deposited in the state general fund. [2011 c 217 § 3.]

Findings—2011 c 217: "The legislature finds that the work that is already underway in exploring the potential of linking Washington's forest products and aeronautics industries in producing a sustainable aviation biofuel with feedstock from the state's public and private forest lands is important to this state's economy and its sustainable energy policies. The sustainable aviation fuel Northwest initiative has set the stage by beginning the process and initiating stakeholder involvement in assessing the options for developing the biofuel industry in the Northwest.

The legislature further finds that the work that is being done by the department of natural resources and our state research universities in exploring opportunities to develop aviation biofuel in Washington will provide the scientific and technological analyses needed to determine a pathway for the sustainable use of forest biomass to produce biofuels." [2011 c 217 § 1.]

28B.10.980 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521. For the purposes of this chapter, the terms spouse, marriage, marital, husband, wife, widow, widower, next of kin, and family shall be interpreted as applying equally to state registered domestic partnerships or individuals in state registered domestic partnerships as well as to marital relationships and married persons, and references to dissolution of marriage shall apply equally to state registered domestic partnerships that have been terminated, dissolved, or invalidated, to the extent that such interpretation does not conflict with federal law. Where necessary to implement chapter 521, Laws of 2009, gender-specific terms such as husband and wife used in any statute, rule, or other law shall be construed to be gender neutral, and applicable to individuals in state registered domestic partnerships. [2009 c 521 § 73.]

Chapter 28B.12 RCW

STATE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

(Formerly: College work-study program)

Sections

28B.12.010	Created.
28B.12.020	Purpose.
28B.12.030	Definitions.
28B.12.040	Student achievement council to develop and administer program—Agreements authorized, limitation.
28B.12.050	Disbursal of state work-study funds—Criteria.
28B.12.055	Work-study opportunity grant for high-demand occupations.
28B.12.060	Rules—Mandatory provisions.
28B.12.070	Annual report of institutions to office of student financial assistance.

28B.12.010 Created. There is hereby created a program of financial aid to students pursuing a post-secondary education which shall be known as the state work-study program. [1994 c 130 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 177 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.12.020 Purpose. The purpose of the program created in RCW 28B.12.010 is to provide financial assistance to needy students, including needy students from middle-income families, attending eligible post-secondary institutions in the state of Washington by stimulating and promoting their employment, thereby enabling them to pursue courses of study at such institutions. An additional purpose of this program shall be to provide such needy students, wherever possible, with employment related to their academic or vocational pursuits. [1994 c 130 § 2; 1974 ex.s. c 177 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.12.030 Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following words and terms shall have the following meanings, unless the context shall clearly indicate another or different meaning or intent:

(1) The term "needy student" shall mean a student enrolled or accepted for enrollment at a postsecondary institution who, according to a system of need analysis approved by the office of student financial assistance, demonstrates a financial inability, either parental, familial, or personal, to bear the total cost of education for any semester or quarter.

(2) The term "eligible institution" shall mean any post-secondary institution in this state accredited by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges, or a branch of a member institution of an accrediting association recognized by rule of the student achievement council for purposes of this section, that is eligible for federal student financial aid assistance and has operated as a nonprofit college or university delivering on-site classroom instruction for a minimum of twenty consecutive years within the state of Washington, or any public technical college in the state. [2012 c 229 § 519; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 142; 2002 c 187 § 2; 1994 c 130 § 3; 1974 ex.s. c 177 § 3.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.12.040 Student achievement council to develop and administer program—Agreements authorized, limitation. The student achievement council shall develop and administer the state work-study program. The council shall be authorized to enter into agreements with employers and eligible institutions for the operation of the program. These agreements shall include such provisions as the council may deem necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

With the exception of off-campus community service placements, the share from moneys disbursed under the state work-study program of the compensation of students employed under such program in accordance with such

(2012 Ed.)

agreements shall not exceed eighty percent of the total such compensation paid such students.

By rule, the council shall define community service placements and may determine any salary matching requirements for any community service employers. [2012 c 229 § 520; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 143; 2009 c 560 § 21; 1994 c 130 § 4; 1993 c 385 § 3; 1985 c 370 § 58; 1974 ex.s. c 177 § 4.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—Effective date—Disposition of property and funds—Assignment/delegation of contractual rights or duties—2009 c 560: See notes following RCW 18.06.080.

Purpose—1974 ex.s. c 177: See RCW 28B.12.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.12.050 Disbursal of state work-study funds—Criteria. The office of student financial assistance shall disburse state work-study funds. In performing its duties under this section, the office shall consult eligible institutions and postsecondary education advisory and governing bodies. The office shall establish criteria designed to achieve such distribution of assistance under this chapter among students attending eligible institutions as will most effectively carry out the purposes of this chapter. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 144; 1994 c 130 § 5; 1987 c 330 § 201; 1985 c 370 § 59; 1974 ex.s. c 177 § 5.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.12.055 Work-study opportunity grant for high-demand occupations. (1) Within existing resources, the office of student financial assistance shall establish the work-study opportunity grant for high-demand occupations, a competitive grant program to encourage job placements in high-demand fields. The office shall award grants to eligible institutions of higher education that have developed a partnership with a proximate organization willing to host work-study placements. Partner organizations may be nonprofit organizations, for-profit firms, or public agencies. Eligible institutions of higher education must verify that all job placements will last for a minimum of one academic quarter or one academic semester, depending on the system used by the eligible institution of higher education.

(2) The office may adopt rules to identify high-demand fields for purposes of this section. The legislature recognizes that the high-demand fields identified by the office may differ in different regions of the state.

(3) The office may award grants to eligible institutions of higher education that cover both student wages and program administration.

(4) The office shall develop performance benchmarks regarding program success including, but not limited to, the number of students served, the amount of employer contributions, and the number of participating high-demand employers. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 145; 2009 c 215 § 12.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Intent—Effective date—2009 c 215: See notes following RCW 28B.92.030.

28B.12.060 Rules—Mandatory provisions. The office of student financial assistance shall adopt rules as may be necessary or appropriate for effecting the provisions of this chapter, and not in conflict with this chapter, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW, the administrative procedure act. Such rules shall include provisions designed to make employment under the work-study program reasonably available, to the extent of available funds, to all eligible needy students in eligible postsecondary institutions. The rules shall include:

(1) Providing work under the state work-study program that will not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services;

(2) Furnishing work only to a student who:

(a) Is capable, in the opinion of the eligible institution, of maintaining good standing in such course of study while employed under the program covered by the agreement; and

(b) Has been accepted for enrollment as at least a half-time student at the eligible institution or, in the case of a student already enrolled in and attending the eligible institution, is in good standing and in at least half-time attendance there either as an undergraduate, graduate or professional student; and

(c) Is not pursuing a degree in theology;

(3) Placing priority on providing:

(a) Work opportunities for students who are residents of the state of Washington as defined in RCW 28B.15.012 and 28B.15.013, particularly former foster youth as defined in RCW 28B.92.060;

(b) Job placements in fields related to each student's academic or vocational pursuits, with an emphasis on off-campus job placements whenever appropriate; and

(c) Off-campus community service placements;

(4) To the extent practicable, limiting the proportion of state subsidy expended upon nonresident students to fifteen percent, or such less amount as specified in the biennial appropriations act;

(5) Provisions to assure that in the state institutions of higher education, utilization of this work-study program:

(a) Shall only supplement and not supplant classified positions under jurisdiction of chapter 41.06 RCW;

(b) That all positions established which are comparable shall be identified to a job classification under the director of personnel's classification plan and shall receive equal compensation;

(c) Shall not take place in any manner that would replace classified positions reduced due to lack of funds or work; and

(d) That work-study positions shall only be established at entry-level positions of the classified service unless the overall scope and responsibilities of the position indicate a higher level; and

(6) Provisions to encourage job placements in high employer demand occupations that meet Washington's economic development goals, including those in international trade and international relations. The office shall permit

appropriate job placements in other states and other countries. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 146; 2009 c 172 § 1; 2005 c 93 § 4; 2002 c 354 § 224; 1994 c 130 § 6. Prior: 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 3; 1993 c 281 § 14; 1987 c 330 § 202; 1985 c 370 § 60; 1974 ex.s. c 177 § 6.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Intent—2005 c 93: See note following RCW 74.13.570.

Short title—Headings, captions not law—Severability—Effective dates—2002 c 354: See RCW 41.80.907 through 41.80.910.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.12.070 Annual report of institutions to office of student financial assistance. Each eligible institution shall submit to the office of student financial assistance an annual report in accordance with such requirements as are adopted by the office. [2012 c 229 § 602; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 147; 1994 c 130 § 7; 1985 c 370 § 61; 1974 ex.s. c 177 § 7.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28B.13 RCW

1974 BOND ISSUE FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Sections

28B.13.010	Bonds authorized—Amount—Purpose—Form, conditions of sale, etc.
28B.13.020	Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds.
28B.13.030	Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Payment of principal and interest on—Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes.
28B.13.040	Bond redemption fund—Created—Use—Rights of bond owner and holder.
28B.13.050	Chapter not exclusive method for payment of interest and principal on bonds.
28B.13.060	Bonds as legal investment for public funds.
28B.13.900	Severability—1974 ex.s. c 181.

State finance committee: Chapter 43.33 RCW.

28B.13.010 Bonds authorized—Amount—Purpose—Form, conditions of sale, etc. For the purpose of providing needed capital improvements consisting of the acquisition, construction, remodeling, furnishing and equipping of state buildings and facilities for the institutions of higher education, the state finance committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of seven million eight hundred one thousand eighty dollars or so much thereof as shall be required to finance the capital project relating to institutions of higher education as set forth in the capital appropriations act, chapter 197 (SSB 3253), Laws of 1974 ex. sess., to be paid and discharged within thirty years of the date of issuance in accordance with Article VIII, section 1 of the Constitution of the state of Washington.

The state finance committee is authorized to prescribe the form of such bonds, and the time of sale of all or any portion or portions of such bonds, and the conditions of sale and issuance thereof.

The bonds shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal and interest when due. The committee may provide that the bonds, or any of them, may be called prior to the due date thereof under such terms and conditions as it may determine. The state finance committee may authorize the use of facsimile signatures in the issuance of the bonds. [1974 ex.s. c 181 § 1.]

28B.13.020 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized by this chapter, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds and all other moneys which the state finance committee may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein shall be deposited in the state higher education construction account in the state general fund. [1974 ex.s. c 181 § 2.]

28B.13.030 Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Payment of principal and interest on—Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes. At the time the state finance committee determines to issue such bonds or a portion thereof, it may, pending the issuing of such bonds, issue, in the name of the state, temporary notes in anticipation of the money to be derived from the sale of the bonds, which notes shall be designated as "bond anticipation notes". Such portion of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds that may be required for such purpose shall be applied to the payment of the principal of and interest on such anticipation notes which have been issued. The proceeds from the sale of bonds or notes authorized by this chapter shall be deposited in the state higher education construction account of the general fund in the state treasury and shall be used exclusively for the purposes specified in this chapter and for the payment of expenses incurred in the issuance and sale of the bonds. [1974 ex.s. c 181 § 3.]

28B.13.040 Bond redemption fund—Created—Use—Rights of bond owner and holder. The state higher education bond redemption fund of 1974 is hereby created in the state treasury, which fund shall be exclusively devoted to the payment of interest on and retirement of the bonds authorized by this chapter. The state finance committee shall, on or before June 30th of each year, certify to the state treasurer the amount needed in the ensuing twelve months to meet bond retirement and interest requirements, and on July 1st of each year the state treasurer shall deposit such amount in the state higher education bond redemption fund of 1974 from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and certified by the state treasurer to be general state revenues.

The owner and holder of each of the bonds or the trustee for any of the bonds may by mandamus or other appropriate proceeding require and compel the transfer and payment of funds as directed therein. [1974 ex.s. c 181 § 4.]

28B.13.050 Chapter not exclusive method for payment of interest and principal on bonds. The legislature may provide additional means for raising moneys for the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds authorized herein and this chapter shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for such payment. [1974 ex.s. c 181 § 5.]

(2012 Ed.)

28B.13.060 Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized by this chapter shall be a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1974 ex.s. c 181 § 6.]

28B.13.900 Severability—1974 ex.s. c 181. If any provision of this chapter, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1974 ex.s. c 181 § 7.]

Chapter 28B.14 RCW

1975 BOND ISSUE FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Sections

- 28B.14.010 Bonds authorized—Amount—Consideration for minority contractors on projects so funded.
- 28B.14.020 Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Payment.
- 28B.14.030 Form, terms, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes.
- 28B.14.040 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes—Use.
- 28B.14.050 1975 state higher education bond retirement fund—Created—Purpose.
- 28B.14.060 Bonds as legal investment for public funds.

28B.14.010 Bonds authorized—Amount—Consideration for minority contractors on projects so funded. For the purpose of providing needed capital improvements consisting of the acquisition, construction, remodeling, furnishing and equipping of state buildings and facilities for the institutions of higher education, the state finance committee is hereby authorized to issue from time to time general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the aggregate principal amount of fourteen million eight hundred eighty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as shall be required to finance the capital projects relating to institutions of higher education as determined by the legislature in its capital appropriations acts from time to time, for such purposes, to be paid and discharged within thirty years of the date of issuance in accordance with Article VIII, section 1, of the Constitution of the state of Washington. It is the intent of the legislature that in any decision to contract for capital projects funded as the result of this chapter, full and fair consideration shall be given to minority contractors. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 126 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 237 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.14.020 Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Payment. When the state finance committee has determined to issue such general obligation bonds or a portion thereof as authorized in RCW 28B.14.010, it may, pending the issuance thereof, issue in the name of the state temporary notes in anticipation of the issuance of such bonds, which notes shall be designated as "bond anticipation notes". Such portion of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds as may be required for the payment of principal and redemption premium, if any, and interest on such notes shall be applied thereto when such bonds are issued. [1975 1st ex.s. c 237 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.14.030 Form, terms, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes. The state finance committee is

authorized to prescribe the form, terms, conditions and covenants of the bonds and/or the bond anticipation notes provided for in RCW 28B.14.010 and 28B.14.020, the time or times of sale of all or any portion of them, and the conditions and manner of their sale and issuance.

Each such bond and bond anticipation note shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal thereof and interest thereon when due. [1975 1st ex.s. c 237 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.14.040 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes—Use. Except for that portion of the proceeds required to pay bond anticipation notes pursuant to RCW 28B.14.020, the proceeds from the sale of the bonds and/or bond anticipation notes authorized in this chapter, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds, and all other moneys which the state finance committee may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein, shall be deposited in the state higher education construction account of the general fund in the state treasury. All such proceeds shall be used exclusively for the purposes specified in this chapter and for the payment of the expenses incurred in connection with the sale and issuance of such bonds and bond anticipation notes. [1975 1st ex.s. c 237 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.14.050 1975 state higher education bond retirement fund—Created—Purpose. The 1975 state higher education bond retirement fund is hereby created in the state treasury for the purpose of the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds authorized to be issued pursuant to this chapter.

The state finance committee, on or before June 30th of each year, shall certify to the state treasurer the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and the interest coming due on such bonds. On July 1st of each such year the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the 1975 state higher education bond retirement fund an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee. [1975 1st ex.s. c 237 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.14.060 Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized in this chapter shall constitute a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1975 1st ex.s. c 237 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28B.14B RCW

1977 BOND ISSUE FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Sections

28B.14B.010	Bonds authorized—Amount—Conditions.
28B.14B.020	Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Payment.
28B.14B.030	Form, terms, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes.
28B.14B.040	Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes—Use.
28B.14B.050	State higher education bond retirement fund of 1977—Created—Purpose.

28B.14B.060 Bonds as legal investment for public funds.

28B.14B.010 Bonds authorized—Amount—Conditions. For the purpose of providing needed capital improvements consisting of the acquisition, construction, remodeling, furnishing and equipping of state buildings and facilities for the institutions of higher education, the state finance committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of nine million five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required to finance such projects, and all costs incidental thereto. No bonds authorized by this chapter shall be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation, and these bonds shall be paid and discharged within thirty years of the date of issuance in accordance with Article VIII, section 1 of the state Constitution. [1977 ex.s. c 345 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.14B.020 Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Payment. When the state finance committee has determined to issue such general obligation bonds or a portion thereof as authorized in RCW 28B.14B.010, it may, pending the issuance thereof, issue in the name of the state temporary notes in anticipation of the issuance of such bonds, which notes shall be designated as "bond anticipation notes". Such portion of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds as may be required for the payment of principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on such notes shall be applied thereto when such bonds are issued. [1977 ex.s. c 345 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.14B.030 Form, terms, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes. The state finance committee is authorized to prescribe the form, terms, conditions and covenants of the bonds and/or the bond anticipation notes provided for in RCW 28B.14B.010 and 28B.14B.020, the time or times of sale of all or any portion of them, and the conditions and manner of their sale and issuance.

Each such bond and bond anticipation note shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal thereof and interest thereon when due. [1977 ex.s. c 345 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.14B.040 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes—Use. Except for that portion of the proceeds required to pay bond anticipation notes pursuant to RCW 28B.14B.020, the proceeds from the sale of the bonds and/or bond anticipation notes authorized in this chapter, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds, and all other moneys which the state finance committee may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein, shall be deposited in the state higher education construction account of the general fund in the state treasury. All such proceeds shall be used exclusively for the purposes specified in this chapter and for the payment of the expenses incurred in connection with the sale and issuance of such bonds and bond anticipation notes. [1977 ex.s. c 345 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.14B.050 State higher education bond retirement fund of 1977—Created—Purpose. The state higher education bond retirement fund of 1977 is hereby created in the state treasury for the purpose of the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds authorized to be issued pursuant to this chapter or, if the legislature so determines, for any bonds and notes hereafter authorized and issued for the institutions of higher education.

The state finance committee, on or before June 30th of each year, shall certify to the state treasurer the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and the interest coming due on such bonds. Not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any such interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the state higher education bond retirement fund of 1977 an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee to be due on such payment date. [1977 ex.s. c 345 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.14B.060 Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized in RCW 28B.14B.010 through 28B.14B.060 shall constitute a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1977 ex.s. c 345 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28B.14C RCW

1977 BOND ACT FOR THE REFUNDING OF OUTSTANDING LIMITED OBLIGATION REVENUE BONDS

Sections

- 28B.14C.010 Purpose—Bonds authorized—Amount.
- 28B.14C.020 Refunding as benefit to state.
- 28B.14C.030 Constitutional and statutory authority applicable—Specific state finance committee powers.
- 28B.14C.040 Limitation as to amount of bonds to be issued—Pledge of state’s credit.
- 28B.14C.050 Disposition of proceeds of refunding issues.
- 28B.14C.060 Institutions of higher education refunding bond retirement fund of 1977—Created—Use.
- 28B.14C.070 Chapter not exclusive method for payment of interest and principal on bonds.
- 28B.14C.080 Chapter as affecting University of Washington building revenue bond redemption.
- 28B.14C.090 Chapter as affecting Washington State University building revenue bond redemption.
- 28B.14C.100 Chapter as affecting Western Washington State College building and normal school fund revenue bonds.
- 28B.14C.110 Chapter as affecting Eastern Washington State College building and normal school fund revenue bonds.
- 28B.14C.120 Chapter as affecting Central Washington State College building and normal school fund revenue bonds.
- 28B.14C.130 Chapter as affecting Evergreen State College building revenue bonds.
- 28B.14C.140 Use limited when reserves transferred to state general fund.
- 28B.14C.900 Severability—1977 ex.s. c 354.

28B.14C.010 Purpose—Bonds authorized—Amount. The state finance committee is hereby authorized to issue from time to time on behalf of the state, general obligation bonds of the state in the amount of forty-eight million six hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required to refund at or prior to maturity, all or some or any part of the various issues of outstanding limited obligation

revenue bonds identified below, issued by various of the institutions of higher education, similarly identified:

- (1) University of Washington building revenue bonds, all series, aggregating \$28,850,000 in original principal amount;
- (2) Washington State University building revenue bonds and building and scientific fund revenue bonds, all series, aggregating \$19,450,000 in original principal amount;
- (3) Western Washington State College building and normal school fund revenue bonds, all series, aggregating \$11,620,000 in original principal amount;
- (4) Eastern Washington State College building and normal school fund revenue bonds, all series, aggregating \$9,501,000 in original principal amount;
- (5) Central Washington State College building and normal school fund revenue bonds, all series, including refunding series, aggregating \$8,925,000 in original principal amount; and
- (6) The Evergreen State College building revenue bonds, all series, aggregating \$2,191,125 in original principal amount. [1985 ex.s. c 4 § 14; 1985 c 390 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 354 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.14C.020 Refunding as benefit to state. The refunding authorized by this chapter is to be carried out primarily for the purpose of releasing for other needs of the state and its agencies the reserves presently required under existing covenants and statutes to secure payment of the various issues of the bonds to be refunded and, as such, is of substantial benefit to the state. [1977 ex.s. c 354 § 2.]

28B.14C.030 Constitutional and statutory authority applicable—Specific state finance committee powers. Subject to the specific requirements of RCW 28B.14C.010 through 28B.14C.140 and 28B.14C.900, such general obligation refunding bonds shall be issued and the refunding plan carried out in accordance with Article VIII, section 1, of the state Constitution, in accordance with chapter 39.42 RCW as presently in effect, and in accordance with the following sections of chapter 39.53 RCW as presently in effect, where applicable: RCW 39.53.010, 39.53.030, 39.53.060, 39.53.070, 39.53.100, and 39.53.110. The remainder of chapter 39.53 RCW shall not be applicable to the refunding authorized by this chapter.

In addition to the powers granted to the state finance committee in this subsection, said committee is hereby authorized (1) to determine the times and manner of redemption of the various bonds to be refunded, if any are to be redeemed prior to maturity; (2) to carry out all procedures necessary to accomplish the call for redemption and the subsequent redemption of the bonds to be refunded on behalf of the board of regents or the board of trustees, as the case may be, of each of the institutions which originally issued the bonds to be refunded; and (3) to determine the time, manner, and call premium, if any, for redemption of the refunding issue or issues, if any of the bonds of such issue are to be redeemed prior to maturity. [1977 ex.s. c 354 § 3.]

Reviser’s note: Phrases "as presently in effect" would, because of declaration of emergency in section 17 of 1977 ex.s. c 354, be deemed as of July 1, 1977.

28B.14C.040 Limitation as to amount of bonds to be issued—Pledge of state's credit. The amount of general obligation refunding bonds issued shall not exceed 1.05 times the amount which, taking into account amounts to be earned from the investment of the proceeds of such issue or issues, is required to pay the principal of, the interest on, premium of, if any, on the revenue bonds to be refunded with the proceeds of the refunding issue or issues.

Each bond issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall contain a pledge of the state's full faith and credit to the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon and the state's unconditional promise to pay said principal and interest as the same shall become due. [1977 ex.s. c 354 § 4.]

28B.14C.050 Disposition of proceeds of refunding issues. The proceeds of the refunding issue or issues shall be invested and applied to the payment of the principal of, interest on and redemption premium, if any, on the bonds to be refunded, at the times and in the manner determined by the state finance committee consistent with the provisions and intent of this chapter. Any investment of such proceeds shall be made only in direct general obligations of the United States of America.

Any proceeds in excess of the amounts required to accomplish the refunding, or any such direct obligation of the United States of America acquired with such excess proceeds, shall be used to pay the fees and costs incurred in the refunding and the balance shall be deposited in the institutions of higher education refunding bond retirement fund of 1977. [1977 ex.s. c 354 § 5.]

28B.14C.060 Institutions of higher education refunding bond retirement fund of 1977—Created—Use. There is hereby created in the state treasury the institutions of higher education refunding bond retirement fund of 1977, which fund shall be devoted to the payment of principal of, interest on and redemption premium, if any, on the bonds authorized to be issued pursuant to this chapter.

The state finance committee shall, on or before June 30 of each year, certify to the state treasurer the amount needed in the next succeeding twelve months to pay the installments of principal of and interest on the refunding bonds coming due in such period. The state treasurer shall, not less than thirty days prior to the due date of each installment, withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee as being required to pay such installment; shall deposit such amount in the institutions of higher education refunding bond retirement fund of 1977; and shall apply in a timely manner the funds so deposited to the payment of the installment due on the bonds. [1991 sp.s. c 13 § 80; 1977 ex.s. c 354 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.14C.070 Chapter not exclusive method for payment of interest and principal on bonds. The legislature may provide additional means for the payment of the principal of and interest on bonds issued pursuant to this chapter and this chapter shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for such payment. [1977 ex.s. c 354 § 7.]

28B.14C.080 Chapter as affecting University of Washington building revenue bond redemption. At such time as ample provision has been made for full payment, when due under the terms thereof or upon redemption prior to maturity, of all the principal of and interest on and redemption premium, if applicable, on all the outstanding University of Washington building revenue bonds payable from the University of Washington bond retirement fund, which provision has been made in a refunding plan adopted by the state finance committee pursuant to the terms of this chapter utilizing a part of the proceeds and the investment proceeds of the refunding bonds issued pursuant to this chapter, then:

(1) The said University of Washington bonds so refunded shall be deemed not to be "outstanding" or "unpaid" for purposes of RCW 28B.20.720, 28B.20.725, 28B.20.800 or any other statute pertaining to said bonds or any covenant of the University of Washington board of regents pertaining to said bonds;

(2) The board of regents of the University of Washington shall, from moneys thereafter paid into the University of Washington bond retirement fund pursuant to the provisions of chapter 28B.20 RCW, transfer to the state general fund amounts sufficient to pay the principal of and the interest on that portion or series of the refunding bonds necessary to refund the said University of Washington bonds. The state finance committee shall determine all matters pertaining to the said transfer, including the amounts to be transferred and the time and manner of transfer; and

(3) Anything to the contrary contained in chapter 28B.20 RCW notwithstanding, the state treasurer shall immediately transfer to the state general fund all reserves, less any amount required to effect the refunding, which have been accumulated theretofore in the University of Washington bond retirement fund pursuant to covenants in the said University of Washington bonds.

(4) Anything to the contrary contained in RCW 28B.20.725 notwithstanding, the board of regents of the University of Washington is empowered to authorize the transfer from time to time to the University of Washington building account any moneys in the University of Washington bond retirement fund in excess of the amounts determined by the state finance committee to be transferred from such bond retirement fund in accordance with subsection (2) of this section. [1985 c 390 § 3; 1977 ex.s. c 354 § 8.]

28B.14C.090 Chapter as affecting Washington State University building revenue bond redemption. At such time as ample provision has been made for full payment, when due under the terms thereof or upon redemption prior to maturity, of all the principal of and interest on and redemption premium, if applicable, on all the outstanding Washington State University building revenue bonds and building and scientific fund revenue bonds payable from the Washington State University bond retirement fund, which provision has been made in a refunding plan adopted by the state finance committee pursuant to the terms of this chapter utilizing a part of the proceeds and the investment proceeds of the refunding bonds issued pursuant to this chapter, then:

(1) The said Washington State University bonds so refunded shall be deemed not to be "outstanding" or "unpaid" for purposes of RCW 28B.20.720, 28B.30.740, 28B.30.750

or any other statute pertaining to said bonds or any covenant of Washington State University board of regents pertaining to said bonds;

(2) The board of regents of Washington State University shall, from moneys thereafter paid into the Washington State University bond retirement fund pursuant to the provisions of chapter 28B.30 RCW, transfer to the state general fund amounts sufficient to pay the principal of and the interest on that portion or series of the refunding bonds necessary to refund the said Washington State University bonds. The state finance committee shall determine all matters pertaining to the said transfer, including the amounts to be transferred and the time and manner of transfer; and

(3) Anything to the contrary contained in chapter 28B.30 RCW notwithstanding, the state treasurer shall immediately transfer to the state general fund all reserves, less any amount required to effect the refunding, which have been accumulated theretofore in the Washington State University bond retirement fund pursuant to covenants in the said Washington State University bonds.

(4) Anything to the contrary contained in RCW 28B.30.750 notwithstanding, the board of regents of Washington State University is empowered to authorize the transfer from time to time to the Washington State University building account any moneys in the Washington State University bond retirement fund in excess of the amounts determined by the state finance committee to be transferred from such bond retirement fund in accordance with subsection (2) of this section. [1985 c 390 § 4; 1977 ex.s. c 354 § 9.]

28B.14C.100 Chapter as affecting Western Washington State College building and normal school fund revenue bonds. At such time as ample provision has been made for full payment, when due under the terms thereof or upon redemption prior to maturity, of all the principal of and interest on and redemption premium, if applicable, on all the outstanding Western Washington State College building and normal school fund revenue bonds payable from the Western Washington State College bond retirement fund, which provision has been made in a refunding plan adopted by the state finance committee pursuant to the terms of this chapter utilizing a part of the proceeds and the investment proceeds of the refunding bonds issued pursuant to this chapter, then:

(1) The said Western Washington State College bonds so refunded shall be deemed not to be "outstanding" or "unpaid" for purposes of RCW 28B.40.370, 28B.40.750, or, other than RCW 28B.40.751, any other statute pertaining to said bonds or any covenant of the board of trustees of Western Washington State College pertaining to said bonds;

(2) Anything to the contrary in chapter 28B.40 RCW notwithstanding, all building fees and all normal school fund revenues received by Western Washington State College pursuant to RCW 28B.40.751 shall thenceforth be deposited into the Western Washington State College capital projects account and the board of trustees of said college shall thereafter transfer from said capital projects account to the state general fund, amounts sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on that portion or series of the refunding bonds necessary to refund the said bonds. The state finance committee shall determine all matters pertaining to the said transfer,

including the amounts to be transferred and the time and manner of transfer; and

(3) Anything to the contrary contained in chapter 28B.40 RCW notwithstanding, the state treasurer shall immediately transfer to the state general fund all reserves, less any amount required to effect the refunding, which have been accumulated theretofore in the Western Washington State College bond retirement fund pursuant to covenants in the said Western Washington State College bonds. [1985 c 390 § 5; 1977 ex.s. c 354 § 10.]

Reviser's note: Reference to RCW 28B.40.370, 28B.40.750, and 28B.40.751 and to "chapter 28B.40 RCW" relates to such sections and chapter as they were before the effective date (September 21, 1977) of 1977 ex.s. c 169, which renamed Central Washington State College, Eastern Washington State College, and Western Washington State College as Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, and Western Washington University, respectively, creating three regional Universities within the state, and setting forth the specific laws relating to them in chapter 28B.35 RCW, and leaving as chapter 28B.40 RCW the specific laws relating to The Evergreen State College.

"State universities," "regional universities," "state college," "institutions of higher education," and "postsecondary institutions" defined: RCW 28B.10.016.

Western Washington University capital projects account: RCW 28B.35.370.

28B.14C.110 Chapter as affecting Eastern Washington State College building and normal school fund revenue bonds. At such time as ample provision has been made for full payment, when due under the terms thereof or upon redemption prior to maturity, of all the principal of and interest on and redemption premium, if applicable, on all the outstanding Eastern Washington State College building and normal school fund revenue bonds payable from the Eastern Washington State College bond retirement fund, which provision has been made in a refunding plan adopted by the state finance committee pursuant to the terms of this chapter utilizing a part of the proceeds and the investment proceeds of the refunding bonds issued pursuant to this chapter, then:

(1) The said Eastern Washington State College bonds so refunded shall be deemed not to be "outstanding" or "unpaid" for purposes of RCW 28B.40.370, 28B.40.750, or, other than RCW 28B.40.751, any other statute pertaining to said bonds or any covenant of the board of trustees of Eastern Washington State College pertaining to said bonds;

(2) Anything to the contrary in chapter 28B.40 RCW notwithstanding, all building fees and all normal school fund revenues received by Eastern Washington State College pursuant to RCW 28B.40.751 shall thenceforth be deposited into the Eastern Washington State College capital projects account and the board of trustees of said college shall thereafter transfer from said capital projects account to the state general fund, amounts sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on that portion or series of the refunding bonds necessary to refund the said bonds. The state finance committee shall determine all matters pertaining to the said transfer, including the amounts to be transferred and the time and manner of transfer; and

(3) Anything to the contrary contained in chapter 28B.40 RCW notwithstanding, the state treasurer shall immediately transfer to the state general fund all reserves, less any amount required to effect the refunding, which have been accumulated theretofore in the Eastern Washington State College bond retirement fund pursuant to covenants in the said East-

ern Washington State College bonds. [1985 c 390 § 6; 1977 ex.s. c 354 § 11.]

Reviser's note: Reference to RCW 28B.40.370, 28B.40.750, and 28B.40.751 and to "chapter 28B.40 RCW" relates to such sections and chapter as they were before the effective date (September 21, 1977) of 1977 ex.s. c 169, which renamed Central Washington State College, Eastern Washington State College, and Western Washington State College as Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, and Western Washington University, respectively, creating three regional universities within the state, and setting forth the specific laws relating to them in chapter 28B.35 RCW, and leaving as chapter 28B.40 RCW the specific laws relating to The Evergreen State College.

Eastern Washington University capital projects account: RCW 28B.35.370.

"State universities," "regional universities," "state college," "institutions of higher education," and "postsecondary institutions" defined: RCW 28B.10.016.

28B.14C.120 Chapter as affecting Central Washington State College building and normal school fund revenue bonds. At such time as ample provision has been made for full payment, when due under the terms thereof or upon redemption prior to maturity, of all the principal of and interest on and redemption premium, if applicable, on all the outstanding Central Washington State College building and normal school fund revenue bonds payable from the Central Washington State College bond retirement fund, which provision has been made in a refunding plan adopted by the state finance committee pursuant to the terms of this chapter utilizing a part of the proceeds and the investment proceeds of the refunding bonds issued pursuant to this chapter, then:

(1) The said Central Washington State College bonds so refunded shall be deemed not to be "outstanding" or "unpaid" for purposes of RCW 28B.40.370, 28B.40.750, or, other than RCW 28B.40.751, any other statute pertaining to said bonds or any covenant of the board of trustees of Central Washington State College pertaining to said bonds;

(2) Anything to the contrary in chapter 28B.40 RCW notwithstanding, all building fees and all normal school fund revenues received by Central Washington State College pursuant to RCW 28B.40.751 shall thenceforth be deposited into the Central Washington State College capital projects account and the board of trustees of said college shall thereafter transfer from said capital projects account to the state general fund, amounts sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on that portion or series of the refunding bonds necessary to refund the said bonds. The state finance committee shall determine all matters pertaining to the said transfer, including the amounts to be transferred and the time and manner of transfer; and

(3) Anything to the contrary contained in chapter 28B.40 RCW notwithstanding, the state treasurer shall immediately transfer to the state general fund all reserves, less any amount required to effect the refunding, which have been accumulated theretofore in the Central Washington State College bond retirement fund pursuant to covenants in the said Central Washington State College bonds. [1985 c 390 § 7; 1977 ex.s. c 354 § 12.]

Reviser's note: Reference to RCW 28B.40.370, 28B.40.750, and 28B.40.751 and to "chapter 28B.40 RCW" relates to such sections and chapter as they were before the effective date (September 21, 1977) of 1977 ex.s. c 169, which renamed Central Washington State College, Eastern Washington State College, and Western Washington State College as Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, and Western Washington University, respectively, creating three regional universities within the state

and setting forth the specific laws relating to them in chapter 28B.35 RCW and leaving as chapter 28B.40 RCW the specific laws relating to The Evergreen State College.

Central Washington University capital projects account: RCW 28B.35.370.

"State universities," "regional universities," "state college," "institutions of higher education," and "postsecondary institutions" defined: RCW 28B.10.016.

28B.14C.130 Chapter as affecting Evergreen State College building revenue bonds. At such time as ample provision has been made for full payment, when due under the terms thereof or upon redemption prior to maturity, of all the principal of and interest on and redemption premium, if applicable, on all the outstanding Evergreen State College building revenue bonds payable from the Evergreen State College bond retirement fund, which provision has been made in a refunding plan adopted by the state finance committee pursuant to the terms of this chapter utilizing a part of the proceeds and the investment proceeds of the refunding bonds issued pursuant to this chapter, then:

(1) The said Evergreen State College bonds so refunded shall be deemed not to be "outstanding" or "unpaid" for purposes of RCW 28B.40.370, 28B.40.750, or, other than RCW 28B.40.751, any other statute pertaining to said bonds or any covenant of the board of trustees of The Evergreen State College pertaining to said bonds;

(2) Anything to the contrary in chapter 28B.40 RCW notwithstanding, all building fees and all normal school fund revenues received by The Evergreen State College pursuant to RCW 28B.40.751 shall thenceforth be deposited into the Evergreen State College capital projects account and the board of trustees of said college shall thereafter transfer from said capital projects account to the state general fund, amounts sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on that portion or series of the refunding bonds necessary to refund the said bonds. The state finance committee shall determine all matters pertaining to the said transfer, including the amounts to be transferred and the time and manner of transfer; and

(3) Anything to the contrary contained in chapter 28B.40 RCW notwithstanding, the state treasurer shall immediately transfer to the state general fund all reserves, less any amount required to effect the refunding, which have been accumulated theretofore in the Evergreen State College bond retirement fund pursuant to covenants in the said Evergreen State College bonds. [1985 c 390 § 8; 1977 ex.s. c 354 § 13.]

Reviser's note: Reference to RCW 28B.40.370, 28B.40.750, and 28B.40.751 and to "chapter 28B.40 RCW" relates to such sections and chapter as they were before the effective date (September 21, 1977) of 1977 ex.s. c 169, which renamed Central Washington State College, Eastern Washington State College, and Western Washington State College as Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, and Western Washington University, respectively, creating three regional universities within the state, and setting forth the specific laws relating to them in chapter 28B.35 RCW, and leaving as chapter 28B.40 RCW the specific laws relating to The Evergreen State College.

"State universities," "regional universities," "state college," "institutions of higher education," and "postsecondary institutions" defined: RCW 28B.10.016.

28B.14C.140 Use limited when reserves transferred to state general fund. Any reserves transferred to the state general fund by the state treasurer pursuant to RCW 28B.14C.080(3), 28B.14C.090(3), 28B.14C.100(3),

28B.14C.110(3), 28B.14C.120(3), or 28B.14C.130(3) shall be appropriated and expended solely for the maintenance and support of the institutions listed in RCW 28B.14C.010. [1977 ex.s. c 354 § 14.]

28B.14C.900 Severability—1977 ex.s. c 354. If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected. [1977 ex.s. c 354 § 15.]

Chapter 28B.14D RCW

1979 BOND ISSUE FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Sections

28B.14D.010	Bonds authorized—Amount—Conditions.
28B.14D.020	Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Payment.
28B.14D.030	Form, terms, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes.
28B.14D.040	Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes—Higher education construction account.
28B.14D.050	Administration and use of proceeds from bonds and notes.
28B.14D.060	Higher education bond retirement fund of 1979—Created—Purpose—Treasurer's duties.
28B.14D.070	Building or capital projects account moneys deposited in general fund.
28B.14D.080	Bonds as legal investment for public funds.
28B.14D.090	Prerequisite for issuance of bonds.
28B.14D.900	Construction—Provisions as subordinate in nature.
28B.14D.950	Severability—1979 ex.s. c 253.

28B.14D.010 Bonds authorized—Amount—Conditions. For the purpose of providing needed capital improvements consisting of the acquisition, construction, remodeling, furnishing, and equipping of state buildings and facilities for the institutions of higher education, the state finance committee is authorized to issue from time to time general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of forty-six million dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, to finance these projects and all costs incidental thereto. No bonds authorized by this chapter shall be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation, and these bonds shall be paid and discharged within thirty years of the date of issuance in accordance with Article VIII, section 1 of the state Constitution. [1979 ex.s. c 253 § 1.]

28B.14D.020 Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Payment. When the state finance committee has determined to issue the general obligation bonds or a portion thereof as authorized in RCW 28B.14D.010, it may, pending the issuance thereof, issue in the name of the state temporary notes in anticipation of the issuance of the bonds, which notes shall be designated as "bond anticipation notes." Such portion of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds as may be required for the payment of principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on the notes shall be applied thereto when the bonds are issued. [1979 ex.s. c 253 § 2.]

28B.14D.030 Form, terms, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes. The state finance committee is authorized to prescribe the form, terms, conditions, and covenants of the bonds and the bond anticipation notes provided for in RCW 28B.14D.010 and 28B.14D.020, the time or times of sale of all or any portion of them, and the conditions and manner of their sale and issuance.

Each bond and bond anticipation note shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal thereof and interest thereon when due. [1979 ex.s. c 253 § 3.]

28B.14D.040 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes—Higher education construction account. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized in this chapter, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds, and all other moneys which the state finance committee or the board of regents or board of trustees of any of the state institutions of higher education may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein, shall be deposited in the higher education construction account hereby created in the state treasury. [1991 sp.s. c 13 § 8; 1985 c 57 § 13; 1979 ex.s. c 253 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.14D.050 Administration and use of proceeds from bonds and notes. Subject to legislative appropriation, all proceeds of the bonds and bond anticipation notes authorized in this chapter shall be administered and expended by the boards of regents or the boards of trustees of the state institutions of higher education exclusively for the purposes specified in this chapter and for the payment of the expenses incurred in connection with the sale and issuance of such bonds and bond anticipation notes. [1979 ex.s. c 253 § 5.]

28B.14D.060 Higher education bond retirement fund of 1979—Created—Purpose—Treasurer's duties. The higher education bond retirement fund of 1979 is hereby created in the state treasury for the purpose of the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds authorized to be issued under this chapter or, if the legislature so determines, for any bonds and notes hereafter authorized and issued for the institutions of higher education.

Upon completion of the projects for which appropriations have been made by the legislature, any proceeds of the bonds and bond anticipation notes authorized by this chapter remaining in the higher education construction account shall be transferred by the state treasurer upon authorization of the board of regents or the board of trustees of each institution, as appropriate, to the higher education bond retirement fund of 1979 to reduce the transfer or transfers required by RCW 28B.14D.070.

The state finance committee, on or before June 30th of each year, shall certify to the state treasurer the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and the interest coming due on the bonds. Not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the higher education bond retirement fund of 1979 an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee to be due on the payment date. [1979 ex.s. c 253 § 6.]

28B.14D.070 Building or capital projects account moneys deposited in general fund. On or before June 30th of each year the state finance committee shall determine the relative shares of the principal and interest payments deter-

mined pursuant to RCW 28B.14D.060, exclusive of deposit interest credit, attributable to each of the institutions of higher education in proportion to the principal amount of bonds issued under this chapter for purposes of funding projects for each institution. On each date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the board of regents or the board of trustees of each institution of higher education shall cause the amount so computed to be paid out of the appropriate building account or capital projects account to the state treasurer for deposit into the general fund of the state treasury. [1979 ex.s. c 253 § 7.]

28B.14D.080 Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized by this chapter shall constitute a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1979 ex.s. c 253 § 8.]

28B.14D.090 Prerequisite for issuance of bonds. The bonds authorized by this chapter shall be issued only after an officer designated by the board of regents or board of trustees of each institution of higher education receiving an appropriation from the higher education construction account has certified, based upon his or her estimates of future tuition income and other factors, that an adequate balance will be maintained in that institution's building account or capital projects account to enable the board to meet the requirements of RCW 28B.14D.070 during the life of the bonds to be issued. [2011 c 336 § 715; 1979 ex.s. c 253 § 9.]

28B.14D.900 Construction—Provisions as subordinate in nature. No provision of this chapter or *chapter 43.99 RCW, or of RCW 28B.20.750 through 28B.20.758 shall be deemed to repeal, override, or limit any provision of RCW 28B.10.300 through 28B.10.335, 28B.15.210, 28B.15.310, 28B.20.700 through 28B.20.745, 28B.30.700 through 28B.30.780, or 28B.35.700 through 28B.35.790, nor any provision or covenant of the proceedings of the board of regents or board of trustees of any state institution of higher education heretofore or hereafter taken in the issuance of its revenue bonds secured by a pledge of its building fees and/or other revenues mentioned within such statutes. The obligation of such boards to make the transfers provided for in RCW 28B.14D.070, 28B.14C.080(2), 28B.14C.090(2), 28B.14C.100(2), 28B.14C.110(2), 28B.14C.120(2), 28B.14C.130(2), 28B.14G.060, 28B.20.757, 43.99G.070, and 43.99H.060 (1) and (4), and in any similar law heretofore or hereafter enacted shall be subject and subordinate to the lien and charge of any revenue bonds heretofore or hereafter issued by such boards on the building fees and/or other revenues pledged to secure such revenue bonds, and on the moneys in the building account or capital project account and the individual institutions of higher education bond retirement funds. [1991 sp.s. c 31 § 9; 1985 c 390 § 9; 1979 ex.s. c 253 § 10.]

*Reviser's note: Chapter 43.99 RCW was recodified as chapter 79A.25 RCW pursuant to 1999 c 249 § 1601.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.14D.950 Severability—1979 ex.s. c 253. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or cir-

cumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1979 ex.s. c 253 § 12.]

Chapter 28B.14E RCW

1979 BOND ISSUE FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Sections

28B.14E.010	Bonds authorized—Amount—Conditions.
28B.14E.020	Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Payment.
28B.14E.030	Form, terms, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes.
28B.14E.040	Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes—Use.
28B.14E.050	Existing fund utilized for payment of principal and interest—Treasurer's duties.
28B.14E.060	Bonds as legal investment for public funds.
28B.14E.950	Severability—1979 ex.s. c 223.

28B.14E.010 Bonds authorized—Amount—Conditions. For the purpose of providing needed capital improvements consisting of the acquisition, construction, remodeling, furnishing and equipping of state buildings and facilities for the institutions of higher education, the state finance committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of fourteen million dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, to finance these projects, and all costs incidental thereto. No bonds authorized by this chapter shall be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation, and these bonds shall be paid and discharged within thirty years of the date of issuance in accordance with Article VIII, section 1 of the state Constitution. [1979 ex.s. c 223 § 1.]

28B.14E.020 Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Payment. When the state finance committee has determined to issue the general obligation bonds or a portion thereof as authorized in RCW 28B.14E.010, it may, pending the issuance thereof, issue in the name of the state temporary notes in anticipation of the issuance of the bonds, which notes shall be designated as "bond anticipation notes". Such portion of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds as may be required for the payment of principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on the notes shall be applied thereto when the bonds are issued. [1979 ex.s. c 223 § 2.]

28B.14E.030 Form, terms, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes. The state finance committee is authorized to prescribe the form, terms, conditions, and covenants of the bonds and/or the bond anticipation notes provided for in RCW 28B.14E.010 and 28B.14E.020, the time or times of sale of all or any portion of them, and the conditions and manner of their sale and issuance.

Each bond and bond anticipation note shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal thereof and interest thereon when due. [1979 ex.s. c 223 § 3.]

28B.14E.040 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes—Use. Except for that portion of the proceeds required to pay bond anticipation notes under RCW 28B.14E.020, the proceeds from the sale of the bonds and/or bond anticipation notes authorized in this chapter, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds, and all other

moneys which the state finance committee may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein, shall be deposited in the state higher education construction account of the general fund in the state treasury. All such proceeds shall be used exclusively for the purposes specified in this chapter and for the payment of the expenses incurred in connection with the sale and issuance of the bonds and bond anticipation notes. [1979 ex.s. c 223 § 4.]

28B.14E.050 Existing fund utilized for payment of principal and interest—Treasurer’s duties. The state higher education bond retirement fund of 1977 in the state treasury shall be used for the purpose of the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds authorized to be issued under this chapter or, if the legislature so determines, for any bonds and notes hereafter authorized and issued for the institutions of higher education.

The state finance committee, on or before June 30th of each year, shall certify to the state treasurer the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and the interest coming due on the bonds. Not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the state higher education bond retirement fund of 1977 an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee to be due on the payment date. [1979 ex.s. c 223 § 5.]

28B.14E.060 Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized in RCW 28B.14E.010 through 28B.14E.050 shall constitute a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1979 ex.s. c 223 § 6.]

28B.14E.950 Severability—1979 ex.s. c 223. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1979 ex.s. c 223 § 8.]

Chapter 28B.14F RCW

BOND ISSUES FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Sections

1981 BOND ISSUE

- 28B.14F.010 Bonds authorized—Amount—Condition.
- 28B.14F.020 Bonds to pledge credit of state, promise to pay.
- 28B.14F.030 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds—Use.
- 28B.14F.040 Existing fund utilized for payment of principal and interest—Committee and treasurer’s duties.
- 28B.14F.050 Bonds as legal investment for public funds.

1983 BOND ISSUE

- 28B.14F.060 Bonds authorized—Amount—Condition.
- 28B.14F.062 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds—Use.
- 28B.14F.064 Existing fund utilized for payment of principal and interest—Committee and treasurer’s duties—Form and conditions of bonds.
- 28B.14F.066 Refunding bonds—Legislature may provide additional means for payment.
- 28B.14F.068 Bonds as legal investment for public funds.

1984 BOND ISSUE

- 28B.14F.070 Bonds authorized—Amount—Condition.

- 28B.14F.072 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds—Use.
- 28B.14F.074 Existing fund utilized for payment of principal and interest.
- 28B.14F.076 Legislature may provide additional methods of raising money.
- 28B.14F.078 Bonds as legal investment for public funds.

CONSTRUCTION

- 28B.14F.950 Severability—1981 c 232.
- 28B.14F.951 Severability—1983 1st ex.s. c 58.
- 28B.14F.952 Severability—1984 c 264.

1981 BOND ISSUE

28B.14F.010 Bonds authorized—Amount—Condition. For the purpose of providing needed capital improvements consisting of the acquisition, construction, remodeling, furnishing and equipping of state buildings and facilities for the institutions of higher education, including facilities for the community college system, the state finance committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of eight million one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, to finance these projects, and all costs incidental thereto. No bonds authorized by this section may be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation. [1981 c 232 § 1.]

28B.14F.020 Bonds to pledge credit of state, promise to pay. Each bond shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal thereof and interest thereon when due. [1981 c 232 § 2.]

28B.14F.030 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds—Use. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized in RCW 28B.14F.010 through 28B.14F.050, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds, and all other moneys which the state finance committee may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein, shall be deposited in the state higher education construction account of the general fund in the state treasury. All such proceeds shall be used exclusively for the purposes specified in RCW 28B.14F.010 through 28B.14F.050 and for the payment of the expenses incurred in connection with the sale and issuance of the bonds. [1981 c 232 § 3.]

28B.14F.040 Existing fund utilized for payment of principal and interest—Committee and treasurer’s duties. The state higher education bond retirement fund of 1977 in the state treasury shall be used for the purpose of the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds authorized to be issued under RCW 28B.14F.010 through 28B.14F.050.

The state finance committee, on or before June 30th of each year, shall certify to the state treasurer the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and the interest coming due on the bonds. Not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the state higher education bond retirement fund of 1977 an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee to be due on the payment date.

The owner and holder of each of the bonds or the trustee for the owner and holder of any of the bonds may by mandamus or other appropriate proceeding require the transfer and payment of funds as directed in this section. [1981 c 232 § 4.]

28B.14F.050 Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized in RCW 28B.14F.010 through 28B.14F.040 shall constitute a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1981 c 232 § 5.]

1983 BOND ISSUE

28B.14F.060 Bonds authorized—Amount—Condition. For the purpose of providing needed capital improvements consisting of the acquisition, construction, remodeling, furnishing and equipping of state buildings and facilities for the institutions of higher education, including facilities for the community college system, the state finance committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of eleven million two hundred fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, to finance these projects and all costs incidental thereto. No bonds authorized in this section may be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation. [1983 1st ex.s. c 58 § 1.]

28B.14F.062 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds—Use. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized in RCW 28B.14F.060, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds, and all other moneys which the state finance committee may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein, shall be deposited in the state higher education construction account in the general fund and shall be used exclusively for the purposes specified in RCW 28B.14F.060 and for the payment of expenses incurred in the issuance and sale of the bonds. [1983 1st ex.s. c 58 § 2.]

28B.14F.064 Existing fund utilized for payment of principal and interest—Committee and treasurer's duties—Form and conditions of bonds. The state higher education bond retirement fund of 1977 shall be used for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds authorized in RCW 28B.14F.060.

The state finance committee shall, on or before June 30th of each year, certify to the state treasurer the amount needed in the ensuing twelve months to meet the bond retirement and interest requirements. Not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the state higher education bond retirement fund of 1977 an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee to be due on the payment date.

Bonds issued under RCW 28B.14F.060 shall state that they are a general obligation of the state of Washington, shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state to the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon, and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal and interest as the same shall become due.

The owner and holder of each of the bonds or the trustee for the owner and holder of any of the bonds may by manda-

mus or other appropriate proceeding require the transfer and payment of funds as directed in this section. [1983 1st ex.s. c 58 § 3.]

28B.14F.066 Refunding bonds—Legislature may provide additional means for payment. The legislature may provide additional means for raising moneys for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds authorized in RCW 28B.14F.060, and RCW 28B.14F.064 shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for the payment. [1983 1st ex.s. c 58 § 4.]

28B.14F.068 Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized in RCW 28B.14F.060 shall be a legal investment for all state funds or funds under state control and for all funds of any other public body. [1983 1st ex.s. c 58 § 5.]

1984 BOND ISSUE

28B.14F.070 Bonds authorized—Amount—Condition. For the purpose of acquiring land and providing needed capital improvements consisting of the acquisition, design, construction, repair, modification, and equipping of state buildings and facilities, including heating and utility distribution systems, for the community college system and the University of Washington, the state finance committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of eight million six hundred seventy thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, to finance these projects and all costs incidental thereto. Bonds authorized in this section may be sold at such price as the state finance committee shall determine. No bonds authorized in this section may be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation of the net proceeds of the sale of the bonds. [1984 c 264 § 1.]

28B.14F.072 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds—Use. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized in RCW 28B.14F.070, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds, and all other moneys which the state finance committee may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein, shall be deposited in the state higher education construction account in the general fund and shall be used exclusively for the purposes specified in RCW 28B.14F.070 and for the payment of expenses incurred in the issuance and sale of the bonds. [1984 c 264 § 2.]

28B.14F.074 Existing fund utilized for payment of principal and interest. The state higher education bond retirement fund of 1977 shall be used for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds authorized in RCW 28B.14F.070.

The state finance committee shall, on or before June 30th of each year, certify to the state treasurer the amount needed in the ensuing twelve months to meet the bond retirement and interest requirements. Not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the state higher education bond retirement fund of 1977 an

amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee to be due on the payment date.

Bonds issued under RCW 28B.14F.070 shall state that they are a general obligation of the state of Washington, shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state to the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon, and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal and interest as the same shall become due.

The owner and holder of each of the bonds or the trustee for the owner and holder of any of the bonds may by mandamus or other appropriate proceeding require the transfer and payment of funds as directed in this section. [1984 c 264 § 3.]

28B.14F.076 Legislature may provide additional methods of raising money. The legislature may provide additional means for raising moneys for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds authorized in RCW 28B.14F.070, and RCW 28B.14F.074 shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for the payment. [1984 c 264 § 4.]

28B.14F.078 Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized in RCW 28B.14F.070 shall be a legal investment for all state funds or funds under state control and for all funds of any other public body. [1984 c 264 § 5.]

CONSTRUCTION

28B.14F.950 Severability—1981 c 232. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1981 c 232 § 6.]

28B.14F.951 Severability—1983 1st ex.s. c 58. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1983 1st ex.s. c 58 § 6.]

28B.14F.952 Severability—1984 c 264. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1984 c 264 § 6.]

Chapter 28B.14G RCW

1981 BOND ISSUE FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS (1981 C 233)

Sections

28B.14G.010	Bonds authorized—Amount—Condition.
28B.14G.020	Bonds to pledge credit of state, promise to pay.
28B.14G.030	Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds.
28B.14G.040	Administration and expenditure of proceeds from sale of bonds—Condition.
28B.14G.050	Existing fund utilized for payment of principal and interest—Committee and treasurer's duties.
28B.14G.060	Apportioning shares of principal and interest payments—Committee and treasurer's duties.
28B.14G.070	Bonds as legal investment for public funds.
28B.14G.080	Issuance of bonds subject to certification of maintenance of fund balances.

28B.14G.900 Construction—Provisions as subordinate in nature.
28B.14G.950 Severability—1981 c 233.

28B.14G.010 Bonds authorized—Amount—Condition. For the purpose of providing needed capital improvements consisting of the acquisition, construction, remodeling, furnishing, and equipping of state buildings and facilities for the institutions of higher education and capital improvements consisting of land acquisition, construction, remodeling, furnishing, and equipping of the hospital and related facilities for the University of Washington, the state finance committee is authorized to issue from time to time general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of eighty-six million dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, to finance these projects and all costs incidental thereto. No bonds authorized by this section may be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation. [1981 c 233 § 1.]

28B.14G.020 Bonds to pledge credit of state, promise to pay. Each bond shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal thereof and interest thereon when due. [1981 c 233 § 2.]

28B.14G.030 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized in this chapter, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds, and all other moneys which the state finance committee or the board of regents or board of trustees of any of the state institutions of higher education may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein, shall be deposited in the higher education construction account of the general fund. [1981 c 233 § 3.]

28B.14G.040 Administration and expenditure of proceeds from sale of bonds—Condition. Subject to legislative appropriation, all proceeds of the bonds authorized in this chapter shall be administered and expended by the boards of regents or the boards of trustees of the state institutions of higher education exclusively for the purposes specified in this chapter and for the payment of the expenses incurred in connection with the sale and issuance of such bonds. [1981 c 233 § 4.]

28B.14G.050 Existing fund utilized for payment of principal and interest—Committee and treasurer's duties. The higher education bond retirement fund of 1979 shall be used for the purpose of the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds authorized to be issued under this chapter.

Upon completion of the projects for which appropriations have been made by the legislature, any proceeds of the bonds authorized by this chapter remaining in the higher education construction account shall be transferred by the state treasurer upon authorization of the board of regents or the board of trustees of each institution, as appropriate, to the higher education bond retirement fund of 1979 to reduce the transfer or transfers required by RCW 28B.14G.060.

The state finance committee, on or before June 30th of each year, shall certify to the state treasurer the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and the interest coming due on the

bonds. Not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the higher education bond retirement fund of 1979 an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee to be due on the payment date. [1981 c 233 § 5.]

28B.14G.060 Apportioning shares of principal and interest payments—Committee and treasurer’s duties. On or before June 30th of each year the state finance committee shall determine the relative shares of the principal and interest payments determined under RCW 28B.14G.050, exclusive of deposit interest credit, attributable to each of the institutions of higher education in proportion to the principal amount of bonds issued under this chapter for purposes of funding projects for each institution. On each date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the board of regents or the board of trustees of each institution of higher education shall cause the amount so computed to be paid out of the appropriate building account or capital projects account to the state treasurer for deposit into the general fund of the state treasury: PROVIDED, That the amount of such principal and interest attributable to any hospital-related project at the University of Washington shall be paid out of the appropriate local hospital account. [1981 c 233 § 6.]

28B.14G.070 Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized by this chapter shall constitute a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1981 c 233 § 7.]

28B.14G.080 Issuance of bonds subject to certification of maintenance of fund balances. The bonds authorized by this chapter shall be issued only after an officer designated by the board of regents or board of trustees of each institution of higher education receiving an appropriation from the higher education construction account has certified, based upon his or her estimates of future tuition income and other factors, that an adequate balance will be maintained in that institution’s building account or capital projects account to enable the board to meet the requirements of RCW 28B.14G.060 during the life of the bonds to be issued: PROVIDED, That with respect to any hospital-related project at the University of Washington, it shall be certified, based on estimates of the hospital’s adjusted gross revenues and other factors, that an adequate balance will be maintained in that institution’s local hospital account to enable the board to meet the requirements of RCW 28B.14G.060 during the life of the bonds to be issued. [2011 c 336 § 716; 1981 c 233 § 8.]

28B.14G.900 Construction—Provisions as subordinate in nature. No provision of this chapter shall be deemed to repeal, override, or limit any provision of RCW 28B.15.210, 28B.15.310, *28B.15.402, 28B.20.700 through 28B.20.745, 28B.30.700 through 28B.30.780, or 28B.35.700 through 28B.35.790, nor any provision or covenant of the proceedings of the board of regents or board of trustees of any state institution of higher education hereafter taken in the

issuance of its revenue bonds secured by a pledge of its building fees and/or other revenues mentioned within such statutes. The obligation of the board to make the transfers provided for in RCW 28B.14G.060, chapters 28B.14C and 28B.14D RCW, and RCW 28B.20.757 shall be subject and subordinate to the lien and charge of any revenue bonds hereafter issued against building fees and/or other revenues pledged to pay and secure such bonds, and on the moneys in the building account, capital project account, the individual institutions of higher education bond retirement funds and the University of Washington hospital local fund. [1985 c 390 § 10; 1982 1st ex.s. c 48 § 14; 1981 c 233 § 9.]

*Reviser’s note: RCW 28B.15.402 was repealed by 1995 1st sp.s. c 9 § 13.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.14G.950 Severability—1981 c 233. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1981 c 233 § 10.]

Chapter 28B.14H RCW WASHINGTON’S FUTURE BOND ISSUE

Sections

28B.14H.005	Intent.
28B.14H.010	Definitions.
28B.14H.020	Washington’s future bonds authorized.
28B.14H.030	Bond issuance—Intent.
28B.14H.040	Terms and covenants.
28B.14H.050	Proceeds.
28B.14H.060	Projects for the 2005-07 and 2007-09 biennia—Intent.
28B.14H.070	Payment procedures.
28B.14H.080	Bonds—Legal investment for public funds.
28B.14H.090	Additional methods of paying debt service authorized.
28B.14H.100	Chapter supplemental.
28B.14H.110	Creation of the Gardner-Evans higher education construction account.
28B.14H.900	Severability—2003 1st sp.s. c 18.
28B.14H.901	Short title.
28B.14H.902	Captions not law.

28B.14H.005 Intent. The state’s institutions of higher education are a vital component of the future economic prosperity of our state. In order to ensure that Washington continues to be able to provide a highly qualified workforce that can attract businesses and support the economic vitality of the state, it is the intent of chapter 18, Laws of 2003 1st sp. sess. to provide new money for capital projects to help fulfill higher education needs across the state.

This new source of funding for the critical capital needs of the state’s institutions of higher education furthers the mission of higher education and is intended to enhance the abilities of those institutions, over the next six years, to fulfill their critical roles in maintaining and stimulating the state’s economy.

It is the intent of the legislature that this new source of funding not displace funding levels for the capital and operating budgets of the institutions of higher education. It is instead intended that the new funding will allow the institutions, over the next three biennia, to use the current level of capital funding to provide for many of those urgent preservation, replacement, and maintenance needs that have been deferred. This approach is designed to maintain or improve

the current infrastructure of our institutions of higher education, and simultaneously to provide new instruction and research capacity to serve the increasing number of traditional college-aged students and those adults returning to college to update skills or retrain so that they can meet the demands of Washington's changing workforce. This new source of funding may also be used for major preservation projects that renovate, replace, or modernize facilities to enhance capacity/access by maintaining or improving the usefulness of existing space for important instruction and research programs. [2003 1st sp.s. c 18 § 2.]

28B.14H.010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Bonds" means bonds, notes, commercial paper, certificates of indebtedness, or other evidences of indebtedness of the state issued under this chapter.

(2) "Institutions of higher education" means the University of Washington and Washington State University, Western Washington University at Bellingham, Central Washington University at Ellensburg, Eastern Washington University at Cheney, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges and technical colleges as defined by RCW 28B.50.030.

(3) "Washington's future bonds" means all or any portion of the general obligation bonds authorized in RCW 28B.14H.020. [2003 1st sp.s. c 18 § 3.]

28B.14H.020 Washington's future bonds authorized.

(1) For the purpose of providing needed capital improvements consisting of the predesign, design, acquisition, construction, modification, renovation, expansion, equipping, and other improvement of state buildings and facilities for the institutions of higher education, the state finance committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of seven hundred seventy-two million five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, to finance all or a part of the cost of these projects and all costs incidental thereto. The bonds issued under the authority of this section shall be known as Washington's future bonds.

(2) Bonds authorized in this section shall be sold in the manner, at the time or times, in amounts, and at such prices as the state finance committee shall determine.

(3) No bonds authorized in this section may be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation of the net proceeds of the sale of the bonds. [2003 1st sp.s. c 18 § 4.]

28B.14H.030 Bond issuance—Intent. It is the intent of the legislature that the proceeds of new bonds authorized in this chapter will be appropriated in phases over three biennia, beginning with the 2003-2005 biennium, to provide additional funding for capital projects and facilities of the institutions of higher education above historical levels of funding.

This chapter is not intended to limit the legislature's ability to appropriate bond proceeds if the full amount authorized in this chapter has not been appropriated after three biennia, and the authorization to issue bonds contained in this chapter does not expire until the full authorization has been appropriated and issued. [2003 1st sp.s. c 18 § 5.]

28B.14H.040 Terms and covenants. (1) The state finance committee is authorized to prescribe the form, terms, conditions, and covenants of the bonds provided for in this chapter, the time or times of sale of all or any portion of them, and the conditions and manner of their sale and issuance.

(2) Bonds issued under this chapter shall state that they are a general obligation of the state of Washington, shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state to the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon, and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal and interest as the same shall become due. [2003 1st sp.s. c 18 § 6.]

28B.14H.050 Proceeds. (1)(a) The proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized in RCW 28B.14H.020 shall be deposited in the Gardner-Evans higher education construction account created in RCW 28B.14H.110.

(b) If the state finance committee deems it necessary to issue the bonds authorized in RCW 28B.14H.020 as taxable bonds in order to comply with federal internal revenue service rules and regulations pertaining to the use of nontaxable bond proceeds, the proceeds of such taxable bonds shall be deposited to the state taxable building construction account in lieu of any deposit otherwise provided by this section. The state treasurer shall submit written notice to the director of financial management if it is determined that any such deposit to the state taxable building construction account is necessary. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation.

(2) The proceeds shall be used exclusively for the purposes in RCW 28B.14H.020 and for the payment of the expenses incurred in connection with the sale and issuance of the bonds. [2005 c 487 § 6; 2003 1st sp.s. c 18 § 7.]

Severability—Effective date—2005 c 487: See RCW 43.99S.900 and 43.99S.901.

28B.14H.060 Projects for the 2005-07 and 2007-09 biennia—Intent. The legislature intends to use the proceeds from the sale of bonds issued under this chapter for the following projects during the 2005-07 and 2007-09 biennia:

- (1) For the University of Washington:
 - (a) Life sciences I building;
 - (b) Bothell branch campus phase 2B;
- (2) For Washington State University:
 - (a) Spokane Riverpoint campus - academic center building;
 - (b) Pullman campus - Holland Library renovation;
 - (c) Pullman campus - biotechnology/life sciences 1;
 - (d) TriCities campus - bioproducts and sciences building; and
 - (e) Intercollegiate College of Nursing, Spokane - nursing building at Riverpoint;
- (3) For Eastern Washington University: Hargreaves Hall;
- (4) For Central Washington University: Hogue technology;
- (5) For The Evergreen State College:
 - (a) Daniel J. Evans building;
 - (b) Communications building and theater expansion;
- (6) For Western Washington University:
 - (a) Academic instructional center;
 - (b) Parks Hall;

- (c) Performing Arts Center renovation;
- (7) For the community and technical college system:
 - (a) Green River Community College science building;
 - (b) Walla Walla Community College basic skills/computer lab;
 - (c) Pierce College Puyallup, communication arts and allied health; or
- (8) For other projects that maintain or increase access to institutions of higher education. [2003 1st sp.s. c 18 § 8.]

28B.14H.070 Payment procedures. (1) The debt-limit general fund bond retirement account shall be used for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds authorized in this chapter.

(2) The state finance committee shall, on or before June 30th of each year, certify to the state treasurer the amount needed in the ensuing twelve months to meet the bond retirement and interest requirements on the bonds authorized in this chapter.

(3) On each date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due on bonds issued under this chapter, the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the debt-limit general fund bond retirement account an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee to be due on the payment date.

(4) The owner and holder of each of the bonds or the trustee for the owner and holder of any of the bonds may by mandamus or other appropriate proceeding require the transfer and payment of funds as directed in this section. [2003 1st sp.s. c 18 § 9.]

28B.14H.080 Bonds—Legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized by this chapter shall constitute a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [2003 1st sp.s. c 18 § 10.]

28B.14H.090 Additional methods of paying debt service authorized. The legislature may provide additional means for raising moneys for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds authorized under this chapter, and RCW 28B.14H.070 shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for payment. [2003 1st sp.s. c 18 § 11.]

28B.14H.100 Chapter supplemental. This chapter provides a complete, additional, and alternative method for accomplishing the purposes of this chapter and is supplemental and additional to powers conferred by other laws. The issuance of bonds under this chapter shall not be deemed to be the only method to fund projects under this chapter. [2003 1st sp.s. c 18 § 12.]

28B.14H.110 Creation of the Gardner-Evans higher education construction account. The Gardner-Evans higher education construction account is created in the state treasury. Proceeds from the bonds issued under RCW 28B.14H.020 shall be deposited in the account. The account shall be used for purposes of RCW 28B.14H.020. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. [2003 1st sp.s. c 18 § 13.]

28B.14H.900 Severability—2003 1st sp.s. c 18. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [2003 1st sp.s. c 18 § 15.]

28B.14H.901 Short title. This act shall be known as the building Washington's future act. [2003 1st sp.s. c 18 § 1.]

28B.14H.902 Captions not law. Captions used in this act are not any part of the law. [2003 1st sp.s. c 18 § 14.]

Chapter 28B.15 RCW COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY FEES

Sections

28B.15.005	"Colleges and universities" defined.
28B.15.011	Classification as resident or nonresident student—Legislative intent.
28B.15.012	Classification as resident or nonresident student—Definitions.
28B.15.013	Classification as resident or nonresident student—Standards for determining domicile in the state—Presumptions—Cut-off date for classification application change.
28B.15.0131	Resident tuition rates—American Indian students.
28B.15.0139	Resident tuition rates—Border county higher education opportunity project.
28B.15.014	Exemption from nonresident tuition fees differential.
28B.15.015	Classification as resident or nonresident student—Rules.
28B.15.020	"Tuition fees" defined—Use.
28B.15.022	"Nonresident tuition fees differential" defined.
28B.15.025	"Building fees" defined—Use.
28B.15.031	"Operating fees"—Defined—Disposition.
28B.15.041	"Services and activities fees" defined.
28B.15.043	"Services and activities fees"—Allocations from for institutional loan fund for needy students.
28B.15.044	Services and activities fees—Legislative declaration on expenditure.
28B.15.045	Services and activities fees—Guidelines governing establishment and funding of programs supported by—Scope—Mandatory provisions—Dispute resolution.
28B.15.051	"Technology fees"—Defined—Use—Student government approval.
28B.15.065	Adjustment of state appropriations for needy student financial aid.
28B.15.066	General fund appropriations to institutions of higher education.
28B.15.067	Tuition fees—Established.
28B.15.068	Estimates of per-student funding level and tuition—Reports—"Global challenge states"—Communication regarding available tax credits—Tuition mitigation plans (<i>as amended by 2012 c 229</i>).
28B.15.068	Tuition fees increase limitations—State funding goals—Reports—"Global challenge states"—Notification of availability of American opportunity tax credit (<i>as amended by 2012 c 229</i>).
28B.15.0681	Information provided to students on tuition billing statements or web site—Notice of federal educational tax credits.
28B.15.069	Building fees—Services and activities fees—Other fees.
28B.15.100	Tuition and fees set by individual institutions—Limitations—Tuition and fees for certain part-time, additional time, and out-of-state students.
28B.15.101	Authority to modify tuition rates—Performance-based measures and goals—Institutional performance plans.
28B.15.102	Institutional tuition increases—Financial aid offset—Reports—Resident freshman undergraduate enrollment at the University of Washington, Seattle campus.
28B.15.110	Tuition and fees when joint program of four year institutions—Supplemental fees, when.
28B.15.210	Fees—University of Washington—Disposition of building fees.
28B.15.220	Fees—University of Washington—Disposition of special fees.
28B.15.225	Exemption from fees of schools of medicine or dentistry at University of Washington—Exemption from nonresident tuition fees differential for participants in the Washington, Alaska, Montana, Idaho, or Wyoming program at Washington State University.

28B.15.310 Fees—Washington State University—Disposition of building fees.

28B.15.380 Exemption from payment of fees at state universities, regional universities, and The Evergreen State College—Children and surviving spouses of certain law enforcement officers, firefighters, or state patrol officers.

28B.15.385 "Totally disabled" defined for certain purposes.

28B.15.411 Fees—Installment payments.

28B.15.450 Gender equity—Intent.

28B.15.455 Gender equity—Goals.

28B.15.460 Gender equity—Tuition and fee waivers—Institutional plan for underrepresented gender class.

28B.15.470 Gender equity—"Underrepresented gender class," "equitable" defined.

28B.15.475 Gender equity—Construction—1989 c 340.

28B.15.515 Community colleges—State-funded enrollment levels—Summer school—Enrollment level variances.

28B.15.520 Waiver of fees and nonresident tuition fees differential—Community colleges.

28B.15.522 Waiver of tuition and fees for long-term unemployed or underemployed persons—Community colleges.

28B.15.524 Community college international student exchange program.

28B.15.526 Community college international student exchange program—Resident tuition for participants authorized.

28B.15.527 Waiver of nonresident tuition fees differential for students of foreign nations—Community colleges.

28B.15.540 Waiver of tuition and fees for residents sixty years of age or older—Limitations.

28B.15.543 Waiver or grant of tuition and fees for recipients of the Washington scholars award—Qualifications.

28B.15.544 Waiver of nonresident tuition fees differential for western undergraduate exchange program students.

28B.15.545 Waiver of tuition and fees for recipients of the Washington award for vocational excellence—Grants.

28B.15.546 Second-year waiver of tuition and fees for recipients of the Washington award for vocational excellence.

28B.15.555 Waiver of tuition and fees for students of foreign nations—Intent.

28B.15.556 Waiver of tuition and fees for students of foreign nations—Authorized—Limitations.

28B.15.558 Waiver of tuition and fees for state employees and educational employees.

28B.15.600 Refunds or cancellation of fees—Four-year institutions of higher education.

28B.15.605 Refunds or cancellation of fees—Community colleges and technical colleges.

28B.15.610 Voluntary fees of students.

28B.15.615 Exemption from resident operating fees and technology fees for persons holding graduate service appointments.

28B.15.621 Tuition waivers—Veterans and national guard members—Dependents—Private institutions.

28B.15.625 Rights of Washington national guard and other military reserve students called to active service.

28B.15.700 Nonresident tuition fees—Exemption under Western regional higher education compact contracts.

28B.15.725 Home tuition programs.

28B.15.730 Waiver of nonresident tuition fees differential—Washington/Oregon reciprocity program.

28B.15.734 Washington/Oregon reciprocity tuition and fee program—Implementation agreement.

28B.15.740 Limitation on total tuition and fee waivers.

28B.15.750 Waiver of nonresident tuition fees differential—Washington/Idaho reciprocity program.

28B.15.756 Waiver of nonresident tuition fees differential—Washington/British Columbia reciprocity program.

28B.15.760 Loan program for mathematics and science teachers—Definitions.

28B.15.762 Loan program for mathematics and science teachers—Terms and conditions—Collection—Disposition of payments—Rules.

28B.15.764 Loan program for mathematics and science teachers—Cooperation by office and institutions of higher education.

28B.15.766 Loan program for mathematics and science teachers—Duration—Legislative budget committee review.

28B.15.790 Effective communication—Intent.

28B.15.792 Effective communication—Principles.

28B.15.794 Effective communication—Implementation of principles.

28B.15.800 Pledged bond retirement funds to be set aside from tuition and fees—1977 ex.s. c 322.

28B.15.805 Pledged bond retirement funds to be set aside from tuition and fees—1981 c 257.

28B.15.820 Institutional financial aid fund—"Eligible student" defined.

28B.15.821 Dual credit program—Definition.

28B.15.910 Limitation on total operating fees revenue waived, exempted, or reduced—Outreach to veterans.

28B.15.915 Waiver of operating fees—Report.

28B.15.980 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521.

Uniform minor student capacity to borrow act: Chapter 26.30 RCW.

28B.15.005 "Colleges and universities" defined. (1) "Colleges and universities" for the purposes of this chapter shall mean Central Washington University at Ellensburg, Eastern Washington University at Cheney, Western Washington University at Bellingham, The Evergreen State College in Thurston county, community colleges as are provided for in chapter 28B.50 RCW, the University of Washington, and Washington State University.

(2) "State universities" for the purposes of this chapter shall mean the University of Washington and Washington State University.

(3) "Regional universities" for the purposes of this chapter shall mean Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University and Western Washington University. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 33; 1971 ex.s. c 279 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.011 Classification as resident or nonresident student—Legislative intent. It is the intent of the legislature that the state institutions of higher education shall apply uniform rules as prescribed in RCW 28B.15.012 through 28B.15.014, and not otherwise, in determining whether students shall be classified as resident students or nonresident students for all tuition and fee purposes. [1971 ex.s. c 273 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.012 Classification as resident or nonresident student—Definitions. Whenever used in this chapter:

(1) The term "institution" shall mean a public university, college, or community college within the state of Washington.

(2) The term "resident student" shall mean:

(a) A financially independent student who has had a domicile in the state of Washington for the period of one year immediately prior to the time of commencement of the first day of the semester or quarter for which the student has registered at any institution and has in fact established a bona fide domicile in this state primarily for purposes other than educational;

(b) A dependent student, if one or both of the student's parents or legal guardians have maintained a bona fide domicile in the state of Washington for at least one year immediately prior to commencement of the semester or quarter for which the student has registered at any institution;

(c) A student classified as a resident based upon domicile by an institution on or before May 31, 1982, who was enrolled at a state institution during any term of the 1982-1983 academic year, so long as such student's enrollment (excepting summer sessions) at an institution in this state is continuous;

(d) Any student who has spent at least seventy-five percent of both his or her junior and senior years in high schools in this state, whose parents or legal guardians have been domiciled in the state for a period of at least one year within

the five-year period before the student graduates from high school, and who enrolls in a public institution of higher education within six months of leaving high school, for as long as the student remains continuously enrolled for three quarters or two semesters in any calendar year;

(e) Any person who has completed the full senior year of high school and obtained a high school diploma, both at a Washington public high school or private high school approved under chapter 28A.195 RCW, or a person who has received the equivalent of a diploma; who has lived in Washington for at least three years immediately prior to receiving the diploma or its equivalent; who has continuously lived in the state of Washington after receiving the diploma or its equivalent and until such time as the individual is admitted to an institution of higher education under subsection (1) of this section; and who provides to the institution an affidavit indicating that the individual will file an application to become a permanent resident at the earliest opportunity the individual is eligible to do so and a willingness to engage in any other activities necessary to acquire citizenship, including but not limited to citizenship or civics review courses;

(f) Any person who has lived in Washington, primarily for purposes other than educational, for at least one year immediately before the date on which the person has enrolled in an institution, and who holds lawful nonimmigrant status pursuant to 8 U.S.C. Sec. (a)(15) (E)(iii), (H)(i), or (L), or who holds lawful nonimmigrant status as the spouse or child of a person having nonimmigrant status under one of those subsections, or who, holding or having previously held such lawful nonimmigrant status as a principal or derivative, has filed an application for adjustment of status pursuant to 8 U.S.C. Sec. 1255(a);

(g) A student who is on active military duty stationed in the state or who is a member of the Washington national guard;

(h) A student who is the spouse or a dependent of a person who is on active military duty stationed in the state. If the person on active military duty is reassigned out-of-state, the student maintains the status as a resident student so long as the student is continuously enrolled in a degree program;

(i) A student who resides in the state of Washington and is the spouse or a dependent of a person who is a member of the Washington national guard;

(j) A student of an out-of-state institution of higher education who is attending a Washington state institution of higher education pursuant to a home tuition agreement as described in RCW 28B.15.725;

(k) A student who meets the requirements of RCW 28B.15.0131: PROVIDED, That a nonresident student enrolled for more than six hours per semester or quarter shall be considered as attending for primarily educational purposes, and for tuition and fee paying purposes only such period of enrollment shall not be counted toward the establishment of a bona fide domicile of one year in this state unless such student proves that the student has in fact established a bona fide domicile in this state primarily for purposes other than educational;

(l) A student who resides in Washington and is on active military duty stationed in the Oregon counties of Columbia, Gilliam, Hood River, Multnomah, Clatsop, Clackamas, Mor-

row, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, or Washington; or

(m) A student who resides in Washington and is the spouse or a dependent of a person who resides in Washington and is on active military duty stationed in the Oregon counties of Columbia, Gilliam, Hood River, Multnomah, Clatsop, Clackamas, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, or Washington. If the person on active military duty moves from Washington or is reassigned out of the Oregon counties of Columbia, Gilliam, Hood River, Multnomah, Clatsop, Clackamas, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, or Washington, the student maintains the status as a resident student so long as the student resides in Washington and is continuously enrolled in a degree program.

(3) The term "nonresident student" shall mean any student who does not qualify as a "resident student" under the provisions of this section and RCW 28B.15.013. Except for students qualifying under subsection (2)(e) or (j) of this section, a nonresident student shall include:

(a) A student attending an institution with the aid of financial assistance provided by another state or governmental unit or agency thereof, such nonresidency continuing for one year after the completion of such semester or quarter.

(b) A person who is not a citizen of the United States of America who does not have permanent or temporary resident status or does not hold "Refugee-Parolee" or "Conditional Entrant" status with the United States citizenship immigration services or is not otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law and who does not also meet and comply with all the applicable requirements in this section and RCW 28B.15.013.

(4) The term "domicile" shall denote a person's true, fixed and permanent home and place of habitation. It is the place where the student intends to remain, and to which the student expects to return when the student leaves without intending to establish a new domicile elsewhere. The burden of proof that a student, parent or guardian has established a domicile in the state of Washington primarily for purposes other than educational lies with the student.

(5) The term "dependent" shall mean a person who is not financially independent. Factors to be considered in determining whether a person is financially independent shall be set forth in rules adopted by the student achievement council and shall include, but not be limited to, the state and federal income tax returns of the person and/or the student's parents or legal guardian filed for the calendar year prior to the year in which application is made and such other evidence as the council may require.

(6) The term "active military duty" means the person is serving on active duty in:

(a) The armed forces of the United States government; or
(b) The Washington national guard; or

(c) The coast guard, merchant mariners, or other nonmilitary organization when such service is recognized by the United States government as equivalent to service in the armed forces. [2012 c 229 § 521; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 148; 2010 c 183 § 1; 2009 c 220 § 1; 2004 c 128 § 1; 2003 c 95 § 1; 2002 c 186 § 2. Prior: (2002 c 186 § 1 expired June 30, 2002); 2000 c 160 § 1; 2000 c 117 § 2; (2000 c 117 § 1 expired June 30, 2002); 1999 c 320 § 5; 1997 c 433 § 2; 1994

c 188 § 2; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 4; prior: 1987 c 137 § 1; 1987 c 96 § 1; 1985 c 370 § 62; 1983 c 285 § 1; 1982 1st ex.s. c 37 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 149 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 273 § 2.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Effective date—2009 c 220: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 2009." [2009 c 220 § 2.]

Intent—2003 c 95: "It is the intent of the legislature to ensure that students who receive a diploma from a Washington state high school or receive the equivalent of a diploma in Washington state and who have lived in Washington for at least three years prior to receiving their diploma or its equivalent are eligible for in-state tuition rates when they enroll in a public institution of higher education in Washington state." [2003 c 95 § 2.]

Effective date—2003 c 95: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 2003." [2003 c 95 § 4.]

Expiration date—2002 c 186 § 1: "Section 1 of this act expires June 30, 2002." [2002 c 186 § 4.]

Effective date—2002 c 186 § 2: "Section 2 of this act takes effect June 30, 2002." [2002 c 186 § 5.]

Intent—Severability—1997 c 433: See notes following RCW 28B.15.725.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.013 Classification as resident or nonresident student—Standards for determining domicile in the state—Presumptions—Cut-off date for classification application change. (1) The establishment of a new domicile in the state of Washington by a person formerly domiciled in another state has occurred if such person is physically present in Washington primarily for purposes other than educational and can show satisfactory proof that such person is without a present intention to return to such other state or to acquire a domicile at some other place outside of Washington.

(2) Unless proven to the contrary it shall be presumed that:

(a) The domicile of any person shall be determined according to the individual's situation and circumstances rather than by marital status or sex.

(b) A person does not lose a domicile in the state of Washington by reason of residency in any state or country while a member of the civil or military service of this state or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state or of the United States or of the high seas if that person returns to the state of Washington within one year of discharge from said service with the intent to be domiciled in the state of Washington; any resident dependent student who remains in this state when such student's parents, having theretofore been domiciled in this state for a period of one year immediately prior to the time of commencement of the first day of the semester or quarter for which the student has registered at any institution, remove from this state, shall be entitled to continued classification as a resident student so long as such student's attendance

(2012 Ed.)

(except summer sessions) at an institution in this state is continuous.

(3) To aid the institution in deciding whether a student, parent, legally appointed guardian or the person having legal custody of a student is domiciled in the state of Washington primarily for purposes other than educational, the rules adopted by the student achievement council shall include but not be limited to the following:

(a) Registration or payment of Washington taxes or fees on a motor vehicle, mobile home, travel trailer, boat, or any other item of personal property owned or used by the person for which state registration or the payment of a state tax or fee is required will be a factor in considering evidence of the establishment of a Washington domicile.

(b) Permanent full time employment in Washington by a person will be a factor in considering the establishment of a Washington domicile.

(c) Registration to vote for state officials in Washington will be a factor in considering the establishment of a Washington domicile.

(4) After a student has registered at an institution such student's classification shall remain unchanged in the absence of satisfactory evidence to the contrary. A student wishing to apply for a change in classification shall reduce such evidence to writing and file it with the institution. In any case involving an application for a change from nonresident to resident status, the burden of proof shall rest with the applicant. Any change in classification, either nonresident to resident, or the reverse, shall be based upon written evidence maintained in the files of the institution and, if approved, shall take effect the semester or quarter such evidence was filed with the institution: PROVIDED, That applications for a change in classification shall be accepted up to the thirtieth calendar day following the first day of instruction of the quarter or semester for which application is made. [2012 c 229 § 522; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 149; 1989 c 175 § 79; 1985 c 370 § 63; 1982 1st ex.s. c 37 § 2; 1979 ex.s. c 15 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 149 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 273 § 3.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.0131 Resident tuition rates—American Indian students. For the purposes of determining resident tuition rates, resident students shall include American Indian students who meet two conditions. First, for a period of one year immediately prior to enrollment at a state institution of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016, the student must have been domiciled in one or a combination of the following states: Idaho; Montana; Oregon; or Washington. Second, the students must be members of one of the federally recognized Indian tribes whose traditional and customary tribal boundaries included portions of the state of Washington, or whose tribe was granted reserved lands within the state of Washington. Federal recognition of an Indian tribe shall be as determined under 25 C.F.R. by the United States bureau of Indian affairs.

Any student enrolled at a state institution of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016 who is paying resident tuition under this section, and who has not established domicile in the state of Washington at least one year before enrollment, shall not be included in any calculation of state-funded enrollment for budgeting purposes, and no state general fund moneys shall be appropriated to a state institution of higher education for the support of such student. [2005 c 163 § 1; 1994 c 188 § 1.]

28B.15.0139 Resident tuition rates—Border county higher education opportunity project. For the purposes of determining resident tuition rates, "resident student" includes a resident of Oregon, residing in Columbia, Gilliam, Hood River, Multnomah, Clatsop, Clackamas, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, or Washington county, who meets the following conditions:

(1) The student is eligible to pay resident tuition rates under Oregon laws and has been domiciled in Columbia, Gilliam, Hood River, Multnomah, Clatsop, Clackamas, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, or Washington county for at least ninety days immediately before enrollment at a community college located in Asotin, Benton, Clark, Columbia, Cowlitz, Franklin, Garfield, Klickitat, Pacific, Skamania, Wahkiakum, or Walla Walla county, Washington;

(2) The student is enrolled in courses located at the Tri-Cities or Vancouver branch of Washington State University for eight credits or less; or

(3) The student is currently domiciled in Washington and:

(a) Was eligible to pay resident tuition rates under Oregon laws; and

(b) Had been domiciled in Columbia, Gilliam, Hood River, Multnomah, Clatsop, Clackamas, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, or Washington county for at least ninety days immediately before being domiciled in Washington. [2009 c 158 § 2; 2003 c 159 § 4; 2002 c 130 § 3; 2000 c 160 § 2; 1999 c 320 § 4.]

28B.15.014 Exemption from nonresident tuition fees differential. Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges may exempt the following nonresidents from paying all or a portion of the nonresident tuition fees differential:

(1) Any person who resides in the state of Washington and who holds a graduate service appointment designated as such by a public institution of higher education or is employed for an academic department in support of the instructional or research programs involving not less than twenty hours per week during the term such person shall hold such appointment.

(2) Any faculty member, classified staff member or administratively exempt employee holding not less than a half time appointment at an institution who resides in the state of Washington, and the dependent children and spouse of such persons.

(3) Any immigrant refugee and the spouse and dependent children of such refugee, if the refugee (a) is on parole

status, or (b) has received an immigrant visa, or (c) has applied for United States citizenship.

(4) Any dependent of a member of the United States congress representing the state of Washington. [2000 c 117 § 3; 1997 c 433 § 3; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 5; 1992 c 231 § 3. Prior: 1989 c 306 § 3; 1989 c 290 § 3; 1985 c 362 § 1; 1984 c 232 § 1; 1982 1st ex.s. c 37 § 3; 1971 ex.s. c 273 § 4.]

Intent—Severability—1997 c 433: See notes following RCW 28B.15.725.

Intent—1989 c 290: See note following RCW 28B.15.725.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.015 Classification as resident or nonresident student—Rules. The student achievement council, with the advice of the attorney general, shall adopt rules to be used by the state's institutions for determining a student's resident and nonresident status and for recovery of fees for improper classification of residency. [2012 c 229 § 523; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 150; 1985 c 370 § 64; 1982 1st ex.s. c 37 § 4.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.020 "Tuition fees" defined—Use. The term "tuition fees" as used in this chapter shall mean the fees charged students registering at the state's colleges and universities which consist of:

(1) The "building fees" as defined in RCW 28B.15.025; and

(2) The "operating fees" as defined in RCW 28B.15.031. [1985 c 390 § 11; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 34; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.15.020. Prior: (i) 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 31, part. Formerly RCW 28.85.310, part. (ii) 1963 c 181 § 1, part; 1961 ex.s. c 10 § 1, part; 1959 c 186 § 1, part; 1947 c 243 § 1, part; 1945 c 187 § 1, part; 1933 c 169 § 1, part; 1931 c 48 § 1, part; 1921 c 139 § 1, part; 1919 c 63 § 1, part; 1915 c 66 § 2, part; RRS § 4546, part. Formerly RCW 28.77.030, part. (iii) 1963 c 180 § 1, part; 1961 ex.s. c 11 § 1, part; 1949 c 73 § 1, part; 1931 c 49 § 1, part; 1921 c 164 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 4569, part. Formerly RCW 28.80.030, part. (iv) 1967 c 47 § 10, part; 1965 ex.s. c 147 § 1, part; 1963 c 143 § 1, part; 1961 ex.s. c 13 § 3, part. Formerly RCW 28.81.080, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.022 "Nonresident tuition fees differential" defined. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, as used in this chapter "nonresident tuition fees differential" means the difference between resident tuition fees and nonresident tuition fees. [1992 c 231 § 32.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.025 "Building fees" defined—Use. The term "building fees" means the fees charged students registering at the state's colleges and universities, which fees are to be used as follows: At the University of Washington, solely for the purposes provided in RCW 28B.15.210; at Washington State University, solely for the purposes provided in RCW

28B.15.310; at each of the regional universities and at The Evergreen State College, solely for the purposes provided in RCW 28B.35.370; and at the community colleges, for the purposes provided in RCW 28B.50.320, 28B.50.360 and 28B.50.370. The term "building fees" is a renaming of the "general tuition fee," and shall not be construed to affect otherwise moneys pledged to, or used for bond retirement purposes. [1985 c 390 § 12.]

28B.15.031 "Operating fees"—Defined—Disposition. (1) The term "operating fees" as used in this chapter shall include the fees, other than building fees, charged all students registering at the state's colleges and universities but shall not include fees for short courses, self-supporting degree credit programs and courses, marine station work, experimental station work, correspondence or extension courses, and individual instruction and student deposits or rentals, disciplinary and library fines, which colleges and universities shall have the right to impose, laboratory, gymnasium, health, technology and student activity fees, or fees, charges, rentals, and other income derived from any or all revenue producing lands, buildings and facilities of the colleges or universities heretofore or hereafter acquired, constructed or installed, including but not limited to income from rooms, dormitories, dining rooms, hospitals, infirmaries, housing or student activity buildings, vehicular parking facilities, land, or the appurtenances thereon, or such other special fees as may be established by any college or university board of trustees or regents from time to time. All moneys received as operating fees at any institution of higher education shall be deposited in a local account containing only operating fees revenue and related interest: PROVIDED, That a minimum of five percent of operating fees shall be retained by the four-year institutions of higher education that increase tuition for resident undergraduate students above assumed tuition increases in the omnibus appropriations act, a minimum of four percent of operating fees shall be retained by four-year institutions of higher education that do not increase tuition for resident undergraduates above assumed increases in the omnibus appropriations act, and a minimum of three and one-half percent of operating fees shall be retained by the community and technical colleges for the purposes of RCW 28B.15.820. At least thirty percent of operating fees required to be retained by the four-year institutions for purposes of RCW 28B.15.820 shall be used only for the purposes of RCW 28B.15.820(10).

(2) In addition to the three and one-half percent of operating fees retained by the institutions under subsection (1) of this section, up to three percent of operating fees charged to students at community and technical colleges shall be transferred to the community and technical college innovation account for the implementation of the college board's strategic technology plan in RCW 28B.50.515. The percentage to be transferred to the community and technical college innovation account shall be determined by the college board each year but shall not exceed three percent of the operating fees collected each year.

(3) Local operating fee accounts shall not be subject to appropriation by the legislature but shall be subject to allotment procedures by budget program and fiscal year under chapter 43.88 RCW. [2012 c 230 § 6. Prior: 2011 1st sp.s. c

10 § 2; 2011 c 274 § 2; 2003 c 232 § 2; 1996 c 142 § 2; 1995 1st sp.s. c 9 § 2; prior: 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 6; 1993 c 379 § 201; 1987 c 15 § 2; prior: 1985 c 390 § 13; 1985 c 356 § 2; 1982 1st ex.s. c 37 § 12; 1981 c 257 § 1; 1979 c 151 § 14; 1977 ex.s. c 331 § 3; 1971 ex.s. c 279 § 2.]

Savings report—2012 c 230: See RCW 28B.10.0291.

Findings—Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 10: "(1) The legislature finds that in the knowledge-based, globally interdependent economy of the twenty-first century, postsecondary education is the most indispensable form of currency. Public institutions of higher education are drivers of economic growth and job creation and incubators for innovation. An educated citizenry is a critical component of our democracy, and a commitment to provide public funding for public higher education institutions is imperative. At the same time, the legislature finds that Washington state is experiencing a profound structural shift in the funding of higher education. State support has declined dramatically over the past twenty years, thereby necessitating increases in tuition to supplant the support of higher education from general taxpayers. The problem faced by all stakeholders -students and their families, institutions, and policymakers - is a growing reliance on tuition dollars and a reduced reliance on state support. At the same time, there is insufficient visibility into the use of locally retained tuition dollars. There is little transparency regarding whether increasing tuition dollars gives students, their families, and Washington taxpayers a high-value return on investment. Responding to those concerns, and recognizing that tuition-setting authority is interrelated to a wide variety of factors including state funding, student aid, admissions, dual credit, educational effectiveness, regulatory and reporting requirements, and other policies and practices, this higher education opportunity act directs a number of higher education system reforms.

(2) It is the intent of the legislature to:

(a) Ensure that tuition dollars are spent to improve student access, affordability, and the quality of education;

(b) Establish a clear nexus between tuition dollars and improved productivity and greater accountability of public institutions of higher education;

(c) Create a modern and robust higher education financial system that funds outcomes and results rather than input and process; and

(d) Continue a commitment to public funding of higher education through state appropriations that are essential for providing access, affordability, and quality in higher education for all students across the state.

(3)(a) It is the intent of the legislature to set goals for four-year institutions of higher education to increase the number of students who earn baccalaureate degrees, while maintaining quality, and achieve the following initial degree completion targets by 2018:

(i) Increasing the number of bachelor's degrees earned by Washington's resident students from the 2009-10 academic year levels by at least six thousand degrees completed or by twenty-seven percent;

(ii) Consistent with the priority for expanding the number of enrollments and degrees in the fields of engineering, technology, biotechnology, sciences, computer sciences, and mathematics, at least two thousand of the additional degrees under this subsection (3)(a) would be awarded in the areas of science, which includes agriculture and natural resources, biology and biomedical sciences, computer and information sciences, engineering and engineering technologies, health professions and clinical sciences, mathematics and statistics, and physical sciences and science technologies; and

(iii) Attaining parity in degree attainment for students from underrepresented groups, which would mean that at least nineteen percent of the degrees awarded would include students who are low-income or are the first in their families to attend college.

(b) It is the intent of the legislature that the bachelor degree completion targets in (a) of this subsection be updated every two years based upon the state's changing population and economic needs and that targets be set for five-year periods following the 2018 target.

(c) It is the intent of the legislature to urge four-year institutions of higher education to place the highest priority on achieving the degree completion targets under (a) of this subsection. The legislature intends to examine the strategies used and progress made by institutions of higher education to meet the targets in addition to evidence of increased cost-effectiveness and efficiency. The legislature recognizes that individual institutions develop their campus goals recognizing the role of their campus as part of the system of public higher education and may implement a variety of innovative methods to achieve these goals." [2011 1st sp.s. c 10 § 1.]

Short title—2011 1st sp.s. c 10: "This act may be known and cited as the higher education opportunity act." [2011 1st sp.s. c 10 § 30.]

Finding—Intent—2011 c 274: See note following RCW 28B.50.515.

Finding—Intent—2003 c 232: "The legislature finds that, as a partner in financing public higher education with students and parents who pay tuition and fees, periodic increases in state funding, state financial aid, and tuition must be authorized to provide high quality higher education for the citizens of Washington. It is the intent of the legislature to address higher education through a cooperative bipartisan effort that includes the legislative and executive branches of government, parents, students, educators, as well as business, labor, and community leaders. The legislature recognizes the importance of keeping the public commitment to public higher education and will continue searching for policies that halt the trend for the growth in tuition revenue to outpace the revenue provided by the state. The legislature believes that a well-educated citizenry is essential to both the private and the public good. The economic and civic health of the state require both an educated citizenry and a well-trained workforce. The six-year time limitation authorizing the governing boards to establish tuition rates for all students other than undergraduate resident students will give the legislature, the governor, and the higher education institutions an opportunity to determine whether this policy achieves the goal of maintaining quality and access for all who are eligible for and can benefit from a higher education. Using data from six years of this tuition policy, the state will be able to identify options for long-term funding of higher education including not only tuition but general fund and financial aid sources." [2003 c 232 § 1.]

Intent—Purpose—1995 1st sp.s. c 9: "It is the intent of the legislature to address higher education funding through a cooperative bipartisan effort that includes the legislative and executive branches of government, parents, students, educators, and concerned citizens. This effort will begin in 1995, with the results providing the basis for discussion during the 1996 legislative session for future decisions and final legislative action in 1997.

The purpose of this act is to provide tuition increases for public institutions of higher education as a transition measure until final action is taken in 1997." [1995 1st sp.s. c 9 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28B.15.824 was repealed by 1993 c 379 § 206 and by 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 14, effective July 1, 1993.

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 379: See notes following RCW 28B.10.029.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.041 "Services and activities fees" defined.

The term "services and activities fees" as used in this chapter is defined to mean fees, other than tuition fees, charged to all students registering at the state's community colleges, regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and state universities. Services and activities fees shall be used as otherwise provided by law or by rule or regulation of the board of trustees or regents of each of the state's community colleges, The Evergreen State College, the regional universities, or the state universities for the express purpose of funding student activities and programs of their particular institution. Student activity fees, student use fees, student building use fees, special student fees, or other similar fees charged to all full time students, or to all students, as the case may be, registering at the state's colleges or universities and pledged for the payment of bonds heretofore or hereafter issued for, or other indebtedness incurred to pay, all or part of the cost of acquiring, constructing or installing any lands, buildings, or facilities of the nature described in RCW 28B.10.300 as now or hereafter amended, shall be included within and deemed to be services and activities fees. [1985 c 390 § 14; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 35. Prior: 1973 1st ex.s. c 130 § 2; 1973 1st ex.s. c 46 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 279 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.043 "Services and activities fees"—Allocations from for institutional loan fund for needy students. See RCW 28B.10.825.

28B.15.044 Services and activities fees—Legislative declaration on expenditure. It is the intent of the legislature that students will propose budgetary recommendations for consideration by the college or university administration and governing board to the extent that such budget recommendations are intended to be funded by services and activities fees. It is also the intent of the legislature that services and activities fee expenditures for programs devoted to political or economic philosophies shall result in the presentation of a spectrum of ideas. [1986 c 91 § 1; 1980 c 80 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.045 Services and activities fees—Guidelines governing establishment and funding of programs supported by—Scope—Mandatory provisions—Dispute resolution. The legislature recognizes that institutional governing boards have a responsibility to manage and protect institutions of higher education. This responsibility includes ensuring certain lawful agreements for which revenues from services and activities fees have been pledged. Such lawful agreements include, but are not limited to, bond covenant agreements and other contractual obligations. Institutional governing boards are also expected to protect the stability of programs that benefit students.

The legislature also recognizes that services and activities fees are paid by students for the express purpose of funding student services and programs. It is the intent of the legislature that governing boards ensure that students have a strong voice in recommending budgets for services and activities fees. The boards of trustees and the boards of regents of the respective institutions of higher education shall adopt guidelines governing the establishment and funding of programs supported by services and activities fees. Such guidelines shall stipulate procedures for budgeting and expending services and activities fee revenue. Any such guidelines shall be consistent with the following provisions:

(1) Student representatives from the services and activities fee committee and representatives of the college or university administration shall have an opportunity to address the board before board decisions on services and activities fee budgets and dispute resolution actions are made.

(2) Members of the governing boards shall adhere to the principle that services and activities fee committee desires be given priority consideration on funding items that do not fall into the categories of preexisting contractual obligations, bond covenant agreements, or stability for programs affecting students.

(3) Responsibility for proposing to the administration and the governing board program priorities and budget levels for that portion of program budgets that derive from services and activities fees shall reside with a services and activities fee committee, on which students shall hold at least a majority of the voting memberships, such student members shall represent diverse student interests, and shall be recommended by the student government association or its equivalent. The chairperson of the services and activities fee committee shall be selected by the members of that committee. The governing board shall insure that the services and activities fee committee provides an opportunity for all viewpoints to be heard at a public meeting during its consideration of the funding of student programs and activities.

(4) The services and activities fee committee shall evaluate existing and proposed programs and submit budget recommendations for the expenditure of those services and activities fees with supporting documents simultaneously to the college or university governing board and administration.

(5) The college or university administration shall review the services and activities fee committee budget recommendations and publish a written response to the services and activities fee committee. This response shall outline potential areas of difference between the committee recommendations and the administration's proposed budget recommendations. This response, with supporting documentation, shall be submitted to the services and activities fee committee in a timely manner to allow adequate consideration.

(6)(a) In the event of a dispute or disputes involving the services and activities fee committee recommendations, the college or university administration shall meet with the services and activities fee committee in a good faith effort to resolve such dispute or disputes prior to submittal of final recommendations to the governing board.

(b) If said dispute is not resolved within fourteen days, a dispute resolution committee shall be convened by the chair of the services and activities fee committee within fourteen days.

(7) The dispute resolution committee shall be selected as follows: The college or university administration shall appoint two nonvoting advisory members; the governing board shall appoint three voting members; and the services and activities fee committee chair shall appoint three student members of the services and activities fee committee who will have a vote, and one student representing the services and activities fee committee who will chair the dispute resolution committee and be nonvoting. The committee shall meet in good faith, and settle by vote any and all disputes. In the event of a tie vote, the chair of the dispute resolution committee shall vote to settle the dispute.

(8) The governing board may take action on those portions of the services and activities fee budget not in dispute in accordance with the customary budget approval timeline established by the board. The governing board shall consider the results, if any, of the dispute resolution committee and shall take action.

(9) Services and activities fees and revenues generated by programs and activities funded by such fees shall be deposited and expended through the office of the chief fiscal officer of the institution.

(10) Services and activities fees and revenues generated by programs and activities funded by such fees shall be subject to the applicable policies, regulations, and procedures of the institution and the budget and accounting act, chapter 43.88 RCW.

(11) All information pertaining to services and activities fees budgets shall be made available to interested parties. Annually, by September 30th, the services and activities fees committee at each institution of higher education, in coordination with the administration of the institution of higher education, shall post services and activities fees expenditure information for the prior academic year on the college or university web site so that the information is clearly visible and easily accessible to students and the public. At a minimum, the services and activities fees budget information must

include all the major categories of expenditure and the amounts expended in each category.

(12) With the exception of any funds needed for bond covenant obligations, once the budget for expending service and activities fees is approved by the governing board, funds shall not be shifted from funds budgeted for associated students or departmentally related categories or the reserve fund until the administration provides written justification to the services and activities fee committee and the governing board, and the governing board and the services and activities fee committee give their express approval. In the event of a fund transfer dispute among the services and activities fee committee, the administration, or the governing board, said dispute shall be resolved pursuant to subsections (6)(b), (7), and (8) of this section.

(13) Any service and activities fees collected which exceed initially budgeted amounts are subject to subsections (1) through (10) and (12) of this section. [2012 c 104 § 2; 1994 c 41 § 1; 1990 c 7 § 1; 1986 c 91 § 2; 1980 c 80 § 2.]

Intent—2012 c 104: "The legislature recognizes that students play an important role in recommending how services and activities fees should be expended, as the majority of members of the services and activities fees committee at each institution of higher education. It is the intent of the legislature to increase transparency, so that expenditures of revenue from services and activities fees are clearly visible and accessible to the students who pay those fees." [2012 c 104 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.051 "Technology fees"—Defined—Use—Student government approval. (1) The governing board of each of the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College, upon the written agreement of its respective student government association or its equivalent, may establish and charge each enrolled student a technology fee, separate from tuition fees. During the 1996-97 academic year, any technology fee shall not exceed one hundred twenty dollars for a full-time student. Any technology fee charged to a part-time student shall be calculated as a pro rata share of the fee charged to a full-time student.

(2) Revenue from this fee shall be used exclusively for technology resources for general student use.

(3) Only changes in the amount of the student technology fee agreed upon by both the governing board and its respective student government association or its equivalent shall be used to adjust the amount charged to students. Changes in the amount charged to students, once implemented, become the basis for future changes.

(4) Annually, the student government association or its equivalent may abolish the fee by a majority vote. In the event of such a vote, the student government association or its equivalent shall notify the governing board of the institution. The fee shall cease being collected the term after the student government association or its equivalent voted to eliminate the fee.

(5) The student government association or its equivalent shall approve the annual expenditure plan for the fee revenue.

(6) The universities and The Evergreen State College shall deposit three and one-half percent of revenues from the technology fee into the institutional financial aid fund under RCW 28B.15.820.

(7) As used in this section, "technology fee" is a fee charged to students to recover, in whole or in part, the costs

of providing and maintaining services to students that include, but need not be limited to: Access to the internet and world wide web, e-mail, computer and multimedia work stations and laboratories, computer software, and dial-up telephone services.

(8) Prior to the establishment of a technology fee, a governing board shall provide to the student governing body a list of existing fees of a similar nature or for a similar purpose. The board and the student governing body shall ensure that student fees for technology are not duplicative. [1996 c 142 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.065 Adjustment of state appropriations for needy student financial aid. It is the intent of the legislature that needy students not be deprived of access to higher education due to increases in educational costs or consequent increases in tuition and fees. It is the sense of the legislature that state appropriations for student financial aid be adjusted in an amount which together with funds estimated to be available in the form of basic educational opportunity grants as authorized under Section 411 of the federal Higher Education Act of 1965 as now or hereafter amended will equal twenty-four percent of any change in revenue estimated to occur as a result of revisions in tuition and fee levels under the provisions of chapter 322, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. [1977 ex.s. c 322 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.066 General fund appropriations to institutions of higher education. It is the intent of the legislature that:

In making appropriations from the state's general fund to institutions of higher education, each appropriation shall conform to the following:

(1) The appropriation shall not be reduced by the amount of operating fees revenue estimated to be collected from students enrolled at the state-funded enrollment level specified in the omnibus biennial operating appropriations act;

(2) The appropriation shall not be reduced by the amount of operating fees revenue collected from students enrolled above the state-funded level specified in the omnibus biennial operating appropriations act; and

(3) The general fund state appropriation shall not be reduced by the amount of operating fees revenue collected as a result of waiving less operating fees revenue than the amounts authorized under RCW 28B.15.910. State general fund appropriations shall not be provided for revenue foregone as a result of or for waivers granted under RCW 28B.15.915. [2003 c 232 § 3; 2000 c 152 § 2; 1999 c 309 § 932; 1995 1st sp.s. c 9 § 3; 1993 c 379 § 205.]

Finding—Intent—2003 c 232: See note following RCW 28B.15.031.

Intent—Purpose—Effective date—1995 1st sp.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 379: See notes following RCW 28B.10.029.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.067 Tuition fees—Established. (1) Tuition fees shall be established under the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Beginning in the 2011-12 academic year, reductions or increases in full-time tuition fees shall be as provided in the omnibus appropriations act for resident undergraduate students at community and technical colleges. The governing boards of the state universities, regional universities, and The Evergreen State College; and the state board for community and technical colleges may reduce or increase full-time tuition fees for all students other than resident undergraduates, including nonresident students, summer school students, and students in other self-supporting degree programs. Percentage increases in full-time tuition may exceed the fiscal growth factor. Except during the 2011-2013 fiscal biennium, the state board for community and technical colleges may pilot or institute differential tuition models. The board may define scale, scope, and rationale for the models.

(3)(a) Beginning with the 2011-12 academic year and through the end of the 2014-15 academic year, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College may reduce or increase full-time tuition fees for all students, including summer school students and students in other self-supporting degree programs. Percentage increases in full-time tuition fees may exceed the fiscal growth factor. Reductions or increases may be made for all or portions of an institution's programs, campuses, courses, or students; however, during the 2011-2013 fiscal biennium, reductions or increases in tuition must be uniform among resident undergraduate students.

(b) Prior to reducing or increasing tuition for each academic year, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College shall consult with existing student associations or organizations with student undergraduate and graduate representatives regarding the impacts of potential tuition increases. Each governing board shall make public its proposal for tuition and fee increases twenty-one days before the governing board of the institution considers adoption and allow opportunity for public comment. However, the requirement to make public a proposal for tuition and fee increases twenty-one days before the governing board considers adoption shall not apply if the omnibus appropriations act has not passed the legislature by May 15th. Governing boards shall be required to provide data regarding the percentage of students receiving financial aid, the sources of aid, and the percentage of total costs of attendance paid for by aid.

(c) Prior to reducing or increasing tuition for each academic year, the state board for community and technical college system shall consult with existing student associations or organizations with undergraduate student representation regarding the impacts of potential tuition increases. The state board for community and technical colleges shall provide data regarding the percentage of students receiving financial aid, the sources of aid, and the percentage of total costs of attendance paid for by aid.

(4) Beginning with the 2015-16 academic year through the 2018-19 academic year, the governing boards of the state universities, regional universities, and The Evergreen State College may set tuition for resident undergraduates as follows:

(a) If state funding for a college or university falls below the state funding provided in the operating budget for fiscal year 2011, the governing board may increase tuition up to the

limits set in (d) of this subsection, reduce enrollments, or both;

(b) If state funding for a college or university is at least at the level of state funding provided in the operating budget for fiscal year 2011, the governing board may increase tuition up to the limits set in (d) of this subsection and shall continue to at least maintain the actual enrollment levels for fiscal year 2011 or increase enrollments as required in the omnibus appropriations act;

(c) If state funding is increased so that combined with resident undergraduate tuition the sixtieth percentile of the total per-student funding at similar public institutions of higher education in the global challenge states under RCW 28B.15.068 is exceeded, the governing board shall decrease tuition by the amount needed for the total per-student funding to be at the sixtieth percentile under RCW 28B.15.068; and

(d) The amount of tuition set by the governing board for an institution under this subsection (4) may not exceed the sixtieth percentile of the resident undergraduate tuition of similar public institutions of higher education in the global challenge states.

(5) The tuition fees established under this chapter shall not apply to high school students enrolling in participating institutions of higher education under RCW 28A.600.300 through 28A.600.400.

(6) The tuition fees established under this chapter shall not apply to eligible students enrolling in a dropout reengagement program through an interlocal agreement between a school district and a community or technical college under RCW 28A.175.100 through 28A.175.110.

(7) The tuition fees established under this chapter shall not apply to eligible students enrolling in a community or technical college participating in the pilot program under RCW 28B.50.534 for the purpose of obtaining a high school diploma.

(8) Beginning in the 2019-20 academic year, reductions or increases in full-time tuition fees for resident undergraduates at four-year institutions of higher education shall be as provided in the omnibus appropriations act.

(9) The legislative advisory committee to the committee on advanced tuition payment established in RCW 28B.95.170 shall:

(a) Review the impact of differential tuition rates on the funded status and future unit price of the Washington advanced college tuition payment program; and

(b) No later than January 14, 2013, make a recommendation to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the legislature regarding how differential tuition should be addressed in order to maintain the ongoing solvency of the Washington advanced college tuition payment program. [2012 2nd sp.s. c 7 § 914; 2012 c 228 § 6; 2011 1st sp.s. c 10 § 3; 2010 c 20 § 7; 2009 c 574 § 1; 2007 c 355 § 7; 2006 c 161 § 6; 2003 c 232 § 4; 1997 c 403 § 1; 1996 c 212 § 1; 1995 1st sp.s. c 9 § 4; 1992 c 231 § 4; 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 § 413; 1986 c 42 § 1; 1985 c 390 § 15; 1982 1st ex.s. c 37 § 15; 1981 c 257 § 2.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2012 c 228 § 6 and by 2012 2nd sp.s. c 7 § 914, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective date—2012 2nd sp.s. c 7: See note following RCW 2.68.020.

(2012 Ed.)

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 1st sp.s. c 10: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

Intent—2010 c 20: See note following RCW 28A.175.100.

Finding—Intent—2007 c 355: See note following RCW 28B.50.534.

Effective date—2006 c 161: See note following RCW 49.04.160.

Finding—Intent—2003 c 232: See note following RCW 28B.15.031.

Intent—Purpose—Effective date—1995 1st sp.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

Finding—Severability—1990 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28A.225.220.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.068 Estimates of per-student funding level and tuition—Reports—"Global challenge states"—Communication regarding available tax credits—Tuition mitigation plans (as amended by 2012 c 229).

(1) By September 1st of each year beginning in 2011, the office of financial management shall report to the governor, the ~~(higher education coordinating board)~~ student achievement council, and appropriate committees of the legislature with updated estimates of:

(a) The total per-student funding level that represents the sixtieth percentile of funding for similar institutions of higher education in the global challenge states; and

(b) The tuition that represents the sixtieth percentile of resident undergraduate tuition for similar institutions of higher education in the global challenge states.

(2) As used in this section, "global challenge states" are the top performing states on the new economy index published by the progressive policy institute as of July 22, 2007. The new economy index ranks states on indicators of their potential to compete in the new economy. At least once every five years, the office of financial management shall determine if changes to the list of global challenge states are appropriate. The office of financial management shall report its findings to the governor and the legislature.

(3) Institutions of higher education, in collaboration with relevant student associations, shall aim to have all students who can benefit from available tax credits that mitigate the costs of higher education take advantage of these opportunities. These tax credits include the American opportunity tax credit provided in the American recovery and reinvestment act of 2009, the lifetime learning credit, and other relevant tax credits for as long as they are available.

(4)(a) Institutions shall make every effort to communicate to students and their families the benefits of such tax credits and provide assistance to students and their families on how to apply.

(b) Information about relevant tax credits shall, to the greatest extent possible, be incorporated into financial aid counseling, admission information, and individual billing statements.

(c) Institutions shall, to the greatest extent possible, use all means of communication, including but not limited to web sites, online catalogues, admission and registration forms, mass email messaging, social media, and outside marketing to ensure information about relevant tax credits is visible and compelling, and reaches the maximum amount of student and families that can benefit.

(5) In the event that the economic value of the American opportunity tax credit is reduced or expires at any time before December 31, 2012, institutions of higher education shall:

(a) Develop an updated tuition mitigation plan established under RCW 28B.15.102 for the purpose of minimizing, to the greatest extent possible, the increase in net cost of tuition or total cost of attendance for students resulting from any such change. This plan shall include the methods specified by the four-year institution of higher education to avoid adding additional loan debt burdens to students regardless of the source of such loans;

(b) Report to the governor and the relevant committees of the legislature on their plans to adjust their tuition mitigation plans no later than ninety days after any such change to the American opportunity tax credit. [2012 c 229 § 524; 2011 1st sp.s. c 10 § 7; 2009 c 540 § 1; 2007 c 151 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 1st sp.s. c 10: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

28B.15.068 Tuition fees increase limitations—State funding goals—Reports—"Global challenge states"—Notification of availability of American opportunity tax credit (as amended by 2012 c 229). (1) Beginning with the 2007-08 academic year and ending with the 2016-17 academic year, tuition fees charged to full-time resident undergraduate students, except in academic years 2009-10 and 2010-11, may increase no greater than seven percent over the previous academic year in any institution of higher education. Annual reductions or increases in full-time tuition fees for resident undergraduate students shall be as provided in the omnibus appropriations act, within the seven percent increase limit established in this section. For academic years 2009-10 and 2010-11 the omnibus appropriations act may provide tuition increases greater than seven percent. To the extent that state appropriations combined with tuition and fee revenues are insufficient to achieve the total per-student funding goals established in subsection (2) of this section, the legislature may revisit state appropriations, authorized enrollment levels, and changes in tuition fees for any given fiscal year. In order to facilitate the full implementation of chapter 10, Laws of 2011 1st sp. sess. for the 2011-12 academic year and thereafter, the institutions of higher education are authorized to adopt tuition levels that are less than, equal to, or greater than the tuition levels assumed in the omnibus appropriations act, subject to the conditions and limitations in this chapter and the omnibus appropriations act.

(2) The state shall adopt as its goal total per-student funding levels, from state appropriations plus tuition and fees, of at least the sixtieth percentile of total per-student funding at similar public institutions of higher education in the global challenge states. In defining comparable per-student funding levels, the office of financial management shall adjust for regional cost-of-living differences; for differences in program offerings and in the relative mix of lower division, upper division, and graduate students; and for accounting and reporting differences among the comparison institutions. The office of financial management shall develop a funding trajectory for each four-year institution of higher education and for the community and technical college system as a whole that when combined with tuition and fees revenue allows the state to achieve its funding goal for each four-year institution and the community and technical college system as a whole no later than fiscal year 2017. The state shall not reduce enrollment levels below fiscal year 2007 budgeted levels in order to improve or alter the per-student funding amount at any four-year institution of higher education or the community and technical college system as a whole. The state recognizes that each four-year institution of higher education and the community and technical college system as a whole have different funding requirements to achieve desired performance levels, and that increases to the total per-student funding amount may need to exceed the minimum funding goal.

(3) By September 1st of each year beginning in 2008, the office of financial management shall report to the governor, the (~~higher education coordinating board~~) student achievement council, and appropriate committees of the legislature with updated estimates of the total per-student funding level that represents the sixtieth percentile of funding for comparable institutions of higher education in the global challenge states, and the progress toward that goal that was made for each of the public institutions of higher education.

(4) As used in this section, "global challenge states" are the top performing states on the new economy index published by the progressive policy institute as of July 22, 2007. The new economy index ranks states on indicators of their potential to compete in the new economy. At least once every five years, the office of financial management shall determine if changes to the list of global challenge states are appropriate. The office of financial management shall report its findings to the governor and the legislature.

(5) During the 2009-10 and the 2010-11 academic years, institutions of higher education shall include information on their billing statements notifying students of tax credits available through the American opportunity tax credit provided in the American recovery and reinvestment act of 2009. [2012 c 229 § 525; 2011 1st sp.s. c 50 § 928; 2009 c 540 § 1; 2007 c 151 § 1.]

Reviser's note: RCW 28B.15.068 was amended twice during the 2012 legislative session, each without reference to the other. For rule of construction concerning sections amended more than once during the same legislative session, see RCW 1.12.025.

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective dates—2011 1st sp.s. c 50: See note following RCW 15.76.115.

Captions not law—2007 c 151: "Captions used in this act are not any part of the law." [2007 c 151 § 3.]

[Title 28B RCW—page 70]

28B.15.0681 Information provided to students on tuition billing statements or web site—Notice of federal educational tax credits. (1) In addition to the requirement in *RCW 28B.76.300(4), institutions of higher education shall disclose to their undergraduate resident students on the tuition billing statement, in dollar figures for a full-time equivalent student:

- (a) The full cost of instruction;
- (b) The amount collected from student tuition and fees; and
- (c) The difference between the amounts for the full cost of instruction and the student tuition and fees.

(2) The tuition billing statement shall note that the difference between the cost and tuition under subsection (1)(c) of this section was paid by state tax funds and other moneys.

(3) Beginning in the 2010-11 academic year, the amount determined in subsection (1)(c) of this section shall be labeled an "opportunity pathway" on the tuition billing statement.

(4) Beginning in the 2010-11 academic year, institutions of higher education shall label financial aid awarded to resident undergraduate students as an "opportunity pathway" on the tuition billing statement or financial aid award notification. Aid granted to students outside of the financial aid package provided through the institution of higher education and loans provided by the federal government are not subject to the labeling provisions in this subsection. All other aid from all sources including federal, state, and local governments, local communities, nonprofit and for-profit organizations, and institutions of higher education must be included. The disclosure requirements specified in this section do not change the source, award amount, student eligibility, or student obligations associated with each award. Institutions of higher education retain the ability to customize their tuition billing statements to inform students of the assistance source, amount, and type so long as provisions of this section are also fulfilled.

(5) Institutions of higher education shall provide the following information to all undergraduate resident students either on the tuition billing statement or via a link to a web site detailing the following information:

(a) The sources of all institutional revenue received during the prior academic or fiscal year, including but not limited to state, federal, local, and private sources;

(b) The uses of tuition revenue collected during the prior academic or fiscal year by program category as determined by the office of financial management; and

(c) The accountability and performance data under **RCW 28B.76.270.

(6) The tuition billing statement disclosures shall be in twelve-point type and boldface type where appropriate.

(7) All tuition billing statements or financial aid award notifications at institutions of higher education must notify resident undergraduate students of federal tax credits related to higher education for which they may be eligible. [2011 1st sp.s. c 10 § 4; 2009 c 215 § 6; 2007 c 151 § 2.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 28B.76.300 was repealed by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 245.

** (2) RCW 28B.76.270 was recodified as RCW 28B.77.090 pursuant to 2012 c 229 § 904.

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 1st sp.s. c 10: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

(2012 Ed.)

Findings—Intent—Effective date—2009 c 215: See notes following RCW 28B.92.030.

Captions not law—2007 c 151: See note following RCW 28B.15.068.

28B.15.069 Building fees—Services and activities fees—Other fees. (1) The building fee for each academic year shall be a percentage of total tuition fees. This percentage shall be calculated by the office of financial management and be based on the actual percentage the building fee is of total tuition for each tuition category in the 1994-95 academic year, rounded up to the nearest half percent.

(2) The governing boards of each institution of higher education, except for the technical colleges, shall charge to and collect from each student a services and activities fee. A governing board may increase the existing fee annually, consistent with budgeting procedures set forth in RCW 28B.15.045, by a percentage not to exceed the annual percentage increase in student tuition fees for resident undergraduate students: PROVIDED, That such percentage increase shall not apply to that portion of the services and activities fee previously committed to the repayment of bonded debt. These rate adjustments may exceed the fiscal growth factor. For the 2003-04 academic year, the services and activities fee shall be based upon the resident undergraduate services and activities fee in 2002-03. The services and activities fee committee provided for in RCW 28B.15.045 may initiate a request to the governing board for a fee increase.

(3) Tuition and services and activities fees consistent with subsection (2) of this section shall be set by the state board for community and technical colleges for community college summer school students unless the community college charges fees in accordance with RCW 28B.15.515.

(4) Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, each governing board of a community college may charge such fees for ungraded courses, noncredit courses, community services courses, and self-supporting courses as it, in its discretion, may determine, consistent with the rules of the state board for community and technical colleges.

(5) The governing board of a college offering an applied baccalaureate degree program under RCW 28B.50.810 may charge tuition fees for those courses above the associate degree level at rates consistent with rules adopted by the state board for community and technical colleges, not to exceed tuition fee rates at the regional universities. [2012 c 229 § 701; 2005 c 258 § 10; 2003 c 232 § 5; 1997 c 403 § 2; 1995 1st sp.s. c 9 § 5.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Intent—2005 c 258: See note following RCW 28B.45.014.

Finding—Intent—2003 c 232: See note following RCW 28B.15.031.

Intent—Purpose—Effective date—1995 1st sp.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

28B.15.100 Tuition and fees set by individual institutions—Limitations—Tuition and fees for certain part-time, additional time, and out-of-state students. (1) The governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges shall charge to and collect from each of the students

(2012 Ed.)

registering at the particular institution for any quarter or semester such tuition fees and services and activities fees, and other fees as such board shall in its discretion determine. For the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College, the total of all fees shall be rounded to the nearest whole dollar amount: PROVIDED, That such tuition fees shall be established in accordance with RCW 28B.15.067.

(2) Part-time students shall be charged tuition and services and activities fees proportionate to full-time student rates established for residents and nonresidents: PROVIDED, That except for students registered at community colleges, students registered for fewer than two credit hours shall be charged tuition and services and activities fees at the rate established for two credit hours: PROVIDED FURTHER, That, subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, residents of Idaho or Oregon who are enrolled in community college district number twenty for six or fewer credits during any quarter or semester may be exempted from payment of all or a portion of the nonresident tuition fees differential upon a declaration by the office of student financial assistance that it finds Washington residents from the community college district are afforded substantially equivalent treatment by such other states.

(3) Full-time students registered for more than eighteen credit hours shall be charged an additional operating fee for each credit hour in excess of eighteen hours at the applicable established per credit hour tuition fee rate for part-time students: PROVIDED, That, subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the state universities and the community colleges may exempt all or a portion of the additional charge, for students who are registered exclusively in first professional programs in medicine, dental medicine, veterinary medicine, doctor of pharmacy, or law, or who are registered exclusively in required courses in vocational preparatory programs. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 151; 2011 c 274 § 5; 2003 c 232 § 6; 1999 c 321 § 2; 1998 c 75 § 1; 1995 1st sp.s. c 9 § 8; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 7; 1992 c 231 § 6. Prior: 1985 c 390 § 18; 1985 c 370 § 67; 1982 1st ex.s. c 37 § 11; 1981 c 257 § 5; 1977 ex.s. c 322 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 36; 1971 ex.s. c 279 § 5; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.15.100; prior: (i) 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 31, part. Formerly RCW 28.85.310, part. (ii) 1963 c 181 § 1, part; 1961 ex.s. c 10 § 1, part; 1959 c 186 § 1, part; 1947 c 243 § 1, part; 1945 c 187 § 1, part; 1933 c 169 § 1, part; 1931 c 48 § 1, part; 1921 c 139 § 1, part; 1919 c 63 § 1, part; 1915 c 66 § 2, part; RRS § 4546, part. Formerly RCW 28.77.030, part. (iii) 1963 c 180 § 1, part; 1961 ex.s. c 11 § 1, part; 1949 c 73 § 1, part; 1931 c 49 § 1, part; 1921 c 164 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 4569, part. Formerly RCW 28.80.030, part. (iv) 1967 c 47 § 10, part; 1965 ex.s. c 147 § 1, part; 1963 c 143 § 1, part; 1961 ex.s. c 13 § 3, part. Formerly RCW 28.81.080, part.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Finding—Intent—2011 c 274: See note following RCW 28B.50.515.

Finding—Intent—2003 c 232: See note following RCW 28B.15.031.

Intent—1999 c 321: "The legislature recognizes that certain tuition policies may have an adverse impact on the unique role of community colleges.

Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature to eliminate impediments to

the ability of community colleges to meet the diverse needs of students and business interests." [1999 c 321 § 1.]

Intent—Purpose—Effective date—1995 1st sp.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.101 Authority to modify tuition rates—Performance-based measures and goals—Institutional performance plans. (1) To ensure institutional quality, promote access, and advance the public mission of the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College, the authority to increase or decrease tuition rates shall be considered within the context of performance-based measures and goals for each state university, regional university, and The Evergreen State College. By September 1, 2011, and September 1st every two years thereafter, the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College shall each negotiate an institutional performance plan with the office of financial management that includes expected outcomes that must be achieved by each institution in the subsequent biennium.

(2) At a minimum, an individual institutional performance plan must include but is not limited to the following expected outcomes:

- (a) Time and credits to degree;
- (b) Retention and success of students from low-income, diverse, or underrepresented communities;
- (c) Baccalaureate degree production for resident students; and
- (d) Degree production in high-employer demand programs of study and critical state need areas. [2011 1st sp.s. c 10 § 5.]

Interagency work group—2011 1st sp.s. c 10: "The office of financial management shall work with the appropriate state agencies as determined by the office of financial management, and the council of presidents to convene an interagency work group to develop and implement improved administration and management practices that enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of operations throughout higher education campuses. The council of presidents shall appoint a lead higher education institution to provide administrative support to the work group within that institution's current resources. The work group shall report to the legislature by November 15, 2012, and November 15, 2013, on its progress, anticipated outcomes, policy recommendations, and performance measures for demonstrating achievement of improved efficiencies and effectiveness." [2011 1st sp.s. c 10 § 27.]

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 1st sp.s. c 10: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

28B.15.102 Institutional tuition increases—Financial aid offset—Reports—Resident freshman undergraduate enrollment at the University of Washington, Seattle campus. (1) Beginning with the 2011-12 academic year, any four-year institution of higher education that increases tuition beyond levels assumed in the omnibus appropriations act is subject to the financial aid requirements included in this section and shall remain subject to these requirements through the 2018-19 academic year.

(2) Beginning July 1, 2011, each four-year institution of higher education that raises tuition beyond levels assumed in the omnibus appropriations act shall, in a manner consistent with the goal of enhancing the quality of and access to their institutions, provide financial aid to offset full-time tuition fees for resident undergraduate students as follows:

- (a) Subtract from the full-time tuition fees an amount that is equal to the maximum amount of a state need grant

award that would be given to an eligible student with a family income at or below fifty percent of the state's median family income as determined by the student achievement council; and

- (b) Offset the remainder as follows:

- (i) Students with demonstrated need whose family incomes are at or below fifty percent of the state's median family income shall receive financial aid equal to one hundred percent of the remainder if an institution's full-time tuition fees for resident undergraduate students is five percent or greater of the state's median family income for a family of four as provided by the student achievement council;

- (ii) Students with demonstrated need whose family incomes are greater than fifty percent and no more than seventy percent of the state's median family income shall receive financial aid equal to seventy-five percent of the remainder if an institution's full-time tuition fees for resident undergraduate students is ten percent or greater of the state's median family income for a family of four as provided by the student achievement council;

- (iii) Students with demonstrated need whose family incomes exceed seventy percent and are less than one hundred percent of the state's median family income shall receive financial aid equal to fifty percent of the remainder if an institution's full-time tuition fees for resident undergraduate students is fifteen percent or greater of the state's median family income for a family of four as provided by the student achievement council; and

- (iv) Students with demonstrated need whose family incomes are at or exceed one hundred percent and are no more than one hundred twenty-five percent of the state's median family income shall receive financial aid equal to twenty-five percent of the remainder if an institution's full-time tuition fees for resident undergraduate students is twenty percent or greater of the state's median family income for a family of four as provided by the student achievement council.

(3) The financial aid required in subsection (2) of this section shall:

- (a) Be reduced by the amount of other financial aid awards, not including the state need grant;
- (b) Be prorated based on credit load; and
- (c) Only be provided to students up to demonstrated need.

- (4) Financial aid sources and methods may be:

- (a) Tuition revenue or locally held funds;
- (b) Tuition waivers created by a four-year institution of higher education for the specific purpose of serving low and middle-income students; or

- (c) Local financial aid programs.

(5) Use of tuition waivers as specified in subsection (4)(b) of this section shall not be included in determining total state tuition waiver authority as defined in RCW 28B.15.910.

(6) By August 15, 2012, and August 15th every year thereafter, four-year institutions of higher education shall report to the governor and relevant committees of the legislature on the effectiveness of the various sources and methods of financial aid in mitigating tuition increases. A key purpose of these reports is to provide information regarding the results of the decision to grant tuition-setting authority to the

four-year institutions of higher education and whether tuition setting authority should continue to be granted to the institutions or revert back to the legislature after consideration of the impacts on students, including educational access, affordability, and quality. These reports shall include:

(a) The amount of additional financial aid provided to middle-income and low-income students with demonstrated need in the aggregate and per student;

(b) An itemization of the sources and methods of financial aid provided by the four-year institution of higher education in the aggregate and per student;

(c) An analysis of the combined impact of federal tuition tax credits and financial aid provided by the institution of higher education on the net cost to students and their families resulting from tuition increases;

(d) In cases where tuition increases are greater than those assumed in the omnibus appropriations act at any four-year institution of higher education, the institution must include an explanation in its report of why this increase was necessary and how the institution will mitigate the effects of the increase. The institution must include in this section of its report a plan and specific timelines; and

(e) An analysis of changes in resident student enrollment patterns, participation rates, graduation rates, and debt load, by race and ethnicity, gender, state and county of origin, age, and socioeconomic status, and a plan to mitigate effects of reduced diversity due to tuition increases. This analysis shall include disaggregated data for resident students in the following income brackets:

(i) Up to seventy percent of the median family income;

(ii) Between seventy-one percent and one hundred twenty-five percent of the median family income; and

(iii) Above one hundred twenty-five percent of the median family income.

(7) Beginning in the 2012-13 academic year, the University of Washington shall enroll during each academic year at least the same number of resident freshman undergraduate students at the Seattle campus, as defined in RCW 28B.15.012, as enrolled during the 2009-10 academic year. This requirement shall not apply to nonresident undergraduate and graduate and professional students. [2012 c 229 § 526; 2011 1st sp.s. c 10 § 6.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 1st sp.s. c 10: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

28B.15.110 Tuition and fees when joint program of four year institutions—Supplemental fees, when. Where students at any of the four year state colleges or universities participate in a joint program undertaken by two or more of such institutions, and which leads to a degree, the tuition and fees assessed each student participating in such joint program shall be equal.

The governing board at each state four year institution shall, where the tuition and fees which it charges resident students participating in a joint program falling within the scope of this section would be less than those charged to any such students from any other state four year institution who participates in such joint program, impose a supplemental fee upon

(2012 Ed.)

its resident students so participating in order to make the tuition and fees charged to them equal to the highest amount charged to any other resident student from a state four year institution who participates in the program. Such governing board shall, where the tuition and fees which it charges nonresident students participating in a joint program falling within the scope of this section would be less than those charged to any such students participating from any other state four year institution who participates in such joint program, impose a supplemental fee upon its nonresident students so participating in order to make the tuition and fees charged to them equal to the highest amount charged to any other nonresident student from a state four year institution who participates in the program. [1977 ex.s. c 126 § 1.]

"State universities," "regional universities," "state college," "institutions of higher education," and "postsecondary institutions" defined: RCW 28B.10.016.

28B.15.210 Fees—University of Washington—Disposition of building fees. Within thirty-five days from the date of collection thereof, all building fees at the University of Washington, including building fees to be charged students registering in the schools of medicine and dentistry, shall be paid into the state treasury and credited as follows:

One-half or such larger portion as may be necessary to prevent a default in the payments required to be made out of the bond retirement fund to the "University of Washington bond retirement fund" and the remainder thereof to the "University of Washington building account." The sum so credited to the University of Washington building account shall be used exclusively for the purpose of erecting, altering, maintaining, equipping, or furnishing buildings, and for certificates of participation under chapter 39.94 RCW, except for any sums transferred as authorized in RCW 28B.20.725(3). The sum so credited to the University of Washington bond retirement fund shall be used for the payment of principal of and interest on bonds outstanding as provided by chapter 28B.20 RCW except for any sums transferred as authorized in RCW 28B.20.725(5). During the 2011-2013 biennium, sums credited to the University of Washington building account shall also be used for routine facility maintenance and utility costs. [2011 1st sp.s. c 48 § 7022. Prior: 2009 c 499 § 1; 2009 c 497 § 6019; 1985 c 390 § 20; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.15.210; prior: 1963 c 224 § 1; 1959 c 193 § 7; 1957 c 254 § 6; 1947 c 243 § 2; 1945 c 187 § 2; 1939 c 156 § 1; 1933 c 169 § 2; 1921 c 139 § 2; 1919 c 63 § 2; 1915 c 66 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4547. Formerly RCW 28.77.040.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 48: See note following RCW 39.35B.050.

Effective date—2009 c 497: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 15, 2009], except for sections 6020, 6021, and 6024 through 6027 of this act which take effect July 1, 2009." [2009 c 497 § 6055.]

28B.15.220 Fees—University of Washington—Disposition of special fees. All fees except building fees shall be held by the board of regents as a revolving fund and expended for the purposes for which collected and be accounted for in accordance with law: PROVIDED, That the board of regents shall have authority to place in a separate

fund or funds any or all fees or rentals exacted for the use of facilities of any dormitory, hospital, or infirmary building, and the board of regents shall have authority to pledge any or all such fees for the retirement of any bonds that may be issued for the construction of such dormitory, hospital, or infirmary building. [1985 c 390 § 21; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.15.220. Prior: 1961 c 229 § 6; prior: (i) 1933 ex.s. c 24 § 1; 1921 c 139 § 3; 1919 c 63 § 3; 1915 c 66 § 4; RRS § 4548. (ii) 1947 c 64 § 2, part; 1933 ex.s. c 23 § 2, part; 1925 ex.s. c 91 § 2, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4543-2, part. Formerly RCW 28.77.050.]

28B.15.225 Exemption from fees of schools of medicine or dentistry at University of Washington—Exemption from nonresident tuition fees differential for participants in the Washington, Alaska, Montana, Idaho, or Wyoming program at Washington State University. Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing board of the University of Washington may exempt the following students from the payment of all or a portion of the nonresident tuition fees differential: Students admitted to the university's school of medicine pursuant to contracts with the states of Alaska, Montana, Idaho, or Wyoming, or agencies thereof, providing for a program of regionalized medical education conducted by the school of medicine; or students admitted to the university's school of dentistry pursuant to contracts with the states of Utah, Idaho, or any other western state which does not have a school of dentistry, or agencies thereof, providing for a program of regionalized dental education conducted by the school of dentistry. The proportional cost of the program, in excess of resident student tuition and fees, will be reimbursed to the university by or on behalf of participating states or agencies. Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing board of Washington State University may exempt from payment all or a portion of the nonresident tuition fees differential for any student admitted to the University of Washington's school of medicine and attending Washington State University as a participant in the Washington, Alaska, Montana, Idaho, or Wyoming program in this section. Washington State University may reduce the professional student tuition for students enrolled in this program by the amount the student pays the University of Washington as a registration fee. [1997 c 50 § 1; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 9; 1992 c 231 § 8; 1981 c 20 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 105 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.310 Fees—Washington State University—Disposition of building fees. Within thirty-five days from the date of collection thereof, all building fees shall be paid and credited as follows: To the Washington State University bond retirement fund, one-half or such larger portion as may be necessary to prevent a default in the payments required to be made out of such bond retirement fund; and the remainder thereof to the Washington State University building account.

The sum so credited to the Washington State University building account shall be expended by the board of regents for buildings, equipment, or maintenance on the campus of Washington State University as may be deemed most advisable and for the best interests of the university, and for certificates of participation under chapter 39.94 RCW, except for any sums transferred as authorized by law. During the 2011-

2013 biennium, sums credited to the Washington State University building account shall also be used for routine facility maintenance and utility costs. Expenditures so made shall be accounted for in accordance with existing law and shall not be expended until appropriated by the legislature.

The sum so credited to the Washington State University bond retirement fund shall be used to pay and secure the payment of the principal of and interest on building bonds issued by the university, except for any sums which may be transferred out of such fund as authorized by law. [2011 1st sp.s. c 48 § 7023. Prior: 2009 c 499 § 2; 2009 c 497 § 6020; 1985 c 390 § 22; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.15.310; prior: 1961 ex.s. c 11 § 2; 1935 c 185 § 1; 1921 c 164 § 2; RRS § 4570. Formerly RCW 28.80.040.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 48: See note following RCW 39.35B.050.

Effective date—2009 c 497: See note following RCW 28B.15.210.

Chapter not to repeal, override, or limit other statutes or actions: RCW 28B.31.100.

28B.15.380 Exemption from payment of fees at state universities, regional universities, and The Evergreen State College—Children and surviving spouses of certain law enforcement officers, firefighters, or state patrol officers. Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College shall exempt the following students from the payment of all tuition fees and services and activities fees:

(1) Children of any law enforcement officer as defined in chapter 41.26 RCW, firefighter as defined in chapter 41.26 or 41.24 RCW, or Washington state patrol officer who lost his or her life or became totally disabled in the line of duty while employed by any public law enforcement agency or full time or volunteer fire department in this state: PROVIDED, That such persons may receive the exemption only if they begin their course of study at a state-supported college or university within ten years of their graduation from high school; and

(2) Surviving spouses of any law enforcement officer as defined in chapter 41.26 RCW, firefighter as defined in chapter 41.26 or 41.24 RCW, or Washington state patrol officer who lost his or her life or became totally disabled in the line of duty while employed by any public law enforcement agency or full time or volunteer fire department in this state.

(3) The governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College shall report to the education data center on the annual cost of tuition fees and services and activities fees waived for surviving spouses and children under this section. The education data center shall consolidate the reports of the waived fees and annually report to the appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the legislature. [2012 c 229 § 703; 2010 c 261 § 4; 2005 c 249 § 2; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 10; 1992 c 231 § 9; 1990 c 154 § 1; 1985 c 390 § 23; 1979 c 82 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 322 § 10; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 37; 1973 1st ex.s. c 191 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 279 § 8; 1969 ex.s. c 269 § 8; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.15.380. Prior: (i) 1947 c 46 § 1; 1921 c 139 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4550. Formerly RCW 28.77.070. (ii) 1921 c 164 § 4, part; RRS § 4572, part. Formerly RCW 28.80.060, part.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

"Totally disabled" defined for certain purposes: RCW 28B.15.385.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.385 "Totally disabled" defined for certain purposes. For the purposes of RCW 28B.15.380 and 28B.15.520, the phrase "totally disabled" means a person who has become totally and permanently disabled for life by bodily injury or disease, and is thereby prevented from performing any occupation or gainful pursuit. [2008 c 188 § 2; 2007 c 450 § 3; 1973 1st ex.s. c 191 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.411 Fees—Installment payments. Each institution of higher education, at its discretion, may offer students an optional plan to pay in advance the building fees, operating fees, and services and activities fees for any quarter or semester in periodic installments, as established by that institution of higher education. [1987 c 15 § 1; 1985 c 356 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.450 Gender equity—Intent. The legislature finds that the ratio of women to men in intercollegiate athletics in Washington's higher education system is inequitable. It is the intent of the legislature, through additional tuition and fee waivers, to achieve gender equity in intercollegiate athletics. [1989 c 340 § 1.]

28B.15.455 Gender equity—Goals. Institutions of higher education shall strive to accomplish the following goals by June 30, 2002:

(1) Provide the following benefits and services equitably to male and female athletes participating in intercollegiate athletic programs: Equipment and supplies; medical services; services and insurance; transportation and per diem allowances; opportunities to receive coaching and instruction; scholarships and other forms of financial aid; conditioning programs; laundry services; assignment of game officials; opportunities for competition, publicity, and awards; and scheduling of games and practice times, including use of courts, gyms, and pools. Each institution which provides showers, toilets, lockers, or training room facilities for athletic purposes shall provide access to comparable facilities for both males and females.

(2) Provide equitable intercollegiate athletic opportunities for male and female students including opportunities to participate and to receive the benefits of the services listed in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Provide participants with female and male coaches and administrators to act as role models. [1997 c 5 § 1; 1989 c 340 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.460 Gender equity—Tuition and fee waivers—Institutional plan for underrepresented gender class. (1) An institution of higher education shall not grant any waivers for the purpose of achieving gender equity until the 1991-92 academic year, and may grant waivers for the

(2012 Ed.)

purpose of achieving gender equity in intercollegiate athletic programs as authorized in RCW 28B.15.740, for the 1991-92 academic year only if the institution's governing board has adopted a plan for complying with the provisions of RCW 28B.15.455 and submitted the plan to the student achievement council.

(2)(a) Beginning in the 1992-93 academic year, an institution of higher education shall not grant any waiver for the purpose of achieving gender equity in intercollegiate athletic programs as authorized in RCW 28B.15.740 unless the institution's plan has been approved by the student achievement council.

(b) Beginning in the 1999-2000 academic year, an institution that did not provide, by June 30, 1998, athletic opportunities for an historically underrepresented gender class at a rate that meets or exceeds the current rate at which that class participates in high school athletics in Washington state shall have a new institutional plan approved by the student achievement council before granting further waivers.

(c) Beginning in the 2003-04 academic year, an institution of higher education that was not within five percent of the ratio of undergraduates described in RCW 28B.15.470 by June 30, 2002, shall have a new plan for achieving gender equity in intercollegiate athletic programs approved by the student achievement council before granting further waivers.

(3) The plan shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) For any institution with an historically underrepresented gender class described in subsection (2)(b) of this section, provisions that ensure that by July 1, 2000, the institution shall provide athletic opportunities for the underrepresented gender class at a rate that meets or exceeds the current rate at which that class participates in high school interscholastic athletics in Washington state not to exceed the point at which the underrepresented gender class is no longer underrepresented;

(b) For any institution with an underrepresented gender class described in subsection (2)(c) of this section, provisions that ensure that by July 1, 2004, the institution will have reached substantial proportionality in its athletic program;

(c) Activities to be undertaken by the institution to increase participation rates of any underrepresented gender class in interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics. These activities may include, but are not limited to: Sponsoring equity conferences, coaches clinics and sports clinics; and taking a leadership role in working with athletic conferences to reduce barriers to participation by those gender classes in interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics;

(d) An identification of barriers to achieving and maintaining equitable intercollegiate athletic opportunities for men and women; and

(e) Measures to achieve institutional compliance with the provisions of RCW 28B.15.455. [2012 c 229 § 527; 1997 c 5 § 2; 1989 c 340 § 4.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.470 Gender equity—"Underrepresented gender class," "equitable" defined. (1) As used in and for the limited purposes of RCW 28B.15.450 through *28B.15.465

and 28B.15.740, "underrepresented gender class" means female students or male students, where the ratio of participation of female or male students who are seventeen to twenty-four year old undergraduates enrolled full-time on the main campus, respectively, in intercollegiate athletics has historically been less than approximately the ratio of female to male students or male to female students, respectively, enrolled as undergraduates at an institution.

(2) As used in and for the limited purpose of RCW 28B.15.460(3)(a), an "underrepresented gender class" in interscholastic athletics means female students or male students, where the ratio of participation of female or male students, respectively, in K-12 interscholastic athletics has historically been less than approximately the ratio of female to male students or male to female students, respectively, enrolled in K-12 public schools in Washington.

(3) As used in and for the limited purposes of RCW 28B.15.460, "equitable" means that the ratio of female and male students participating in intercollegiate athletics is substantially proportionate to the percentages of female and male students who are seventeen to twenty-four year old undergraduates enrolled full time on the main campus. [1997 c 5 § 4; 1989 c 340 § 6.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 28B.15.465 was repealed by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 245.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.475 Gender equity—Construction—1989 c 340. Nothing in this act shall be construed to excuse any institution from any more stringent requirement to achieve gender equity imposed by law, nor to permit any institution to decrease participation of any underrepresented gender class. [1989 c 340 § 7.]

28B.15.515 Community colleges—State-funded enrollment levels—Summer school—Enrollment level variances. (1) The boards of trustees of the community college districts may operate summer schools on either a self-supporting or a state-funded basis.

If summer school is operated on a self-supporting basis, the fees charged shall be retained by the colleges, and shall be sufficient to cover the direct costs, which are instructional salaries and related benefits, supplies, publications, and records.

Community colleges that have self-supporting summer schools shall continue to receive general fund state support for vocational programs that require that students enroll in a four quarter sequence of courses that includes summer quarter due to clinical or laboratory requirements and for ungraded courses limited to adult basic education, vocational apprenticeship, aging and retirement, small business management, industrial first aid, and parent education.

(2) The board of trustees of a community college district may permit the district's state-funded, full-time equivalent enrollment level, as provided in the omnibus state appropriations act, to vary. If the variance is above the state-funded level, the district may charge those students above the state-funded level a fee equivalent to the amount of tuition and fees that are charged students enrolled in state-funded courses. These fees shall be retained by the colleges.

(3) The state board for community and technical colleges shall ensure compliance with this section. [1993 sp.s. c 18 § 13; 1993 sp.s. c 15 § 8; 1991 c 353 § 1.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1993 sp.s. c 15 § 8 and by 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 13, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Effective date—1993 sp.s. c 15: See notes following RCW 28B.10.776.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.520 Waiver of fees and nonresident tuition fees differential—Community colleges. Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the community colleges may:

(1)(a) Waive all or a portion of tuition fees and services and activities fees for:

(i) Students nineteen years of age or older who are eligible for resident tuition and fee rates as defined in RCW 28B.15.012 through 28B.15.015, who enroll in a course of study or program which will enable them to finish their high school education and obtain a high school diploma or certificate, but who are not eligible students as defined by RCW 28A.600.405; and shall waive all of tuition fees and services and activities fees for:

(ii) Children of any law enforcement officer as defined in chapter 41.26 RCW, firefighter as defined in chapter 41.26 or 41.24 RCW, or Washington state patrol officer who lost his or her life or became totally disabled in the line of duty while employed by any public law enforcement agency or full time or volunteer fire department in this state: PROVIDED, That such persons may receive the waiver only if they begin their course of study at a community college within ten years of their graduation from high school; and

(iii) Surviving spouses of any law enforcement officer as defined in chapter 41.26 RCW, firefighter as defined in chapter 41.26 or 41.24 RCW, or Washington state patrol officer who lost his or her life or became totally disabled in the line of duty while employed by any public law enforcement agency or full time or volunteer fire department in this state.

(b) The governing boards of the community colleges shall report to the state board for community and technical colleges on the annual cost of tuition fees and services and activities fees waived for surviving spouses and children under parts (a)(ii) and (iii) of this subsection. The state board for community and technical colleges shall consolidate the reports of the waived fees and annually report to the appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the legislature;

(2) Waive all or a portion of the nonresident tuition fees differential for:

(a) Nonresident students enrolled in a community college course of study or program which will enable them to finish their high school education and obtain a high school diploma or certificate but who are not eligible students as defined by RCW 28A.600.405. The waiver shall be in effect only for those courses which lead to a high school diploma or certificate; and

(b) Up to forty percent of the students enrolled in the regional education program for deaf students, subject to federal funding of such program. [2010 c 261 § 5; 2007 c 355 § 6; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 16; 1992 c 231 § 12; 1990 c 154 § 2; 1987

c 390 § 1. Prior: 1985 c 390 § 26; 1985 c 198 § 1; 1982 1st ex.s. c 37 § 8; 1979 ex.s. c 148 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 191 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 279 § 12; 1970 ex.s. c 59 § 8; 1969 ex.s. c 261 § 29. Formerly RCW 28.85.310, part.]

Finding—Intent—2007 c 355: See note following RCW 28B.50.534.

GED test, eligibility: RCW 28A.305.190.

"Totally disabled" defined for certain purposes: RCW 28B.15.385.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.522 Waiver of tuition and fees for long-term unemployed or underemployed persons—Community colleges. (1) The governing boards of the community colleges may waive all or a portion of the tuition and services and activities fees for persons under subsection (2) of this section pursuant to the following conditions:

(a) Such persons shall register for and be enrolled in courses on a space available basis and new course sections shall not be created as a result of the registration;

(b) Enrollment information on persons registered pursuant to this section shall be maintained separately from other enrollment information and shall not be included in official enrollment reports, nor shall such persons be considered in any enrollment statistics which would affect budgetary determinations; and

(c) Persons who enroll under this section shall have the same access to support services as do all other students and shall be subject to all course prerequisite requirements.

(2) A person is eligible for the waiver under subsection (1) of this section if the person:

(a) Meets the requirements for a resident student under RCW 28B.15.011 through 28B.15.015;

(b) Is twenty-one years of age or older;

(c) At the time of initial enrollment under subsection (1) of this section, has not attended an institution of higher education for the previous six months;

(d) Is not receiving or is not entitled to receive unemployment compensation of any nature under Title 50 RCW; and

(e) Has an income at or below the need standard established under chapter 74.04 RCW by the department of social and health services.

(3) The state board for community and technical colleges shall adopt rules to carry out this section. [1993 sp.s. c 18 § 17; 1992 c 231 § 13; 1985 c 390 § 27; 1984 c 50 § 2.]

Intent—1984 c 50: "The legislature finds that providing educational opportunities to the long-term unemployed and underemployed is a valuable incentive to these individuals to reestablish themselves as contributing members of society. To this end, the legislature finds that creating the opportunity for these people to attend the state's community colleges on a space available basis, without charge, will provide the impetus for self-improvement without drawing upon the limited resources of the state or its institutions." [1984 c 50 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.524 Community college international student exchange program. The community college international student exchange program is hereby established. [1987 c 12 § 1.]

28B.15.526 Community college international student exchange program—Resident tuition for participants authorized. The legislature intends to permit the governing

boards of the community colleges to charge resident tuition and fees for students of foreign nations who are participants in the international student exchange program. [1987 c 12 § 2.]

28B.15.527 Waiver of nonresident tuition fees differential for students of foreign nations—Community colleges. Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the community colleges may waive all or a portion of the nonresident tuition fees differential for undergraduate students of foreign nations as follows:

(1) Priority in the awarding of waivers shall be given to students on academic exchanges and students participating in special programs recognized through formal agreements between states, cities, or institutions;

(2) The waiver programs under this section shall promote reciprocal placements and waivers in foreign nations for Washington residents. The number of foreign students granted waivers through this program shall not exceed the number of that institution's own students enrolled in approved study programs abroad during the same period;

(3) No reciprocal placements shall be required for up to thirty students participating in the Georgetown University scholarship program funded by the United States agency for international development;

(4) Participation shall be limited to one hundred full-time foreign students each year. [1993 sp.s. c 18 § 18; 1992 c 231 § 14; 1989 c 245 § 5; 1987 c 12 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.540 Waiver of tuition and fees for residents sixty years of age or older—Limitations. Consistent with the regulations and procedures established by the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College and the state board for community and technical colleges, each institution may for Washington residents who are sixty years of age or older:

(1) Waive, in whole or in part, the tuition and services and activities fees for students who qualify under this section and who are enrolled for credit, and

(2) Waive, in whole or in part, the tuition and services and activities fees for students who qualify under this section, but charge a nominal fee not to exceed five dollars per quarter, or semester, as the case may be, for such students who are enrolled on an audit basis: PROVIDED, That residents enrolling with fee exemptions under this section shall register for not more than two quarter or semester courses at one time on a space available basis, and no new course sections shall be created as a direct result of such registration: PROVIDED FURTHER, That such waivers shall not be available to students who plan to use the course credits gained thereby for increasing credentials or salary schedule increases: PROVIDED FURTHER, That enrollment information concerning fee exemptions awarded under this section shall be maintained separately from other enrollment information but shall not be included in official enrollment reports: PROVIDED, That persons who enroll pursuant to provisions of this section shall not be considered for any purpose in determining student-teacher ratio, nor for any purpose relating to enrollment totals, nor any other statistic which would affect budgetary determinations. Persons enrolling under the provisions of this

section shall have, in equal with all other students, access to course counseling services and shall be subject to all course prerequisite requirements. [1992 c 231 § 16; 1985 c 390 § 29; 1975 1st ex.s. c 157 § 2.]

Purpose—1975 1st ex.s. c 157: "In recognition of the worthwhile goal of making education a lifelong process, it is the declared desire of the legislature to promote the availability of postsecondary education for the state's older residents." [1975 1st ex.s. c 157 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.543 Waiver or grant of tuition and fees for recipients of the Washington scholars award—Qualifications. (1) Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges shall waive tuition and service and activities fees for students named by the office of student financial assistance on or before June 30, 1994, as recipients of the Washington scholars award under RCW 28A.600.100 through 28A.600.150. The waivers shall be used only for undergraduate studies. To qualify for the waiver, recipients shall enter the college or university within three years of high school graduation and maintain a minimum grade point average at the college or university equivalent to 3.30. Students shall be eligible to receive a maximum of twelve quarters or eight semesters of waivers and may transfer among state-supported institutions of higher education during that period and continue to have the tuition and services and activities fees waived by the state-supported institution of higher education that the student attends. Should the student's cumulative grade point average fall below 3.30 during the first three quarters or two semesters, that student may petition the office of student financial assistance which shall have the authority to establish a probationary period until such time as the student's grade point average meets required standards.

(2) Students named by the office of student financial assistance after June 30, 1994, as recipients of the Washington scholars award under RCW 28A.600.100 through 28A.600.150 shall be eligible to receive a grant for undergraduate coursework as authorized under RCW 28B.76.660. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 152; 2004 c 275 § 49; 1995 1st sp.s. c 5 § 2; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 19; 1992 c 231 § 17; 1990 c 33 § 558; 1987 c 465 § 2. Prior: 1985 c 390 § 30; 1985 c 370 § 68; 1985 c 341 § 16; 1984 c 278 § 17.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Purpose—Statutory references—Severability—1990 c 33: See RCW 28A.900.100 through 28A.900.102.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.544 Waiver of nonresident tuition fees differential for western undergraduate exchange program students. Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of Washington State University, Eastern Washington University, and Central Washington University may waive all or a portion of the difference between fifty percent of the resident tuition and fees amount and the nonresident tuition fees differential for nonresident students who

enroll under the western interstate commission for higher education western undergraduate exchange program. [1999 c 344 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—1999 c 344: "The legislature finds that policies that encourage regional planning and access to higher education benefit both the students and the state. Such policies improve access, reduce unnecessary duplication, and make higher education more cost-effective. The western undergraduate exchange program, coordinated by the western interstate commission for higher education is a program through which students in participating states may enroll in designated institutions in other participating states at a special, reduced tuition level. During the 1998-99 school year institutions in fifteen western states participated in the western undergraduate exchange program, including Washington's bordering states of Oregon and Idaho. Eastern Washington University participated on a pilot basis. It is the intent of the legislature to permit Washington's institutions of higher education to participate in the western undergraduate exchange program." [1999 c 344 § 1.]

28B.15.545 Waiver of tuition and fees for recipients of the Washington award for vocational excellence—Grants. (1) Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges shall waive tuition and services and activities fees for a maximum of two years for those recipients of the Washington award for vocational excellence established under RCW 28C.04.520 through 28C.04.540 who received their awards before June 30, 1994. Each recipient shall not receive a waiver for more than six quarters or four semesters. To qualify for the waiver, recipients shall enter the college or university within three years of receiving the award. A minimum grade point average at the college or university equivalent to 3.00, or an above-average rating at a technical college, shall be required in the first year to qualify for the second-year waiver. The tuition waiver shall be granted for undergraduate studies only.

(2) Students named by the workforce training and education coordinating board after June 30, 1994, as recipients of the Washington award for vocational excellence under RCW 28C.04.520 through 28C.04.550 shall be eligible to receive a grant for undergraduate coursework as authorized under RCW 28B.76.670. [2004 c 275 § 50; 1995 1st sp.s. c 7 § 7; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 20; 1992 c 231 § 18; 1987 c 231 § 1; 1985 c 390 § 31; 1984 c 267 § 6.]

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.546 Second-year waiver of tuition and fees for recipients of the Washington award for vocational excellence. Students receiving the Washington award for vocational excellence in 1987 and thereafter are eligible for a second-year waiver. [1987 c 231 § 5.]

28B.15.555 Waiver of tuition and fees for students of foreign nations—Intent. The legislature intends to permit the governing boards of the four-year institutions of higher education to waive tuition and fees for certain students of foreign nations. To the greatest extent possible, students chosen for these waivers and for the institutions' own approved study abroad programs shall reflect the range of socioeconomic and ethnic characteristics of the students' institutions and native countries. [1986 c 232 § 1.]

28B.15.556 Waiver of tuition and fees for students of foreign nations—Authorized—Limitations. Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College may waive all or a portion of the tuition, and services and activities fees for undergraduate or graduate students of foreign nations subject to the following limitations:

(1) No more than the equivalent of one hundred waivers may be awarded to undergraduate or graduate students of foreign nations at each of the two state universities;

(2) No more than the equivalent of twenty waivers may be awarded to undergraduate or graduate students of foreign nations at each of the regional universities and The Evergreen State College;

(3) Priority in the awarding of waivers shall be given to students on academic exchanges or academic special programs sponsored by recognized international educational organizations; and

(4) An undergraduate or graduate student of a foreign nation receiving a waiver under this section is not eligible for any other waiver.

The waiver programs under this section, to the greatest extent possible, shall promote reciprocal placements and waivers in foreign nations for Washington residents. The number of waivers awarded by each institution shall not exceed the number of that institution's own students enrolled in approved study programs abroad during the same period. [1993 sp.s. c 18 § 21; 1992 c 231 § 19; 1986 c 232 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.558 Waiver of tuition and fees for state employees and educational employees. (1) The governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges may waive all or a portion of the tuition and services and activities fees for state employees as defined under subsection (2) of this section and teachers and other certificated instructional staff under subsection (3) of this section. The enrollment of these persons is pursuant to the following conditions:

(a) Such persons shall register for and be enrolled in courses on a space available basis and no new course sections shall be created as a result of the registration;

(b) Enrollment information on persons registered pursuant to this section shall be maintained separately from other enrollment information and shall not be included in official enrollment reports, nor shall such persons be considered in any enrollment statistics that would affect budgetary determinations; and

(c) Persons registering on a space available basis shall be charged a registration fee of not less than five dollars.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "state employees" means persons employed half-time or more in one or more of the following employee classifications:

(a) Permanent employees in classified service under chapter 41.06 RCW;

(b) Permanent employees governed by chapter 41.56 RCW pursuant to the exercise of the option under *RCW 41.56.201;

(c) Permanent classified employees and exempt paraprofessional employees of technical colleges; and

(2012 Ed.)

(d) Faculty, counselors, librarians, and exempt professional and administrative employees at institutions of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016.

(3) The waivers available to state employees under this section shall also be available to teachers and other certificated instructional staff employed at public common and vocational schools, holding or seeking a valid endorsement and assignment in a state-identified shortage area.

(4) In awarding waivers, an institution of higher education may award waivers to eligible persons employed by the institution before considering waivers for eligible persons who are not employed by the institution.

(5) If an institution of higher education exercises the authority granted under this section, it shall include all eligible state employees in the pool of persons eligible to participate in the program.

(6) In establishing eligibility to receive waivers, institutions of higher education may not discriminate between full-time employees and employees who are employed half-time or more. [2007 c 461 § 1; 2005 c 249 § 4; 2003 c 160 § 2; 1997 c 211 § 1; 1996 c 305 § 3; 1992 c 231 § 20; 1990 c 88 § 1.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 41.56.201 was repealed by 2002 c 354 § 403, effective July 1, 2005.

Finding—Intent—2003 c 160: "The legislature finds that military and naval veterans who have served their country in wars on foreign soil have risked their own lives to defend both the lives of all Americans and the freedom that define[s] and distinguish[es] our nation. It is the intent of the legislature to honor veterans of the Korean conflict for the public service they have provided to their country." [2003 c 160 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.600 Refunds or cancellation of fees—Four-year institutions of higher education. (1) The governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College may refund or cancel in full the tuition and services and activities fees if the student withdraws from a university or college course or program prior to the sixth day of instruction of the quarter or semester for which the fees have been paid or are due. If the student withdraws on or after the sixth day of instruction, the governing boards may refund or cancel up to one-half of the fees, provided such withdrawal occurs within the first thirty calendar days following the beginning of instruction. However, if a different policy is required by federal law in order for the institution of higher education to maintain eligibility for federal funding of programs, the governing board may adopt a refund policy that meets the minimum requirements of the federal law, and the policy may treat all students attending the institution in the same manner. Additionally, if federal law provides that students who receive federal financial aid must return a larger amount to the federal government than that refunded by the institution, the governing board may adopt a refund policy that uses the formula used to calculate the amount returned to the federal government, and the policy may treat all students attending the institution in the same manner.

(2) The governing boards of the respective universities and college may adopt rules for the refund of tuition and fees for courses or programs that begin after the start of the regular quarter or semester.

(3) The governing boards may extend the refund or cancellation period for students who withdraw for medical reasons, shall adopt policies that comply with RCW 28B.10.270 for students who are called into the military service of the United States, and may refund other fees pursuant to such rules as they may prescribe. [2004 c 161 § 2; 2003 c 319 § 1; 1995 c 36 § 1; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 22; 1991 c 164 § 5; 1985 c 390 § 32; 1983 c 256 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 40; 1973 1st ex.s. c 46 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 279 § 15; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.15.600. Prior: 1963 c 89 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.76.430.]

Effective date—2004 c 161: See note following RCW 28B.10.270.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.605 Refunds or cancellation of fees—Community colleges and technical colleges. (1) The governing boards of the community colleges and technical colleges shall refund or cancel up to one hundred percent but no less than eighty percent of the tuition and services and activities fees if the student withdraws from a college course or program before the sixth day of instruction of the regular quarter for which the fees have been paid or are due. If the student withdraws on or after the sixth day of instruction, the governing boards shall refund or cancel up to fifty percent but no less than forty percent of the fees provided such withdrawal occurs within the first twenty calendar days following the beginning of instruction. However, if a different policy is required by federal law in order for the college to maintain eligibility for federal funding of programs, the governing board may adopt a refund policy that meets the minimum requirements of the federal law and the policy may treat all students attending the institution in the same manner.

(2) The governing boards of the respective community college or technical college shall adopt rules consistent with subsection (1) of this section for the refund of tuition and fees for the summer quarter and for courses or programs that begin after the start of the regular quarter.

(3) The governing boards of community colleges and technical colleges may extend the refund or cancellation period for students who withdraw for medical reasons and shall adopt policies that comply with RCW 28B.10.270 for students who are called into the military service of the United States. [2004 c 161 § 3; 1995 c 36 § 2.]

Effective date—2004 c 161: See note following RCW 28B.10.270.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.610 Voluntary fees of students. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to or affect any student fee or charge which the students voluntarily maintain upon themselves for student purposes only. Students are authorized to create or increase voluntary student fees for each academic year when passed by a majority vote of the student government or its equivalent, or referendum presented to the student body or such other process that has been adopted under this section. Notwithstanding RCW 42.17A.635 (2) and (3), voluntary student fees imposed under this section and services and activities fees may be used for lobbying by a student government association or its equivalent and may also be used to support a statewide or national student organization or its equivalent that may engage in lobbying. [2011 c 60 § 11; 2009 c 179 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.15.610.

Prior: 1915 c 66 § 8; RRS § 4552. Formerly RCW 28.77.065.]

Effective date—2011 c 60: See RCW 42.17A.919.

28B.15.615 Exemption from resident operating fees and technology fees for persons holding graduate service appointments. Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the state universities and the regional universities may exempt the following students from paying all or a portion of the resident operating fee and the technology fee: Students granted a graduate service appointment, designated as such by the institution, involving not less than twenty hours of work per week. The exemption shall be for the term of the appointment. [1996 c 142 § 3; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 23; 1992 c 231 § 21; 1984 c 105 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.621 Tuition waivers—Veterans and national guard members—Dependents—Private institutions. (1) The legislature finds that active military and naval veterans, reserve military and naval veterans, and national guard members called to active duty have served their country and have risked their lives to defend the lives of all Americans and the freedoms that define and distinguish our nation. The legislature intends to honor active military and naval veterans, reserve military and naval veterans, and national guard members who have served on active military or naval duty for the public service they have provided to this country.

(2) Subject to the limitations in RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges, may waive all or a portion of tuition and fees for an eligible veteran or national guard member.

(3) The governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges, may waive all or a portion of tuition and fees for a military or naval veteran who is a Washington domiciliary, but who did not serve on foreign soil or in international waters or in another location in support of those serving on foreign soil or in international waters and who does not qualify as an eligible veteran or national guard member under subsection (8) of this section. However, there shall be no state general fund support for waivers granted under this subsection.

(4) Subject to the conditions in subsection (5) of this section and the limitations in RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges, shall waive all tuition and fees for the following persons:

(a) A child and the spouse or the domestic partner or surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner of an eligible veteran or national guard member who became totally disabled as a result of serving in active federal military or naval service, or who is determined by the federal government to be a prisoner of war or missing in action; and

(b) A child and the surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner of an eligible veteran or national guard member who lost his or her life as a result of serving in active federal military or naval service.

(5) The conditions in this subsection (5) apply to waivers under subsection (4) of this section.

(a) A child must be a Washington domiciliary between the age of seventeen and twenty-six to be eligible for the tuition waiver. A child's marital status does not affect eligibility.

(b)(i) A surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner must be a Washington domiciliary.

(ii) Except as provided in (b)(iii) of this subsection, a surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner has ten years from the date of the death, total disability, or federal determination of prisoner of war or missing in action status of the eligible veteran or national guard member to receive benefits under the waiver. Upon remarriage or registration in a subsequent domestic partnership, the surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner is ineligible for the waiver of all tuition and fees.

(iii) If a death results from total disability, the surviving spouse has ten years from the date of death in which to receive benefits under the waiver.

(c) Each recipient's continued participation is subject to the school's satisfactory progress policy.

(d) Tuition waivers for graduate students are not required for those who qualify under subsection (4) of this section but are encouraged.

(e) Recipients who receive a waiver under subsection (4) of this section may attend full-time or part-time. Total credits earned using the waiver may not exceed two hundred quarter credits, or the equivalent of semester credits.

(6) Required waivers of all tuition and fees under subsection (4) of this section shall not affect permissive waivers of tuition and fees under subsection (3) of this section.

(7) Private vocational schools and private higher education institutions are encouraged to provide waivers consistent with the terms in subsections (2) through (5) of this section.

(8) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section.

(a) "Child" means a biological child, adopted child, or stepchild.

(b) "Eligible veteran or national guard member" means a Washington domiciliary who was an active or reserve member of the United States military or naval forces, or a national guard member called to active duty, who served in active federal service, under either Title 10 or Title 32 of the United States Code, in a war or conflict fought on foreign soil or in international waters or in another location in support of those serving on foreign soil or in international waters, and if discharged from service, has received an honorable discharge.

(c) "Totally disabled" means a person who has been determined to be one hundred percent disabled by the federal department of veterans affairs.

(d) "Washington domiciliary" means a person whose true, fixed, and permanent house and place of habitation is the state of Washington. "Washington domiciliary" includes a person who is residing in rental housing or residing in base housing. In ascertaining whether a child or surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner is domiciled in the state of Washington, public institutions of higher education shall, to the fullest extent possible, rely upon the standards provided in RCW 28B.15.013.

(9) As used in subsection (4) of this section, "fees" includes all assessments for costs incurred as a condition to a student's full participation in coursework and related activities at an institution of higher education.

(10) The governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges shall report to the higher education committees of the legislature by November 15, 2010, and every two years thereafter, regarding the status of implementation of the waivers under subsection (4) of this section. The reports shall include the following data and information:

(a) Total number of waivers;

(b) Total amount of tuition waived;

(c) Total amount of fees waived;

(d) Average amount of tuition and fees waived per recipient;

(e) Recipient demographic data that is disaggregated by distinct ethnic categories within racial subgroups; and

(f) Recipient income level, to the extent possible. [2009 c 316 § 1. Prior: 2008 c 188 § 1; 2008 c 6 § 501; 2007 c 450 § 1; 2005 c 249 § 1.]

Part headings not law—Severability—2008 c 6: See RCW 26.60.900 and 26.60.901.

28B.15.625 Rights of Washington national guard and other military reserve students called to active service.

Private vocational schools and private higher education institutions are encouraged to provide students who are members of the Washington national guard or any other military reserve component and who are ordered for a period exceeding thirty days into active state service or federal active military service the same rights and opportunities provided under RCW 28B.10.270 by public higher education institutions. [2004 c 161 § 4; 1991 c 164 § 10.]

Effective date—2004 c 161: See note following RCW 28B.10.270.

28B.15.700 Nonresident tuition fees—Exemption under Western regional higher education compact contracts. See RCW 28B.70.050.

28B.15.725 Home tuition programs. (1) The governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College may establish home tuition programs by negotiating home tuition agreements with an out-of-state institution or consortium of institutions of higher education if no loss of tuition and fee revenue occurs as a result of the agreements.

(2) Home tuition agreements allow students at Washington state institutions of higher education to attend an out-of-state institution of higher education as part of a student exchange. Students participating in a home tuition program shall pay an amount equal to their regular, full-time tuition and required fees to either the Washington institution of higher education or the out-of-state institution of higher education depending upon the provisions of the particular agreement. Payment of course fees in excess of generally applicable tuition and required fees must be addressed in each home tuition agreement to ensure that the instructional programs of the Washington institution of higher education do not incur additional uncompensated costs as a result of the exchange.

(3) Student participation in a home tuition agreement authorized by this section is limited to one academic year.

(4) Students enrolled under a home tuition agreement shall reside in Washington state for the duration of the program, may not use the year of enrollment under this program to establish Washington state residency, and are not eligible for state financial aid. [1997 c 433 § 4; 1994 c 234 § 1; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 26; 1992 c 231 § 24; 1989 c 290 § 2.]

Intent—1997 c 433: "It is the intent of the legislature to provide for diverse educational opportunities at the state's institutions of higher education and to facilitate student participation in educational exchanges with institutions outside the state of Washington. To accomplish this, this act establishes a home tuition program allowing students at Washington state institutions of higher education to take advantage of out-of-state and international educational opportunities while paying an amount equal to their regularly charged tuition and required fees." [1997 c 433 § 1.]

Intent—1989 c 290; 1994 c 234: "The legislature recognizes that a unique educational experience can result from an undergraduate student attending an out-of-state institution. It also recognizes that some Washington residents may be unable to pursue such out-of-state enrollment owing to their limited financial resources and the higher cost of nonresident tuition. The legislature intends to facilitate expanded nonresident undergraduate enrollment opportunities for residents of the state by authorizing the governing boards of the four-year institutions of higher education to enter into exchange programs with other states' institutions with comparable programs wherein the participating institutions agree that visiting undergraduate students will pay resident tuition rates of the host institutions." [1994 c 234 § 2; 1989 c 290 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.730 Waiver of nonresident tuition fees differential—Washington/Oregon reciprocity program. Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the state board for community and technical colleges and the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, the community colleges, and The Evergreen State College may waive all or a portion of the nonresident tuition fees differential for residents of Oregon, upon completion of and to the extent permitted by an agreement between the governing boards of the respective individual institutions of higher education or the state board for community and technical colleges and appropriate officials and agencies in Oregon granting similar waivers for residents of the state of Washington. [2012 c 229 § 704; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 27; 1992 c 231 § 25; 1985 c 370 § 69; 1983 c 104 § 1; 1979 c 80 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.734 Washington/Oregon reciprocity tuition and fee program—Implementation agreement. The governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College, and the state board for community and technical colleges may enter into an agreement with appropriate officials or agencies in Oregon to implement the provisions of RCW 28B.15.730 through 28B.15.734. [2012 c 229 § 705; 1985 c 370 § 71; 1979 c 80 § 3.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.740 Limitation on total tuition and fee waivers. (1) Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges may waive all or a portion of tuition and fees for needy students who are eligible for resident tuition and fee rates pursuant to RCW 28B.15.012 and 28B.15.013. Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges may waive all or a portion of tuition and fees for other students at the discretion of the governing boards, except on the basis of participation in intercollegiate athletic programs, not to exceed three-fourths of one percent of gross authorized operating fees revenue under RCW 28B.15.910 for the community colleges considered as a whole and not to exceed two percent of gross authorized operating fees revenue for the other institutions of higher education.

(2) In addition to the tuition and fee waivers provided in subsection (1) of this section and subject to the provisions of RCW 28B.15.455, 28B.15.460, and 28B.15.910, a total dollar amount of tuition and fee waivers awarded by any state university, regional university, or state college under this chapter, not to exceed one percent, as calculated in subsection (1) of this section, may be used for the purpose of achieving or maintaining gender equity in intercollegiate athletic programs. At any institution that has an underrepresented gender class in intercollegiate athletics, any such waivers shall be awarded:

(a) First, to members of the underrepresented gender class who participate in intercollegiate athletics, where such waivers result in saved or displaced money that can be used for athletic programs for the underrepresented gender class. Such saved or displaced money shall be used for programs for the underrepresented gender class; and

(b) Second, (i) to nonmembers of the underrepresented gender class who participate in intercollegiate athletics, where such waivers result in saved or displaced money that can be used for athletic programs for members of the underrepresented gender class. Such saved or displaced money shall be used for programs for the underrepresented gender class; or (ii) to members of the underrepresented gender class who participate in intercollegiate athletics, where such waivers do not result in any saved or displaced money that can be used for athletic programs for members of the underrepresented gender class. [1997 c 207 § 1; 1995 1st sp.s. c 9 § 9; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 28; 1992 c 231 § 26; 1989 c 340 § 2; 1986 c 232 § 3; 1985 c 390 § 33; 1982 1st ex.s. c 37 § 9; 1980 c 62 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 262 § 1.]

Intent—Purpose—Effective date—1995 1st sp.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.750 Waiver of nonresident tuition fees differential—Washington/Idaho reciprocity program. Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College and the state board for community and technical colleges may waive all or a portion of the nonresident tuition fees differential for residents of Idaho, upon completion of and to the extent permitted by an agreement

between the governing boards of the individual institutions of higher education or the state board for community and technical colleges and appropriate officials and agencies in Idaho granting similar waivers for residents of the state of Washington. [2012 c 229 § 706; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 29; 1992 c 231 § 27; 1985 c 370 § 73; 1983 c 166 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.756 Waiver of nonresident tuition fees differential—Washington/British Columbia reciprocity program. Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College and the state board for community and technical colleges may waive all or a portion of the nonresident tuition fees differential for residents of the Canadian province of British Columbia, upon completion of and to the extent permitted by an agreement between the governing boards of the individual institutions of higher education or the state board for community and technical colleges and appropriate officials and agencies in the Canadian province of British Columbia providing for enrollment opportunities for residents of the state of Washington without payment of tuition or fees in excess of those charged to residents of British Columbia. [2012 c 229 § 707; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 30; 1992 c 231 § 28; 1987 c 446 § 2; 1985 c 370 § 76; 1983 c 166 § 4.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.760 Loan program for mathematics and science teachers—Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout RCW 28B.15.762 and 28B.15.764.

(1) "Borrower" means an eligible student who has received a loan under RCW 28B.15.762.

(2) "Council" means the student achievement council.

(3) "Eligible student" means a student registered for at least ten credit hours or the equivalent and demonstrates achievement of a 3.00 grade point average for each academic year, who is a resident student as defined by RCW 28B.15.012 through 28B.15.015, who is a "needy student" as defined in RCW 28B.92.030, and who has a declared major in a program leading to a degree in teacher education in a field of science or mathematics, or a certificated teacher who meets the same credit hour and "needy student" requirements and is seeking an additional degree in science or mathematics.

(4) "Forgiven" or "to forgive" means to collect service as a teacher in a field of science or mathematics at a public school in the state of Washington in lieu of monetary payment.

(5) "Institution of higher education" or "institution" means a college or university in the state of Washington which is a member institution of an accrediting association recognized as such by rule of the council.

(6) "Office" means the office of student financial assistance.

(7) "Public school" means a middle school, junior high school, or high school within the public school system referred to in Article IX of the state Constitution.

(8) "Satisfied" means paid-in-full. [2012 c 229 § 528. Prior: 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 155; 2004 c 275 § 65; 1985 c 370 § 79; 1983 1st ex.s. c 74 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.762 Loan program for mathematics and science teachers—Terms and conditions—Collection—Disposition of payments—Rules. (1) The council may make long-term loans to eligible students at institutions of higher education from the funds appropriated to the council for this purpose. The amount of any such loan shall not exceed the demonstrated financial need of the student or two thousand five hundred dollars for each academic year whichever is less, and the total amount of such loans to an eligible student shall not exceed ten thousand dollars. The interest rates and terms of deferral of such loans shall be consistent with the terms of the guaranteed loan program established by 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1701 et seq. The period for repaying the loan principal and interest shall be ten years with payments accruing quarterly commencing nine months from the date the borrower graduated. The entire principal and interest of each loan payment shall be forgiven for each payment period in which the borrower teaches science or mathematics in a public school in this state until the entire loan is satisfied or the borrower ceases to teach science or mathematics at a public school in this state. Should the borrower cease to teach science or mathematics at a public school in this state before the time in which the principal and interest on the loan are satisfied, payments on the unsatisfied portion of the principal and interest on the loan shall begin the next payment period and continue until the remainder of the loan is paid.

(2) The council is responsible for collection of loans made under subsection (1) of this section and shall exercise due diligence in such collection, maintaining all necessary records to insure that maximum repayments are made. Collection and servicing of loans under subsection (1) of this section shall be pursued using the full extent of the law, including wage garnishment if necessary, and shall be performed by entities approved for such servicing by the Washington student loan guaranty association or its successor agency. The council is responsible to forgive all or parts of such loans under the criteria established in subsection (1) of this section and shall maintain all necessary records of forgiven payments.

(3) Receipts from the payment of principal or interest or any other subsidies to which the council as lender is entitled, which are paid by or on behalf of borrowers under subsection (1) of this section, shall be deposited with the office and shall

be used to cover the costs of making the loans under subsection (1) of this section, maintaining necessary records, and making collections under subsection (2) of this section. The office shall maintain accurate records of these costs, and all receipts beyond those necessary to pay such costs shall be used to make loans to eligible students.

(4) Any funds not used to make loans, or to cover the cost of making loans or making collections, shall be placed in the state educational trust fund for needy or disadvantaged students.

(5) The council shall adopt necessary rules to implement this section. [2012 c 229 § 529; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 156; 1996 c 107 § 2; 1985 c 370 § 80; 1983 1st ex.s. c 74 § 2.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.764 Loan program for mathematics and science teachers—Cooperation by office and institutions of higher education. The office and institutions of higher education shall work cooperatively to implement RCW 28B.15.762 and to publicize this program to eligible students. [2012 c 229 § 603; 1985 c 370 § 81; 1983 1st ex.s. c 74 § 3.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.766 Loan program for mathematics and science teachers—Duration—*Legislative budget committee review. No loans shall be made after August 23, 1989, until the program is reviewed by the *legislative budget committee and is reenacted by the legislature. [1983 1st ex.s. c 74 § 4.]

***Reviser's note:** The "legislative budget committee" was redesignated the "joint legislative audit and review committee" by 1996 c 288 § 3.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.790 Effective communication—Intent. The legislature finds that the quality of undergraduate education is enhanced by association with graduate assistants from other countries who can effectively communicate their knowledge and diverse cultural backgrounds.

It is the intent of the legislature to assist the institutions in their effort to improve the quality of undergraduate education at the state's four-year colleges and universities. Attainment of an excellent education is facilitated when communication is clear, concise, sensitive to cultural differences, and demonstrative of proven pedagogical skills. It is the further intent of the legislature to assure students and parents that graduate teaching assistants at our state institutions of higher education are able to communicate effectively and understandably with undergraduate students. [1991 c 228 § 1.]

28B.15.792 Effective communication—Principles. The Washington state legislature affirms the following principles:

(1) Washington's college and university students are entitled to excellent instruction at the state's institutions of higher education. Excellent education requires the ability to communicate effectively in college classrooms and laboratories.

(2) The presence of students, faculty, and staff from other countries on Washington's college campuses enriches the educational experience of Washington's students and enhances scholarship and research at the state's colleges and universities.

(3) With the exception of courses designed to be taught primarily in a foreign language, undergraduate students shall be provided with classroom instruction, laboratory instruction, clinics, seminars, studios, and other participatory and activity courses by a person fluent in both the spoken and written English language.

(4) Persons of all nationalities, races, religions, and ethnic backgrounds are welcome and valued in the state of Washington. [1991 c 228 § 2.]

28B.15.794 Effective communication—Implementation of principles. The governing board of each state university, regional university, state college, and community college shall ensure that the principles in *section 1 of this act are implemented at its institution of higher education. [1991 c 228 § 3.]

***Reviser's note:** A translation of "section 1 of this act" is RCW 28B.15.790. RCW 28B.15.792 was apparently intended.

28B.15.800 Pledged bond retirement funds to be set aside from tuition and fees—1977 ex.s. c 322. Notwithstanding any other section of chapter 322, Laws of 1977 ex. sess., the boards of regents and trustees of the respective institutions of higher education shall set aside from tuition and fees charged in each schedule an amount heretofore pledged and necessary for the purposes of bond retirement until such time as any such debt has been satisfied. [1985 c 390 § 34; 1977 ex.s. c 322 § 15.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.805 Pledged bond retirement funds to be set aside from tuition and fees—1981 c 257. Notwithstanding any other provision of chapter 257, Laws of 1981, the boards of regents and trustees of the respective institutions of higher education shall set aside from tuition and fees charged in each schedule an amount heretofore pledged and necessary for the purposes of bond retirement until such time as any such debt has been satisfied. [1981 c 257 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.820 Institutional financial aid fund—"Eligible student" defined. (1) Each institution of higher education, including technical colleges, shall deposit a minimum of three and one-half percent of revenues collected from tuition and services and activities fees in an institutional financial aid fund that is hereby created and which shall be held locally. Moneys in the fund shall be used only for the following purposes: (a) To make guaranteed long-term loans to eligible students as provided in subsections (3) through (8) of this section; (b) to make short-term loans as provided in subsection (9) of this section; (c) to provide financial aid to

needy students as provided in subsection (10) of this section; or (d) to provide financial aid to students as provided in subsection (11) of this section.

(2) An "eligible student" for the purposes of subsections (3) through (8) and (10) of this section is a student registered for at least three credit hours or the equivalent, who is eligible for resident tuition and fee rates as defined in RCW 28B.15.012 and 28B.15.013, and who is a "needy student" as defined in RCW 28B.92.030.

(3) The amount of the guaranteed long-term loans made under this section shall not exceed the demonstrated financial need of the student. Each institution shall establish loan terms and conditions which shall be consistent with the terms of the guaranteed loan program established by 20 U.S. Code Section 1071 et seq., as now or hereafter amended. All loans made shall be guaranteed by the Washington student loan guaranty association or its successor agency. Institutions are hereby granted full authority to operate as an eligible lender under the guaranteed loan program.

(4) Before approving a guaranteed long-term loan, each institution shall analyze the ability of the student to repay the loan based on factors which include, but are not limited to, the student's accumulated total education loan burdens and the employment opportunities and average starting salary characteristics of the student's chosen fields of study. The institution shall counsel the student on the advisability of acquiring additional debt, and on the availability of other forms of financial aid.

(5) Each institution is responsible for collection of guaranteed long-term loans made under this section and shall exercise due diligence in such collection, maintaining all necessary records to insure that maximum repayments are made. Institutions shall cooperate with other lenders and the Washington student loan guaranty association, or its successor agency, in the coordinated collection of guaranteed loans, and shall assure that the guarantability of the loans is not violated. Collection and servicing of guaranteed long-term loans under this section shall be performed by entities approved for such servicing by the Washington student loan guaranty association or its successor agency: PROVIDED, That institutions be permitted to perform such servicing if specifically recognized to do so by the Washington student loan guaranty association or its successor agency. Collection and servicing of guaranteed long-term loans made by community colleges under subsection (1) of this section shall be coordinated by the state board for community and technical colleges and shall be conducted under procedures adopted by the state board.

(6) Receipts from payment of interest or principal or any other subsidies to which institutions as lenders are entitled, that are paid by or on behalf of borrowers of funds under subsections (3) through (8) of this section, shall be deposited in each institution's financial aid fund and shall be used to cover the costs of making the guaranteed long-term loans under this section and maintaining necessary records and making collections under subsection (5) of this section: PROVIDED, That such costs shall not exceed five percent of aggregate outstanding loan principal. Institutions shall maintain accurate records of such costs, and all receipts beyond those necessary to pay such costs, shall be deposited in the institution's financial aid fund.

(7) The governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College, and the state board for community and technical colleges, on behalf of the community colleges and technical colleges, shall each adopt necessary rules and regulations to implement this section.

(8) First priority for any guaranteed long-term loans made under this section shall be directed toward students who would not normally have access to educational loans from private financial institutions in Washington state, and maximum use shall be made of secondary markets in the support of loan consolidation.

(9) Short-term loans, not to exceed one year, may be made from the institutional financial aid fund to students enrolled in the institution. No such loan shall be made to any student who is known by the institution to be in default or delinquent in the payment of any outstanding student loan. A short-term loan may be made only if the institution has ample evidence that the student has the capability of repaying the loan within the time frame specified by the institution for repayment.

(10) Any moneys deposited in the institutional financial aid fund that are not used in making long-term or short-term loans may be used by the institution for locally administered financial aid programs for needy students, such as need-based institutional employment programs or need-based tuition and fee scholarship or grant programs. These funds shall be used in addition to and not to replace institutional funds that would otherwise support these locally administered financial aid programs. First priority in the use of these funds shall be given to needy students who have accumulated excessive educational loan burdens. An excessive educational loan burden is a burden that will be difficult to repay given employment opportunities and average starting salaries in the student's chosen fields of study. Second priority in the use of these funds shall be given to needy single parents, to assist these students with their educational expenses, including expenses associated with child care and transportation.

(11) Any moneys deposited in the institutional financial aid fund may be used by the institution for a locally administered financial aid program for high school students enrolled in dual credit programs. If institutions use funds in this manner, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the state board for community and technical colleges shall each adopt necessary rules to implement this subsection. Moneys from this fund may be used for all educational expenses related to a student's participation in a dual credit program including but not limited to tuition, fees, course materials, and transportation. [2009 c 215 § 9; 2007 c 404 § 4; 2004 c 275 § 66; 1995 1st sp.s. c 9 § 10. Prior: 1993 c 385 § 1; 1993 c 173 § 1; 1985 c 390 § 35; 1983 1st ex.s. c 64 § 1; 1982 1st ex.s. c 37 § 13; 1981 c 257 § 9.]

Findings—Intent—Effective date—2009 c 215: See notes following RCW 28B.92.030.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Intent—Purpose—Effective date—1995 1st sp.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.821 Dual credit program—Definition. As used in this chapter, "dual credit program" means a program, administered by either an institution of higher education or a high school, through which high school students in the eleventh or twelfth grade who have not yet received the credits required for the award of a high school diploma apply to a participating institution of higher education to enroll in courses or programs offered by the institution of higher education and simultaneously earn high school and college credit. [2009 c 215 § 8.]

Findings—Intent—Effective date—2009 c 215: See notes following RCW 28B.92.030.

28B.15.910 Limitation on total operating fees revenue waived, exempted, or reduced—Outreach to veterans. (1) For the purpose of providing state general fund support to public institutions of higher education, except for revenue waived under programs listed in subsections (3) and (4) of this section, and unless otherwise expressly provided in the omnibus state appropriations act, the total amount of operating fees revenue waived, exempted, or reduced by a state university, a regional university, The Evergreen State College, or the community colleges as a whole, shall not exceed the percentage of total gross authorized operating fees revenue in this subsection. As used in this section, "gross authorized operating fees revenue" means the estimated gross operating fees revenue as estimated under RCW 82.33.020 or as revised by the office of financial management, before granting any waivers. This limitation applies to all tuition waiver programs established before or after July 1, 1992.

- (a) University of Washington 21 percent
- (b) Washington State University 20 percent
- (c) Eastern Washington University 11 percent
- (d) Central Washington University 10 percent
- (e) Western Washington University 10 percent
- (f) The Evergreen State College 10 percent
- (g) Community colleges as a whole 35 percent

(2) The limitations in subsection (1) of this section apply to waivers, exemptions, or reductions in operating fees contained in the following:

- (a) RCW 28B.15.014;
- (b) RCW 28B.15.100;
- (c) RCW 28B.15.225;
- (d) RCW 28B.15.380;
- (e) RCW 28B.15.520;
- (f) RCW 28B.15.526;
- (g) RCW 28B.15.527;
- (h) RCW 28B.15.543;
- (i) RCW 28B.15.545;
- (j) RCW 28B.15.555;
- (k) RCW 28B.15.556;
- (l) RCW 28B.15.615;
- (m) RCW 28B.15.621 (2) and (4);
- (n) RCW 28B.15.730;
- (o) RCW 28B.15.740;
- (p) RCW 28B.15.750;
- (q) RCW 28B.15.756;
- (r) RCW 28B.50.259; and
- (s) RCW 28B.70.050.

(3) The limitations in subsection (1) of this section do not apply to waivers, exemptions, or reductions in services and activities fees contained in the following:

- (a) RCW 28B.15.522;
- (b) RCW 28B.15.540;
- (c) RCW 28B.15.558; and
- (d) RCW 28B.15.621(3).

(4) The total amount of operating fees revenue waived, exempted, or reduced by institutions of higher education participating in the western interstate commission for higher education western undergraduate exchange program under RCW 28B.15.544 shall not exceed the percentage of total gross authorized operating fees revenue in this subsection.

- (a) Washington State University 1 percent
- (b) Eastern Washington University 3 percent
- (c) Central Washington University 3 percent

(5) The institutions of higher education will participate in outreach activities to increase the number of veterans who receive tuition waivers. Colleges and universities shall revise the application for admissions so that all applicants shall have the opportunity to advise the institution that they are veterans who need assistance. If a person indicates on the application for admissions that the person is a veteran who is in need of assistance, then the institution of higher education shall ask the person whether they have any funds disbursed in accordance with the Montgomery GI Bill available to them. Each institution shall encourage veterans to utilize funds available to them in accordance with the Montgomery GI Bill prior to providing the veteran a tuition waiver. [2008 c 188 § 3. Prior: 2007 c 522 § 948; 2007 c 450 § 2; 2007 c 130 § 1; 2006 c 229 § 2; 2005 c 249 § 3; 2004 c 275 § 51; 2000 c 152 § 3; 1999 c 344 § 3; 1998 c 346 § 904; 1997 c 433 § 5; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 31; 1992 c 231 § 33.]

Severability—Effective date—2007 c 522: See notes following RCW 15.64.050.

Finding—Intent—2006 c 229: "The legislature finds that active military and naval veterans, reserve military and naval veterans, and national guard members called to active duty have served their country and have risked their lives to defend the lives of all Americans and the freedoms that define and distinguish our nation. The legislature intends to honor active military and naval veterans, reserve military and naval veterans, and national guard members who have served on active military or naval duty for the public service they have provided to this country by making available to all eligible admitted veterans a waiver of operating fees by a state university, a regional university, The Evergreen State College, or the community colleges as a whole, to veterans who qualify under RCW 28B.15.621." [2006 c 229 § 1.]

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Findings—Intent—1999 c 344: See note following RCW 28B.15.544.

Intent—Severability—1997 c 433: See notes following RCW 28B.15.725.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.15.915 Waiver of operating fees—Report. In addition to waivers granted under the authority of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges, subject to state board policy, may waive all or a portion of the operating fees for any student. There shall be no state general fund support for waivers granted under this section.

By January 31st of each odd-numbered year, the institutions of higher education shall prepare a report of the costs and benefits of waivers granted under chapter 152, Laws of 2000 and shall transmit copies of their report to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the legislature. [2000 c 152 § 1.]

28B.15.980 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521. For the purposes of this chapter, the terms spouse, marriage, marital, husband, wife, widow, widower, next of kin, and family shall be interpreted as applying equally to state registered domestic partnerships or individuals in state registered domestic partnerships as well as to marital relationships and married persons, and references to dissolution of marriage shall apply equally to state registered domestic partnerships that have been terminated, dissolved, or invalidated, to the extent that such interpretation does not conflict with federal law. Where necessary to implement chapter 521, Laws of 2009, gender-specific terms such as husband and wife used in any statute, rule, or other law shall be construed to be gender neutral, and applicable to individuals in state registered domestic partnerships. The rules and time periods to establish residency that apply to spouses of Washington residents shall apply equally to state registered domestic partners of Washington residents. [2009 c 521 § 74.]

**Chapter 28B.20 RCW
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON**

Sections

GENERAL

- 28B.20.010 Designation.
- 28B.20.020 Purpose.
- 28B.20.054 Credits—Statewide transfer policy and agreement—Establishment.
- 28B.20.055 "Major line" defined.
- 28B.20.057 Major lines common to University of Washington and Washington State University.
- 28B.20.060 Courses exclusive to University of Washington.
- 28B.20.100 Regents—Appointment—Terms—Vacancies—Quorum.
- 28B.20.105 Regents—Organization and conduct of business—Bylaws, rules and regulations—Open public meetings.
- 28B.20.110 Regents—Secretary—Treasurer—Duties—Treasurer's bond.
- 28B.20.115 Regents—Oaths.
- 28B.20.116 Regents—Expenses.
- 28B.20.117 Regents—Attorney general as advisor.
- 28B.20.130 Powers and duties of regents—General.
- 28B.20.134 Powers and duties of regents—Consent to sale of university granted lands.
- 28B.20.135 Powers and duties of regents—Employment of architects, engineers, for construction of buildings and facilities.
- 28B.20.140 Powers and duties of regents—Contracts for erection of buildings or improvements.
- 28B.20.145 Powers and duties of regents—Regents' spending limited by income.
- 28B.20.150 Endowment investments—Disclosure of private fund information—Conflicts of interest.
- 28B.20.200 Faculty—Composition—General powers.
- 28B.20.250 Liability coverage of university personnel and students—Authorized—Scope.
- 28B.20.253 Liability coverage of university personnel and students—Self-insurance revolving fund.
- 28B.20.255 Liability coverage of university personnel and students—As exclusive authority.
- 28B.20.277 Mathematics, engineering, and science achievement program—Establishment and administration through university.
- 28B.20.279 High-technology education and training.

- 28B.20.298 Clean energy research, development, manufacturing, and marketing—Findings—Policy.
- 28B.20.300 Schools of medicine, dentistry, and related health services—Authorization.
- 28B.20.305 Schools of medicine, dentistry, and related health services—Purpose.
- 28B.20.308 Global Asia institute.
- 28B.20.315 Drug testing laboratory—Service—Employees as expert witnesses, traveling expenses and per diem.
- 28B.20.320 Marine biological preserve—Established and described—Unlawful gathering of marine biological materials—Penalty.
- 28B.20.328 Lease of lands with outdoor recreation potential—Restrictions—Unlawful to use posted lands.
- 28B.20.330 Rights-of-way to railroads and streetcar railways—Conditions.
- 28B.20.332 Rights-of-way to railroads and streetcar railways—Regents to make agreement.
- 28B.20.334 Rights-of-way to railroads and streetcar railways—Form of deed—Certified copy filed.
- 28B.20.336 Rights-of-way to railroads and streetcar railways—Deed conveys conditional easement.
- 28B.20.340 University site dedicated for street and boulevard purposes—Description.
- 28B.20.342 University site dedicated for street and boulevard purposes—Local assessments barred against site.
- 28B.20.344 University site dedicated for street and boulevard purposes—Eminent domain may not be exercised against site.
- 28B.20.350 1947 conveyance for arboretum and botanical garden purposes—Description.
- 28B.20.352 1947 conveyance for arboretum and botanical garden purposes—Deed of conveyance.
- 28B.20.354 1947 conveyance for arboretum and botanical garden purposes—Part may be conveyed by regents to city of Seattle.
- 28B.20.356 1947 conveyance for arboretum and botanical garden purposes—Reversion for unauthorized use—Reconveyance for highway purposes.
- 28B.20.360 1939 conveyance of shorelands to university—Description.
- 28B.20.362 1939 conveyance of shorelands to university—Deed of conveyance.
- 28B.20.364 1939 conveyance of shorelands to university—Grant for arboretum and botanical garden purposes—Reversion for unauthorized use—Reconveyance for highway purposes.
- 28B.20.370 Transfer of certain Lake Union shorelands to university.
- 28B.20.381 "University tract" defined.
- 28B.20.382 University tract—Conditions for sale, lease, or lease renewal—Inspection of records—Deposit of proceeds—University of Washington facilities bond retirement account.
- 28B.20.394 University tract—Powers of regents—Agreements to pay for governmental services.
- 28B.20.395 University tract—Powers of regents, generally.
- 28B.20.396 University tract—Bonding authority.
- 28B.20.398 University tract—Powers of regents—Bond issuance—Covenants—Redemption—Action for compliance.

SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, SPECIAL RESEARCH PROJECTS, AND HOSPITAL

- 28B.20.410 Center for research and training in intellectual and developmental disabilities—Established.
- 28B.20.412 Center for research and training in intellectual and developmental disabilities—Administration.
- 28B.20.414 Center for research and training in intellectual and developmental disabilities—Purpose.
- 28B.20.420 Graduate scholarships for engineering research—Established.
- 28B.20.422 Graduate scholarships for engineering research—Studies published—Direction of program—Qualifications for candidates.
- 28B.20.440 University hospital.
- 28B.20.450 Occupational and environmental research facility—Construction and maintenance authorized—Purpose.
- 28B.20.452 Occupational and environmental research facility—Industry to share costs.
- 28B.20.454 Occupational and environmental research facility—Submission of industrial and occupational health problems to facility—Availability of information.
- 28B.20.456 Occupational and environmental research facility—Advisory committee.
- 28B.20.458 Occupational and environmental research facility—Acceptance of loans, gifts, etc.—Presentment of vouchers for payments from accident and medical aid funds.
- 28B.20.462 Warren G. Magnuson institute for biomedical research and health professions training—Established.

- 28B.20.464 Warren G. Magnuson institute—Purposes.
- 28B.20.466 Warren G. Magnuson institute—Endowment fund earnings.
- 28B.20.472 Warren G. Magnuson institute—Local endowment fund.
- 28B.20.475 Sea grant program—Geoduck aquaculture—Scientific research studies—Reports.
- 28B.20.476 Sea grant program—Geoduck aquaculture research account.
- 28B.20.478 Center for human rights.
- 28B.20.4781 Center for human rights—Reports.
- 28B.20.500 Medical students from rural areas—Admission preference.
- 28B.20.502 Medical cannabis research.

FINANCING BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES—1957 ACT

- 28B.20.700 Construction, remodeling, improvement, financing, etc., authorized.
- 28B.20.705 Definitions.
- 28B.20.710 Contracts, issuance of evidences of indebtedness, acceptance of grants.
- 28B.20.715 Bonds—Issuance, sale, form, term, interest, etc.—Covenants—Use of proceeds.
- 28B.20.720 University of Washington bond retirement fund—Composition—Pledge of building fees.
- 28B.20.721 Revenues derived from certain university lands deposited in University of Washington bond retirement fund.
- 28B.20.725 Additional powers of board—Issuance of bonds, investments, transfer of funds, etc.
- 28B.20.730 Refunding bonds.
- 28B.20.735 Bonds not general obligations—Legislature may provide additional means of payment.
- 28B.20.740 RCW 28B.20.700 through 28B.20.740 as concurrent with other laws.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 28B.20.744 University buildings and facilities for critical patient care or specialized medical research—Alternative process for awarding contracts—Reports to capital projects advisory review board.
- 28B.20.745 Validation—1959 c 193.
- 28B.20.750 Hospital project bonds—State general obligation bonds in lieu of revenue bonds.
- 28B.20.751 Hospital project bonds—Amount authorized.
- 28B.20.752 Hospital project bonds—Bond anticipation notes, authorized, payment.
- 28B.20.753 Hospital project bonds—Form, terms, conditions, sale, and covenants for bonds and notes.
- 28B.20.754 Hospital project bonds—Disposition of proceeds.
- 28B.20.755 Hospital project bonds—Administration of proceeds from bonds and notes.
- 28B.20.756 Hospital project bonds—1975 University of Washington hospital bond retirement fund, created, purpose.
- 28B.20.757 Hospital project bonds—Regents to accumulate moneys for bond payments.
- 28B.20.758 Hospital project bonds—As legal investment for public funds.
- 28B.20.759 Hospital project bonds—Prerequisite to issuance.
- 28B.20.770 Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College.
- 28B.20.800 Revenues derived from certain university lands and income from university permanent fund deposited in University of Washington bond retirement fund—Covenant.
- 28B.20.805 Revenues derived from certain university lands and income from university permanent fund deposited in University of Washington bond retirement fund—Ratification of previous transfers.
- 28B.20.810 Revenues derived from certain university lands and income from university permanent fund deposited in University of Washington bond retirement fund—Transfers of certain funds and investments from university permanent fund to University of Washington bond retirement fund and University of Washington building account.
- 28B.20.820 Revenues derived from certain university lands and income from university permanent fund deposited in University of Washington bond retirement fund—RCW 79.64.040 not affected.

Acquisition of property, powers: RCW 28B.10.020.

Admission requirements: RCW 28B.10.050.

AIDS, education and training: Chapter 70.24 RCW.

Athletic printing and concessions, bids required: RCW 28B.10.640.

Board of regents, museum managed by: RCW 27.40.040.

Bond issue for buildings and projects: RCW 43.83.090 through 43.83.104.

Bond issue of 1977 for the refunding of outstanding limited obligation revenue bonds of institutions of higher education: Chapter 28B.14C RCW.

Bond issues for buildings and facilities: RCW 28B.10.300 through 28B.10.330.

Branch campuses—Central Puget Sound area: RCW 28B.45.020.

British Columbia—Tuition and fees—Reciprocity with Washington: RCW 28B.15.756.

Buildings and facilities

borrowing money for: RCW 28B.10.300(4).

no state liability: RCW 28B.10.330.

rate of interest: RCW 28B.10.325.

contracts for construction and installation: RCW 28B.10.300(1).

contracts to pay as rentals the costs of acquiring: RCW 28B.10.300(5).

lease of campus lands for: RCW 28B.10.300(3).

purchase or lease of land for: RCW 28B.10.300(2).

use of buildings and facilities acquired: RCW 28B.10.305.

Campus approach highway authorized: RCW 47.20.590.

acquisition of property for: RCW 47.20.600.

condemnation for: RCW 47.20.610.

measure of damage to buildings: RCW 47.20.620.

use declared public use: RCW 47.20.605.

sale of buildings and personalty acquired in acquisition of land: RCW 47.20.630.

Seattle city ordinance requisite: RCW 47.20.635.

Commercial activities by institutions of higher education—Development of policies governing: Chapter 28B.63 RCW.

Corrections mental health center—Collaborative arrangement with University of Washington: RCW 72.09.350.

County hospitals, contracts with state universities relating to medical services, teaching and research: RCW 36.62.290.

Courses, studies, and instruction

graduate work: RCW 28B.10.120.

physical education: RCW 28B.10.700.

Development of methods and protocols for measuring educational costs: RCW 43.41.415.

Eminent domain by: RCW 28B.10.020.

Entrance requirements: RCW 28B.10.050.

Eye protection, public educational institutions: RCW 70.100.010 through 70.100.040.

Faculty members and employees

annuity and retirement plans: RCW 28B.10.400 through 28B.10.423.

insurance: RCW 28B.10.660.

Faculty members of institutions of higher education, remunerated professional leaves for: RCW 28B.10.650.

Fetal alcohol screening and assessment services: RCW 70.96A.500.

Flag, display: RCW 28B.10.030.

Forest products institute: Chapter 76.44 RCW.

Forestry

demonstration forest and experiment station, exchange of granted lands for other lands for purposes of: RCW 79.17.030.

institute of forest products: Chapter 76.44 RCW.

Funds

state university permanent fund, created, source: RCW 43.79.060.

university building fund, created: RCW 43.79.080.

University of Washington fund abolished and moneys transferred to general fund: RCW 43.79.071.

university permanent fund, investment in regents' revenue bonds: RCW 43.84.140.

Governing body of recognized student association at college or university, open public meetings act applicable to: RCW 42.30.200.

Highly capable students—Early entrance program or transition school: RCW 28A.185.040.

Idaho—Tuition and fees—Reciprocity with Washington: RCW 28B.15.750.

Institute of forest products: Chapter 76.44 RCW.

Insurance for officers, employees and students: RCW 28B.10.660.

Liquor revolving fund, alcoholism and drug abuse research, use for: RCW 66.08.180.

Museum, designated as state natural history and anthropology museum: RCW 27.40.010.

Olympic natural resources center: RCW 43.30.810.

Oregon—Tuition and fees—Reciprocity with Washington: RCW 28B.15.730 through 28B.15.734.

Parking facilities: RCW 28B.10.300.

Police force: RCW 28B.10.550 through 28B.10.567.

Real property

acquisition of authorized: RCW 28B.10.020.

demonstration forest and experiment station, exchange of granted lands for other lands for purposes of: RCW 79.17.030.

eminent domain by railroads and canal companies against: RCW 81.36.010.

sale of land or valuable materials fixing date of sale: RCW 79.11.120.

legislative or board of regents consent required for: RCW 79.11.010. procedure: RCW 79.11.120.

state lands, included: RCW 79.02.010.

State building authority, projects authorized: Chapter 43.75 RCW.

Students

insurance: RCW 28B.10.660.

loan fund under national defense education act: RCW 28B.10.280.

Teachers

training courses for: RCW 28B.10.140.

use of district schools for training: RCW 28B.10.600 through 28B.10.605.

Toxicological laboratories: RCW 68.50.107.

Traffic regulations, penalty for violations: RCW 28B.10.560.

GENERAL

28B.20.010 Designation. The state university located and established in Seattle, King county, shall be designated the University of Washington. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.010. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 238 § 1; RRS § 4544; prior: 1897 c 118 § 182; 1890 p 395 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.77.010.]

28B.20.020 Purpose. The aim and purpose of the University of Washington shall be to provide a liberal education in literature, science, art, law, medicine, military science and such other fields as may be established therein from time to time by the board of regents or by law. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.020. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 238 § 2; RRS § 4545; prior: 1897 c 118 § 183; 1893 c 122 § 6; 1890 p 395 § 2. Formerly RCW 28.77.020.]

28B.20.054 Credits—Statewide transfer policy and agreement—Establishment. See RCW 28B.77.210 and 28B.77.215.

28B.20.055 "Major line" defined. See RCW 28B.10.100.

28B.20.057 Major lines common to University of Washington and Washington State University. See RCW 28B.10.115.

28B.20.060 Courses exclusive to University of Washington. The courses of instruction of the University of Washington shall embrace as exclusive major lines, law, medicine, forest products, logging engineering, library sciences, and fisheries. [2009 c 207 § 2; 1985 c 218 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.060. Prior: 1963 c 23 § 1; 1961 c 71 § 1; prior: (i) 1917 c 10 § 2; RRS § 4533. (ii) 1917 c 10 § 5; RRS § 4536. Formerly RCW 28.77.025; 28.76.060.]

(2012 Ed.)

28B.20.100 Regents—Appointment—Terms—Vacancies—Quorum. (1) The governance of the University of Washington shall be vested in a board of regents to consist of ten members, one of whom shall be a student. The governor shall select the student member from a list of candidates, of at least three and not more than five, submitted by the governing body of the associated students. They shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, and, except for the student member, shall hold their offices for a term of six years from the first day of October and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The student member shall hold his or her office for a term of one year from the first day of July until the first day of July of the following year or until his or her successor is appointed and qualified, whichever is later. The student member shall be a full-time student in good standing at the university at the time of appointment.

(2) Six members of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In the case of a vacancy, or when an appointment is made after the date of the expiration of a term, the governor shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term of the regent whose office has become vacant or expired.

(3) Except for the term of the student member, no more than the terms of two members will expire simultaneously on the last day of September in any one year.

(4) A student appointed under this section shall excuse himself or herself from participation or voting on matters relating to the hiring, discipline, or tenure of faculty members and personnel. [2006 c 78 § 1; 1998 c 95 § 1; 1985 c 61 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 103 § 2; 1973 c 62 § 7; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.100. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 239 § 3; RRS § 4554; prior: 1897 c 118 § 184; 1895 c 101 § 1; 1890 p 396 § 3. Formerly RCW 28.77.090, 28.77.100, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.105 Regents—Organization and conduct of business—Bylaws, rules and regulations—Open public meetings. The board shall organize by electing from its membership a president and an executive committee, of which committee the president shall be ex officio chair. The board may adopt bylaws or rules and regulations for its own government and shall follow procedures for open public meetings in chapter 42.30 RCW. The board shall provide time for public comment at each meeting. The board shall hold regular quarterly meetings, and during the interim between such meetings the executive committee may transact business for the whole board: PROVIDED, That the executive committee may call special meetings of the whole board when such action is deemed necessary. [2012 c 228 § 1; 2011 c 336 § 717; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.105. Prior: (i) 1909 c 97 p 240 § 4; RRS § 4555; prior: 1897 c 118 § 185. Formerly RCW 28.77.100. (ii) 1939 c 176 § 1, part; 1927 c 227 § 1, part; 1909 c 97 p 240 § 5, part; RRS § 4557, part. Formerly RCW 28.77.130, part.]

28B.20.110 Regents—Secretary—Treasurer—Duties—Treasurer's bond. The board shall appoint a secretary and a treasurer who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the board and carry out such respective duties as the board shall prescribe. In addition to such other

duties as the board prescribes, the secretary shall record all proceedings of the board and carefully preserve the same. The treasurer shall give bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his or her office in such amount as the regents may require: PROVIDED, That the university shall pay the fee for such bond. [2011 c 336 § 718; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.110. Prior: 1890 p 396 § 6; RRS § 4556. Formerly RCW 28.77.110.]

28B.20.115 Regents—Oaths. See RCW 28B.10.520.

28B.20.116 Regents—Expenses. See RCW 28B.10.525.

28B.20.117 Regents—Attorney general as advisor. See RCW 28B.10.510.

28B.20.130 Powers and duties of regents—General. General powers and duties of the board of regents are as follows:

(1) To have full control of the university and its property of various kinds, except as otherwise provided by law.

(2) To employ the president of the university, his or her assistants, members of the faculty, and employees of the institution, who except as otherwise provided by law, shall hold their positions during the pleasure of said board of regents.

(3) Establish entrance requirements for students seeking admission to the university which meet or exceed the standards specified under RCW 28B.77.020. Completion of examinations satisfactory to the university may be a prerequisite for entrance by any applicant at the university's discretion. Evidence of completion of public high schools and other educational institutions whose courses of study meet the approval of the university may be acceptable for entrance.

(4) Establish such colleges, schools, or departments necessary to carry out the purpose of the university and not otherwise proscribed by law.

(5) With the assistance of the faculty of the university, prescribe the course of study in the various colleges, schools, and departments of the institution and publish the necessary catalogues thereof.

(6) Grant to students such certificates or degrees as recommended for such students by the faculty. The board, upon recommendation of the faculty, may also confer honorary degrees upon persons other than graduates of this university in recognition of their learning or devotion to literature, art, or science: PROVIDED, That no degree shall ever be conferred in consideration of the payment of money or the giving of property of whatsoever kind.

(7) Accept such gifts, grants, conveyances, bequests, and devises, whether real or personal property, or both, in trust or otherwise, for the use or benefit of the university, its colleges, schools, departments, or agencies; and sell, lease or exchange, invest or expend the same or the proceeds, rents, profits, and income thereof except as limited by the terms of said gifts, grants, conveyances, bequests, and devises. The board shall adopt proper rules to govern and protect the receipt and expenditure of the proceeds of all fees, and the proceeds, rents, profits, and income of all gifts, grants, conveyances, bequests, and devises above-mentioned.

(8) Except as otherwise provided by law, to enter into such contracts as the regents deem essential to university purposes.

(9) To submit upon request such reports as will be helpful to the governor and to the legislature in providing for the institution.

(10) To offer new degree programs, offer off-campus programs, participate in consortia or centers, contract for off-campus educational programs, and purchase or lease major off-campus facilities in accordance with RCW 28B.77.080.

(11) To confer honorary degrees upon persons who request an honorary degree if they were students at the university in 1942 and did not graduate because they were ordered into an internment camp. The honorary degree may also be requested by a representative of deceased persons who meet these requirements. For the purposes of this subsection, "internment camp" means a relocation center to which persons were ordered evacuated by Presidential Executive Order 9066, signed February 19, 1942. [2012 c 229 § 804; 2010 c 51 § 1; 2004 c 275 § 52; 1998 c 245 § 16; 1985 c 370 § 92; 1977 c 75 § 20; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.130. Prior: 1939 c 176 § 1, part; 1927 c 227 § 1, part; 1909 c 97 p 240 § 5, part; RRS § 4557, part; prior: 1895 c 101 § 2, part; 1893 c 122 § 10, part; 1890 pp 396, 397, 398 §§ 7, 9, 11. Formerly RCW 28.77.130, 28.77.140.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.20.134 Powers and duties of regents—Consent to sale of university granted lands. See RCW 79.11.010.

28B.20.135 Powers and duties of regents—Employment of architects, engineers, for construction of buildings and facilities. The board shall have power to employ or contract for the services of skilled architects and engineers to prepare plans and specifications, and supervise the construction of university buildings and facilities and to fix the compensation for such employees or for such services. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.135. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 242 § 10; RRS § 4563. Formerly RCW 28.77.133.]

28B.20.140 Powers and duties of regents—Contracts for erection of buildings or improvements. The board of regents shall enter into such contracts with one or more contractors for the erection and construction of university buildings or improvements thereto as in their judgment shall be deemed for the best interest of the university; such contract or contracts shall be let after public notice and under such regulations as shall be established by said board or as otherwise provided by law to the person or persons able to perform the same on the most advantageous terms: PROVIDED, That in all cases said board shall require from contractors a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the work, and the full protection of the state against mechanics' and other liens: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the board shall not have the power to enter into any contract for the erection of any buildings or improvements which shall bind said board to pay out any sum of money in excess of the amount

provided for said purpose. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.140. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 242 § 9; RRS § 4562. Formerly RCW 28.77.137.]

28B.20.145 Powers and duties of regents—Regents' spending limited by income. The board of regents are hereby prohibited from creating any debt or in any manner encumbering the university beyond its capacity for payment thereof from the biennial income of the university for the then current biennium. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.145. Prior: 1890 p 399 § 20; RRS § 4566. Formerly RCW 28.77.170.]

28B.20.150 Endowment investments—Disclosure of private fund information—Conflicts of interest. The University of Washington must disclose: (1) The names and commitment amounts of the private funds in which it is invested; and (2) the aggregate quarterly performance results for its portfolio of investments in such funds. The University of Washington shall have formal policies addressing conflicts of interest in regard to the private funds in which the endowment is invested, in compliance with RCW 42.52.190, and shall post these policies on their public web site. [2009 c 394 § 2.]

Intent—2009 c 394: "The intent of this act is to clarify provisions governing disclosure of information related to University of Washington endowment investments, and thereby improve the university's ability to maximize the performance of its endowment portfolio. For endowment investments in privately managed funds, this act requires disclosure of the names of the funds, the amounts invested in the funds, and quarterly performance results for the endowment's portfolio of investments in such funds. These disclosures are intended to provide the public with information about the overall performance of the privately managed endowment investments, while prohibiting disclosure of proprietary information that could result in loss to the endowment or to persons who provide the proprietary information." [2009 c 394 § 1.]

28B.20.200 Faculty—Composition—General powers. The faculty of the University of Washington shall consist of the president of the university and the professors and the said faculty shall have charge of the immediate government of the institution under such rules as may be prescribed by the board of regents. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.200. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 241 § 6; RRS § 4558; prior: 1897 c 118 § 187. Formerly RCW 28.77.120.]

28B.20.250 Liability coverage of university personnel and students—Authorized—Scope. The board of regents of the University of Washington, subject to such conditions and limitations and to the extent it may prescribe, is authorized to provide by purchase of insurance, by self-insurance, or by any combination of arrangements, indemnification of regents, officers, employees, agents, and students from liability on any action, claim, or proceeding instituted against them arising out of the performance or failure of performance, of duties for or employment with the university, or of responsibilities imposed by approved programs of the university, and to hold such persons harmless from any expenses connected with the defense, settlement, or payment of monetary judgments from such action, claim, or proceeding. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 12 § 1.]

28B.20.253 Liability coverage of university personnel and students—Self-insurance revolving fund. (1) A

(2012 Ed.)

self-insurance revolving fund in the custody of the university is hereby created to be used solely and exclusively by the board of regents of the University of Washington for the following purposes:

(a) The payment of judgments against the university, its schools, colleges, departments, and hospitals and against its regents, officers, employees, agents, and students for whom the defense of an action, claim, or proceeding has been provided pursuant to RCW 28B.20.250.

(b) The payment of claims against the university, its schools, colleges, departments, and hospitals and against its regents, officers, employees, agents, and students for whom the defense of an action, claim, or proceeding has been provided pursuant to RCW 28B.20.250: PROVIDED, That payment of claims in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars must be approved by the state attorney general.

(c) For the cost of investigation, administration, and defense of actions, claims, or proceedings, and other purposes essential to its liability program.

(2) Said self-insurance revolving fund shall consist of periodic payments by the University of Washington from any source available to it in such amounts as are deemed reasonably necessary to maintain the fund at levels adequate to provide for the anticipated cost of payments of incurred claims and other costs to be charged against the fund.

(3) No money shall be paid from the self-insurance revolving fund unless first approved by the board of regents, and unless all proceeds available to the claimant from any valid and collectible liability insurance shall have been exhausted. [1997 c 288 § 1; 1991 sp.s. c 13 § 117; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 12 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.255 Liability coverage of university personnel and students—As exclusive authority. RCW 28B.20.250 through 28B.20.255 constitutes the exclusive authority for the board of regents of the University of Washington to provide liability coverage for its regents, officers, employees, agents, and students, and further provides the means for defending and payment of all such actions, claims, or proceedings. RCW 28B.20.250 through 28B.20.255 shall govern notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 4.92 RCW and RCW 28B.10.842 and 28B.10.844. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 12 § 3.]

28B.20.277 Mathematics, engineering, and science achievement program—Establishment and administration through university. See RCW 28A.625.210.

28B.20.279 High-technology education and training. See chapter 28B.65 RCW.

28B.20.298 Clean energy research, development, manufacturing, and marketing—Findings—Policy. (1) The legislature finds that Washington state currently derives many benefits from its renewable energy and energy efficiency sectors. These sectors are an important source of employment and income for a significant number of Washington residents, currently generating close to one billion dollars in annual revenue and employing over three thousand eight hundred people. Equally important, energy efficiency

and renewable energy businesses add to the region's quality of life by employing technologies that can reduce some of the harmful effects of the reliance on fossil fuels. Washington state possesses all the necessary elements to do much more to develop these sectors and to become a national leader in the research, development, manufacturing, and marketing of clean energy technologies and services. The state's workforce is highly educated; the state's higher education institutions are supportive of clean energy research and cooperate closely with the private sector in developing and deploying new energy technologies; there are numerous enterprises already located in the state that are engaged in clean energy research and development; and the state's citizens, utilities, and governmental sectors at all levels are committed to diversifying the state's energy sources and increasing energy efficiency.

(2) It is therefore declared to be the policy of the state that its public agencies and institutions of higher learning maximize their efforts collectively and cooperatively with the private sector to establish the state as a leader in clean energy research, development, manufacturing, and marketing. To this end, all state agencies are directed to employ their existing authorities and responsibilities to:

(a) Work with local organizations and energy companies to facilitate the development and implementation of workable renewable energy and energy efficiency projects;

(b) Actively promote policies that support energy efficiency and renewable energy development;

(c) Encourage utilities and customer groups to invest in new renewables and products and services that promote energy efficiency; and

(d) Assist in the development of stronger markets for renewables and products and services that promote energy efficiency.

(3) For the purposes of this section and *RCW 28B.20.296 and for *RCW 28B.20.285 and 28B.20.287, energy efficiency shall include the application of digital technologies to the generation, delivery, and use of power. [2004 c 151 § 1.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 28B.20.285, 28B.20.287, and 28B.20.296 were repealed by 2011 1st sp.s. c 14 § 16.

28B.20.300 Schools of medicine, dentistry, and related health services—Authorization. The board of regents of the University of Washington is hereby authorized and directed forthwith to establish, operate and maintain schools of medicine, dentistry, and related health sciences at the university. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.300. Prior: 1945 c 15 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 4566-5. Formerly RCW 28.77.200.]

Autopsy of deceased infant under three years, delivery of body to University of Washington medical school for purposes of, costs: RCW 68.50.100, 68.50.104.

Requisites for accreditation and approval of medical schools: RCW 18.71.055.

28B.20.305 Schools of medicine, dentistry, and related health services—Purpose. The aim and purpose of the schools of medicine, dentistry and related health sciences shall be to provide for students of both sexes, on equal terms, all and every type of instruction in the various branches of

medicine, dentistry, and related health sciences and to grant such degrees as are commonly granted by similar institutions. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.305. Prior: 1945 c 15 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 4566-6. Formerly RCW 28.77.210.]

28B.20.308 Global Asia institute. (1) A global Asia institute is created within the Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies. The mission of the institute is to promote the understanding of Asia and its interactions with Washington state and the world. The institute shall host visiting scholars and policymakers, sponsor programs and learning initiatives, engage in collaborative research projects, and facilitate broader understanding and cooperation between the state of Washington and Asia through general public programs and targeted collaborations with specific communities in the state.

(2) Within existing resources, a global Asia institute advisory board is established. The director of the Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies shall appoint members of the advisory board and determine the advisory board's roles and responsibilities. The board shall include members representing academia, business, and government. [2012 c 229 § 806; 2009 c 466 § 2.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Intent—2009 c 466: "The legislature finds that Asia and its interactions with the rest of the world are transforming the way the world works in the twenty-first century. The legislature further finds that trade, finance, technology, and global influence and institutions are all areas in which China, India, and other Asian states are in the process of reshaping the nature of the international system, and that Washington state is uniquely situated to contribute to enhance interactions between the United States and Asia. The legislature intends to establish a global Asia institute at the University of Washington." [2009 c 466 § 1.]

28B.20.315 Drug testing laboratory—Service—Employees as expert witnesses, traveling expenses and per diem. The University of Washington is authorized and directed to arrange for a drug testing laboratory. The laboratory shall offer a testing service for law enforcement officers for the identification of known or suspected dangerous and narcotic drugs. Employees of the laboratory are authorized to appear as expert witnesses in criminal trials held within the state: PROVIDED, That the traveling expenses and per diem of such employees shall be borne by the party for the benefit of whom the testimony of such employees is requested. [1969 ex.s. c 266 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.77.215.]

28B.20.320 Marine biological preserve—Established and described—Unlawful gathering of marine biological materials—Penalty. (1) There is hereby created an area of preserve of marine biological materials useful for scientific purposes, except when gathered for human food, and except, also, the plant nereocystis, commonly called "kelp." Such area of preserve shall consist of the salt waters and the beds and shores of the islands constituting San Juan county and of Cypress Island in Skagit county.

(2) No person shall gather such marine biological materials from the area of preserve, except upon permission first granted by the director of the Friday Harbor Laboratories of the University of Washington.

(3) A person gathering such marine biological materials contrary to the terms of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. [2003 c 53 § 174; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.320. Prior: 1923 c 74 § 1; RRS § 8436-1. Formerly RCW 28.77.230.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

28B.20.328 Lease of lands with outdoor recreation potential—Restrictions—Unlawful to use posted lands.

(1) Any lease of public lands with outdoor recreation potential authorized by the regents of the University of Washington shall be open and available to the public for compatible recreational use unless the regents of the University of Washington determine that the leased land should be closed in order to prevent damage to crops or other land cover, to improvements on the land, to the lessee, or to the general public or is necessary to avoid undue interference with carrying forward a university program. Any lessee may file an application with the regents of the University of Washington to close the leased land to any public use. The regents shall cause a written notice of the impending closure to be posted in a conspicuous place in the university's business office and in the office of the county auditor in which the land is located thirty days prior to the public hearing. This notice shall state the parcel or parcels involved and shall indicate the time and place of the public hearing. Upon a determination by the regents that posting is not necessary, the lessee shall desist from posting. Upon a determination by the regents that posting is necessary, the lessee shall post his or her leased premises so as to prohibit recreational uses thereon. In the event any such lands are so posted, it shall be unlawful for any person to hunt or fish, or for any person other than the lessee or his or her immediate family to use any such posted lands for recreational purposes.

(2) The regents of the University of Washington may insert the provisions of subsection (1) of this section in all leases hereafter issued. [2011 c 336 § 719; 1969 ex.s. c 46 § 3. Formerly RCW 28.77.235.]

28B.20.330 Rights-of-way to railroads and streetcar railways—Conditions. Any railroad company now having in operation a line of railroad, or branches, sidings, or spurs thereof, upon any property in this state in use by the University of Washington for university purposes, or as a part of the grounds set aside or devoted to university purposes, may have such right-of-way confirmed to it, its successors and assigns, upon the following terms and conditions: Such railroad company shall file with the board of regents of said university a plat showing the right-of-way desired, and shall file a duplicate thereof with the commissioner of public lands; and any railroad company or streetcar company desiring hereafter to construct a railroad or streetcar line, or extensions thereof, with branches, sidings, or spurs, upon any property in this state in use by the University of Washington for university purposes, or as a part of the ground set aside or devoted to university purposes, may have such right-of-way confirmed to it, its successors and assigns, upon the following terms and conditions: Such railroad company or streetcar company shall file with the board of regents of said university a plat showing the right-of-way desired, and shall file a dupli-

cate thereof with the commissioner of public lands. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.330. Prior: 1909 c 248 § 1; RRS § 8095. Formerly RCW 28.77.240.]

28B.20.332 Rights-of-way to railroads and streetcar railways—Regents to make agreement. The board of regents of said University of Washington are authorized, upon the filing of such plat with it, to agree in writing with any such railroad company or streetcar company, upon the boundaries and the extent of such right-of-way, the manner in which the same shall be maintained and fenced and occupied, and prescribe the number, character, and maintenance of crossings, cross-overs, and subways, and as to what sum said railroad company or streetcar company shall pay for the right-of-way granted. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.332. Prior: 1909 c 248 § 2; RRS § 8096. Formerly RCW 28.77.250.]

28B.20.334 Rights-of-way to railroads and streetcar railways—Form of deed—Certified copy filed. If such agreement is entered into, said board of regents shall transmit a certified copy thereof to the commissioner of public lands, who shall, after the full amount of money provided in such agreement shall be paid by said railroad company or streetcar company to the state treasurer, issue to such railroad company or streetcar company, in the name of the state of Washington, a deed for the right-of-way described in such agreement, which said deed shall recite and be subject to all the terms and conditions of such agreement, and certified copies of said deed shall be filed, one in the office of the commissioner of public lands, and the other with the secretary of said board of regents. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.334. Prior: 1909 c 248 § 3; RRS § 8097. Formerly RCW 28.77.260.]

28B.20.336 Rights-of-way to railroads and streetcar railways—Deed conveys conditional easement. The conveyance herein provided for shall not be deemed to convey the fee to the land described, but an easement only thereover and for railroad or streetcar purposes only, and when the right-of-way granted as aforesaid shall not be used for the purposes for which it was granted, then and thereupon the easement right shall immediately become void. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.336. Prior: 1909 c 248 § 4; RRS § 8098. Formerly RCW 28.77.270.]

28B.20.340 University site dedicated for street and boulevard purposes—Description. There is hereby dedicated to the public for street and boulevard purposes the following described lands situated in section 16, township 25 north, range 4 east, W.M., and blocks 7 and 8 of Lake Washington shore lands, to wit: Beginning at the one-quarter (1/4) corner on the north line of said section sixteen (16); thence east along the north line thereof, a distance of three hundred forty-nine and thirty-four one-hundredths (349.34) feet; thence south at right angles to the said north line, a distance of thirty-five feet to the point of beginning of this description; thence south eighty-nine degrees fifty-seven minutes and forty-three seconds (89°57'43") east a distance of six hundred seventy-three and seventeen one-hundredths (673.17) feet; thence southwesterly along the arc of a curve to the left, having a uniform radius of one thousand (1,000) feet, said curve being tangent to the last above described line, a dis-

tance of one thousand three hundred seventy-three and six one-hundredths (1,373.06) feet to a point of tangency; thence south eleven degrees twenty-two minutes and two seconds (11°22'02") west, a distance of five hundred fifty-six and twenty-two one-hundredths (556.22) feet to a point of tangency on the easterly margin of Montlake Boulevard as laid off and established by Ordinance No. 26332; thence along said easterly margin northerly along the arc of a curve to the left, having a uniform radius of four hundred sixty (460) feet, a distance of one hundred forty-three and forty-one one-hundredths (143.41) feet to a point of a reverse curve; thence northerly along the arc of a curve to the right having a uniform radius of four hundred sixty (460) feet, a distance of one hundred twenty and ninety-four one-hundredths (120.94) feet to a point of reverse curve; thence northerly along the arc of a curve to the left, having a uniform radius of two thousand nine hundred seventy-four and ninety-three one-hundredths (2,974.93) feet, a distance of two hundred eighty-four (284) feet; thence departing from said easterly margin north eleven degrees twenty-two minutes and two seconds (11°22'02") east, a distance of fourteen and seventy-four one-hundredths (14.74) feet to the beginning of a curve to the right, having a uniform radius of one thousand seventy (1,070) feet; thence northeasterly along the arc of said curve, a distance of seven hundred ninety-six and thirty-three one-hundredths (796.33) feet to a point of reverse curve; thence northeasterly, northerly and northwesterly along the arc of a curve to the left, having a uniform radius of seventy-four and forty-six one-hundredths (74.46) feet, a distance of one hundred eighty-seven and ten one-hundredths (187.10) feet to the point of beginning.

Also the following described lands, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east line of said section, said point being distant nine hundred eighty-nine and sixty one-hundredths (989.60) feet south from the northeast corner of said section; thence south along said east line a distance of four hundred seventy-nine and fifty-three one-hundredths (479.53) feet to a point on the government meander line along the shore of Lake Washington; thence along said meander line south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes thirty-three seconds (78°13'33") west, a distance of sixty-six and fifty one-hundredths (66.50) feet; thence north twenty-nine degrees forty-six minutes twenty-seven seconds (29°46'27") west, a distance of one hundred sixty-six and ninety-two one-hundredths (166.92) feet; thence departing from said meander line north no degrees fifty-three minutes seven seconds (0°53'07") east, a distance of three hundred fifty-four and sixty-three one-hundredths (354.63) feet; thence northwesterly along the arc of a curve to the right having a uniform radius of one hundred eighty-five (185) feet, a distance of twenty-two and two one-hundredths (22.02) feet to a point of tangency on a line which bears north twenty-nine degrees six minutes fifty-three seconds (29°06'53") west; thence northwesterly along said line, a distance of nine hundred eighteen and sixty-five one-hundredths (918.65) feet to the beginning of a curve to the left, having a uniform radius of two hundred fifty (250) feet; thence northwesterly along the arc of said curve, a distance of two hundred sixty-five and fifty one-hundredths (265.50) feet to a point of tangency on the south margin of East Forty-fifth Street; thence east along said south margin, a distance of three hundred twenty-nine and fourteen

one-hundredths (329.14) feet to a point which is distant five hundred ten and seventy-nine one-hundredths (510.79) feet west from the east line of said section sixteen (16); thence southwesterly, southerly and southeasterly along the arc of a curve to the left having a uniform radius of sixty (60) feet a distance of one hundred twenty-four and seventy-eight one-hundredths (124.78) feet to a point of tangency; thence south twenty-nine degrees six minutes fifty-three seconds (29°06'53") east, a distance of nine hundred twenty-four and twenty-four one-hundredths (924.24) feet to the beginning of a curve to the left having a uniform radius of one hundred fifteen (115) feet; thence southeasterly along the arc of said curve, a distance of one hundred twenty and fifty-one one-hundredths (120.51) feet to the point of beginning. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.340. Prior: 1913 c 24 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.77.280.]

28B.20.342 University site dedicated for street and boulevard purposes—Local assessments barred against site. No assessments for the opening, improvement or maintenance of any public street upon the tracts of land described in RCW 28B.20.340 shall ever be levied, assessed or collected upon any portion of section 16, township 25 north, range 4 east, W.M., or upon any portion of blocks 7 and 8 Lake Washington shorelands. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.342. Prior: 1913 c 24 § 2. Formerly RCW 28.77.290.]

28B.20.344 University site dedicated for street and boulevard purposes—Eminent domain may not be exercised against site. The power of eminent domain of any municipal or other corporation whatever is hereby declared not to extend to any portion of said section 16, township 25 north, range 4 east, W.M., and blocks 7 and 8 of Lake Washington shorelands. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.344. Prior: 1913 c 24 § 3. Formerly RCW 28.77.300.]

28B.20.350 1947 conveyance for arboretum and botanical garden purposes—Description. There is hereby granted to the University of Washington the following described land, to wit:

Lots two (2) and three (3), Block eleven-A (11-A) of the supplemental map of Lake Washington shorelands, filed September 5, 1916 in the office of the commissioner of public lands, to be used for arboretum and botanical garden purposes and for no other purposes, except as provided in RCW 28B.20.354. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.350. Prior: 1947 c 45 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.77.310.]

28B.20.352 1947 conveyance for arboretum and botanical garden purposes—Deed of conveyance. The commissioner of public lands is hereby authorized and directed to certify the lands described in RCW 28B.20.350 to the governor, and the governor is hereby authorized and directed to execute, and the secretary of state to attest, a deed of said shorelands to the university. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.352. Prior: 1947 c 45 § 2. Formerly RCW 28.77.315.]

28B.20.354 1947 conveyance for arboretum and botanical garden purposes—Part may be conveyed by

regents to city of Seattle. (1) The board of regents of the University of Washington is hereby authorized to convey to the city of Seattle that portion of said lot three (3) of the shorelands described in RCW 28B.20.350 which is within the following described tract, to wit:

A rectangular tract of land one hundred twenty (120) feet in north-south width, and four hundred (400) feet in east-west length, with the north boundary coincident with the north boundary of the old canal right-of-way, and the west boundary on the southerly extension of the west line of Lot eleven (11), Block four (4), Montlake Park, according to the recorded plat thereof, approximately five hundred sixty (560) feet east of the east line of Montlake Boulevard.

(2) The board of regents is authorized to convey to the city of Seattle free of all restrictions or limitations, or to incorporate in the conveyance to the city of Seattle such provisions for reverter of said land to the university as the board deems appropriate. Should any portion of the land so conveyed to the city of Seattle again vest in the university by reason of the operation of any provisions incorporated by the board in the conveyance to the city of Seattle, the University of Washington shall hold such reverted portion subject to the reverter provisions of RCW 28B.20.356. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.354. Prior: 1947 c 45 § 3. Formerly RCW 28.77.320.]

28B.20.356 1947 conveyance for arboretum and botanical garden purposes—Reversion for unauthorized use—Reconveyance for highway purposes. In case the University of Washington should attempt to use or permit the use of such shorelands or any portion thereof for any other purpose than for arboretum and botanical garden purposes, except as provided in RCW 28B.20.354, the same shall forthwith revert to the state of Washington without suit, action or any proceedings whatsoever or the judgment of any court forfeiting the same: PROVIDED, That the board of regents of the University of Washington is hereby authorized and directed to reconvey to the state of Washington block eleven-A (11-A) of the supplemental map of Lake Washington shorelands, filed September 5, 1916 in the office of the commissioner of public lands, or such portion thereof as may be required by the state of Washington or any agency thereof for state highway purposes. The state of Washington or any agency thereof requiring said land shall pay to the University of Washington the fair market value thereof and such moneys paid shall be used solely for arboretum purposes. Such reconveyance shall be made at such time as the state or such agency has agreed to pay the same. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.356. Prior: 1959 c 164 § 2; 1947 c 45 § 4; No RRS. Formerly RCW 28.77.330.]

28B.20.360 1939 conveyance of shorelands to university—Description. The commissioner of public lands of the state of Washington is hereby authorized and directed to certify in the manner now provided by law to the governor for deeding to the University of Washington all of the following described Lake Washington shorelands, to wit: Blocks sixteen (16) and seventeen (17), Lake Washington Shorelands, as shown on the map of said shorelands on file in the office of the commissioner of public lands. [1969 ex.s. c 223 §

28B.20.360. Prior: 1939 c 60 § 1; No RRS. Formerly RCW 28.77.333.]

28B.20.362 1939 conveyance of shorelands to university—Deed of conveyance. The governor is hereby authorized and directed to execute, and the secretary of state to attest, a deed conveying to the University of Washington all of said shorelands. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.362. Prior: 1939 c 60 § 2; No RRS. Formerly RCW 28.77.335.]

28B.20.364 1939 conveyance of shorelands to university—Grant for arboretum and botanical garden purposes—Reversion for unauthorized use—Reconveyance for highway purposes. All of the shorelands described in RCW 28B.20.360 are hereby granted to the University of Washington to be used for arboretum and botanical garden purposes and for no other purposes. In case the said University of Washington should attempt to use or permit the use of said shorelands or any portion thereof for any other purpose, the same shall forthwith revert to the state of Washington without suit, action or any proceedings whatsoever or the judgment of any court forfeiting the same: PROVIDED, That the board of regents of the University of Washington is hereby authorized and directed to reconvey to the state of Washington blocks 16 and 17 of Lake Washington shorelands, or such portions thereof as may be required by the state of Washington or any agency thereof for state highway purposes. The state of Washington or any agency thereof requiring said land shall pay to the University of Washington the fair market value thereof and such moneys paid shall be used solely for arboretum purposes. Such reconveyance shall be made at such time as the state or such agency has agreed to pay the same. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.364. Prior: 1959 c 164 § 1; 1939 c 60 § 3; No RRS. Formerly RCW 28.77.337.]

28B.20.370 Transfer of certain Lake Union shorelands to university. Block 18-A, Second Supplemental Maps of Lake Union Shore Lands, as shown on the official maps thereof on file in the office of the commissioner of public lands, is hereby transferred to the University of Washington and shall be held and used for university purposes only. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.370. Prior: 1963 c 71 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.77.339.]

28B.20.381 "University tract" defined. For the purposes of this chapter, "university tract" means the tract of land in the city of Seattle, consisting of approximately ten acres, originally known as the "old university grounds," and more recently referred to as the "metropolitan tract," together with all buildings, improvements, facilities, and appurtenances thereon. [1999 c 346 § 2.]

Purpose—Construction—1999 c 346: "The purpose of this act is to consolidate the statutes authorizing the board of regents of the University of Washington to control the property of the university. Nothing in this act may be construed to diminish in any way the powers of the board of regents to control its property including, but not limited to, the powers now or previously set forth in RCW *28B.20.392 through 28B.20.398." [1999 c 346 § 1.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 28B.20.392 was repealed by 1999 c 346 § 8.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.382 University tract—Conditions for sale, lease, or lease renewal—Inspection of records—Deposit

of proceeds—University of Washington facilities bond retirement account. (1) Until authorized by statute of the legislature, the board of regents of the university, with respect to the university tract, shall not sell the land or any part thereof or any improvement thereon, or lease the land or any part thereof or any improvement thereon or renew or extend any lease thereof for a term of more than eighty years. Any sale of the land or any part thereof or any improvement thereon, or any lease or renewal or extension of any lease of the land or any part thereof or any improvement thereon for a term of more than eighty years made or attempted to be made by the board of regents shall be null and void until the same has been approved or ratified and confirmed by legislative act.

(2) The board of regents shall have power from time to time to lease the land, or any part thereof or any improvement thereon for a term of not more than eighty years. Any and all records, books, accounts, and agreements of any lessee or sublessee under this section, pertaining to compliance with the terms and conditions of such lease or sublease, shall be open to inspection by the board of regents, the ways and means committee of the senate, the appropriations committee of the house of representatives, and the joint legislative audit and review committee or any successor committees. It is not intended that unrelated records, books, accounts, and agreements of lessees, sublessees, or related companies be open to such inspection. The board of regents shall make a full, detailed report of all leases and transactions pertaining to the land or any part thereof or any improvement thereon to the joint legislative audit and review committee, including one copy to the staff of the committee, during odd-numbered years.

(3) The net proceeds from the sale or lease of land in the university tract, or any part thereof or any improvement thereon, shall be deposited into the University of Washington facilities bond retirement account hereby established outside the state treasury as a nonappropriated local fund to be used exclusively for the purpose of erecting, altering, maintaining, equipping, or furnishing buildings at the University of Washington. The board of regents shall transfer from the University of Washington facilities bond retirement account to the University of Washington building account under RCW 43.79.080 any funds in excess of amounts reasonably necessary for payment of debt service in combination with other nonappropriated local funds related to capital projects for which debt service is required under section 4, chapter 380, Laws of 1999. [1999 c 346 § 3; 1998 c 245 § 17; 1996 c 288 § 27; 1987 c 505 § 13; 1980 c 87 § 10; 1977 ex.s. c 365 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 174 § 1.]

Purpose—Construction—Effective date—1999 c 346: See notes following RCW 28B.20.381.

28B.20.394 University tract—Powers of regents—Agreements to pay for governmental services. In addition to the powers conferred upon the board of regents of the University of Washington by RCW 28B.20.395, the board of regents is authorized and shall have the power to enter into an agreement or agreements with the city of Seattle and the county of King, Washington, to pay to the city and the county such sums as shall be mutually agreed upon for governmental services rendered to the university tract, which sums shall not

exceed the amounts that would be received pursuant to limitations imposed by RCW 84.52.043 by the city of Seattle and county of King respectively from real and personal property taxes paid on the university tract or any leaseholds thereon if such taxes could lawfully be levied. [1999 c 346 § 4; 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 10; 1972 ex.s. c 107 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.394. See also 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 140. Prior: 1955 c 229 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.77.361.]

Purpose—Construction—Effective date—1999 c 346: See notes following RCW 28B.20.381.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.395 University tract—Powers of regents, generally. In addition to the powers conferred under the original deeds of conveyance to the state of Washington and under existing law, and subject to RCW 28B.20.382, the board of regents has full control of the university tract as provided in this chapter including, but not limited to:

(1) With regard to the whole or portions of the land, the authority to manage, to improve, to alter, to operate, to lease, to contract indebtedness, to borrow funds, to issue bonds, notes, and warrants, to provide for the amortization of and to pay the bonds, notes, warrants, and other evidences of indebtedness, at or prior to maturity, to use and pledge the income derived from operating, managing, and leasing the university tract for such purpose, and to otherwise own, operate, and control the university tract to the same extent as any other property of the university;

(2) With regard to the whole or portions of any building or buildings or other improvements thereon or appurtenances thereto, the authority to sell, subject to the terms of any underlying lease on the land, to manage, to improve, to alter, to operate, to lease, to grant a deed of trust or a mortgage lien, to contract indebtedness, to borrow funds, to issue bonds, notes, and warrants, to provide for the amortization thereof and to pay the bonds, notes, warrants, and other evidences of indebtedness, at or prior to maturity, to use and pledge the income derived from operating, managing, and leasing the university tract for such purpose, and to otherwise own, operate, and control the university tract to the same extent as any other property of the university consistent with the purpose of the donors of the metropolitan tract. [1999 c 346 § 5.]

Purpose—Construction—Effective date—1999 c 346: See notes following RCW 28B.20.381.

28B.20.396 University tract—Bonding authority. Bonds issued pursuant to the authority granted under RCW 28B.20.395:

(1) Shall not constitute (a) an obligation, either general or special, of the state or (b) a general obligation of the University of Washington or of the board of regents;

(2) Shall be:

(a) Either in bearer form or in registered form as provided in RCW 39.46.030, and

(b) Issued in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars;

(3) Shall state:

(a) The date of issue, and

(b) The series of the issue and be consecutively numbered within the series, and

(c) That the bond is payable only out of a special fund established for the purpose, and designate the fund;

(4) Shall bear interest, payable either annually, or semi-annually as the board of regents may determine;

(5) Shall be payable solely out of:

(a) Revenue derived from operating, managing and leasing the university tract, and

(b) A special fund, created by the board of regents for the purpose, consisting either of (i) a fixed proportion, or (ii) a fixed amount out of and not exceeding a fixed proportion, or (iii) a fixed amount without regard to any fixed proportion, of the revenue so derived;

(6) May contain covenants by the board of regents in conformity with the provisions of RCW 28B.20.398(2);

(7) Shall be payable at such times over a period of not to exceed thirty years, in such manner and at such place or places as the board of regents determines;

(8) Shall be executed in such manner as the board of regents by resolution determines;

(9) Shall be sold in such manner as the board of regents deems for the best interest of the University of Washington;

(10) May be issued under chapter 39.46 RCW. [1999 c 346 § 6; 1983 c 167 § 33; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 25; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 99; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.396. Prior: 1947 c 284 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4566-13. Formerly RCW 28.77.370.]

Purpose—Construction—Effective date—1999 c 346: See notes following RCW 28B.20.381.

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.398 University tract—Powers of regents—Bond issuance—Covenants—Redemption—Action for compliance. (1) Any resolution of the board of regents pursuant to the provisions of RCW 28B.20.395 shall provide for the creation of a special fund, in conformity with the provisions of RCW 28B.20.396(5)(b).

(2) Any resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds pursuant to the provisions of RCW 28B.20.395, 28B.20.396, and 28B.20.398 may contain covenants of the board of regents to protect and safeguard the security and rights of the owners of any such bonds such as are then customary in connection with similar bonds and considered advisable in order to assure the maximum marketability for said bonds. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any such resolution may contain covenants as to:

(a) The creation of a special fund into which the proceeds of all bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of such resolution shall be deposited, the terms and conditions upon which payments may be made from such special fund, and for the payment of interest on bonds issued pursuant to such resolution from the moneys in said fund;

(b) Maintaining rental and leasehold rates and other charges at a level sufficient at all times to provide revenue (i) to pay the interest on and principal of all bonds and other obligations payable from said revenue, (ii) to make all other payments from said revenues required under the provisions of any resolution adopted in connection with the issuance of warrants or bonds under RCW 28B.20.395, 28B.20.396, and 28B.20.398 and (iii) to pay the operating, management, maintenance, repair and upkeep costs of the university tract;

(c) Collection, deposit, custody and disbursement of the revenues from the university tract or any portions thereof including (i) a specification of the depositaries to be designated, and (ii) authorization of such depositaries, or other banks or trust companies, to act as fiscal agent of the board of regents for the custody of the proceeds of bonds and the moneys held in any funds created pursuant to RCW 28B.20.395, 28B.20.396, and 28B.20.398, or any resolution authorizing such bonds, and to represent bond owners in the event of a default on such bonds or in the event of a default in the performance of any duty or obligation of the board of regents in connection therewith, with such power and duty as such resolution may provide;

(d) Creation and administration of reserve and other funds for the payment, at or prior to maturity, of any indebtedness chargeable against the revenues from the university tract and for creation of working funds, depreciation funds, replacement funds, reserves for extraordinary repairs and any other fund deemed necessary or desirable to insure the continued profitable operation of the said university tract;

(e) Deposit of collateral security or indemnity bonds to secure the proceeds (i) of bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of such resolution and (ii) of all revenues which are pledged to secure the repayment of bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of such resolution and (iii) of all moneys deposited in any special fund created under the authority of RCW 28B.20.395, 28B.20.396, and 28B.20.398 or any covenant thereunder;

(f) The obligation of the board of regents to maintain the building or buildings in good condition and to operate and manage the same in an economical and efficient manner;

(g) The amount and kind of insurance to be carried by the board of regents in connection with the building or buildings, the companies in which such insurance shall be carried, the term thereof, the application of the proceeds of any such insurance, and adjustments of losses under any such policy of insurance;

(h) Limitations upon the amount of additional bonds, warrants and other obligations payable out of the revenues from the building or buildings which may be thereafter issued and the terms and conditions upon which such additional bonds, warrants or other obligations may be issued;

(i) Limitations upon the creation of additional liens or encumbrances on the building or buildings or the personal property used in connection therewith;

(j) The terms and conditions upon which the building or buildings, or any part thereof, may be sold, mortgaged, leased or otherwise disposed of, and the use or other disposition of the proceeds of any such sale, mortgage or lease;

(k) The methods of operation, management and maintenance of the building or buildings;

(l) Accounting and auditing and the keeping of records, reports and audits with respect to the building or buildings;

(m) The amendment or modification of any resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds pursuant to the provisions of RCW 28B.20.395, 28B.20.396, and 28B.20.398, including the terms and conditions upon which such amendment or modification may be effected and the number, amount or percentage of assenting bonds necessary to effectuate the same;

(n) Limitations upon the use of space or facilities in the building or buildings without payment therefor; and

(o) Such other matters as may be necessary or desirable to insure a successful and profitable operation of the building or buildings.

(3) The term "building or buildings" as used in subsection (2) of this section means the building or buildings or improvements upon the university tract with respect to which the revenues are pledged, under the terms of the resolution, to secure the payment of bonds issued under such resolution.

(4) The provisions of RCW 28B.20.395, 28B.20.396, and 28B.20.398 and of any resolution adopted in conformity with the provisions of this section shall constitute a contract with the owners of warrants or bonds issued pursuant thereto, and the provisions thereof shall be enforceable in any court of competent jurisdiction by any owner of such warrants or bonds by mandamus or any other appropriate suit, action or proceeding at law or in equity.

(5) Bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of RCW 28B.20.395, 28B.20.396, and 28B.20.398 may be redeemed, at the option of the board of regents, at such time or times, upon such terms and conditions, and at such premiums as the board of regents specifies in the resolution.

(6) If the board of regents fails to pay the required amounts into the special fund, established in conformity with subsection (2) of this section, the owner of any bond or bonds affected thereby may maintain an action against the board of regents to compel compliance with the terms of the resolution in this respect.

(7) Pending the preparation and execution of any bonds the issuance of which is authorized under the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, temporary bonds may be issued in such form as the board of regents determines. [1999 c 346 § 7; 1983 c 167 § 34; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.398. Prior: 1947 c 284 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4566-14. Formerly RCW 28.77.380.]

Purpose—Construction—Effective date—1999 c 346: See notes following RCW 28B.20.381.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, SPECIAL RESEARCH PROJECTS, AND HOSPITAL

28B.20.410 Center for research and training in intellectual and developmental disabilities—Established. There is hereby established at the University of Washington a center for research and training in intellectual and developmental disabilities. [2010 c 94 § 8; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.410. Prior: 1963 c 193 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.77.430.]

Purpose—2010 c 94: See note following RCW 44.04.280.

28B.20.412 Center for research and training in intellectual and developmental disabilities—Administration. The center shall be administered by the board of regents of the University of Washington. [1982 c 163 § 4; 1973 c 62 § 8; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.412. Prior: 1963 c 193 § 2. Formerly RCW 28.77.432.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.414 Center for research and training in intellectual and developmental disabilities—Purpose. The general purposes of the center shall be:

(1) To provide clinical and laboratory facilities for research on the causes, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of intellectual and developmental disabilities;

(2) To develop improved professional and in-service training programs in the various disciplines concerned with persons with disabilities;

(3) To provide diagnostic and consultative services to various state programs and to regional and local centers, to an extent compatible with the primary research and teaching objectives of the center. [2010 c 94 § 9; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.414. Prior: 1963 c 193 § 3. Formerly RCW 28.77.434.]

Purpose—2010 c 94: See note following RCW 44.04.280.

28B.20.420 Graduate scholarships for engineering research—Established. In order to further the development of advance studies in engineering there shall be established in the engineering laboratories of the University of Washington, ten graduate scholarships and/or fellowships to the amount of one thousand dollars and tuition each, per academic year. These scholarships shall be in the field of engineering which can best be used to aid the industrial development of the state of Washington and its resources. This graduate work shall be done in the laboratories of the university and shall be directed along the lines of professional research and testing. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.420. Prior: 1945 c 241 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.77.220.]

28B.20.422 Graduate scholarships for engineering research—Studies published—Direction of program—Qualifications for candidates. The studies and results of such scholarships shall be published as bulletins or engineering reports of the college of engineering of the university and a reasonable number of copies thereof shall be available to the public without cost. The provisions of RCW 28B.20.420 and this section shall include the cost of individual scholarships, the cost of necessary supplies and materials to be utilized, and the cost of printing and distribution of the bulletins or engineering reports. The direction of this research program shall rest in the proper department or departments and schools of the engineering college of the university and the candidates must meet the qualifications of the graduate school of the university for graduate students. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.422. Prior: 1945 c 241 § 2. Formerly RCW 28.77.225; 28.77.220, part.]

28B.20.440 University hospital. The board of regents of the University of Washington is hereby authorized to operate a hospital upon university grounds to be used in conjunction with the university's medical and dental schools, including equipping and additional construction to the same. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.440. Cf. (i) 1947 c 286 § 2. No RRS. (ii) 1945 c 15 § 4. No RRS.]

28B.20.450 Occupational and environmental research facility—Construction and maintenance authorized—Purpose. There shall be constructed and maintained at the University of Washington an occupational and environmental research facility in the school of medicine having as its objects and purposes testing, research, training, teaching, consulting and service in the fields of industrial and occupa-

tional medicine and health, the prevention of industrial and occupational disease among workers, the promotion and protection of safer working environments and dissemination of the knowledge and information acquired from such objects and purposes. [1989 c 12 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.450. Prior: 1963 c 151 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.77.410.]

28B.20.452 Occupational and environmental research facility—Industry to share costs. See RCW 51.16.042.

28B.20.454 Occupational and environmental research facility—Submission of industrial and occupational health problems to facility—Availability of information. Any matter or problem relating to the industrial and occupational health of workers may be submitted to the environmental research facility by any public agency or interested party. All research data and pertinent information available or compiled at such facility related to the industrial and occupational health of workers shall be made available and supplied without cost to any public agency or interested party. [1989 c 12 § 5; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.454. Prior: 1963 c 151 § 3. Formerly RCW 28.77.414.]

28B.20.456 Occupational and environmental research facility—Advisory committee. There is hereby created an advisory committee to the environmental research facility consisting of eight members. Membership on the committee shall consist of the director of the department of labor and industries, the assistant secretary for the division of health services of the department of social and health services, the president of the Washington state labor council, the president of the association of Washington business, the dean of the school of public health and community medicine of the University of Washington, the dean of the school of engineering of the University of Washington, the president of the Washington state medical association, or their representatives, and the chair of the department of environmental health of the University of Washington, who shall be ex officio chair of the committee without vote. Such committee shall meet at least semiannually at the call of the chair. Members shall serve without compensation. It shall consult, review and evaluate policies, budgets, activities, and programs of the facility relating to industrial and occupational health to the end that the facility will serve in the broadest sense the health of the worker as it may be related to his or her employment. [2011 c 336 § 720; 1973 c 62 § 9; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.456. Prior: 1963 c 151 § 4. Formerly RCW 28.77.416.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.458 Occupational and environmental research facility—Acceptance of loans, gifts, etc.—Presentation of vouchers for payments from accident and medical aid funds. The University of Washington may accept and administer loans, grants, funds, or gifts, conditional or otherwise, in furtherance of the objects and purposes of RCW 28B.20.450 through 28B.20.458, from the federal government and from other sources public or private. For the purpose of securing payment from the accident fund and medical aid fund as funds are required, vouchers shall be pre-

sent to the department of labor and industries. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.458. Prior: 1963 c 151 § 5. Formerly RCW 28.77.418.]

28B.20.462 Warren G. Magnuson institute for biomedical research and health professions training—Established. The Warren G. Magnuson institute for biomedical research and health professions training is established within the Warren G. Magnuson health sciences center at the University of Washington. The institute shall be administered by the university. The institute may be funded through a combination of federal, state, and private funds, including earnings on the endowment fund in RCW 28B.20.472. [1990 c 282 § 1.]

28B.20.464 Warren G. Magnuson institute—Purposes. The purposes of the Warren G. Magnuson institute for biomedical research and health professions training are as follows:

(1) Supporting one or more individuals engaged in biomedical research into the causes of, the treatments for, or the management of diabetes is the primary purpose of the institute;

(2) Providing financial assistance to students in graduate or postgraduate training programs in the health professions at the university is the secondary purpose of the institute;

(3) Supporting biomedical research into the causes of, the treatment for, or the management of Parkinson's disease, osteoporosis, or any other disease or medical disorder where the achievement of a significant result in the near term is especially promising; and

(4) Enhancing the training, research, and public service missions of the health sciences schools of the University of Washington. [1990 c 282 § 2.]

28B.20.466 Warren G. Magnuson institute—Endowment fund earnings. Unless designated otherwise by donors, the earnings on the endowment fund in RCW 28B.20.472 shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Earnings on the first seven hundred fifty thousand dollars shall be expended at the direction of the dean of the school of medicine, in support of one or more individuals engaged in biomedical research into the causes of, the treatments for, or the management of diabetes;

(2) Earnings on the next two hundred fifty thousand dollars shall be expended to provide financial assistance to students in graduate or postgraduate training programs in the health professions at the university, including: Medicine, nursing, public health and community medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and social work. At least one such student at all times shall be in a career pathway preparing for or engaged in research related to diabetes, its antecedents, or complications; and

(3) Earnings on additional funds within the endowment may be used for any purpose of the institute as outlined in RCW 28B.20.464. [1990 c 282 § 3.]

28B.20.472 Warren G. Magnuson institute—Local endowment fund. The state matching funds and the private donations shall be deposited in the university's local endowment fund. The university is responsible for investing and

maintaining all moneys within the fund. The principal of the invested endowment fund shall not be invaded. The university may augment the endowment fund with additional private donations. The earnings of the fund shall be used solely to support the purposes of the Warren G. Magnuson institute for biomedical research and health professions training as set forth in RCW 28B.20.464. [1990 c 282 § 6.]

28B.20.475 Sea grant program—Geoduck aquaculture—Scientific research studies—Reports. (1) The sea grant program at the University of Washington shall, consistent with this section, commission a series of scientific research studies that examines the possible effects, including the cumulative effects, of the current prevalent geoduck aquaculture techniques and practices on the natural environment in and around Puget Sound, including the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The sea grant program shall use funding provided from the geoduck aquaculture research account created in RCW 28B.20.476 to review existing literature, directly perform research identified as needed, or to enter into and manage contracts with scientific organizations or institutions to accomplish these results.

(2) Prior to entering into a contract with a scientific organization or institution, the sea grant program must:

(a) Analyze, through peer review, the credibility of the proposed party to the contract, including whether the party has credible experience and knowledge and has access to the facilities necessary to fully execute the research required by the contract; and

(b) Require that all proposed parties to a contract fully disclose any past, present, or planned future personal or professional connections with the shellfish industry or public interest groups.

(3) All research commissioned under this section must be subjected to a rigorous peer review process prior to being accepted and reported by the sea grant program.

(4) In prioritizing and directing research under this section, the sea grant program shall meet with the department of ecology at least annually and rely on guidance submitted by the department of ecology. The department of ecology shall convene the shellfish aquaculture regulatory committee created in section 4, chapter 216, Laws of 2007 as necessary to serve as an oversight committee to formulate the guidance provided to the sea grant program. The objective of the oversight committee, and the resulting guidance provided to the sea grant program, is to ensure that the research required under this section satisfies the planning, permitting, and data management needs of the state, to assist in the prioritization of research given limited funding, and to help identify any research that is beneficial to complete other than what is listed in subsection (5) of this section.

(5) To satisfy the minimum requirements of subsection (1) of this section, the sea grant program shall review all scientific research that is existing or in progress that examines the possible effect of currently prevalent geoduck practices, on the natural environment, and prioritize and conduct new studies as needed, to measure and assess the following:

(a) The environmental effects of structures commonly used in the aquaculture industry to protect juvenile geoducks from predation;

(b) The environmental effects of commercial harvesting of geoducks from intertidal geoduck beds, focusing on current prevalent harvesting techniques, including a review of the recovery rates for benthic communities after harvest;

(c) The extent to which geoducks in standard aquaculture tracts alter the ecological characteristics of overlying waters while the tracts are submerged, including impacts on species diversity, and the abundance of other benthic organisms;

(d) Baseline information regarding naturally existing parasites and diseases in wild and cultured geoducks, including whether and to what extent commercial intertidal geoduck aquaculture practices impact the baseline;

(e) Genetic interactions between cultured and wild geoduck, including measurements of differences between cultured geoducks and wild geoducks in terms of genetics and reproductive status; and

(f) The impact of the use of sterile triploid geoducks and whether triploid animals diminish the genetic interactions between wild and cultured geoducks.

(6) If adequate funding is not made available for the completion of all research required under this section, the sea grant program shall consult with the shellfish aquaculture regulatory committee, via the department of ecology, to prioritize which of the enumerated research projects have the greatest cost/benefit ratio in terms of providing information important for regulatory decisions; however, the study identified in subsection (5)(b) of this section shall receive top priority. The prioritization process may include the addition of any new studies that may be appropriate in addition to, or in place of, studies listed in this section.

(7) When appropriate, all research commissioned under this section must address localized and cumulative effects of geoduck aquaculture.

(8) The sea grant program and the University of Washington are prohibited from retaining greater than fifteen percent of any funding provided to implement this section for administrative overhead or other deductions not directly associated with conducting the research required by this section.

(9) Individual commissioned contracts under this section may address single or multiple components listed for study under this section.

(10) All research commissioned under this section must be completed and the results reported to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 2013. In addition, the sea grant program shall provide the appropriate committees of the legislature with annual reports updating the status and progress of the ongoing studies that are completed in advance of the 2013 deadline. [2007 c 216 § 1.]

28B.20.476 Sea grant program—Geoduck aquaculture research account. The geoduck aquaculture research account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts from any legislative appropriations, the aquaculture industry, or any other private or public source directed to the account must be deposited in the account. Expenditures from the account may only be used by the sea grant program for the geoduck research projects identified by RCW 28B.20.475. Only the president of the University of Washington or the president's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject to the allotment procedures

under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures. [2007 c 216 § 2.]

28B.20.478 Center for human rights. A University of Washington center for human rights is created. The mission of the center is to expand opportunities for Washington residents to receive a world-class education in human rights, generate research data and expert knowledge to enhance public and private policymaking, and become an academic center for human rights teaching and research in the nation. The center shall align with the founding principles and philosophies of the United States of America and engage faculty, staff, and students in service to enhance the promise of life and liberty as outlined in the Preamble of the United States Constitution. Key substantive issues for the center include: The rights of all persons to security against violence; the rights of immigrants, native Americans, and ethnic or religious minorities; human rights and the environment; health as a human right; human rights and trade; the human rights of working people; and women's rights as human rights. State funds may not be used to support the center for human rights created in this section. [2012 c 229 § 807; 2009 c 465 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.20.4781 Center for human rights—Reports. The University of Washington center for human rights shall report to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 2010, and biennially thereafter regarding the center's activities. The report shall include, but not be limited to, descriptions of the center's activities and accomplishments especially as they relate to: International human rights issues and community service; documentation of measurable accomplishments in improving outcomes in the issue areas outlined in RCW 28B.20.478; and documentation of engagement with agencies and nongovernmental organizations outside of the University of Washington. [2009 c 465 § 2.]

28B.20.500 Medical students from rural areas—Admission preference. The school of medicine at the University of Washington shall develop and implement a policy to grant admission preference to prospective medical students from rural areas of the state who agree to serve for at least five years as primary care physicians in rural areas of Washington after completion of their medical education and have applied for and meet the qualifications of the program under chapter 28B.115 RCW. Should the school of medicine be unable to fill any or all of the admission openings due to a lack of applicants from rural areas who meet minimum qualifications for study at the medical school, it may admit students not eligible for preferential admission under this section. [1991 c 332 § 26; 1990 c 271 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.502 Medical cannabis research. The University of Washington and Washington State University may conduct scientific research on the efficacy and safety of administering cannabis as part of medical treatment. As part of this research, the University of Washington and Washington State University may develop and conduct studies to

ascertain the general medical safety and efficacy of cannabis and may develop medical guidelines for the appropriate administration and use of cannabis. [2011 c 181 § 1002.]

FINANCING BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES—1957 ACT

28B.20.700 Construction, remodeling, improvement, financing, etc., authorized. The board of regents of the University of Washington is empowered, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, to provide for the construction, completion, reconstruction, remodeling, rehabilitation and improvement of buildings and facilities authorized by the legislature for the use of the university and to finance the payment thereof by bonds payable out of a special fund from revenues hereafter derived from the payment of building fees, gifts, bequests or grants, and such additional funds as the legislature may provide. [1985 c 390 § 36; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.700. Prior: 1959 c 193 § 1; 1957 c 254 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.77.500.]

28B.20.705 Definitions. The following terms, whenever used or referred to in this chapter, shall have the following meaning, excepting in those instances where the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) The word "board" means the board of regents of the University of Washington.

(2) The words "building fees" mean the building fees charged students registering at the university.

(3) The words "bond retirement fund" mean the special fund created by chapter 254, Laws of 1957, to be known as the University of Washington bond retirement fund.

(4) The word "bonds" means the bonds payable out of the bond retirement fund.

(5) The word "projects" means the construction, completion, reconstruction, remodeling, rehabilitation, or improvement of any building or other facility of the university authorized by the legislature at any time and to be financed by the issuance and sale of bonds. [1985 c 390 § 37; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.705. Prior: 1963 c 224 § 2; 1963 c 182 § 1; 1959 c 193 § 2; 1957 c 254 § 2. Formerly RCW 28.77.510.]

28B.20.710 Contracts, issuance of evidences of indebtedness, acceptance of grants. In addition to the powers conferred under existing law, the board is authorized and shall have the power:

(1) To contract for the construction, completion, reconstruction, remodeling, rehabilitation and improvement of such buildings or other facilities of the university as are and which may hereafter be authorized by the legislature.

(2) To finance the same by the issuance of bonds secured by the pledge of any or all of the revenues and receipts of the bond retirement fund.

(3) Without limitation of the foregoing, to accept grants from the United States government, or any federal or state agency or instrumentality, or any public or private corporation, association, or person to aid in defraying the costs of any such projects. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.710. Prior: 1963 c 182 § 2; 1959 c 193 § 3; 1957 c 254 § 3. Formerly RCW 28.77.520.]

28B.20.715 Bonds—Issuance, sale, form, term, interest, etc.—Covenants—Use of proceeds. For the purpose of financing the cost of any projects, the board is hereby authorized to adopt the resolution or resolutions and prepare all other documents necessary for the issuance, sale and delivery of the bonds or any part thereof at such time or times as it shall deem necessary and advisable. Said bonds:

(1) Shall not constitute

(a) An obligation, either general or special, of the state;

or

(b) A general obligation of the University of Washington or of the board;

(2) Shall be

(a) Either registered or in coupon form; and

(b) Issued in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars; and

(c) Fully negotiable instruments under the laws of this state; and

(d) Signed on behalf of the university by the president of the board, attested by the secretary of the board, have the seal of the university impressed thereon or a facsimile of such seal printed or lithographed in the bottom border thereof, and the coupons attached thereto shall be signed with the facsimile signatures of such president and secretary;

(3) Shall state

(a) The date of issue; and

(b) The series of the issue and be consecutively numbered within the series; and

(c) That, except as otherwise provided in subsection (8)(e) of this section, the bond is payable both principal and interest solely out of the bond retirement fund;

(4) Each series of bonds shall bear interest, payable either annually or semiannually, as the board may determine;

(5) Shall be payable both principal and interest out of the bond retirement fund;

(6) Shall be payable at such times over a period of not to exceed forty years from date of issuance, at such place or places, and with such reserved rights of prior redemption, as the board may prescribe;

(7) Shall be sold in such manner and at such price as the board may prescribe;

(8) Shall be issued under and subject to such terms, conditions and covenants providing for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon and such other terms, conditions, covenants and protective provisions safeguarding such payment, not inconsistent with this chapter, and as found to be necessary by the board for the most advantageous sale thereof, which may include but not be limited to:

(a) A covenant that the building fees shall be established, maintained and collected in such amounts that will provide money sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on all bonds payable out of the bond retirement fund, to set aside and maintain the reserves required to secure the payment of such principal and interest, and to maintain any coverage which may be required over such principal and interest;

(b) A covenant that a reserve account shall be created in the bond retirement fund to secure the payment of the principal of and interest on all bonds issued and a provision made that certain amounts be set aside and maintained therein;

(c) A covenant that sufficient moneys may be transferred from the University of Washington building account to the

bond retirement fund when ordered by the board of regents in the event there is ever an insufficient amount of money in the bond retirement fund to pay any installment of interest or principal and interest coming due on the bonds or any of them;

(d) A covenant fixing conditions under which bonds on a parity with any bonds outstanding may be issued;

(e) A covenant to obligate, to pay the principal of or interest on the bonds, all or a component of the fees and revenues of the University of Washington that are not subject to appropriation by the legislature and that do not constitute general state revenues as defined in Article VIII, section 1 of the state Constitution or general state revenues for the purpose of calculating statutory limits on state indebtedness pursuant to *RCW 39.42.060.

The proceeds of the sale of all bonds issued in accordance with this chapter shall be used solely for paying the costs of the projects, including costs of issuance and other financing costs. [2009 c 499 § 7; 1985 c 390 § 38; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 26; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 100; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.715. Prior: 1959 c 193 § 4; 1957 c 254 § 4. Formerly RCW 28.77.530.]

**Reviser's note:* RCW 39.42.060 was repealed by 2009 c 500 § 13.

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.720 University of Washington bond retirement fund—Composition—Pledge of building fees. For the purpose of paying and securing the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds as the same shall become due, there is created in the custody of the state treasurer a special trust fund to be known as the University of Washington bond retirement fund. An appropriation is not required for expenditures from the fund. There shall be paid into the fund, the following:

(1) One-half of such building fees as the board may from time to time determine, or such larger portion as may be necessary to prevent default in the payments required to be made out of the bond retirement fund;

(2) Any gifts, bequests, or grants which may be made, or may become available, for the purpose of furthering the construction of any authorized projects, or for the repayment of the costs thereof;

(3) Such additional funds as the legislature may provide.

While any bonds issued in accordance with the provisions of this chapter or any interest thereon remain unpaid, the bond retirement fund shall be available solely for the payment thereof except as provided in RCW 28B.20.725(5). As a part of the contract of sale of such bonds, the board undertakes to charge and collect building fees and to deposit the portion of such fees in the bond retirement fund in amounts which will be sufficient to pay the principal of, and interest on all such bonds outstanding. [2009 c 499 § 3; 1985 c 390 § 39; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.720. Prior: 1959 c 193 § 5; 1957 c 254 § 5. Formerly RCW 28.77.540.]

1977 Bond act for the refunding of outstanding limited obligation revenue bonds of institutions of higher education, as affecting: RCW 28B.14C.080 through 28B.14C.130.

28B.20.721 Revenues derived from certain university lands deposited in University of Washington bond retire-

ment fund. All moneys received from the lease or rental of lands set apart by the enabling act for university purposes; all interest or income arising from the proceeds of the sale of such lands or of the timber, fallen timber, stone, gravel, or other valuable material thereon; and all moneys received as interest on deferred payments on contracts for the sale of such lands shall be deposited in the "University of Washington bond retirement fund" to be expended for the purposes set forth in RCW 28B.20.720. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.721. Prior: 1963 c 216 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.77.541.]

28B.20.725 Additional powers of board—Issuance of bonds, investments, transfer of funds, etc. The board is hereby empowered:

- (1) To reserve the right to issue bonds later on a parity with any bonds being issued;
- (2) To authorize the investing of moneys in the bond retirement fund and any reserve account therein;
- (3) To authorize the transfer of money from the University of Washington building account to the bond retirement fund when necessary to prevent a default in the payments required to be made out of such fund;
- (4) To create a reserve account or accounts in the bond retirement fund to secure the payment of the principal of and interest on any bonds;
- (5) To authorize the transfer to the University of Washington building account of any money on deposit in the bond retirement fund in excess of debt service for a period of three years from the date of such transfer on all outstanding bonds payable out of such fund. However, during the 2009-2011 fiscal biennium, the legislature may transfer to the University of Washington building account moneys that are in excess of the debt service due within one year of the date of transfer on all outstanding bonds payable out of the bond retirement fund. However, during the 2011-2013 fiscal biennium, the legislature may transfer to the University of Washington building account moneys that are in excess of the debt service due within one year of the date of transfer on all outstanding bonds payable out of the bond retirement fund. [2011 1st sp.s. c 48 § 7020; 2010 1st sp.s. c 36 § 6008; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.725. Prior: 1959 c 193 § 6. Formerly RCW 28.77.545.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 48: See note following RCW 39.35B.050.

Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 36: See note following RCW 43.155.050.

1977 Bond act for the refunding of outstanding limited obligation revenue bonds of institutions of higher education, as affecting: RCW 28B.14C.080 through 28B.14C.130.

28B.20.730 Refunding bonds. The board is hereby empowered to issue refunding bonds to provide funds to refund any or all outstanding bonds payable from the bond retirement fund and to pay any redemption premium payable on such outstanding bonds being refunded. Such refunding bonds may be issued in the manner and on terms and conditions and with the covenants permitted by this chapter for the issuance of bonds. The refunding bonds shall be payable out of the bond retirement fund and shall not constitute an obligation either general or special, of the state or a general obligation of the University of Washington or the board. The board

may exchange the refunding bonds at par for the bonds which are being refunded or may sell them in such manner, at such price and at such rate or rates of interest as it deems for the best interest of the university. [1970 ex.s. c 56 § 27; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 101; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.730. Prior: 1959 c 193 § 8. Formerly RCW 28.77.547.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.735 Bonds not general obligations—Legislature may provide additional means of payment. The bonds authorized to be issued pursuant to the provisions of RCW 28B.20.700 through 28B.20.740 shall not be general obligations of the state of Washington, but shall be limited obligation bonds payable only from the special fund created for their payment as herein provided. The legislature may provide additional means for raising money for the payment of interest and principal of said bonds. RCW 28B.20.700 through 28B.20.740 shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for such payment. The power given to the legislature by this section to provide additional means for raising money is permissive, and shall not in any way be construed as a pledge of the general credit of the state of Washington. [2009 c 499 § 8; 1985 c 390 § 40; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.735. Prior: 1957 c 254 § 7. Formerly RCW 28.77.550.]

28B.20.740 RCW 28B.20.700 through 28B.20.740 as concurrent with other laws. RCW 28B.20.700 through 28B.20.740 is to be construed as concurrent with other legislation with reference to providing funds for the construction of buildings at the University of Washington, and is not to be construed as limiting any other provision of law with reference thereto. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.740. Prior: 1957 c 254 § 10. Formerly RCW 28.77.580.]

MISCELLANEOUS

28B.20.744 University buildings and facilities for critical patient care or specialized medical research—Alternative process for awarding contracts—Reports to capital projects advisory review board. (1) This section provides an alternative process for awarding contracts for construction, building, renovation, remodeling, alteration, repair, or improvement of university buildings and facilities in which critical patient care or highly specialized medical research is located. These provisions may be used, in lieu of other procedures to award contracts for such work, when the estimated cost of the work is equal to or less than five million dollars and the project involves construction, renovation, remodeling, or alteration of improvements within a building that is used directly for critical patient care or highly specialized medical research.

(2) The university may create a single critical patient care or specialized medical research facilities roster or may create multiple critical patient care or specialized medical research facilities rosters for different trade specialties or categories of anticipated work. At least once a year, the university shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation a notice of the existence of the roster or rosters and solicit a statement of qualifications from contractors who wish to be

on the roster or rosters of prime contractors. In addition, qualified contractors shall be added to the roster or rosters at any time they submit a written request, necessary records, and meet the qualifications established by the university. The university may require eligible contractors desiring to be placed on a roster to keep current records of any applicable licenses, certifications, registrations, bonding, insurance, or other appropriate matters on file with the university as a condition of being placed on a roster or rosters. Placement on a roster shall be on the basis of qualifications.

(3) The public solicitation of qualifications shall include but not be limited to:

(a) A description of the types of projects to be completed and where possible may include programmatic, performance, and technical requirements and specifications;

(b) The reasons for using the critical patient care and specialized medical research roster process;

(c) A description of the qualifications to be required of a contractor, including submission of an accident prevention program;

(d) A description of the process the university will use to evaluate qualifications, including evaluation factors and the relative weight of factors;

(e) The form of the contract to be awarded;

(f) A description of the administrative process by which the required qualifications, evaluation process, and project types may be appealed; and

(g) A description of the administrative process by which decisions of the university may be appealed.

(4) The university shall establish a committee to evaluate the contractors submitting qualifications. Evaluation criteria for selection of the contractor or contractors to be included on a roster shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Ability of a contractor's professional personnel;

(b) A contractor's past performance on similar projects, including but not limited to medical facilities, and involving either negotiated work or other public works contracts;

(c) The contractor's ability to meet time and budget requirements;

(d) The contractor's ability to provide preconstruction services, as appropriate;

(e) The contractor's capacity to successfully complete the project;

(f) The contractor's approach to executing projects;

(g) The contractor's approach to safety and the contractor's safety history; and

(h) The contractor's record of performance, integrity, judgment, and skills.

(5) Contractors meeting the evaluation committee's criteria for selection must be placed on the applicable roster or rosters.

(6) When a project is selected for delivery through this roster process, the university must establish a procedure for securing written quotations from all contractors on a roster to assure that a competitive price is established. Invitations for quotations shall include an estimate of the scope and nature of the work to be performed as well as materials and equipment to be furnished. Plans and specifications must be included in the invitation but may not be detailed. Award of a project must be made to the responsible bidder submitting the lowest responsive bid.

(7) The university shall make an effort to solicit proposals from certified minority or certified woman-owned contractors to the extent permitted by the Washington state civil rights act, RCW 49.60.400.

(8) Beginning in September 2010 and every other year thereafter, the university shall provide a report to the capital projects advisory review board which must, at a minimum, include a list of rosters used, contracts awarded, and a description of outreach to and participation by women and minority-owned businesses. [2010 c 245 § 11.]

Reviser's note—Sunset Act application: The alternative process for awarding contracts is subject to review, termination, and possible extension under chapter 43.131 RCW, the Sunset Act. See RCW 43.131.413. RCW 28B.20.744 is scheduled for future repeal under RCW 43.131.414.

Findings—Expand on demand—System design plan endorsed—2010 c 245: See note following RCW 28B.50.020.

28B.20.745 Validation—1959 c 193. Any covenants of the bonds issued by the University of Washington under the authority of chapter 254, Laws of 1957 not expressly authorized by said chapter but authorized in chapter 193, Laws of 1959 are hereby declared to be legal and binding in all respects. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.745. Prior: 1959 c 193 § 11. Formerly RCW 28.77.590.]

28B.20.750 Hospital project bonds—State general obligation bonds in lieu of revenue bonds. The legislature has previously approved by its appropriation of funds from time to time, a capital improvement project for the University of Washington hospital, which project was to be partly funded by the issuance, by the university board of regents, of revenue bonds payable from certain university hospital fees. In order that such project may be funded on terms most advantageous to the state, it is hereby determined to be in the public interest that state general obligation bonds be issued to provide part of the funds for such project in lieu of revenue bonds. [1975 1st ex.s. c 88 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.751 Hospital project bonds—Amount authorized. For the purpose of providing financing for needed acquisition, construction, remodeling, furnishing or equipping of buildings and facilities of the University of Washington hospital, the state finance committee is hereby authorized to issue from time to time general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the aggregate principal amount of eight million dollars, or so much thereof as shall be required to finance the university hospital improvements project described in RCW 28B.20.750, to be paid and discharged within thirty years of the date of issuance, in accordance with Article VIII, section 1, of the Constitution of the state of Washington. [1975 1st ex.s. c 88 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.752 Hospital project bonds—Bond anticipation notes, authorized, payment. When the state finance committee has determined to issue such general obligation bonds or a portion thereof, it may, pending the issuance thereof, issue in the name of the state temporary notes in anticipation of the issuance of such bonds, which notes shall be designated as "bond anticipation notes". Such portion of

the proceeds of the sale of such bonds as may be required for the payment of principal and redemption premium, if any, of and interest on such notes shall be applied thereto when such bonds are issued. [1975 1st ex.s. c 88 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.753 Hospital project bonds—Form, terms, conditions, sale, and covenants for bonds and notes. The state finance committee is authorized to prescribe the form, terms, conditions and covenants of the bonds and/or the bond anticipation notes, the time or times of sale of all or any portion of them, and the conditions and manner of their sale and issuance.

Each such bond and bond anticipation note shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal thereof and the interest thereon when due. [1975 1st ex.s. c 88 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.754 Hospital project bonds—Disposition of proceeds. Except for that portion of the proceeds required to pay bond anticipation notes pursuant to RCW 28B.20.752, the proceeds from the sale of the bonds and/or bond anticipation notes authorized herein, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds and other moneys which the state finance committee or the board of regents of the University of Washington may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein, shall be deposited in the building authority construction account in the state treasury. [1975 1st ex.s. c 88 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.755 Hospital project bonds—Administration of proceeds from bonds and notes. Subject to legislative appropriation, all proceeds of the bonds and/or bond anticipation notes authorized in RCW 28B.20.750 through 28B.20.759 shall be administered and expended by the board of regents of the University of Washington exclusively for the purposes specified in RCW 28B.20.750 through 28B.20.759 and for the payment of the expenses incurred in connection with the sale and issuance of such bonds and bond anticipation notes. [1975 1st ex.s. c 88 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.756 Hospital project bonds—1975 University of Washington hospital bond retirement fund, created, purpose. The 1975 University of Washington hospital bond retirement fund is hereby created in the state treasury for the purpose of the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds authorized to be issued pursuant to RCW 28B.20.750 through 28B.20.759.

The state finance committee, on or before June 30th of each year, shall certify to the state treasurer the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and interest coming due on such bonds. On July 1st of each such year the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the 1975 University of Washington hospital bond retirement fund an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee. [1975 1st ex.s. c 88 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.757 Hospital project bonds—Regents to accumulate moneys for bond payments. On or before June 30th of each year, the board of regents of the university shall cause to be accumulated, in an appropriate local fund, from fees charged patients of the university hospital and other moneys legally available for such purposes, an amount at least equal to the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and interest coming due on the bonds issued pursuant to RCW 28B.20.750 through 28B.20.759. Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 28B.15.220, on July 1st of each such year the board of regents of the university shall cause to be paid to the state treasurer for deposit into the general fund of the state treasury, the sum so accumulated. [1975 1st ex.s. c 88 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.758 Hospital project bonds—As legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized in RCW 28B.20.750 through 28B.20.759 shall constitute a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1975 1st ex.s. c 88 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.759 Hospital project bonds—Prerequisite to issuance. The bonds authorized in RCW 28B.20.750 through 28B.20.759 shall be issued only after the university board of regents has certified to the state finance committee that projected revenue from fees charged patients of the university hospital shall be adequate, based upon reasonable projections for that revenue, to enable the board of regents to meet the requirement of RCW 28B.20.757 during the life of the bonds proposed to be issued. [1975 1st ex.s. c 88 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.770 Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College. See RCW 28B.10.300 through 28B.10.330.

28B.20.800 Revenues derived from certain university lands and income from university permanent fund deposited in University of Washington bond retirement fund—Covenant. All moneys hereafter received from the lease or rental of lands set apart for the University of Washington by chapter 91, Laws of 1903 and section 9, chapter 122, Laws of 1893, and all interest or income arising from the proceeds of the sale of such land, less the allocation to the state treasurer's service account [fund] pursuant to RCW 43.08.190 and the state investment board expense account pursuant to RCW 43.33A.160, and all proceeds from the sale of timber, fallen timber, stone, gravel, or other valuable material and all other receipts therefrom shall be deposited to the credit of the "University of Washington bond retirement fund" to be expended for the purposes set forth in RCW 28B.20.720. All proceeds of sale of such lands, exclusive of investment income, shall be deposited to the credit of the state university permanent fund, shall be retained therein and shall not be transferred to any other fund or account. All interest earned or income received from the investment of the money in the state university permanent fund shall be deposited to the credit of the

University of Washington bond retirement fund less the allocations to the state treasurer's service fund pursuant to RCW 43.08.190 and the state investment board expense account pursuant to RCW 43.33A.160.

As a part of the contract of sale of bonds payable out of the University of Washington bond retirement fund, the board of regents of the University of Washington may covenant that all moneys derived from the above provided sources, which are required to be paid into the bond retirement fund, shall continue to be paid into such bond retirement fund for as long as any of such bonds are outstanding. [1991 sp.s. c 13 § 97; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.800. Prior: 1965 ex.s. c 135 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.77.620.]

1977 Bond act for the refunding of outstanding limited obligation revenue bonds of institutions of higher education, as affecting: RCW 28B.14C.080 through 28B.14C.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.805 Revenues derived from certain university lands and income from university permanent fund deposited in University of Washington bond retirement fund—Ratification of previous transfers. The transfers heretofore made of all moneys from the sources described in RCW 28B.20.800 and 43.79.201 into the University of Washington bond retirement fund and permanent fund are in all respects ratified and confirmed. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.805. Prior: 1965 ex.s. c 135 § 3. Formerly RCW 28.77.630.]

28B.20.810 Revenues derived from certain university lands and income from university permanent fund deposited in University of Washington bond retirement fund—Transfers of certain funds and investments from university permanent fund to University of Washington bond retirement fund and University of Washington building account. The board of regents of the University of Washington is empowered to authorize from time to time the transfer from the state university permanent fund to be held in reserve in the bond retirement fund created by RCW 28B.20.720 any unobligated funds and investments derived from lands set apart for the support of the university by chapter 91, Laws of 1903 and section 9, chapter 122, Laws of 1893, to the extent required to comply with bond covenants regarding principal and interest payments and reserve requirements for bonds payable out of the bond retirement fund up to a total amount of five million dollars, and to transfer any or all of said unobligated funds and investments in excess of five million dollars to the university building account created by *RCW 43.79.330(22). Any funds transferred to the bond retirement fund pursuant to this section shall be replaced by moneys first available out of the moneys required to be deposited in such fund pursuant to RCW 28B.20.800. The board is further empowered to direct the state finance committee to convert any investments in such permanent fund acquired with funds derived from such lands into cash or obligations of or guaranteed by the United States of America prior to the transfer of such funds and investments to such reserve account or building account. [1991 sp.s. c 13 § 78; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.810. Prior: 1965 ex.s. c 135 § 4. Formerly RCW 28.77.640.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 43.79.330 was amended in 1979, 1980, and 1981 renumbering subsections, and was subsequently amended by 2008 c 128 § 18, changing the subsection to subsection (9), effective July 1, 2009.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.20.820 Revenues derived from certain university lands and income from university permanent fund deposited in University of Washington bond retirement fund—RCW 79.64.040 not affected. Nothing contained in RCW 28B.20.800 through 28B.20.820 and RCW 43.79.201 is intended to amend or modify RCW 79.64.040 (section 4, chapter 178, Laws of 1961). [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.20.820. Prior: 1965 ex.s. c 135 § 5. Formerly RCW 28.77.650.]

Chapter 28B.30 RCW

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

Sections

- 28B.30.010 Designation.
- 28B.30.015 Purpose.
- 28B.30.050 Collaboration with Eastern Washington University and local community colleges.
- 28B.30.054 Credits—Statewide transfer policy and agreement—Establishment.
- 28B.30.055 "Major line" defined.
- 28B.30.057 Major lines common to University of Washington and Washington State University.
- 28B.30.060 Courses exclusive to Washington State University.
- 28B.30.065 Exclusive instruction in agriculture.
- 28B.30.067 Wine grape industry, instruction relating to—Purpose.
- 28B.30.068 Wine grape industry, instruction relating to—Administration.
- 28B.30.095 Management.
- 28B.30.100 Regents—Appointment—Terms—Vacancies—Quorum—Bond.
- 28B.30.115 Regents—Oaths.
- 28B.30.116 Regents—Expenses.
- 28B.30.117 Regents—Attorney general as advisor.
- 28B.30.120 Regents—Open public meetings—Vacancy not to affect rights of remaining members.
- 28B.30.125 Regents—Board organization—President—President's duties—Bylaws, laws.
- 28B.30.130 Regents—Treasurer of board—Bond—Disbursement of funds by.
- 28B.30.135 Regents—University president as secretary of board—Duties—Bond.
- 28B.30.140 Regents—Employees, board members, to have no interest in contracts.
- 28B.30.150 Regents—General powers and duties.
- 28B.30.200 Morrill act funds allotted to university.
- 28B.30.210 Acceptance of federal aid—1907 c 198—Assent.
- 28B.30.215 Acceptance of certain federal aid.
- 28B.30.220 Acceptance of federal aid—1925 ex.s. c 182.
- 28B.30.250 University designated as recipient of all federal aid to agricultural experiment stations.
- 28B.30.255 University designated as recipient of all federal aid to agricultural experiment stations—Assent to congressional grants to university.
- 28B.30.270 State treasurer receiving agent of certain federal aid—Acts enumerated.
- 28B.30.280 State treasurer receiving agent of certain federal aid—Withdrawals.
- 28B.30.285 State treasurer receiving agent of certain federal aid—Trust funds not subject to appropriation.
- 28B.30.300 State treasurer to report annually on university assets held in trust.
- 28B.30.310 Department of natural resources to report annually on university trust lands transactions.
- 28B.30.325 Lease of lands with outdoor recreation potential—Restrictions—Unlawful to use posted lands.
- 28B.30.350 Medical, health and hospital service—Authorized.
- 28B.30.355 Medical, health and hospital service—Leases, contracts and agreements.
- 28B.30.499 High-technology education and training.
- 28B.30.515 Findings—University Center of North Puget Sound—Management and leadership.
- 28B.30.520 Statewide off-campus telecommunications system—Authorized—Purpose, education in high-technology fields—Availability of facilities.
- 28B.30.530 Small business development center—Services—Use of funds.
- 28B.30.531 Business assistance account.

- 28B.30.533 Construction of RCW 28B.30.530—Conflict with federal requirements.
- 28B.30.535 International marketing program for agricultural commodities and trade (IMPACT) center created—Primary functions.
- 28B.30.537 IMPACT center—Duties.
- 28B.30.539 IMPACT center—Director.
- 28B.30.541 IMPACT center—Use of research and services—Fees.
- 28B.30.543 IMPACT center—Contributions and support.
- 28B.30.600 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Bonds, authorization conditional—Amount—Discharge.
- 28B.30.602 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Bonds, committee to control issuance, sale and retirement of.
- 28B.30.604 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Anticipation notes authorized—Use of proceeds.
- 28B.30.606 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Administration of proceeds from sale of bonds or notes—Investment of surplus funds.
- 28B.30.608 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Security for bonds issued.
- 28B.30.610 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Office-laboratory facilities bond redemption fund created, use.
- 28B.30.612 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Rights of owner and holder of bonds.
- 28B.30.614 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Lease agreement prerequisite to sale of bonds—Disposition of lease payments.
- 28B.30.616 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Bonds, legislature may provide additional means for payment.
- 28B.30.618 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Bonds as legal investment for public funds.
- 28B.30.619 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Appropriation.
- 28B.30.620 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Alternatives authorized.
- 28B.30.630 Puget Sound water quality field agents program—Definitions.
- 28B.30.632 Puget Sound water quality field agents program—Local field agents.
- 28B.30.634 Puget Sound water quality field agents program—Matching requirements.
- 28B.30.638 Puget Sound water quality field agents program—Captions not law.
- 28B.30.640 Climate and rural energy development center—Definitions.
- 28B.30.642 Climate and rural energy development center—Authorized.
- 28B.30.644 Climate and rural energy development center—Funding.

FINANCING BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES—1961 ACT

- 28B.30.700 Construction, remodeling, improvement, financing through bonds, authorized.
- 28B.30.710 Definitions.
- 28B.30.720 Contracts, issuance of evidences of indebtedness, bonds, acceptance of grants.
- 28B.30.730 Bonds—Issuance, sale, form, term, interest—Covenants—Use of proceeds.
- 28B.30.740 Washington State University bond retirement fund—Composition—Pledge of building fees.
- 28B.30.741 Washington State University bond retirement fund—Disposition of certain revenues from scientific school lands.
- 28B.30.742 Washington State University bond retirement fund—Disposition of certain revenues from agricultural college lands.
- 28B.30.750 Additional powers of board—Issuance of bonds, investments, transfer of funds, etc.
- 28B.30.760 Refunding bonds.
- 28B.30.770 Bonds not general obligations—Legislature may provide additional means of payment.
- 28B.30.780 Other laws not repealed or limited.
- 28B.30.800 Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College.
- 28B.30.810 Dairy/forage and agricultural research facility—Rainier school farm—Revolving fund—Lease of herd, lands, authorized.
- 28B.30.900 Transfer of energy education, applied research, and technology transfer programs from state energy office.
- 28B.30.901 Establishment of administrative units to coordinate energy education or energy program delivery programs.
- 28B.30.902 Lind dryland research unit—Income from leased property.
- 28B.30.903 Washington State University extension energy program—Plant operations support program.

Acquisition of property, powers: RCW 28B.10.020.

Administration of the jobs act: RCW 43.331.040.

Admission requirements: RCW 28B.10.050.

Agricultural college grant: RCW 43.79.120.

Agricultural extension work: RCW 36.50.010.

Athletic printing and concessions, bids required: RCW 28B.10.640.

Bond issue for projects: RCW 43.83.090 through 43.83.104.

Bond issue of 1977 for the refunding of outstanding limited obligation revenue bonds of institutions of higher education: Chapter 28B.14C RCW.

Bond issues for buildings and facilities: RCW 28B.10.300 through 28B.10.330.

Branch campuses

Southwest Washington area: RCW 28B.45.040.

Spokane area: RCW 28B.30.050.

Tri-Cities area: RCW 28B.45.030.

British Columbia—Tuition and fees—Reciprocity with Washington: RCW 28B.15.756.

Buildings and facilities

borrowing money for: RCW 28B.10.300(4).

no state liability: RCW 28B.10.330.

rate of interest: RCW 28B.10.325.

contracts for construction and installation: RCW 28B.10.300(1).

contracts to pay as rentals the costs of acquiring: 28B.10.300(5).

lease of campus lands for: RCW 28B.10.300(3).

purchase or lease of land for: RCW 28B.10.300(2).

use of acquired: RCW 28B.10.305.

Commercial activities by institutions of higher education—Development of policies governing: Chapter 28B.63 RCW.

County hospitals, contracts with state universities relating to medical services, teaching and research: RCW 36.62.290.

Courses, studies, and instruction

graduate work: RCW 28B.10.120.

home economics extension work: RCW 36.50.010.

major courses common to Washington State University and University of Washington: RCW 28B.10.115.

physical education: RCW 28B.10.700.

studies on alternate agricultural practices to open burning of grasses grown for seed—Report: RCW 70.94.6532.

Development of methods and protocols for measuring educational costs: RCW 43.41.415.

Eminent domain by: RCW 28B.10.020.

Entrance requirements: RCW 28B.10.050.

Eye protection, public educational institutions: RCW 70.100.010 through 70.100.040.

Faculty members and employees

annuity and retirement plans: RCW 28B.10.400 through 28B.10.423.

insurance: RCW 28B.10.660.

leaves of absence: RCW 28B.10.560.

Flag, display: RCW 28B.10.030.

Funds

agricultural permanent fund

created: RCW 43.79.130.

investment in regents' revenue bonds: RCW 43.84.140.

source: RCW 43.79.130.

Clarke-McNary fund, receipt and disbursement of authorized: RCW 43.30.360.

cooperative farm forestry fund, receipt and disbursement of authorized: RCW 43.30.370.

scientific permanent fund

created: RCW 43.79.110.

investment in regents' revenue bonds: RCW 43.84.140.

Washington State University fund, sources: RCW 43.79.140.

Governing body of recognized student association at college or university, open public meetings act applicable to: RCW 42.30.200.

Home economics extension work: RCW 36.50.010.

Idaho—Tuition and fees—Reciprocity with Washington: RCW 28B.15.750.

Insurance for officers, employees and students: RCW 28B.10.660.

Liquor revolving fund, alcoholism and drug abuse research, use for: RCW 66.08.180.

Medical cannabis research: RCW 28B.20.502.

1977 Washington State University buildings and facilities financing act: Chapter 28B.31 RCW.

Oregon—Tuition and fees—Reciprocity with Washington: RCW 28B.15.730 through 28B.15.734.

Parking facilities: RCW 28B.10.300.

Pest districts, general supervision over: RCW 17.12.060.

Police force: RCW 28B.10.550 through 28B.10.567.

Real property

acquisition of authorized: RCW 28B.10.020.

share crop leasing authorized: RCW 79.13.320.

state lands, included in definition: RCW 79.02.010.

Scientific school grant: RCW 43.79.100.

Stadium approach highway authorized

acquisition of property for: RCW 47.20.600.

condemnation for: RCW 47.20.610.

measure of damage to buildings: RCW 47.20.620.

sale of buildings and personalty acquired in acquisition of land: RCW 47.20.630.

use declared public use: RCW 47.20.605.

State building authority, projects approved: Chapter 43.75 RCW.

State College of Washington building account, name changed to Washington State University building account: RCW 43.79.335.

Students

insurance: RCW 28B.10.660.

loan fund for national defense education act: RCW 28B.10.280.

Teachers

training courses: RCW 28B.10.140.

use of district schools for training: RCW 28B.10.600 through 28B.10.605.

Traffic regulations, penalty for violations: RCW 28B.10.560.

28B.30.010 Designation. The state university located and established in Pullman, Whitman county, shall be designated Washington State University. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.010. Prior: 1959 c 77 § 1; 1905 c 53 § 1; 1891 c 145 § 1; RRS § 4567. Formerly RCW 28.80.010.]

28B.30.015 Purpose. The aim and the purpose of Washington State University shall be to provide a higher education in such fields as may be established therein from time to time by the board of regents or by law, including instruction in agriculture or other industrial pursuits, mechanical arts and the natural sciences. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.015. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 243 § 1, part; RRS § 4568, part; prior: 1897 c 118 § 190, part; 1891 c 145 § 1, part. Formerly RCW 28.80.015; 28.76.040, part and 28.76.050, part.]

28B.30.050 Collaboration with Eastern Washington University and local community colleges. Washington State University and Eastern Washington University shall collaborate with one another and with local community colleges in providing educational pathways and programs to the citizens of the Spokane area. [2004 c 57 § 3; 1991 c 205 § 11; 1989 1st ex.s. c 7 § 6. Formerly RCW 28B.45.050.]

Findings—Intent—2004 c 57: See RCW 28B.45.012.

Findings—1989 1st ex.s. c 7: See RCW 28B.45.010.

28B.30.054 Credits—Statewide transfer policy and agreement—Establishment. See RCW 28B.77.210 and 28B.77.215.

28B.30.055 "Major line" defined. See RCW 28B.10.100.

28B.30.057 Major lines common to University of Washington and Washington State University. See RCW 28B.10.115.

28B.30.060 Courses exclusive to Washington State University. The courses of instruction of Washington State University shall embrace as exclusive major lines, agriculture in all its branches and subdivisions, veterinary medicine, and economic science in its application to agriculture and rural life. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.060. Prior: 1917 c 10 § 3; RRS § 4534. Formerly RCW 28.80.025; 28.76.070, part.]

28B.30.065 Exclusive instruction in agriculture. Work and instruction in agriculture in all its branches and subdivisions shall be offered and taught in Washington State University exclusively. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.065. Prior: 1917 c 10 § 6; RRS § 4537. Formerly RCW 28.80.026; 28.76.070, part.]

28B.30.067 Wine grape industry, instruction relating to—Purpose. Marked increases in state and national consumption make it evident that our developing wine grape industry has a bright future. To help assure its success the legislature concludes that Washington State University should provide a sound research, extension, and resident instruction base for both wine grape production and the processing aspects of the wine industry. [1981 1st ex.s. c 5 § 5.]

Liquor revolving fund—Distribution—Reserve for administration—Disbursement to universities and department of social and health services: RCW 66.08.180.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.068 Wine grape industry, instruction relating to—Administration. Revenues received from RCW 66.08.180 for wine and wine grape research, extension programs related to wine and wine grape research, and resident instruction in both wine grape production and the processing aspects of the wine industry by Washington State University shall be administered by the College of Agriculture. When formulating or changing plans for programs and research, the College of Agriculture shall confer with representatives of the Washington Wine Society. [1981 1st ex.s. c 5 § 7.]

Liquor revolving fund—Distribution—Reserve for administration—Disbursement to universities and department of social and health services: RCW 66.08.180.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.095 Management. The management of Washington State University and its experiment stations, the care and preservation of all property of which the institution shall become possessed, the erection and construction of all buildings necessary for the use of said university and stations, and the disbursement and expenditure of all money provided for said university, shall be vested in the board of regents, constituted as provided in RCW 28B.30.100; said regents and their successors in office shall have the right to cause all things to be done necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter or as otherwise provided by law. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.095. Prior: 1949 c 115 § 1, part; 1909 c 97 p 245 § 5, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 4576, part; prior: 1897 c 118 § 194, part; 1891 c 145 § 4, part. Formerly RCW 28.80.070, part, 28.80.080, part and 28.80.130, part.]

28B.30.100 Regents—Appointment—Terms—Vacancies—Quorum—Bond. (1) The governance of Washington State University shall be vested in a board of regents to consist of ten members one of whom shall be a student. The governor shall select the student member from a list of candidates, of at least three and not more than five, submitted by the governing body of the associated students. They shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate and, except for the student member, shall hold their offices for a term of six years from the first day of October and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The student member shall hold his or her office for a term of one year from the first day of July until the first day of July of the following year or until his or her successor is appointed and qualified, whichever is later. The student member shall be a full-time student in good standing at the university at the time of appointment.

(2) Six members of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In the case of a vacancy or when an appointment is made after the date of the expiration of a term, the governor shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term of the regent whose office has become vacant or expired.

(3) Except for the term of the student member, no more than the terms of two members will expire simultaneously on the last day of September in any one year.

(4) Each regent shall, before entering upon the discharge of his respective duties as such, execute a good and sufficient bond to the state of Washington, with two or more sufficient sureties, residents of the state, or with a surety company licensed to do business within the state, in the penal sum of not less than five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such regent: PROVIDED, That the university shall pay any fees incurred for any such bonds for their board members.

(5) A student appointed under this section shall excuse himself or herself from participation or voting on matters relating to the hiring, discipline, or tenure of faculty members and personnel. [2006 c 78 § 2; 1998 c 95 § 2; 1985 c 61 § 2; 1979 ex.s. c 103 § 3; 1973 c 62 § 10; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.100. Prior: 1949 c 115 § 1, part; 1909 c 97 p 245 § 5, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 4576, part; prior: 1897 c 118 § 194, part; 1891 c 145 § 4, part. Formerly RCW 28.80.070, part, 28.80.080, part and 28.80.130, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.115 Regents—Oaths. See RCW 28B.10.520.

28B.30.116 Regents—Expenses. See RCW 28B.10.525.

28B.30.117 Regents—Attorney general as advisor. See RCW 28B.10.510.

28B.30.120 Regents—Open public meetings—Vacancy not to affect rights of remaining members. Meetings of the board of regents may be called in such manner as the board may prescribe and shall follow procedures for open public meetings in chapter 42.30 RCW. A full meeting of the board shall be called at least once a year. The board shall provide time for public comment at each meeting. No

(2012 Ed.)

vacancy in said board shall impair the rights of the remaining members of the board. [2012 c 228 § 2; 1979 ex.s. c 103 § 6; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.120. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 248 § 12; RRS § 4592; prior: 1897 c 118 § 201; 1891 c 145 § 12. Formerly RCW 28.80.100.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.125 Regents—Board organization—President—President's duties—Bylaws, laws. The board of regents shall meet and organize by the election of a president from their own number on or as soon as practicable after the first Wednesday in April of each year.

The board president shall be the chief executive officer of the board and shall preside at all meetings thereof, except that in his or her absence the board may appoint a chair pro tempore. The board president shall sign all instruments required to be executed by said board other than those for the disbursement of funds.

The board may adopt bylaws for its own organizational purposes and enact laws for the government of the university and its properties. [2011 c 336 § 721; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.125. Prior: (i) 1955 c 346 § 1, part; 1909 c 97 p 246 § 6, part; RRS § 4577, part. Formerly RCW 28.80.110, part. (ii) 1909 c 97 p 247 § 7, part; RRS § 4578, part; prior: 1897 c 118 § 196, part; 1891 c 145 § 7, part. Formerly RCW 28.80.120, part. (iii) 1909 c 97 p 249 § 16, part; RRS § 4596, part; prior: 1897 c 118 § 205, part; 1891 c 145 § 19, part. Formerly RCW 28.80.160, part.]

28B.30.130 Regents—Treasurer of board—Bond—Disbursement of funds by. The board of regents shall appoint a treasurer who shall be the financial officer of the board and who shall hold office during the pleasure of the board. The treasurer shall render a true and faithful account of all moneys received and paid out by him or her, and shall give bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his or her office in such amount as the regents require: PROVIDED, That the university shall pay the fee for such bond.

The treasurer shall make disbursements of the funds in his or her hands on the order of the board, which order shall be countersigned by the secretary of the board, and shall state on what account the disbursement is made. [2011 c 336 § 722; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.130. Prior: (i) 1955 c 346 § 1, part; 1909 c 97 p 246 § 6, part; RRS § 4577, part. Formerly RCW 28.80.110, part. (ii) 1909 c 97 p 246 § 7, part; RRS § 4578, part; prior: 1897 c 118 § 196, part; 1891 c 145 § 7, part. Formerly RCW 28.80.120, part. (iii) 1909 c 97 p 249 § 16, part; RRS § 4596, part; prior: 1897 c 118 § 205, part; 1891 c 145 § 19, part. Formerly RCW 28.80.160, part.]

28B.30.135 Regents—University president as secretary of board—Duties—Bond. The president of the university shall be secretary of the board of regents but he or she shall not have the right to vote; as such he or she shall be the recording officer of said board, shall attest all instruments required to be signed by the board president, shall keep a true record of all the proceedings of the board, and shall perform all the duties pertaining to the office and do all other things required of him or her by the board. The secretary shall give a bond in the penal sum of not less than five thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful performance of his or her duties

[Title 28B RCW—page 109]

as such officer: PROVIDED, That the university shall pay the fee for such bond. [2011 c 336 § 723; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.135. Prior: (i) 1955 c 346 § 1, part; 1909 c 97 p 246 § 6, part; RRS § 4577, part. Formerly RCW 28.80.110, part. (ii) 1909 c 97 p 247 § 7, part; RRS § 4578, part; prior: 1897 c 118 § 196, part; 1891 c 145 § 7, part. Formerly RCW 28.80.120, part.]

28B.30.140 Regents—Employees, board members, to have no interest in contracts. No employee or member of the university board of regents shall be interested pecuniarily, either directly or indirectly, in any contract for any building or improvement at said university, or for the furnishing of supplies for the same. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.140. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 249 § 17; RRS § 4597; prior: 1897 c 118 § 206; 1891 c 145 § 21. Formerly RCW 28.80.170.]

Code of ethics, interest in contract, public officers and employees: Chapters 42.23, 42.52 RCW.

28B.30.150 Regents—General powers and duties. The regents of Washington State University, in addition to other duties prescribed by law, shall:

(1) Have full control of the university and its property of various kinds, except as otherwise provided by law.

(2) Employ the president of the university, his or her assistants, members of the faculty, and employees of the university, who, except as otherwise provided by law, shall hold their positions during the pleasure of said board of regents.

(3) Establish entrance requirements for students seeking admission to the university which meet or exceed the standards specified under RCW 28B.77.020. Completion of examinations satisfactory to the university may be a prerequisite for entrance by any applicant, at the university's discretion. Evidence of completion of public high schools and other educational institutions whose courses of study meet the approval of the university may be acceptable for entrance.

(4) Establish such colleges, schools, or departments necessary to carry out the purpose of the university and not otherwise proscribed by law.

(5) Offer new degree programs, offer off-campus programs, participate in consortia or centers, contract for off-campus educational programs, and purchase or lease major off-campus facilities in accordance with RCW 28B.77.080.

(6) With the assistance of the faculty of the university, prescribe the courses of instruction in the various colleges, schools, and departments of the institution and publish the necessary catalogues thereof.

(7) Collect such information as the board deems desirable as to the schemes of technical instruction adopted in other parts of the United States and foreign countries.

(8) Provide for holding agricultural institutes including farm marketing forums.

(9) Provide that instruction given in the university, as far as practicable, be conveyed by means of laboratory work and provide in connection with the university one or more physical, chemical, and biological laboratories, and suitably furnish and equip the same.

(10) Provide training in military tactics for those students electing to participate therein.

(11) Establish a department of elementary science and in connection therewith provide instruction in elementary math-

ematics, including elementary trigonometry, elementary mechanics, elementary and mechanical drawing, and land surveying.

(12) Establish a department of agriculture and in connection therewith provide instruction in physics with special application of its principles to agriculture, chemistry with special application of its principles to agriculture, morphology and physiology of plants with special reference to common grown crops and fungus enemies, morphology and physiology of the lower forms of animal life, with special reference to insect pests, morphology and physiology of the higher forms of animal life and in particular of the horse, cow, sheep, and swine, agriculture with special reference to the breeding and feeding of livestock and the best mode of cultivation of farm produce, and mining and metallurgy, appointing demonstrators in each of these subjects to superintend the equipment of a laboratory and to give practical instruction therein.

(13) Establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the department of agriculture, including at least one in the western portion of the state, and appoint the officers and prescribe regulations for their management.

(14) Grant to students such certificates or degrees, as recommended for such students by the faculty.

(15) Confer honorary degrees upon persons other than graduates of the university in recognition of their learning or devotion to literature, art, or science when recommended thereto by the faculty: PROVIDED, That no degree shall ever be conferred in consideration of the payment of money or the giving of property of whatsoever kind.

(16) Adopt plans and specifications for university buildings and facilities or improvements thereto and employ skilled architects and engineers to prepare such plans and specifications and supervise the construction of buildings or facilities which the board is authorized to erect, and fix the compensation for such services. The board shall enter into contracts with one or more contractors for such suitable buildings, facilities, or improvements as the available funds will warrant, upon the most advantageous terms offered at a public competitive letting, pursuant to public notice under rules established by the board. The board shall require of all persons with whom they contract for construction and improvements a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the work and full protection against all liens.

(17) Except as otherwise provided by law, direct the disposition of all money appropriated to or belonging to the state university.

(18) Receive and expend the money appropriated under the act of congress approved May 8, 1914, entitled "An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and Acts supplemental thereto and the United States Department of Agriculture" and organize and conduct agricultural extension work in connection with the state university in accordance with the terms and conditions expressed in the acts of congress.

(19) Except as otherwise provided by law, to enter into such contracts as the regents deem essential to university purposes.

(20) Acquire by lease, gift, or otherwise, lands necessary to further the work of the university or for experimental or demonstrational purposes.

(21) Establish and maintain at least one agricultural experiment station in an irrigation district to conduct investigational work upon the principles and practices of irrigational agriculture including the utilization of water and its relation to soil types, crops, climatic conditions, ditch and drain construction, fertility investigations, plant disease, insect pests, marketing, farm management, utilization of fruit by-products, and general development of agriculture under irrigation conditions.

(22) Supervise and control the agricultural experiment station at Puyallup.

(23) Establish and maintain at Wenatchee an agricultural experiment substation for the purpose of conducting investigational work upon the principles and practices of orchard culture, spraying, fertilization, pollenization, new fruit varieties, fruit diseases and pests, by-products, marketing, management, and general horticultural problems.

(24) Accept such gifts, grants, conveyances, devises, and bequests, whether real or personal property, in trust or otherwise, for the use or benefit of the university, its colleges, schools, or departments; and sell, lease or exchange, invest or expend the same or the proceeds, rents, profits, and income thereof except as limited by the terms of said gifts, grants, conveyances, bequests, and devises; and adopt proper rules to govern and protect the receipt and expenditure of the proceeds of all fees, and the proceeds, rents, profits, and income of all gifts, grants, conveyances, bequests, and devises.

(25) Construct when the board so determines a new foundry and a mining, physical, technological building, and fabrication shop at the university, or add to the present foundry and other buildings, in order that both instruction and research be expanded to include permanent molding and die casting with a section for new fabricating techniques, especially for light metals, including magnesium and aluminum; purchase equipment for the shops and laboratories in mechanical, electrical, and civil engineering; establish a pilot plant for the extraction of alumina from native clays and other possible light metal research; purchase equipment for a research laboratory for technological research generally; and purchase equipment for research in electronics, instrumentation, energy sources, plastics, food technology, mechanics of materials, hydraulics, and similar fields.

(26) Make and transmit to the governor and members of the legislature upon request such reports as will be helpful in providing for the institution.

(27) Confer honorary degrees upon persons who request an honorary degree if they were students at the university in 1942 and did not graduate because they were ordered into an internment camp. The honorary degree may also be requested by a representative of deceased persons who meet these requirements. For the purposes of this subsection, "internment camp" means a relocation center to which persons were ordered evacuated by Presidential Executive Order 9066, signed February 19, 1942. [2012 c 229 § 805; 2010 c 51 § 2; 2004 c 275 § 53; 1998 c 245 § 19; 1985 c 370 § 93; 1977 c 75 § 21; 1973 1st ex.s. c 154 § 47; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.150. Prior: (a) 1953 c 101 § 1, amending (i) 1909 c 97 p 244 § 4; 1897 c 118 § 193; 1890 p 263 § 8; RRS § 4575.

(ii) 1949 c 115 § 1, part; 1909 c 97 p 245 § 5, part; 1897 c 118 § 194; 1891 c 145 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 4576, part. (iii) 1909 c 97 p 249 § 19; 1897 c 118 § 208; 1895 c 146 § 1; RRS § 4599. (iv) 1909 c 97 p 247 § 8; 1897 c 118 § 197; 1891 c 145 § 8; RRS § 4579. (v) 1909 c 97 p 247 § 9; 1897 c 118 § 198; 1891 c 145 § 9; RRS § 4580. (vi) 1915 c 125 § 1; RRS § 4583. (vii) 1909 c 97 p 250 § 20; 1897 c 118 § 209; 1891 c 145 § 17; RRS § 4600. (viii) 1909 c 97 p 250 § 21; 1897 c 118 § 210; 1891 c 145 § 18; RRS § 4601. (ix) 1909 c 228 § 1; RRS § 4588. (x) 1917 c 101 § 1; RRS § 4589. (xi) 1917 c 101 § 2; RRS § 4590. (xii) 1909 c 97 p 249 § 15; 1897 c 118 § 204; 1891 c 145 § 16; RRS § 4595. (xiii) 1909 c 97 p 244 § 3, part; 1897 c 118 § 192; 1891 c 145 § 3; RRS § 4574, part. (xiv) 1899 c 107 § 1; RRS § 4603. (xv) 1899 c 82 § 1; RRS § 4587. (xvi) 1937 c 25 § 1; RRS § 4579-1. (xvii) 1937 c 25 § 2; RRS § 4579-2. Formerly RCW 28.80.130. (b) 1961 c 25 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.80.135.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.200 Morrill act funds allotted to university.

All funds granted by the United States government under the Morrill act, passed by congress and approved July 2, 1892 [1862], together with all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, for the support and in aid of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, as well as experiment stations and farms and extension work in agriculture and home economics in connection with colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts are hereby allotted to Washington State University. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.200. Prior: 1917 c 11 § 2; RRS § 4584. Formerly RCW 28.80.180.]

28B.30.210 Acceptance of federal aid—1907 c 198—

Assent. The state of Washington hereby assents to the purposes, terms, provisions and conditions of the grant of money provided in an act of congress approved March 16, 1906, said act being entitled "An Act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditure thereof," and having for its purpose the more complete endowment and maintenance of agricultural experiment stations theretofore or thereafter established under an act of congress approved March 2, 1887. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.210. Prior: 1907 c 198 § 1; RRS § 4585. Formerly RCW 28.80.190.]

28B.30.215 Acceptance of certain federal aid.

Said annual sum appropriated and granted to the state of Washington in pursuance of said act of congress approved March 16, 1906, shall be paid as therein provided to the treasurer or other officer duly appointed by the board of regents of Washington State University at Pullman, Washington; and the board of regents of such university are hereby required to report thereon as the secretary of agriculture may prescribe. [1977 c 75 § 22; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.215. Prior: 1907 c 198 § 2; RRS § 4586. Formerly RCW 28.80.200.]

28B.30.220 Acceptance of federal aid—1925 ex.s. c 182. The assent of the legislature of the state of Washington to the provisions of the act of congress approved February 24, 1925, entitled "An Act to authorize the more complete endowment of agricultural experiment stations and for other purposes," is hereby given. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.220. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 182 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.80.205; 28.80.190, part.]

28B.30.250 University designated as recipient of all federal aid to agricultural experiment stations. The agricultural experiment stations in connection with Washington State University shall be under the direction of said board of regents of said university for the purpose of conducting experiments in agriculture according to the terms of section one of an act of congress approved March 2, 1887, and entitled "An Act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several states, under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and of the acts supplementary thereto." The said university and experiment stations shall be entitled to receive all the benefits and donations made and given to similar institutions of learning in other states and territories of the United States by the legislation of the congress of the United States now in force, or that may be enacted, and particularly to the benefits and donations given by the provisions of an act of congress entitled "An Act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and all acts supplementary thereto, including the acts entitled "An Act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with colleges established in the several states under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and of the acts supplementary thereto," which said last entitled act was approved March 2, 1887; also, "An Act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act of congress approved July 2, 1862," which said last mentioned act was approved August 30, 1890. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.250. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 247 § 10; RRS § 4581; prior: 1897 c 118 § 199; 1891 c 145 § 10. Formerly RCW 28.80.210.]

28B.30.255 University designated as recipient of all federal aid to agricultural experiment stations—Assent to congressional grants to university. The assent of the legislature of the state of Washington is hereby given, in pursuance of the requirements of section nine of said act of congress, approved March 2, 1887, to the granting of money therein made to the establishment of experiment stations in accordance with section one of said last mentioned act, and assent is hereby given to carry out, within the state of Washington, every provision of said act. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.255. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 248 § 11; RRS § 4582; prior: 1897 c 118 § 200; 1891 c 145 § 11. Formerly RCW 28.80.220.]

28B.30.270 State treasurer receiving agent of certain federal aid—Acts enumerated. The state treasurer is designated as agent of the state of Washington to receive all fed-

eral appropriations for the land grant colleges in accordance with the following federal acts:

(1) Second Morrill act, approved August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. L. 417).

(2) Nelson amendment to the Morrill act making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, approved March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. L. 1281).

(3) Title II, section 22 of the Bankhead-Jones act, approved June 29, 1935 (49 Stat. L. 436).

(4) Any subsequent federal act appropriating funds to the state of Washington or to Washington State University for a similar or related purpose. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.270. Prior: 1955 c 66 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.80.221.]

28B.30.280 State treasurer receiving agent of certain federal aid—Withdrawals. The board of regents of Washington State University may authorize the treasurer or controller of Washington State University to withdraw such federal grants for the use of the university for the purposes of such grant and in accordance with state law. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.280. Prior: 1955 c 66 § 3. Formerly RCW 28.80.223.]

28B.30.285 State treasurer receiving agent of certain federal aid—Trust funds not subject to appropriation. All federal grants received by the state treasurer pursuant to RCW 28B.30.270 shall be deemed trust funds under the control of the state treasurer and not subject to appropriation by the legislature. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.285. Prior: 1955 c 66 § 4. Formerly RCW 28.80.224.]

28B.30.300 State treasurer to report annually on university assets held in trust. It shall be the duty of the state treasurer to make a report to the board of regents of Washington State University on or as soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year, which shall contain a complete detailed statement as to the status of any university assets held in trust by the treasurer and the annual income therefrom. [1977 c 75 § 23; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.300. Prior: 1899 c 9 § 2; RRS § 7850. Formerly RCW 28.80.230.]

College funds: RCW 43.79.100 through 43.79.140.

28B.30.310 Department of natural resources to report annually on university trust lands transactions. It shall be the duty of the department of natural resources to make a report to the board of regents of Washington State University on or as soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year, which shall contain a complete detailed statement of the current status of trust land sale contracts and income for the university from trust lands managed by the department. [1988 c 128 § 6; 1977 c 75 § 24; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.310. Prior: 1899 c 9 § 1; RRS § 7849. Formerly RCW 28.80.240.]

28B.30.325 Lease of lands with outdoor recreation potential—Restrictions—Unlawful to use posted lands. (1) Any lease of public lands with outdoor recreation potential authorized by the regents of Washington State University shall be open and available to the public for compatible recreational use unless the regents of Washington State Univer-

sity determine that the leased land should be closed in order to prevent damage to crops or other land cover, to improvements on the land, to the lessee, or to the general public or is necessary to avoid undue interference with carrying forward a university program. Any lessee may file an application with the regents of Washington State University to close the leased land to any public use. The regents shall cause written notice of the impending closure to be posted in a conspicuous place in the university's business office, and in the office of the county auditor in which the land is located thirty days prior to the public hearing. This notice shall state the parcel or parcels involved and shall indicate the time and place of the public hearing. Upon a determination by the regents that posting is not necessary, the lessee shall desist from posting. Upon a determination by the regents that posting is necessary, the lessee shall post his or her leased premises so as to prohibit recreational uses thereon. In the event any such lands are so posted, it shall be unlawful for any person to hunt or fish, or for any person other than the lessee or his or her immediate family to use such posted land for recreational purposes.

(2) The regents of Washington State University may insert the provisions of subsection (1) of this section in all leases hereafter issued. [2011 c 336 § 724; 1969 ex.s. c 46 § 4. Formerly RCW 28.80.246.]

28B.30.350 Medical, health and hospital service—Authorized. The board of regents of Washington State University is hereby granted authority to enter into such contracts, leases, or agreements as may be necessary to provide adequate medical, health, and hospital service for students of Washington State University and the people of the surrounding community and to provide adequate practice facilities for students enrolled in nursing courses. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.350. Prior: 1947 c 95 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4603-20. Formerly RCW 28.80.250.]

28B.30.355 Medical, health and hospital service—Leases, contracts and agreements. The board of regents may lease lands, buildings, or other facilities from or to non-profit corporations or associations, and may enter into such contracts and agreements with such units, agencies, corporations, or associations as will promote the intents and purposes of RCW 28B.30.350. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.355. Prior: 1947 c 95 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4603-21. Formerly RCW 28.80.260.]

28B.30.499 High-technology education and training. See chapter 28B.65 RCW.

28B.30.515 Findings—University Center of North Puget Sound—Management and leadership. (1) The legislature finds that access to baccalaureate and graduate degree programs continues to be limited for residents of north Snohomish, Island, and Skagit counties. Studies conducted by the state board for community and technical colleges, the *higher education coordinating board, and the council of presidents confirm that enrollment in higher education compared to demand in this geographic region lags behind enrollment in other parts of the state, particularly for upper-division courses leading to advanced degrees.

(2) The legislature also finds that access to high employer demand programs of study is imperative for the state's global competitiveness and economic prosperity, particularly those degrees in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields that align with the workforce skill demands of the regional economy, that support the aerospace industry, and provide skilled undergraduate and graduate-degree engineers required by the largest employers in the aerospace industry cluster.

(3) The legislature finds that meeting the long-range goal of greatly expanded access for the population of the region to the widest array of baccalaureate and graduate programs can best be accomplished by assigning responsibility to a research university with multiple experiences in similar settings.

(4) Management and leadership of the University Center of North Puget Sound is assigned to Washington State University to meet the needs of the Everett metropolitan area and the north Snohomish, Island, and Skagit county region and the state of Washington for baccalaureate and graduate degrees offered by a state university. The chief executive officer of the University Center of North Puget Sound is the director who reports to the president of Washington State University. The director shall manage the activities and logistics of operating the center, make policy and planning recommendations to the council in subsection (5) of this section, and implement decisions of the council.

(5)(a) Washington State University and Everett Community College must collaborate with community leaders, and other four-year institutions of higher education that offer programs at the University Center of North Puget Sound to serve the varied interests of students in the region. To this end, a coordinating and planning council must be established to be responsible for long-range and strategic planning, interinstitutional collaboration, collaboration with the community served, and dispute resolution for the center. The following individuals shall comprise the coordinating and planning council:

- (i) The president of Washington State University, or his or her designee;
- (ii) The provost of Washington State University, or his or her designee;
- (iii) The president of Everett Community College;
- (iv) Two representatives of two other institutions of higher education that offer baccalaureate or graduate degree programs at the center;
- (v) A student enrolled at the University Center of North Puget Sound appointed by the coordinating and planning council;
- (vi) The director of the council, as the nonvoting chair;
- (vii) A community leader appointed by the president of Everett Community College; and
- (viii) A community leader appointed by the mayor of Everett.

(b) The coordinating and planning council may appoint other groups, as appropriate, to advise on administration and operations, and may alter its own composition by agreement of all the members.

(6)(a) Washington State University shall assume leadership of the center upon completion and approval by the legislature as provided under (d) of this subsection of a strategic

plan for meeting the academic needs of the region and successful establishment of an engineering degree program. The strategic plan must build on the strengths of the institutions, reflecting each institution's mission, in order to provide the region with the highest standard of educational programs, research, and service to the community. The strategic plan must include a multiyear budget that addresses both operating and capital expenses required to effectively implement the plan. The strategic plan shall be developed with the collaboration of the University Center at Everett Community College and all the institutions of higher education that provide baccalaureate degrees at the University Center, and community leaders.

(b) Center partners must implement the strategic plan with careful attention to the academic and professional standards established and maintained by each institution and by the appropriate accrediting bodies, and to the historic role of each institution's governing board in setting policy.

(c) The strategic plan must address expansion of the range and depth of educational opportunities in the region and include strategies that:

(i) Build upon baccalaureate and graduate degree offerings at the center;

(ii) Meet projected student enrollment demands for baccalaureate, graduate, and certificate programs in the region;

(iii) Meet employers' needs for skilled workers by expanding high employer demand programs of study as defined in RCW 28B.50.030, with an initial and ongoing emphasis by Washington State University on undergraduate and graduate science, technology, mathematics, and engineering degree programs, including a variety of engineering disciplines such as civil, mechanical, aeronautical, and aerospace manufacturing;

(iv) Coordinate delivery of lower and upper division courses to maximize student opportunities and resources; and

(v) Transfer budget support and resources for the center from Everett Community College to Washington State University.

(d) The strategic plan must be completed by December 1, 2012, and submitted to the legislature for review. The strategic plan shall be considered approved if the legislature does not take further action on the strategic plan during the 2013 legislative session. The transfer of the responsibility for the management and operation of the University Center of North Puget Sound to Washington State University must occur by July 1, 2014.

(7)(a) Academic programming and delivery at the center must be developed in accordance with the missions of Washington State University, Everett Community College, and other institutions of higher education that have a presence at the center.

(b) Each institution shall abide by the guidelines for university centers adopted by the student achievement council.

(c) Each institution shall award all degrees and certificates granted in the programs it delivers at the center.

(d) The coordinating council described in subsection (5) of this section shall establish a process for prioritizing new programs and revising existing programs that facilitates timeliness of new offerings, recognizes the internal processes of the proposing institutions, and addresses each proposal's fit with the needs of the region.

(8)(a) Washington State University shall review center expansion needs and consider capital facilities funding at least annually. Washington State University and Everett Community College must cooperate in preparing funding requests and bond financing for submission to the legislature on behalf of development at the center, in accordance with each institution's process and priorities for advancing legislative requests.

(b) Washington State University shall design, construct, and manage any facility developed at the center. Any facility developed at the center with Everett Community College capital funding must be designed by Everett Community College in consultation with Washington State University. Building construction may be managed by Washington State University via an interagency agreement which details responsibility and associated costs. Building operations and management for all facilities at the center must be governed by the infrastructure and operating cost allocation method described in subsection (9) of this section.

(9) Washington State University has responsibility for infrastructure development and maintenance for the center. All infrastructure operating and maintenance costs are to be shared in what is deemed to be an equitable and fair manner based on space allocation, special cost, and other relevant considerations. Washington State University may make infrastructure development and maintenance decisions in consultation with the council described in subsection (5) of this section.

(10) In the event that conflict cannot be resolved through the coordinating council described in subsection (5) of this section the student achievement council dispute resolution must be employed. [2012 c 229 § 530; 2011 c 321 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Contingent effective date—2011 c 321: "(1) This act takes effect only after the *higher education coordinating board determines whether a needs assessment and analysis is required and, if so, conducts a needs assessment and viability determination under RCW 28B.76.230 and recommends that the provisions in section 1 of this act occur.

(2) The *higher education coordinating board must make a recommendation under subsection (1) of this section by July 1, 2012.

(3) The *higher education coordinating board shall notify the office of financial management, the legislature, and the code reviser's office of the board's recommendations regarding the provisions in section 1 of this act." [2011 c 321 § 3.] The *higher education coordinating board provided notification of its recommendation that an additional needs assessment and analysis is not required.

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

28B.30.520 Statewide off-campus telecommunications system—Authorized—Purpose, education in high-technology fields—Availability of facilities. The board of regents of Washington State University is hereby authorized to establish a statewide off-campus telecommunications system to provide for graduate and continuing education in high-technology fields to citizens of the state of Washington. The statewide telecommunications system shall be administered by Washington State University with the advice of the high-technology coordinating board. Washington State University shall make the facilities of the statewide telecommunications

system available to other institutions of higher education when specific program needs so require. [1983 1st ex.s. c 72 § 14.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.530 Small business development center—Services—Use of funds. (1) The board of regents of Washington State University shall establish the Washington State University small business development center.

(2) The center shall provide management and technical assistance including but not limited to training, counseling, and research services to small businesses throughout the state. The center shall work with the department of commerce, the state board for community and technical colleges, the workforce training and education coordinating board, the employment security department, the Washington state economic development commission, associate development organizations, and workforce development councils to:

(a) Integrate small business development centers with other state and local economic development and workforce development programs;

(b) Target the centers' services to small businesses;

(c) Tailor outreach and services at each center to the needs and demographics of entrepreneurs and small businesses located within the service area;

(d) Establish and expand small business development center satellite offices when financially feasible; and

(e) Coordinate delivery of services to avoid duplication.

(3) The administrator of the center may contract with other public or private entities for the provision of specialized services.

(4) The small business development center may accept and disburse federal grants or federal matching funds or other funds or donations from any source when made, granted, or donated to carry out the center's purposes. When drawing on funds from the business assistance account created in RCW 28B.30.531, the center must first use the funds to make increased management and technical assistance available to existing small businesses and start-up businesses at satellite offices. The funds may also be used to develop and expand assistance programs such as small business planning workshops and small business counseling.

(5) By December 1, 2010, the center shall provide a written progress report and a final report to the appropriate committees of the legislature with respect to the requirements in subsection (2) of this section and the amount and use of funding received through the business assistance account. The reports must also include data on the number, location, staffing, and budget levels of satellite offices; affiliations with community colleges, associate development organizations or other local organizations; the number, size, and type of small businesses assisted; and the types of services provided. The reports must also include information on the outcomes achieved, such as jobs created or retained, private capital invested, and return on the investment of state and federal dollars.

(6)(a) Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, by December 1, 2010, the center, in conjunction with the department of commerce, must prepare and present to the governor and appropriate legislative committees a specific, actionable plan to increase access to capi-

tal and technical assistance to small businesses and entrepreneurs beginning with the 2011-2013 biennium. In developing the plan, the center and the department may consult with the Washington state microenterprise association, and with other government, nonprofit, and private organizations as necessary. The plan must identify:

(i) Existing sources of capital and technical assistance for small businesses and entrepreneurs;

(ii) Critical gaps and barriers to availability of capital and delivery of technical assistance to small businesses and entrepreneurs;

(iii) Workable solutions to filling the gaps and removing barriers identified in (a)(ii) of this subsection; and

(iv) The financial resources and statutory changes necessary to put the plan into effect beginning with the 2011-2013 biennium.

(b) With respect to increasing access to capital, the plan must identify specific, feasible sources of capital and practical mechanisms for expanding access to it.

(c) The center and the department must include, within the analysis and recommendations in (a) of this subsection, any specific gaps, barriers, and solutions related to rural and low-income communities and small manufacturers interested in exporting. [2012 c 229 § 808; 2010 c 165 § 3; 2009 c 486 § 1; 1984 c 77 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Intent—2010 c 165: See note following RCW 43.330.060.

Conflict with federal requirements—2009 c 486: "If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements that are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state, the conflicting part of this act is inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict and with respect to the agencies directly affected, and this finding does not affect the operation of the remainder of this act in its application to the agencies concerned. Rules adopted under this act must meet federal requirements, including guidelines set by the United States small business administration, that are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state." [2009 c 486 § 4.]

Intent—2009 c 486: "In addition to providing integrated, tailored management and technical assistance services to Washington small businesses, the legislature intends that the state shall further support them by developing procurement policies, procedures, and materials that encourage and facilitate state agency purchase of products and services from Washington small businesses." [2009 c 486 § 5.]

28B.30.531 Business assistance account. The business assistance account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. Expenditures from the account may be used only for the expansion of business assistance services delivered by the small business development center created in RCW 28B.30.530. Only the administrator of the center or the administrator's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures. [2009 c 486 § 2.]

Intent—2009 c 486: See note following RCW 39.29.006.

Conflict with federal requirements—2009 c 486: See note following RCW 28B.30.530.

28B.30.533 Construction of RCW 28B.30.530—Conflict with federal requirements. If any part of RCW 28B.30.530 is found to be in conflict with federal requirements which are a prescribed condition to the allocation of

federal funds to the state, the conflicting part of RCW 28B.30.530 is hereby declared to be inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict and with respect to the agencies directly affected, and such finding or determination shall not affect the operation of the remainder of RCW 28B.30.530 in its application to the agencies concerned. [1984 c 77 § 2.]

28B.30.535 International marketing program for agricultural commodities and trade (IMPACT) center created—Primary functions. There is created an international marketing program for agricultural commodities and trade (IMPACT) center at Washington State University.

In carrying out each of its responsibilities under RCW 28B.30.537, the primary functions of the center shall be: Providing practical solutions to marketing-related problems; and developing and disseminating information which is directly applicable to the marketing of agricultural commodities and goods from this state in foreign countries or to introducing the production of commodities and goods in this state for marketing in foreign countries. [1985 c 39 § 1; 1984 c 57 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.537 IMPACT center—Duties. The IMPACT center shall:

(1) Coordinate the teaching, research, and extension expertise of the college of agriculture and home economics at Washington State University to assist in:

(a) The design and development of information and strategies to expand the long-term international markets for Washington agricultural products; and

(b) The dissemination of such information and strategies to Washington exporters, overseas users, and public and private trade organizations;

(2) Research and identify current impediments to increased exports of Washington agricultural products, and determine methods of surmounting those impediments and opportunities for exporting new agricultural products and commodities to foreign markets;

(3) Prepare curricula to present and distribute information concerning international trade in agricultural commodities and products to students, exporters, international traders, and the public;

(4) Provide high-quality research and graduate education and professional nondegree training in international trade in agricultural commodities in cooperation with other existing programs;

(5) Ensure that activities of the center adequately reflect the objectives for the state's agricultural market development programs established by the department of agriculture as the lead state agency for such programs under chapter 43.23 RCW; and

(6) Link itself through cooperative agreements with the center for international trade in forest products at the University of Washington, the state department of agriculture, the *department of community, trade, and economic development, Washington's agriculture businesses and associations, and other state agency data collection, processing, and dissemination efforts. [1998 c 245 § 20; 1995 c 399 § 28. Prior: 1987 c 505 § 14; 1987 c 195 § 3; 1985 c 39 § 2; 1984 c 57 § 2.]

*Reviser's note: The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.539 IMPACT center—Director. The IMPACT center shall be administered by a director appointed by the dean of the college of agriculture and home economics of Washington State University. [1985 c 39 § 3; 1984 c 57 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.541 IMPACT center—Use of research and services—Fees. The governor, the legislature, state agencies, and the public may use the IMPACT center's trade policy research and advisory services as may be needed. The IMPACT center shall establish a schedule of fees for actual services rendered. [1985 c 39 § 4; 1984 c 57 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.543 IMPACT center—Contributions and support. The IMPACT center shall aggressively solicit financial contributions and support from nonstate sources, including the agricultural industries and producer organizations and individuals, to help fund its research and education programs, and shall use previously appropriated funds of Washington State University and existing resources as much as is possible to further the center's activities. [1985 c 39 § 5; 1984 c 57 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.600 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Bonds, authorization conditional—Amount—Discharge. For the purpose of funding and providing the planning, construction, furnishing and equipping, together with all improvements thereon, of an office-laboratory facility at Washington State University Tree Fruit Research Center, the state finance committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of one million nine hundred fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, to finance the project defined in RCW 28B.30.600 through 28B.30.619 as now or hereafter amended and all costs incidental thereto, but only if the state finance committee determines that the interest on the bonds will be exempt from federal income tax. Such bonds shall be paid and discharged within thirty years of the date of issuance in accordance with Article VIII, section 1 of the state Constitution. [1977 c 32 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 109 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 109 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.602 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Bonds, committee to control issuance, sale and retirement of. The issuance, sale and retirement of said bonds shall be under the supervision and control of the state finance committee. The committee is authorized to prescribe the form, terms, conditions, and covenants of the bonds, the time or times of sale of all or any portion of them, and the conditions and manner of their sale, issuance and redemption. None of the bonds herein authorized shall be sold for less than the par value thereof.

The committee may provide that the bonds, or any of them, may be called prior to the maturity date thereof under such terms, conditions, and provisions as it may determine and may authorize the use of facsimile signatures in the issuance of such bonds and notes, if any. Such bonds shall be payable at such places as the committee may provide. [1974 ex.s. c 109 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.604 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Anticipation notes authorized—Use of proceeds. At the time the state finance committee determines to issue such bonds or a portion thereof, it may, pending the issuance of such bonds, issue, in the name of the state, temporary notes in anticipation of the money to be derived from the sale of the bonds, which notes shall be designated as "anticipation notes". The proceeds from the sale of bonds and notes authorized by RCW 28B.30.600 through 28B.30.619 shall be used exclusively for the purposes specified in RCW 28B.30.600 through 28B.30.619 and for the payment of expenses incurred in the issuance and sale of bonds: PROVIDED, That such portion of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds as may be required for the payment of the principal and interest on such anticipation notes as have been issued, shall be deposited in the bond redemption fund created in RCW 28B.30.610. [1980 c 32 § 5; 1975 1st ex.s. c 109 § 2; 1974 ex.s. c 109 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.606 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Administration of proceeds from sale of bonds or notes—Investment of surplus funds. The principal proceeds from the sale of the bonds or notes deposited in the office-laboratory construction account of the general fund shall be administered by Washington State University. Whenever there is a surplus of funds available in the office-laboratory construction account of the general fund to meet current expenditures payable therefrom, the state finance committee may invest such portion of said funds as the university deems appropriate in securities issued by the United States or agencies of the United States government as defined by RCW 43.84.080 (1) and (4). All income received from such investments shall be deposited to the credit of the bond retirement fund created in RCW 28B.30.610. [1975 1st ex.s. c 109 § 3; 1974 ex.s. c 109 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.608 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Security for bonds issued. Bonds issued under the provisions of RCW 28B.30.600 through 28B.30.619 as now or hereafter amended shall state that they are a general obligation of the state of Washington, shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state to the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon, and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay such principal and interest as the same shall become due. [1977 c 32 § 2; 1974 ex.s. c 109 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.610 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Office-laboratory facilities bond redemption fund created, use. The office-laboratory facilities bond redemp-

tion fund is hereby created in the state treasury, which fund shall be exclusively devoted to the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds and notes authorized by RCW 28B.30.600 through 28B.30.619. The state finance committee, shall, on or before June 30th of each year, certify to the state treasurer the amount needed in the ensuing twelve months to meet such bond retirement and interest requirements which may exceed cash available in the bond redemption fund from rental revenues, and on July 1st of each year the state treasurer shall deposit such amount in the office-laboratory facilities bond redemption fund from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and certified by the state treasurer to be general state revenues. [1975 1st ex.s. c 109 § 4; 1974 ex.s. c 109 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.612 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Rights of owner and holder of bonds. The owner and holder of any of the bonds authorized by RCW 28B.30.600 through 28B.30.619 may by a mandamus or other appropriate proceeding require the transfer and payment of funds as directed herein. [1974 ex.s. c 109 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.614 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Lease agreement prerequisite to sale of bonds—Disposition of lease payments. None of the bonds authorized in RCW 28B.30.600 through 28B.30.619 as now or hereafter amended shall be sold unless a long-term lease agreement shall be entered into between Washington State University and the general services administration of the federal government providing for the occupancy of this facility by the United States Department of Agriculture and the National Weather Service for tree fruit research similar to the research performed at the Washington State University Tree Fruit Center. The lease payments by the federal government shall be in an amount at least equal to the amount required to provide for the amortization of the principal of and interest on the bonds authorized by RCW 28B.30.600 through 28B.30.619 as now or hereafter amended as certified by the state finance committee, in addition to custodial, maintenance and utility services costs. A portion of the annual lease payments received by the university equal to the amount required for payment of the principal and interest on the bonds shall be forthwith remitted by the university and deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the state general fund. [1977 c 32 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 109 § 5; 1974 ex.s. c 109 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.616 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Bonds, legislature may provide additional means for payment. The legislature may provide additional means for raising moneys for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds authorized in RCW 28B.30.600 through 28B.30.619, and RCW 28B.30.600 through 28B.30.619 shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for such payments. [1974 ex.s. c 109 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.618 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized in RCW 28B.30.600 through 28B.30.619 shall be a legal investment for all state funds or funds under state control and for all funds of any other public body. [1974 ex.s. c 109 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.619 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated to Washington State University from the office-laboratory construction account of the general fund, out of the sale of the bonds or notes authorized by RCW 28B.30.600 through 28B.30.619, the sum of one million nine hundred fifty thousand dollars, or such lesser amount as may be required, to finance the planning, construction, furnishing and equipping, together with all improvements thereon, of the facility authorized by RCW 28B.30.600 through 28B.30.619. [1975 1st ex.s. c 109 § 6; 1974 ex.s. c 109 § 11.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.620 Tree fruit research center facility, financing—Alternatives authorized. In the event the state finance committee determines that interest on the bonds authorized in RCW 28B.30.600 through 28B.30.619 as now or hereafter amended will not be exempt from federal income tax, Washington State University may issue its revenue bonds as provided in RCW 28B.10.300 through 28B.10.325 to pay the cost of the facilities authorized by RCW 28B.30.600 as now or hereafter amended, and the lease rental received from the federal government shall be retained by the university instead of being deposited in the state treasury as provided by RCW 28B.30.614 as now or hereafter amended.

In addition to the authority granted to the state treasurer by *RCW 43.84.100, with the consent of the state finance committee the state treasurer may make a loan from funds in the state treasury in the manner generally prescribed by *RCW 43.84.100 to the local construction fund established by Washington State University for the office-laboratory building authorized by RCW 28B.30.600 through 28B.30.619 as now or hereafter amended, should a determination be made for Washington State University to issue revenue bonds. [1977 c 32 § 4.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 43.84.100 was repealed by 1985 c 57 § 90, effective July 1, 1985.

28B.30.630 Puget Sound water quality field agents program—Definitions. As used in RCW 28B.30.630 through 28B.30.638 the following definitions apply:

(1) "Sea grant" means the Washington state sea grant program.

(2) "Cooperative extension" means the cooperative extension service of Washington State University. [1990 c 289 § 1.]

28B.30.632 Puget Sound water quality field agents program—Local field agents. (1) The sea grant and cooperative extension shall jointly administer a program to provide field agents to work with local governments, property owners, and the general public to increase the propagation of shellfish, and to address Puget Sound water quality problems

within Kitsap, Mason, and Jefferson counties that may limit shellfish propagation potential. The sea grant and cooperative extension shall each make available the services of no less than two agents within these counties for the purposes of this section.

(2) The responsibilities of the field agents shall include but not be limited to the following:

(a) Provide technical assistance to property owners, marine industry owners and operators, and others, regarding methods and practices to address nonpoint and point sources of pollution of Puget Sound;

(b) Provide technical assistance to address water quality problems limiting opportunities for enhancing the recreational harvest of shellfish;

(c) Provide technical assistance in the management and increased production of shellfish to facility operators or to those interested in establishing an operation;

(d) Assist local governments to develop and implement education and public involvement activities related to Puget Sound water quality;

(e) Assist in coordinating local water quality programs with region-wide and statewide programs;

(f) Provide information and assistance to local watershed committees.

(3) The sea grant and cooperative extension shall mutually coordinate their field agent activities to avoid duplicative efforts and to ensure that the full range of responsibilities under RCW 28B.30.632 through *28B.30.636 are carried out. They shall consult with the Puget Sound partnership, created in RCW 90.71.210, and ensure consistency with any of the Puget Sound partnership's water quality management plans.

(4) Recognizing the special expertise of both agencies, the sea grant and cooperative extension shall cooperate to divide their activities as follows:

(a) Sea grant shall have primary responsibility to address water quality issues related to activities within Puget Sound, and to provide assistance regarding the management and improvement of shellfish production; and

(b) Cooperative extension shall have primary responsibility to address upland and freshwater activities affecting Puget Sound water quality and associated watersheds. [2007 c 341 § 64; 1990 c 289 § 2.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 28B.30.636 was repealed by 1998 c 245 § 176.

Severability—Effective date—2007 c 341: See RCW 90.71.906 and 90.71.907.

28B.30.634 Puget Sound water quality field agents program—Matching requirements. Sea grant and cooperative extension shall require a match from nonstate sources of at least twenty-five percent of the cost of the services provided, and not exceeding fifty percent of the cost. The match may be either monetary compensation or in-kind services, such as the provision for office space or clerical support. Only direct costs of providing the services, excluding costs of administrative overhead, may be included in the estimate of costs. [1990 c 289 § 3.]

28B.30.638 Puget Sound water quality field agents program—Captions not law. Captions as used in RCW

28B.30.630 through 28B.30.638 constitute no part of the law. [1990 c 289 § 7.]

28B.30.640 Climate and rural energy development center—Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout RCW 28B.30.642 and 28B.30.644 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Center" means the Washington climate and rural energy development center.

(2) "Clean energy activities" means: (a) Activities related to renewable resources including electricity generation facilities fueled by water, wind, solar energy, geothermal energy, landfill gas, or bioenergy; (b) programs and industries promoting research, development, or commercialization of fuel cells and qualified alternative energy resources as defined in RCW 19.29A.090; (c) energy efficiency measures or technologies; and (d) technologies designed to significantly reduce the use of or emissions from motor vehicle fuels.

(3) "Climate change" means a change of climate attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere. [2002 c 250 § 2.]

Findings—2002 c 250: "The legislature makes the following findings:

(1) A vast and growing body of research and information about changes to our global, national, and regional climates is being produced by a variety of sources.

(2) Much of this research and information holds important value in helping scientists, citizens, businesses, and public policymakers understand how Washington may be affected by these changes.

(3) It is in the public interest to support efforts to promote discussion and understanding of the potential effects of climate change on Washington's water supply, agriculture, natural resources, coastal infrastructure, public health, and economy, and to encourage the formulation of sound recommendations for avoiding, mitigating, and responding to those effects.

(4) The state should support the establishment of a central clearinghouse to serve as an impartial, unbiased source of credible and reliable information about climate change for the public." [2002 c 250 § 1.]

Effective date—2002 c 250: "This act takes effect July 1, 2002." [2002 c 250 § 6.]

28B.30.642 Climate and rural energy development center—Authorized. The legislature authorizes the establishment of the Washington climate and rural energy development center in the Washington State University energy program to serve as a central, nonregulatory clearinghouse of credible and reliable information addressing various aspects of climate change and clean energy activities. [2002 c 250 § 3.]

Findings—Effective date—2002 c 250: See notes following RCW 28B.30.640.

28B.30.644 Climate and rural energy development center—Funding. The center shall be funded through grants, and voluntary monetary and in-kind contributions. [2002 c 250 § 4.]

Findings—Effective date—2002 c 250: See notes following RCW 28B.30.640.

FINANCING BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES—1961 ACT

28B.30.700 Construction, remodeling, improvement, financing through bonds, authorized. The board of regents of Washington State University is empowered, in accordance with the provisions of RCW 28B.30.700 through

(2012 Ed.)

28B.30.780, to provide for the construction, completion, reconstruction, remodeling, rehabilitation and improvement of buildings and facilities authorized by the legislature for the use of the university and to finance the payment thereof by bonds payable out of a special fund from revenues hereafter derived from the payment of building fees, gifts, bequests or grants, and such additional funds as the legislature may provide. [1985 c 390 § 41; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.700. Prior: 1961 ex.s. c 12 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.80.500.]

Chapter not to repeal, override, or limit other statutes or actions: RCW 28B.31.100.

28B.30.710 Definitions. The following terms, whenever used or referred to in RCW 28B.30.700 through 28B.30.780, shall have the following meaning, excepting in those instances where the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) The word "board" means the board of regents of Washington State University.

(2) The words "building fees" mean the building fees charged students registering at the university, but shall not mean special tuition or other fees charged such students or fees, charges, rentals, and other income derived from any or all revenue-producing lands, buildings, and facilities of the university, heretofore or hereafter acquired, constructed or installed, including but not limited to income from rooms, dormitories, dining rooms, hospitals, infirmaries, housing or student activity buildings, vehicular parking facilities, land or the appurtenances thereon.

(3) The words "bond retirement fund" mean the special fund created by RCW 28B.30.700 through 28B.30.780, to be known as the Washington State University bond retirement fund.

(4) The word "bonds" means the bonds payable out of the bond retirement fund.

(5) The word "projects" means the construction, completion, reconstruction, remodeling, rehabilitation, or improvement of any building or other facility of the university authorized by the legislature at any time and to be financed by the issuance and sale of bonds. [1985 c 390 § 42; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.710. Prior: 1961 ex.s. c 12 § 2. Formerly RCW 28.80.510.]

Revenue bonds for construction of buildings and acquisition of facilities: RCW 28B.10.300 through 28B.10.330.

28B.30.720 Contracts, issuance of evidences of indebtedness, bonds, acceptance of grants. In addition to the powers conferred under existing law, the board is authorized and shall have the power:

(1) To contract for the construction, completion, reconstruction, remodeling, rehabilitation and improvement of such buildings or other facilities of the university as are or may be authorized by the legislature.

(2) To finance the same by the issuance of bonds secured by the pledge of any or all of the revenues and receipts of the bond retirement fund.

(3) Without limitation of the foregoing, to accept grants from the United States government, or any federal or state agency or instrumentality, or any public or private corporation, association, or person to aid in defraying the costs of any such projects. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.720. Prior: 1963 c 182 § 3; 1961 ex.s. c 12 § 3. Formerly RCW 28.80.520.]

Chapter not to repeal, override, or limit other statutes or actions: RCW 28B.31.100.

28B.30.730 Bonds—Issuance, sale, form, term, interest—Covenants—Use of proceeds. For the purpose of financing the cost of any projects, the board is hereby authorized to adopt the resolution or resolutions and prepare all other documents necessary for the issuance, sale and delivery of the bonds or any part thereof at such time or times as it shall deem necessary and advisable. Said bonds:

(1) Shall not constitute

(a) An obligation, either general or special, of the state;

or

(b) A general obligation of Washington State University or of the board;

(2) Shall be

(a) Either registered or in coupon form; and

(b) Issued in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars; and

(c) Fully negotiable instruments under the laws of this state; and

(d) Signed on behalf of the university by the president of the board, attested by the secretary or the treasurer of the board, have the seal of the university impressed thereon or a facsimile of such seal printed or lithographed in the bottom border thereof, and the coupons attached thereto shall be signed with the facsimile signatures of such president and secretary;

(3) Shall state

(a) The date of issue; and

(b) The series of the issue and be consecutively numbered within the series; and

(c) That, except as otherwise provided in subsection (8)(e) of this section, the bond is payable both principal and interest solely out of the bond retirement fund;

(4) Each series of bonds shall bear interest, payable either annually or semiannually, as the board may determine;

(5) Shall be payable both principal and interest out of the bond retirement fund;

(6) Shall be payable at such times over a period of not to exceed forty years from date of issuance, at such place or places, and with such reserved rights of prior redemption, as the board may prescribe;

(7) Shall be sold in such manner and at such price as the board may prescribe;

(8) Shall be issued under and subject to such terms, conditions and covenants providing for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon and such other terms, conditions, covenants and protective provisions safeguarding such payment, not inconsistent with RCW 28B.30.700 through 28B.30.780, and as found to be necessary by the board for the most advantageous sale thereof, which may include but not be limited to:

(a) A covenant that the building fees shall be established, maintained and collected in such amounts that will provide money sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on all bonds payable out of the bond retirement account, to set aside and maintain the reserves required to secure the payment of such principal and interest, and to maintain any coverage which may be required over such principal and interest;

(b) A covenant that a reserve account shall be created in the bond retirement fund to secure the payment of the principal of and interest on all bonds issued and a provision made that certain amounts be set aside and maintained therein;

(c) A covenant that sufficient moneys may be transferred from the Washington State University building account to the bond retirement account when ordered by the board of regents in the event there is ever an insufficient amount of money in the bond retirement account to pay any installment of interest or principal and interest coming due on the bonds or any of them;

(d) A covenant fixing conditions under which bonds on a parity with any bonds outstanding may be issued;

(e) A covenant to obligate, to pay the principal of or interest on the bonds, all or a component of the fees and revenues of Washington State University that are not subject to appropriation by the legislature and that do not constitute general state revenues as defined in Article VIII, section 1 of the state Constitution or general state revenues for the purpose of calculating statutory limits on state indebtedness pursuant to *RCW 39.42.060.

The proceeds of the sale of all bonds issued in accordance with this chapter shall be used solely for paying the costs of the projects, including costs of issuance and other financing costs. The Washington State University building account shall be credited with the investment income derived pursuant to RCW 43.84.080 on the investable balances of scientific permanent fund and agricultural permanent fund, less the allocation to the state treasurer's service fund pursuant to RCW 43.08.190. [2009 c 499 § 9; 2002 c 238 § 302; 1991 sp.s. c 13 § 50; 1985 c 390 § 43; 1972 ex.s. c 25 § 2; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 28; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 102; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.730. Prior: 1961 ex.s. c 12 § 4. Formerly RCW 28.80.530.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 39.42.060 was repealed by 2009 c 500 § 13.

Severability—2002 c 238: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [2002 c 238 § 307.]

Effective date—2002 c 238: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [March 28, 2002]." [2002 c 238 § 308.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Chapter not to repeal, override, or limit other statutes or actions: RCW 28B.31.100.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.740 Washington State University bond retirement fund—Composition—Pledge of building fees. For the purpose of paying and securing the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds as the same shall become due, there is created in the custody of the state treasurer a special trust fund to be known as the Washington State University bond retirement fund. An appropriation is not required for expenditures from the fund. There shall be paid into the fund, the following:

(1) One-half of such building fees as the board may from time to time determine, or such larger portion as may be necessary to prevent default in the payments required to be made out of the bond retirement fund;

(2) Any grants which may be made, or may become available, for the purpose of furthering the construction of any authorized projects, or for the repayment of the costs thereof;

(3) Such additional funds as the legislature may provide.

While any bonds issued in accordance with the provisions of this chapter or any interest thereon remain unpaid, the bond retirement fund shall be available solely for the payment thereof except as provided in RCW 28B.30.750(5). As a part of the contract of sale of such bonds, the board shall undertake to charge and collect building fees and to deposit the portion of such fees in the bond retirement fund in amounts which will be sufficient to pay the principal of, and interest on all such bonds outstanding. [2009 c 499 § 4; 1985 c 390 § 44; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.740. Prior: 1961 ex.s. c 12 § 5. Formerly RCW 28.80.540.]

Chapter not to repeal, override, or limit other statutes or actions: RCW 28B.31.100.

28B.30.741 Washington State University bond retirement fund—Disposition of certain revenues from scientific school lands. All moneys received from the lease or rental of lands set apart by the enabling act for a scientific school; all interest or income arising from the proceeds of the sale of such lands or of the timber, fallen timber, stone, gravel or other valuable material thereon, except for investment income derived pursuant to RCW 43.84.080 and, less the allocation to the state investment board expense account pursuant to RCW 43.33A.160; and all moneys received as interest on deferred payments on contracts for the sale of such lands shall be deposited in the "Washington State University bond retirement fund" to be expended for the purposes set forth in RCW 28B.30.740. [1991 sp.s. c 13 § 76; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.741. Prior: 1965 c 77 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.80.541.]

Chapter not to repeal, override, or limit other statutes or actions: RCW 28B.31.100.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.742 Washington State University bond retirement fund—Disposition of certain revenues from agricultural college lands. Whenever federal law shall permit all moneys received from the lease or rental of lands set apart by the enabling act for an agricultural college, all interest or income arising from the proceeds of the sale of such lands or of the timber, fallen timber, stone, gravel or other valuable material thereon, except for investment income derived pursuant to RCW 43.84.080 and, less the allocation to the state investment board expense account pursuant to RCW 43.33A.160; and all moneys received as interest on deferred payments on contracts for the sale of such lands shall be deposited in the Washington State University bond retirement fund to be expended for the purposes set forth in RCW 28B.30.740. [1991 sp.s. c 13 § 77; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.742. Prior: 1965 c 77 § 2. Formerly RCW 28.80.542.]

Chapter not to repeal, override, or limit other statutes or actions: RCW 28B.31.100.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

(2012 Ed.)

28B.30.750 Additional powers of board—Issuance of bonds, investments, transfer of funds, etc. The board is hereby empowered:

(1) To reserve the right to issue bonds later on a parity with any bonds being issued;

(2) To authorize the investing of moneys in the bond retirement fund and any reserve account therein;

(3) To authorize the transfer of money from the Washington State University building account to the bond retirement fund when necessary to prevent a default in the payments required to be made out of such fund;

(4) To create a reserve account or accounts in the bond retirement fund to secure the payment of the principal of and interest on any bonds;

(5) To authorize the transfer to the Washington State University building account of any money on deposit in the bond retirement fund in excess of debt service for a period of three years from the date of such transfer on all outstanding bonds payable out of such fund. However, during the 2009-2011 fiscal biennium, the legislature may transfer to the Washington State University building account moneys that are in excess of the debt service due within one year of the date of transfer on all outstanding bonds payable out of the bond retirement fund. However, during the 2011-2013 fiscal biennium, the legislature may transfer to the Washington State University building account moneys that are in excess of the debt service due within one year of the date of transfer on all outstanding bonds payable out of the bond retirement fund. [2011 1st sp.s. c 48 § 7021; 2010 1st sp.s. c 36 § 6009; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.750. Prior: 1961 ex.s. c 12 § 6. Formerly RCW 28.80.550.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 48: See note following RCW 39.35B.050.

Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 36: See note following RCW 43.155.050.

Chapter not to repeal, override, or limit other statutes or actions: RCW 28B.31.100.

28B.30.760 Refunding bonds. The board is hereby empowered to issue refunding bonds to provide funds to refund any or all outstanding bonds payable from the bond retirement fund and to pay any redemption premium payable on such outstanding bonds being refunded. Such refunding bonds may be issued in the manner and on terms and conditions and with the covenants permitted by RCW 28B.30.700 through 28B.30.780 for the issuance of bonds. The refunding bonds shall be payable out of the bond retirement fund and shall not constitute an obligation either general or special, of the state or a general obligation of Washington State University or the board. The board may exchange the refunding bonds at par for the bonds which are being refunded or may sell them in such manner, at such price and at such rate or rates of interest as it deems for the best interest of the university. [1970 ex.s. c 56 § 29; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 103; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.760. Prior: 1961 ex.s. c 12 § 7. Formerly RCW 28.80.560.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Chapter not to repeal, override, or limit other statutes or actions: RCW 28B.31.100.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.770 Bonds not general obligations—Legislature may provide additional means of payment. The bonds authorized to be issued pursuant to the provisions of RCW 28B.30.700 through 28B.30.780 shall not be general obligations of the state of Washington, but shall be limited obligation bonds payable only from the special fund created for their payment. The legislature may provide additional means for raising money for the payment of interest and principal of said bonds. RCW 28B.30.700 through 28B.30.780 shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for such payment. The power given to the legislature by this section to provide additional means for raising money is permissive, and shall not in any way be construed as a pledge of the general credit of the state of Washington. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.770. Prior: 1961 ex.s. c 12 § 8. Formerly RCW 28.80.570.]

Chapter not to repeal, override, or limit other statutes or actions: RCW 28B.31.100.

28B.30.780 Other laws not repealed or limited. RCW 28B.30.700 through 28B.30.780 is concurrent with other legislation with reference to providing funds for the construction of buildings at Washington State University, and is not to be construed as repealing or limiting any existing provision of law with reference thereto. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.30.780. Prior: 1961 ex.s. c 12 § 9. Formerly RCW 28.80.580.]

Chapter not to repeal, override, or limit other statutes or actions: RCW 28B.31.100.

28B.30.800 Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College. See RCW 28B.10.300 through 28B.10.330.

28B.30.810 Dairy/forage and agricultural research facility—Rainier school farm—Revolving fund—Lease of herd, lands, authorized. (1) Washington State University shall establish and operate a dairy/forage and agricultural research facility at the Rainier school farm.

(2) Local funds generated through operation of this facility shall be managed in a revolving fund, established herewith, by the university. This fund shall consist of all moneys received in connection with the operation of the facility and any moneys appropriated to the fund by law. Disbursements from the revolving fund shall be on authorization of the president of the university or the president's designee. In order to maintain an effective expenditure and revenue control, this fund, to be known as the dairy/forage facility revolving fund, shall be subject in all respects to chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is required to permit expenditures and payment of obligations from the fund.

(3) In the event state funding is not sufficient to operate the dairy cattle herd, the university is authorized to lease the herd, together with the land necessary to maintain the same, for such period and upon such terms as the university board of regents shall deem proper. [1988 c 57 § 1; 1981 c 238 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.30.900 Transfer of energy education, applied research, and technology transfer programs from state energy office. (1) All powers, duties, and functions of the

state energy office under RCW 43.21F.045 relating to implementing energy education, applied research, and technology transfer programs shall be transferred to Washington State University.

(2) The specific programs transferred to Washington State University shall include but not be limited to the following: Renewable energy, energy software, industrial energy efficiency, education and information, energy ideas clearinghouse, and telecommunications.

(3)(a) All reports, documents, surveys, books, records, files, papers, or written material in the possession of the state energy office pertaining to the powers, functions, and duties transferred shall be delivered to the custody of Washington State University. All cabinets, furniture, office equipment, software, database, motor vehicles, and other tangible property employed by the state energy office in carrying out the powers, functions, and duties transferred shall be made available to Washington State University.

(b) Any appropriations made to, any other funds provided to, or any grants made to or contracts with the state energy office for carrying out the powers, functions, and duties transferred shall, on July 1, 1996, be transferred and credited to Washington State University.

(c) Whenever any question arises as to the transfer of any funds, books, documents, records, papers, files, software, database, equipment, or other tangible property used or held in the exercise of the powers and the performance of the duties and functions transferred, an arbitrator mutually agreed upon by the parties in dispute shall make a determination as to the proper allocation and certify the same to the state agencies concerned.

(d) All rules and all pending business before the state energy office pertaining to the powers, functions, and duties transferred shall be continued and acted upon by Washington State University. All existing contracts, grants, and obligations, excluding personnel contracts and obligations, shall remain in full force and shall be assigned to and performed by Washington State University.

(e) The transfer of the powers, duties, and functions of the state energy office does not affect the validity of any act performed before July 1, 1996.

(f) If apportionments of budgeted funds are required because of the transfers directed by this section, the director of the office of financial management shall certify the apportionments to the agencies affected, the state auditor, and the state treasurer. Each of these shall make the appropriate transfer and adjustments in funds and appropriation.

(4) Washington State University shall enter into an inter-agency agreement with the *department of community, trade, and economic development regarding the relationship between policy development and public outreach. The *department of community, trade, and economic development shall provide Washington State University available existing and future oil overcharge restitution and federal energy block funding for a minimum period of five years to carry out energy programs. Nothing in chapter 186, Laws of 1996 prohibits Washington State University from seeking grant funding for energy-related programs directly from other entities.

(5) Washington State University shall select and appoint existing state energy office employees to positions to perform

the duties and functions transferred. Employees appointed by Washington State University are exempt from the provisions of chapter 41.06 RCW unless otherwise designated by the institution. Any future vacant or new positions will be filled using Washington State University's standard hiring procedures. [1996 c 186 § 201.]

***Reviser's note:** The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—1996 c 186: See notes following RCW 43.330.904.

28B.30.901 Establishment of administrative units to coordinate energy education or energy program delivery programs. In addition to the powers and duties transferred, Washington State University shall have the authority to establish administrative units as may be necessary to coordinate either energy education or energy program delivery programs, or both, and to revise, restructure, redirect, or eliminate programs transferred to Washington State University based on available funding or to better serve the people and businesses of Washington state. [1996 c 186 § 202.]

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—Effective date—1996 c 186: See notes following RCW 43.330.904.

28B.30.902 Lind dryland research unit—Income from leased property. (1) The Washington state treasury has been named a devisee of certain property pursuant to a will executed by Cleora Neare on July 14, 1982. Under *RCW 79.01.612, property that has been devised to the state is to be managed and controlled by the department of natural resources. The legislature hereby finds that it is in the best interest of the state to transfer part of the real property devised to the state under the will to Washington State University for use in conjunction with the Washington State University Lind dryland research unit located in Adams county and sell the remaining property for the benefit of the common schools.

(2) Washington State University is hereby granted ownership, management, and control of the real property legally described as all of Section 6, and the west half of Section 5, Township 17, Range 34 East E.W.M., Adams county, Washington, upon close of probate, or sooner if the property can be transferred without cost, other than costs properly allocated to the state as devisee under probate, to Washington State University.

Upon transfer of this property, the parcel shall become part of the Washington State University Lind dryland research unit. Any and all lease income derived from current leases on the property shall be deposited in a dedicated Washington State University local account for the benefit of the Lind dryland research unit.

(3) The department of natural resources shall sell the real property legally described as lots 28 and 29, block 10, Neilson Brothers plat, City of Lind, Adams county and the proceeds of the sale shall be deposited into the permanent common school fund. [1997 c 45 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 79.01.612 was recodified as RCW 79.10.030 pursuant to 2003 c 334 § 555.

28B.30.903 Washington State University extension energy program—Plant operations support program.

(2012 Ed.)

The Washington State University extension energy program shall provide information, technical assistance, and consultation on physical plant operation, maintenance, and construction issues to state and local governments, tribal governments, and nonprofit organizations through its plant operations support program. The Washington State University extension energy program may not enter into facilities design or construction contracts on behalf of state or local government agencies, tribal governments, or nonprofit organizations. The plant operations support program created in this section must be funded by voluntary subscription charges, service fees, and other funding acquired by or provided to Washington State University for such purposes. [2010 c 37 § 1.]

Chapter 28B.31 RCW

1977 WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES FINANCING ACT

Sections

28B.31.010	Purpose—Bonds authorized—Amount—Payment.
28B.31.020	Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Bond proceeds to apply to payment on.
28B.31.030	Form, terms, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes—Pledge of state's credit.
28B.31.050	Administration of proceeds from bonds and notes.
28B.31.060	Washington State University bond retirement fund of 1977—Created—Purpose—Payment of interest and principal on bonds and notes.
28B.31.070	Transfer of moneys to state general fund from Washington State University building account.
28B.31.080	Bonds as legal investment for public funds.
28B.31.090	Prerequisite to bond issuance.
28B.31.100	Chapter not to repeal, override, or limit other statutes or actions—Transfers under RCW 28B.31.070 as subordinate.

28B.31.010 Purpose—Bonds authorized—Amount—Payment. For the purpose of providing needed capital improvements consisting of the acquisition, construction, remodeling, furnishing and equipping of state buildings and facilities for Washington State University, the state finance committee is hereby authorized to issue from time to time general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the aggregate principal amount of four million four hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as shall be required to finance the capital projects relating to Washington State University as determined by the legislature in its capital appropriation act from time to time, to be paid and discharged in not more than thirty years of the date of issuance. [1977 ex.s. c 344 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.31.020 Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Bond proceeds to apply to payment on. When the state finance committee has determined to issue such general obligation bonds or a portion thereof as authorized in RCW 28B.31.010, it may, pending the issuance thereof, issue in the name of the state temporary notes in anticipation of the issuance of such bonds, which notes shall be designated as "bond anticipation notes". Such portion of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds as may be required for the payment of the principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on such notes shall be applied thereto when such bonds are issued. [1977 ex.s. c 344 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.31.030 Form, terms, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes—Pledge of state's credit. The state finance committee is authorized to prescribe the form, terms, conditions, and covenants of the bonds and/or the bond anticipation notes authorized by this chapter, the time or times of sale of all or any portion of them, and the conditions and manner of their sale and issuance.

Each such bond and bond anticipation note shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal thereof and interest thereon when due. [1977 ex.s. c 344 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.31.050 Administration of proceeds from bonds and notes. Subject to legislative appropriation, all proceeds of the bonds and/or bond anticipation notes authorized in this chapter shall be administered and expended by the board of regents of Washington State University exclusively for the purposes specified in this chapter and for the payment of the expenses incurred in connection with the sale and issuance of such bonds and bond anticipation notes. [1977 ex.s. c 344 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.31.060 Washington State University bond retirement fund of 1977—Created—Purpose—Payment of interest and principal on bonds and notes. The Washington State University bond retirement fund of 1977 is hereby created in the state treasury for the purpose of payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds authorized by this chapter.

Upon completion of the projects for which appropriations have been made by the legislature, any proceeds of the bonds and/or bond anticipation notes authorized by this chapter remaining in the Washington State University construction account shall be transferred by the board of regents to the Washington State University bond retirement fund of 1977 to reduce the transfer or transfers next required by RCW 28B.31.070.

The state finance committee, on or before June 30th of each year, shall certify to the state treasurer the amounts required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and the interest coming due on such bonds and the dates on which such payments are due. The state treasurer, not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any such interest or principal and interest payment is due, shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the Washington State University bond retirement fund of 1977 an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee to be due on such payment date. [1977 ex.s. c 344 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.31.070 Transfer of moneys to state general fund from Washington State University building account. On or before June 30th of each year the board of regents of Washington State University shall cause to be accumulated in the Washington State University building account, from moneys transferred into said account from the Washington

State University bond retirement fund pursuant to RCW 28B.30.750(5), an amount at least equal to the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds issued pursuant to this chapter. Not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any such interest or principal and interest payment is due, the board of regents of Washington State University shall cause the amount so computed to be paid out of such building account to the state treasurer, for deposit into the general fund of the state treasury. [1977 ex.s. c 344 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.31.080 Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized by this chapter shall constitute a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1977 ex.s. c 344 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.31.090 Prerequisite to bond issuance. The bonds authorized by this chapter shall be issued only after an officer of Washington State University, designated by the Washington State University board of regents, has certified, based upon his or her estimates of future tuition income and other factors, that an adequate balance will be maintained in the Washington State University building account to enable the board of regents to meet the requirements of RCW 28B.31.070 during the life of the bonds to be issued. [2011 c 336 § 725; 1977 ex.s. c 344 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.31.100 Chapter not to repeal, override, or limit other statutes or actions—Transfers under RCW 28B.31.070 as subordinate. No provision of this chapter shall be deemed to repeal, override, or limit any provision of RCW 28B.15.310 or 28B.30.700 through 28B.30.780, nor any provision or covenant of the proceedings of the board of regents of Washington State University heretofore or hereafter taken in the issuance of its revenue bonds secured by a pledge of its building fees and/or other revenues pursuant to such statutes. The obligation of the board of regents of Washington State University to make the transfers provided for in RCW 28B.31.070 shall be subject and subordinate to the lien and charge of such revenue bonds, and any revenue bonds hereafter issued, on such building fees and/or other revenues pledged to secure such bonds, and on the moneys in the Washington State University building account and the Washington State University bond retirement fund. [1985 c 390 § 45; 1977 ex.s. c 344 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28B.35 RCW REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES

Sections

28B.35.010	Designation.
28B.35.050	Primary purposes—Eligibility requirements for designation as regional university.
28B.35.100	Trustees—Appointment—Terms—Quorum—Vacancies.
28B.35.105	Trustees—Organization and officers of board—Quorum.
28B.35.110	Trustees—Open public meetings.
28B.35.120	Trustees—General powers and duties of board.

- 28B.35.190 Trustees—Fire protection services.
- 28B.35.195 Treasurer—Appointment, term, duties, bonds.
- 28B.35.196 Credits—Statewide transfer policy and agreement—Establishment.
- 28B.35.200 Bachelor degrees authorized.
- 28B.35.202 Educational specialist degrees.
- 28B.35.205 Degrees through master's degrees authorized—Honorary degrees.
- 28B.35.215 Doctorate level degrees in physical therapy authorized.
- 28B.35.230 Certificates, diplomas—Signing—Contents.
- 28B.35.300 Model schools and training departments—Purpose.
- 28B.35.305 Model schools and training departments—Trustees to estimate number of pupils required.
- 28B.35.310 Model schools and training departments—Requisitioning of pupils—President may refuse admission.
- 28B.35.315 Model schools and training departments—Report of attendance.
- 28B.35.320 High-technology education and training.
- 28B.35.350 Suspension and expulsion.
- 28B.35.370 Disposition of building fees and normal school fund revenues—Bond payments—Capital projects accounts.
- 28B.35.390 Duties of president.
- 28B.35.395 President's housing allowance.
- 28B.35.400 Meetings of presidents.

FINANCING BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES—1961 ACT

- 28B.35.700 Construction, remodeling, improvement, financing, etc.—Authorized.
- 28B.35.710 Definitions.
- 28B.35.720 Contracts, issuance of evidences of indebtedness, bonds, acceptance of grants.
- 28B.35.730 Bonds—Issuance, sale, form, term, interest, etc.—Covenants—Deposit of proceeds.
- 28B.35.750 Funds payable into bond retirement funds—Pledge of building fees.
- 28B.35.751 Disposition of certain normal school fund revenues.
- 28B.35.760 Additional powers of board—Issuance of bonds, investments, transfer of funds, etc.
- 28B.35.770 Refunding bonds.
- 28B.35.780 Bonds not general obligation—Legislature may provide additional means of payment.
- 28B.35.790 Other laws not repealed or limited.

Bond issue of 1977 for the refunding of outstanding limited obligation revenue bonds of institutions of higher education: Chapter 28B.14C RCW.

Branch campuses

Central Washington University—Yakima area: RCW 28B.45.060.

Washington State University and Eastern Washington University—Spokane area: RCW 28B.30.050.

British Columbia—Tuition and fees—Reciprocity with Washington: RCW 28B.15.756.

Central College fund—Other revenue for support of Central Washington University: RCW 43.79.304.

Chapter as affecting

Central Washington State College building and normal school fund revenue bonds: RCW 28B.14C.120.

Eastern Washington State College building and normal school fund revenue bonds: RCW 28B.14C.110.

Western Washington State College building and normal school fund revenue bonds: RCW 28B.14C.100.

Commercial activities by institutions of higher education—Development of policies governing: Chapter 28B.63 RCW.

Development of methods and protocols for measuring educational costs: RCW 43.41.415.

Eastern College fund—Other revenue for support of Eastern Washington University: RCW 43.79.314.

Former state colleges of education—Moneys paid into general fund for support of: RCW 43.79.180.

Governing body of recognized student association at college or university, open public meetings act applicable to: RCW 42.30.200.

Idaho—Tuition and fees—Reciprocity with Washington: RCW 28B.15.750.

Normal school grant to former state colleges of education: RCW 43.79.150.

Oregon—Tuition and fees—Reciprocity with Washington: RCW 28B.15.730 through 28B.15.734.

Western Washington fund—Other revenue for support of Western Washington University: RCW 43.79.324.

(2012 Ed.)

28B.35.010 Designation. The regional universities shall be located and designated as follows: At Bellingham, Western Washington University; at Cheney, Eastern Washington University; at Ellensburg, Central Washington University. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 44. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.010; prior: 1967 c 47 § 6; 1961 c 62 § 2; 1957 c 147 § 2; prior: (i) 1909 c 97 p 251, part; 1897 c 118 § 212; 1893 c 107 § 1; RRS § 4604, part. (ii) 1937 c 23 § 1; RRS § 4604-1. (iii) 1937 c 23 § 2; RRS § 4604-2. (iv) 1937 c 23 § 3; RRS § 4604-3. Formerly RCW 28B.40.010, part; 28.81.010.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.050 Primary purposes—Eligibility requirements for designation as regional university. The primary purposes of the regional universities shall be to offer undergraduate and graduate education programs through the master's degree, including programs of a practical and applied nature, directed to the educational and professional needs of the residents of the regions they serve; to act as receiving institutions for transferring community college students; and to provide extended occupational and complementary studies programs that continue or are otherwise integrated with the educational services of the region's community colleges.

No college shall be eligible for designation as a regional university until it has been in operation for at least twenty years and has been authorized to offer master's degree programs in more than three fields. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.100 Trustees—Appointment—Terms—Quorum—Vacancies. (1) The governance of each of the regional universities shall be vested in a board of trustees consisting of eight members, one of whom shall be a student. The governor shall select the student member from a list of candidates, of at least three and not more than five, submitted by the governing body of the associated students. They shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate and, except for the student member, shall hold their offices for a term of six years from the first day of October and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The student member shall hold his or her office for a term of one year from the first day of July and until the first day of July of the following year or until his or her successor is appointed and qualified, whichever is later. The student member shall be a full-time student in good standing at the respective university at the time of appointment.

(2) Five members of the board constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In case of a vacancy, or when an appointment is made after the date of expiration of the term, the governor shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term of the trustee whose office has become vacant or expired.

(3) Except for the term of the student member, no more than the terms of two members will expire simultaneously on the last day of September in any one year.

(4) A student appointed under this section shall excuse himself or herself from participation or voting on matters relating to the hiring, discipline, or tenure of faculty members and personnel. [2006 c 78 § 3; 1998 c 95 § 3; 1985 c 137 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 103 § 4; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 45. Prior: 1973 c 62 § 11; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.100; prior: 1967 ex.s. c 5 §

2; 1957 c 147 § 3; prior: (i) 1909 c 97 p 251 § 1, part; 1897 c 118 § 212; 1893 c 107 § 1; RRS § 4604, part. (ii) 1909 c 97 p 251 § 2; 1897 c 118 § 213; 1893 c 107 § 2; RRS § 4605. Formerly RCW 28B.40.100, part; 28.81.020.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.105 Trustees—Organization and officers of board—Quorum. Each board of regional university trustees shall elect one of its members chair, and it shall elect a secretary, who may or may not be a member of the board. Each board shall have power to adopt bylaws for its government and for the government of the school, which bylaws shall not be inconsistent with law, and to prescribe the duties of its officers, committees, and employees. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business. [2011 c 336 § 726; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 46. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.105; prior: 1909 p 252 § 3; RRS § 4606; prior: 1897 c 118 § 214; 1893 c 107 § 3. Formerly RCW 28B.40.105, part; 28.81.030 and 28.81.050(1), (2).]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.110 Trustees—Open public meetings. Each board of regional university trustees shall hold at least two regular meetings each year, at such times as may be provided by the board, and shall follow procedures for open public meetings in chapter 42.30 RCW. Each board shall provide time for public comment at each meeting. Special meetings shall be held as may be deemed necessary, whenever called by the chair or by a majority of the board. Public notice of all meetings shall be given in accordance with chapter 42.32 RCW. [2012 c 228 § 3; 2011 c 336 § 727; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 47. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.110; prior: 1917 c 128 § 1, part; 1909 c 97 p 253 § 6, part; RRS § 4609, part; prior: 1897 c 118 § 217, part; 1893 c 107 § 6, part. Formerly RCW 28B.40.110, part; 28.81.040, part.]

Open public meetings act: Chapter 42.30 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.120 Trustees—General powers and duties of board. In addition to any other powers and duties prescribed by law, each board of trustees of the respective regional universities:

(1) Shall have full control of the regional university and its property of various kinds, except as otherwise provided by law.

(2) Shall employ the president of the regional university, his or her assistants, members of the faculty, and other employees of the institution, who, except as otherwise provided by law, shall hold their positions, until discharged therefrom by the board for good and lawful reason.

(3) With the assistance of the faculty of the regional university, shall prescribe the course of study in the various schools and departments thereof and publish such catalogues thereof as the board deems necessary: PROVIDED, That the Washington professional educator standards board shall determine the requisites for and give program approval of all courses leading to teacher certification by such board.

(4) May establish such divisions, schools, or departments necessary to carry out the purposes of the regional university and not otherwise proscribed by law.

(5) Except as otherwise provided by law, may establish and erect such new facilities as determined by the board to be necessary for the regional university.

(6) May acquire real and other property as provided in RCW 28B.10.020, as now or hereafter amended.

(7) Except as otherwise provided by law, may purchase all supplies and purchase or lease equipment and other personal property needed for the operation or maintenance of the regional university.

(8) May establish, lease, operate, equip, and maintain self-supporting facilities in the manner provided in RCW 28B.10.300 through 28B.10.330, as now or hereafter amended.

(9) Except as otherwise provided by law, shall enter into such contracts as the trustees deem essential to regional university purposes.

(10) May receive such gifts, grants, conveyances, devises, and bequests of real or personal property from whatsoever source, as may be made from time to time, in trust or otherwise, whenever the terms and conditions thereof will aid in carrying out the regional university programs; sell, lease, or exchange, invest or expend the same or the proceeds, rents, profits, and income thereof except as limited by the terms and conditions thereof; and adopt regulations to govern the receipt and expenditure of the proceeds, rents, profits, and income thereof.

(11) In accordance with RCW 28B.77.080, may offer new degree programs, offer off-campus programs, participate in consortia or centers, contract for off-campus educational programs, and purchase or lease major off-campus facilities.

(12) May promulgate such rules and regulations, and perform all other acts not forbidden by law, as the board of trustees may in its discretion deem necessary or appropriate to the administration of the regional university. [2012 c 229 § 809; 2011 c 336 § 728; 2006 c 263 § 824; 2004 c 275 § 54; 1985 c 370 § 94; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 48. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.120; prior: 1909 c 97 p 252 § 4; RRS § 4607; prior: 1905 c 85 § 1; 1897 c 118 § 215; 1893 c 107 § 4. Formerly RCW 28B.40.120, part; 28.81.050.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.190 Trustees—Fire protection services. Subject to the provisions of RCW 35.21.779, each board of trustees of the regional universities may:

(1) Contract for such fire protection services as may be necessary for the protection and safety of the students, staff and property of the regional university;

(2) By agreement pursuant to the provisions of chapter 239, Laws of 1967 (chapter 39.34 RCW), as now or hereafter amended, join together with other agencies or political subdivisions of the state or federal government and otherwise share in the accomplishment of any of the purposes of subsection (1) of this section:

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That neither the failure of the trustees to exercise any of its powers under this section nor anything herein shall detract from the lawful and existing powers and duties of political subdivisions of the state to provide the necessary fire protection equipment and services to persons and property within their jurisdiction. [1992 c 117 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 49. Prior: 1970 ex.s. c 15 § 28. Formerly RCW 28B.40.190, part.]

Findings—1992 c 117: See note following RCW 35.21.775.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.195 Treasurer—Appointment, term, duties, bonds. See RCW 28B.40.195.

28B.35.196 Credits—Statewide transfer policy and agreement—Establishment. See RCW 28B.77.210 and 28B.77.215.

28B.35.200 Bachelor degrees authorized. The degree of bachelor of arts or the degree of bachelor of science and/or the degree of bachelor of arts in education may be granted to any student who has completed a four-year course of study or the equivalent thereof in Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, or Western Washington University. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 50. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.200; prior: 1967 c 231 § 1; 1967 c 47 § 7; 1947 c 109 § 1; 1933 c 13 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4618-1. Formerly RCW 28B.40.200, part; 28.81.052; 28.81.050(16).]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.202 Educational specialist degrees. The board of trustees of Eastern Washington University may offer educational specialist degrees. [2012 c 229 § 810; 2011 c 136 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.35.205 Degrees through master's degrees authorized—Honorary degrees. (1) In addition to all other powers and duties given to them by law, Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, and Western Washington University are hereby authorized to grant any degree through the master's degree to any student who has completed a program of study and/or research in those areas which are determined by the faculty and board of trustees of the college to be appropriate for the granting of such degree.

(2) The board of trustees, upon recommendation of the faculty, may also confer honorary bachelor's, master's, or doctorate level degrees upon persons in recognition of their learning or devotion to education, literature, art, or science. No degree may be conferred in consideration of the payment of money or the donation of any kind of property.

(3) The board of trustees may also confer honorary degrees upon persons who request an honorary degree if they were students at the university in 1942 and did not graduate because they were ordered into an internment camp. The honorary degree may also be requested by a representative of deceased persons who meet these requirements. For the purposes of this subsection, "internment camp" means a relocation center to which persons were ordered evacuated by Pres-

(2012 Ed.)

idential Executive Order 9066, signed February 19, 1942. [2012 c 229 § 811; 2010 c 51 § 3; 2009 c 295 § 1; 1991 c 58 § 2; 1985 c 370 § 84; 1979 c 14 § 4. Prior: 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 51. Cf: 1975 1st ex.s. c 232 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.215 Doctorate level degrees in physical therapy authorized. The board of trustees of Eastern Washington University may offer applied, but not research, doctorate level degrees in physical therapy subject to review. [2012 c 229 § 812; 2001 c 252 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.35.230 Certificates, diplomas—Signing—Contents. Every diploma issued by a regional university shall be signed by the chair of the board of trustees and by the president of the regional university issuing the same, and sealed with the appropriate seal. In addition to the foregoing, teaching certificates shall be countersigned by the state superintendent of public instruction. Every certificate shall specifically state what course of study the holder has completed and for what length of time such certificate is valid in the schools of the state. [2011 c 336 § 729; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 53. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.230; prior: 1917 c 128 § 4; 1909 c 97 p 254 § 9; RRS § 4615; prior: 1897 c 118 § 220; 1895 c 146 § 2; 1893 c 107 § 13. Formerly RCW 28B.40.230, part; 28.81.056; 28.81.050(15).]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.300 Model schools and training departments—Purpose. A model school or schools or training departments may be provided for each regional university, in which students, before graduation, may have actual practice in teaching or courses relative thereto under the supervision and observation of critic teachers. All schools or departments involved herewith shall organize and direct their work being cognizant of public school needs. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 54. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.300; prior: 1917 c 128 § 2; 1909 c 97 p 253 § 8; RRS § 4611; prior: 1897 c 118 § 219; 1893 c 107 § 12. Formerly RCW 28B.40.300, part; 28.81.058; 28.81.050(12).]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.305 Model schools and training departments—Trustees to estimate number of pupils required. The board of trustees of any regional university having a model school or training department as authorized by RCW 28B.35.300, shall, on or before the first Monday of September of each year, file with the board of the school district or districts in which such regional university is situated, a certified statement showing an estimate of the number of public school pupils who will be required to make up such model school and specifying the number required for each grade for which training for students is required. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 55. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.305; prior: 1907 c 97 §

1; RRS § 4612. Formerly RCW 28B.40.305, part; 28.81.059; 28.81.050(13).]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.310 Model schools and training departments—Requisitioning of pupils—President may refuse admission. It shall thereupon be the duty of the board of the school district or districts with which such statement has been filed, to apportion for attendance to the said model school or training department, a sufficient number of pupils from the public schools under the supervision of said board as will furnish to such regional university the number of pupils required in order to maintain such facility: PROVIDED, That the president of said regional university may refuse to accept any such pupil as in his or her judgment would tend to reduce the efficiency of said model school or training department. [2011 c 336 § 730; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 56. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.310; prior: 1907 c 97 § 2; RRS § 4613. Formerly RCW 28B.40.310, part; 28.81.060.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.315 Model schools and training departments—Report of attendance. Annually, on or before the date for reporting the school attendance of the school district in which said model school or training department is situated, for the purpose of taxation for the support of the common schools, the board of trustees of each such regional university having supervision over the same shall file with the board of the school district or districts, in which such model school or training department is situated, a report showing the number of common school pupils at each such model school or training department during the school year last passed, and the period of their attendance in the same form that reports of public schools are made. Any superintendent of the school district so affected shall, in reporting the attendance in said school district, segregate the attendance at said model school or training department, from the attendance in the other schools of said district: PROVIDED, That attendance shall be credited, if credit be given therefor, to the school district in which the pupil resides. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 57. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.315; prior: 1917 c 128 § 3; 1907 c 97 § 3; RRS § 4614. Formerly RCW 28B.40.315, part; 28.81.061; 28.81.050(14).]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.320 High-technology education and training. See chapter 28B.65 RCW.

28B.35.350 Suspension and expulsion. Any student may be suspended or expelled from any regional university who is found to be guilty of an infraction of the regulations of the institution. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 58. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.350; prior: 1961 ex.s. c 13 § 2, part; prior: (i) 1909 c 97 p 255 § 13; RRS § 4620. (ii) 1921 c 136 § 1, part; 1905 c 85 § 3, part; RRS § 4616, part. Formerly RCW 28B.40.350, part; 28.81.070.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.370 Disposition of building fees and normal school fund revenues—Bond payments—Capital projects accounts. Within thirty-five days from the date of collection

thereof all building fees of each regional university and The Evergreen State College shall be paid into the state treasury and these together with such normal school fund revenues as provided in RCW 28B.35.751 as are received by the state treasury shall be credited as follows:

(1) On or before June 30th of each year the board of trustees of each regional university and The Evergreen State College, if issuing bonds payable out of its building fees and above described normal school fund revenues, shall certify to the state treasurer the amounts required in the ensuing twelve months to pay and secure the payment of the principal of and interest on such bonds. The amounts so certified by each regional university and The Evergreen State College shall be a prior lien and charge against all building fees and above described normal school fund revenues of such institution. The state treasurer shall thereupon deposit the amounts so certified in the Eastern Washington University capital projects account, the Central Washington University capital projects account, the Western Washington University capital projects account respectively, which accounts are hereby created in the state treasury. The amounts deposited in the respective capital projects accounts shall be used to pay and secure the payment of the principal of and interest on the building bonds issued by such regional universities and The Evergreen State College as authorized by law. If in any twelve month period it shall appear that the amount certified by any such board of trustees is insufficient to pay and secure the payment of the principal of and interest on the outstanding building and above described normal school fund revenue bonds of its institution, the state treasurer shall notify the board of trustees and such board shall adjust its certificate so that all requirements of moneys to pay and secure the payment of the principal of and interest on all such bonds then outstanding shall be fully met at all times.

(2) All normal school fund revenue pursuant to RCW 28B.35.751 shall be deposited in the Eastern Washington University capital projects account, the Central Washington University capital projects account, the Western Washington University capital projects account, or The Evergreen State College capital projects account respectively, which accounts are hereby created in the state treasury. The sums deposited in the respective capital projects accounts shall be appropriated and expended to pay and secure the payment of the principal of and interest on bonds payable out of the building fees and normal school revenue and for the construction, reconstruction, erection, equipping, maintenance, demolition and major alteration of buildings and other capital assets, and the acquisition of sites, rights-of-way, easements, improvements or appurtenances in relation thereto except for any sums transferred therefrom as authorized by law. During the 2011-2013 biennium, sums in the respective capital accounts shall also be used for routine facility maintenance and utility costs.

(3) Funds available in the respective capital projects accounts may also be used for certificates of participation under chapter 39.94 RCW. [2011 1st sp.s. c 48 § 7024. Prior: 2009 c 499 § 5; 2009 c 497 § 6021; 1991 sp.s. c 13 § 49; prior: 1985 c 390 § 47; 1985 c 57 § 15; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 79; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.370; prior: 1967 c 47 §§ 11, 14; 1965 c 76 § 2; 1961 ex.s. c 14 § 5; 1961 ex.s. c 13 § 4. Formerly RCW 28B.40.370; 28.81.085; 28.81.540.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 48: See note following RCW 39.35B.050.

Effective date—2009 c 497: See note following RCW 28B.15.210.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.390 Duties of president. The president of each regional university shall have general supervision of the university and see that all laws and rules of the board of trustees are observed. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 61. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.390; prior: 1909 c 97 p 253 § 7; RRS § 4610; prior: 1897 c 118 § 218; 1893 c 107 § 7. Formerly RCW 28B.40.390, part; 28.81.110.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.395 President's housing allowance. Housing or a housing allowance may only be provided for the president of a public four-year institution of higher education who resides in the location where the institution is designated under RCW 28B.20.010, 28B.30.010, 28B.35.010, and 28B.40.010. [1998 c 344 § 4.]

Intent—Findings—1998 c 344: See note following RCW 28B.10.029.

28B.35.400 Meetings of presidents. It shall be the duty of the presidents of the several regional universities to meet at least once annually to consult with each other relative to the management of the regional universities. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 62.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

FINANCING BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES—1961 ACT

28B.35.700 Construction, remodeling, improvement, financing, etc.—Authorized. The boards of trustees of the regional universities and of The Evergreen State College are empowered in accordance with the provisions of RCW 28B.35.700 through 28B.35.790, to provide for the construction, completion, reconstruction, remodeling, rehabilitation and improvement of buildings and facilities authorized by the legislature for the use of the aforementioned universities and The Evergreen State College and to finance the payment thereof by bonds payable out of special funds from revenues hereafter derived from the payment of building fees, gifts, bequests or grants and such additional funds as the legislature may provide. [1985 c 390 § 48; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 82; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.700. Prior: 1967 c 47 § 12; 1961 ex.s. c 14 § 1. Formerly RCW 28B.40.700; 28.81.500.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.710 Definitions. The following terms, whenever used or referred to in RCW 28B.35.700 through 28B.35.790, shall have the following meaning, excepting in those instances where the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) The word "boards" means the boards of trustees of the regional universities and The Evergreen State College.

(2) The words "building fees" mean the building fees charged students registering at each college, but shall not mean the special tuition or other fees charged such students or fees, charges, rentals, and other income derived from any or all revenue-producing lands, buildings, and facilities of the respective colleges, heretofore or hereafter acquired, constructed or installed, including but not limited to income from

rooms, dormitories, dining rooms, hospitals, infirmaries, housing or student activity buildings, vehicular parking facilities, land or the appurtenances thereon.

(3) The words "bond retirement funds" shall mean the special funds created by law and known as the Eastern Washington University bond retirement fund, Central Washington University bond retirement fund, Western Washington University bond retirement fund, and The Evergreen State College bond retirement fund, all as referred to in RCW 28B.35.370.

(4) The word "bonds" means the bonds payable out of the bond retirement funds.

(5) The word "projects" means the construction, completion, reconstruction, remodeling, rehabilitation, or improvement of any building or other facility of any of the aforementioned colleges authorized by the legislature at any time and to be financed by the issuance and sale of bonds. [1985 c 390 § 49; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 83; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.710. Prior: 1967 c 47 § 13; 1961 ex.s. c 14 § 2. Formerly RCW 28B.40.710; 28.81.510.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.720 Contracts, issuance of evidences of indebtedness, bonds, acceptance of grants. In addition to the powers conferred under existing law, each of the boards is authorized and shall have the power:

(1) To contract for the construction, completion, reconstruction, remodeling, rehabilitation and improvement of such buildings or other facilities of the university or college as are authorized by the legislature to be financed by the issuance and sale of bonds.

(2) To finance the same by the issuance of bonds secured by the pledge of any or all of the building fees.

(3) Without limitation of the foregoing, to accept grants from the United States government, or any federal or state agency or instrumentality, or private corporation, association, or person to aid in defraying the costs of any such projects. [1985 c 390 § 50; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 84; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.720. Prior: 1961 ex.s. c 14 § 3. Formerly RCW 28B.40.720; 28.81.520.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.730 Bonds—Issuance, sale, form, term, interest, etc.—Covenants—Deposit of proceeds. For the purpose of financing the cost of any projects, each of the boards is hereby authorized to adopt the resolution or resolutions and prepare all other documents necessary for the issuance, sale, and delivery of the bonds or any part thereof at such time or times as it shall deem necessary and advisable. Said bonds:

(1) Shall not constitute

(a) An obligation, either general or special, of the state;

or

(b) A general obligation of the university or college or of the board;

(2) Shall be

(a) Either registered or in coupon form; and

(b) Issued in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars; and

(c) Fully negotiable instruments under the laws of this state; and

(d) Signed on behalf of the university or college by the chair of the board, attested by the secretary of the board, have the seal of the university or college impressed thereon or a facsimile of such seal printed or lithographed in the bottom border thereof, and the coupons attached thereto shall be signed with the facsimile signatures of such chair and the secretary;

(3) Shall state

(a) The date of issue; and

(b) The series of the issue and be consecutively numbered within the series; and

(c) That the bond is payable both principal and interest solely out of the bond retirement fund;

(4) Each series of bonds shall bear interest, payable either annually or semiannually, as the board may determine;

(5) Shall be payable both principal and interest out of the bond retirement fund;

(6) Shall be payable at such times over a period of not to exceed forty years from date of issuance, at such place or places, and with such reserved rights of prior redemption, as the board may prescribe;

(7) Shall be sold in such manner and at such price as the board may prescribe;

(8) Shall be issued under and subject to such terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon and such other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding such payment, not inconsistent with RCW 28B.35.700 through 28B.35.790, as now or hereafter amended, and as found to be necessary by the board for the most advantageous sale thereof, which may include but not be limited to:

(a) A covenant that the building fees shall be established, maintained, and collected in such amounts that will provide money sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on all bonds payable out of the bond retirement fund, to set aside and maintain the reserves required to secure the payment of such principal and interest, and to maintain any coverage which may be required over such principal and interest;

(b) A covenant that a reserve account shall be created in the bond retirement fund to secure the payment of the principal of and interest on all bonds issued and a provision made that certain amounts be set aside and maintained therein;

(c) A covenant that sufficient moneys may be transferred from the capital projects account of the university or college issuing the bonds to the bond retirement fund of such university or college when ordered by the board of trustees in the event there is ever an insufficient amount of money in the bond retirement fund to pay any installment of interest or principal and interest coming due on the bonds or any of them;

(d) A covenant fixing conditions under which bonds on a parity with any bonds outstanding may be issued.

The proceeds of the sale of all bonds, exclusive of accrued interest which shall be deposited in the bond retirement fund, shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the capital projects account of the university or college issuing the bonds and shall be used solely for paying the costs of the projects. [2011 c 336 § 731; 1985 c 390 § 51; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 85; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 30; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 104; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.730. Prior: 1961 ex.s. c 14 § 4. Formerly RCW 28B.40.730; 28.81.530.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Capital projects accounts of regional universities and The Evergreen State College: RCW 28B.35.370.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.750 Funds payable into bond retirement funds—Pledge of building fees. For the purpose of paying and securing the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds as the same shall become due, there shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the respective bond retirement fund of each university or college issuing bonds, the following:

(1) Amounts derived from building fees as the board shall certify as necessary to prevent default in the payments required to be paid into such bond retirement fund;

(2) Any grants which may be made, or may become available, for the purpose of furthering the construction of any authorized projects, or for the repayment of the costs thereof;

(3) Such additional funds as the legislature may provide.

Said bond retirement fund shall be kept segregated from all moneys in the state treasury and shall, while any of such bonds or any interest thereon remains unpaid, be available solely for the payment thereof. As a part of the contract of sale of such bonds, the board shall undertake to charge and collect building fees and to deposit the portion of such fees in the bond retirement fund in amounts which will be sufficient to pay and secure the payment of the principal of, and interest on all such bonds outstanding. [1985 c 390 § 52; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 86; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.750. Prior: 1961 ex.s. c 14 § 6. Formerly RCW 28B.40.750; 28.81.550.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.751 Disposition of certain normal school fund revenues. All moneys received from the lease or rental of lands set apart by the enabling act for state normal schools purposes; all interest or income arising from the proceeds of the sale of such lands or of the timber, fallen timber, stone, gravel, or other valuable material thereon, less the allocation to the state treasurer's service fund pursuant to RCW 43.08.190 and the state investment board expense account pursuant to RCW 43.33A.160; and all moneys received as interest on deferred payments on contracts for the sale of such lands, shall from time to time be paid into the state treasury and credited to the Eastern Washington University, Central Washington University, Western Washington University and The Evergreen State College capital projects accounts as herein provided to be expended for capital projects, and bond retirement purposes as set forth in RCW 28B.35.750, as now or hereafter amended. Eastern Washington University, Central Washington University, Western Washington University, and The Evergreen State College shall be credited with one-fourth of the total amount beginning July 1, 2003. Beginning July 1, 1995, The Evergreen State College shall receive five percent of the total amount not obligated to repayment of bonds; Eastern Washington University, Central Washington University, and Western Washington University shall receive equal amounts of the remaining amount. Beginning July 1, 1997, The Evergreen State College shall receive ten percent of the total amount not obligated to repayment of bonds; Eastern Washington University, Central Washington University,

sity, and Western Washington University shall receive equal amounts of the remaining amount. Beginning July 1, 1999, The Evergreen State College shall receive fifteen percent of the total amount not dedicated to repayment of bonds; Eastern Washington University, Central Washington University, and Western Washington University shall each receive equal amounts of the remaining amount. Beginning July 1, 2001, The Evergreen State College shall receive twenty percent of the total amount not obligated to repayment of bonds; Eastern Washington University, Central Washington University, and Western Washington University shall each receive equal amounts of the remaining amount. [1993 c 411 § 2; 1991 sp.s. c 13 § 95; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 87; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.751. Prior: 1967 c 47 § 15; 1965 c 76 § 1. Formerly RCW 28B.40.751; 28.81.551.]

Finding—1993 c 411: "The legislature finds that Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, Western Washington University, and The Evergreen State College are the state's comprehensive undergraduate institutions and each should share equally in the benefits derived from lands set apart in the enabling act for state normal school purposes." [1993 c 411 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.760 Additional powers of board—Issuance of bonds, investments, transfer of funds, etc. The board of any such university or college is hereby empowered:

- (1) To reserve the right to issue bonds later on a parity with any bonds being issued;
- (2) To authorize the investing of moneys in the bond retirement fund and any reserve account therein;
- (3) To authorize the transfer of money from the college's or universities' capital projects account to the college's or universities' bond retirement fund when necessary to prevent a default in the payments required to be made out of such fund;
- (4) To create a reserve account or accounts in the bond retirement fund to secure the payment of the principal of and interest on any bonds. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 88; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.760. Prior: 1961 ex.s. c 14 § 7. Formerly RCW 28B.40.760; 28.81.560.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.770 Refunding bonds. Each board of trustees is hereby empowered to issue refunding bonds to provide funds to refund any or all outstanding bonds payable from the bond retirement fund and to pay any redemption premium payable on such outstanding bonds being refunded. Such refunding bonds may be issued in the manner and on terms and conditions and with the covenants permitted by RCW 28B.35.700 through 28B.35.790 as now or hereafter amended for the issuance of bonds. The refunding bonds shall be payable out of the bond retirement fund and shall not constitute an obligation either general or special, of the state or a general obligation of the college or university of Washington issuing the bonds or the board thereof. The board may exchange the refunding bonds at par for the bonds which are being refunded or may sell them in such manner, at such price and at such rate or rates of interest as it deems for the best interest of the college or university. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 89; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 31; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 105; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.770. Prior: 1961 ex.s. c 14 § 8. Formerly RCW 28B.40.770; 28.81.570.]

(2012 Ed.)

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.780 Bonds not general obligation—Legislature may provide additional means of payment. The bonds authorized to be issued pursuant to the provisions of RCW 28B.35.700 through 28B.35.790 as now or hereafter amended shall not be general obligations of the state of Washington, but shall be limited obligation bonds payable only from the special funds created for their payment. The legislature may provide additional means for raising money for the payment of interest and principal of said bonds. RCW 28B.35.700 through 28B.35.790 as now or hereafter amended shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for such payment. The power given to the legislature by this section to provide for additional means for raising money is permissive, and shall not in any way be construed as a pledge of the general credit of the state of Washington. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 90; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.780. Prior: 1961 ex.s. c 14 § 9. Formerly RCW 28B.40.780; 28.81.580.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.35.790 Other laws not repealed or limited. RCW 28B.35.700 through 28B.35.790 as now or hereafter amended is concurrent with other legislation with reference to providing funds for the construction of buildings at the regional universities or The Evergreen State College and is not to be construed as repealing or limiting any existing provision of law with reference thereto. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 91; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.790. Prior: 1961 ex.s. c 14 § 10. Formerly RCW 28B.40.790; 28.81.590.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28B.40 RCW THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE

Sections

28B.40.010	Designation.
28B.40.100	Trustees—Appointment—Terms—Quorum—Vacancies.
28B.40.105	Trustees—Organization and officers of board—Quorum.
28B.40.110	Trustees—Open public meetings.
28B.40.120	Trustees—General powers and duties of board.
28B.40.190	Trustees—Fire protection services.
28B.40.195	Treasurer—Appointment, term, duties, bonds.
28B.40.196	Credits—Statewide transfer policy and agreement—Establishment.
28B.40.200	Bachelor degrees authorized.
28B.40.206	Degrees through master's degrees authorized—Honorary bachelor's or master's degrees.
28B.40.230	Certificates, diplomas—Signing—Contents.
28B.40.300	Model schools and training departments—Purpose.
28B.40.305	Model schools and training departments—Trustees to estimate number of pupils required.
28B.40.310	Model schools and training departments—Requisitioning of pupils—President may refuse admission.
28B.40.315	Model schools and training departments—Report of attendance.
28B.40.320	High-technology education and training.
28B.40.350	Suspension and expulsion.
28B.40.370	Disposition of building fees and normal school fund revenues—Bond payments—Capital projects accounts.
28B.40.390	Duties of president.
28B.40.500	Annuities and retirement income plans for faculty members.
28B.40.505	Tax deferred annuities for employees.
FINANCING BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES—1961 ACT	
28B.40.700	Construction, remodeling, improvement, financing, etc.—Authorized.
28B.40.710	Definitions.

- 28B.40.720 Contracts, issuance of evidences of indebtedness, bonds, acceptance of grants.
- 28B.40.730 Bonds—Issuance, sale, form, term, interest, etc.—Covenants—Deposit of proceeds.
- 28B.40.740 Disposition of building fees and normal school fund revenues—Bond payments, etc.
- 28B.40.750 Funds payable into bond retirement funds—Pledge of building fees.
- 28B.40.751 Disposition of certain normal school fund revenues.
- 28B.40.760 Additional powers of board—Issuance of bonds, investments, transfer of funds, etc.
- 28B.40.770 Refunding bonds.
- 28B.40.780 Bonds not general obligation—Legislature may provide additional means of payment.
- 28B.40.790 Other laws not repealed or limited.
- 28B.40.795 Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College.
- 28B.40.810 The Evergreen State College—Established.
- 28B.40.820 The Evergreen State College—Trustees—Appointment—Terms.
- 28B.40.830 The Evergreen State College—Trustees, powers and duties—Existing statutes as applicable to college—Federal benefits and donations.

Acquisition of property, powers: RCW 28B.10.020.

Athletic printing and concessions, bids required: RCW 28B.10.640.

Bond issue of 1977 for the refunding of outstanding limited obligation revenue bonds of institutions of higher education: Chapter 28B.14C RCW.

Bond issues for buildings and facilities: RCW 28B.10.300 through 28B.10.330.

British Columbia—Tuition and fees—Reciprocity with Washington: RCW 28B.15.756.

Buildings and facilities

borrowing money for: RCW 28B.10.300(4).

no state liability: RCW 28B.10.330.

rate of interest: RCW 28B.10.325.

contracts for construction and installation: RCW 28B.10.300(1).

contracts to pay as rentals the costs of acquiring: RCW 28B.10.300(5).

lease of campus lands for: RCW 28B.10.300(3).

purchase or lease of land for: RCW 28B.10.300(2).

use of acquired: RCW 28B.10.305.

Chapter as affecting The Evergreen State College building revenue bonds: RCW 28B.14C.130.

Commercial activities by institutions of higher education—Development of policies governing: Chapter 28B.63 RCW.

Courses, studies and instruction

physical education: RCW 28B.10.700.

state board to approve courses leading to teacher certification: RCW 28B.40.120(3).

Development of methods and protocols for measuring educational costs: RCW 43.41.415.

Eminent domain by: RCW 28B.10.020.

Entrance requirements: RCW 28B.10.050.

approval by state board of education of courses leading to teacher certification: RCW 28B.40.120(3).

Eye protection, public educational institutions: RCW 70.100.010 through 70.100.040.

Faculty members and employees, insurance: RCW 28B.10.660.

Faculty members of institutions of higher education, remunerated professional leaves for: RCW 28B.10.650.

Flag, display: RCW 28B.10.030.

Funds

Central College fund, abolished and moneys transferred to general fund: RCW 43.79.300, 43.79.302.

Central College fund, appropriations, warrants, to be paid from general fund: RCW 43.79.301, 43.79.303.

Eastern College fund, abolished and moneys transferred to general fund: RCW 43.79.310, 43.79.312.

Eastern College fund, appropriations, warrants, to be paid from general fund: RCW 43.79.311, 43.79.313.

moneys paid into general fund for support of: RCW 43.79.180.

normal school current fund, sources: RCW 43.79.180.

normal school grant to colleges of education: RCW 43.79.150.

normal school permanent fund: RCW 43.79.160.

Western College fund, abolished and moneys transferred to general fund: RCW 43.79.320, 43.79.322.

Western College fund, appropriations, warrants, to be paid from general fund: RCW 43.79.321, 43.79.323.

Governing body of recognized student association at college or university, open public meetings act applicable to: RCW 42.30.200.

Idaho—Tuition and fees—Reciprocity with Washington: RCW 28B.15.750.

Insurance for officers, employees and students: RCW 28B.10.660.

Oregon—Tuition and fees—Reciprocity with Washington: RCW 28B.15.730 through 28B.15.734.

Real property, acquisition of authorized: RCW 28B.10.020.

Students

insurance: RCW 28B.10.660.

loan fund under national defense education act: RCW 28B.10.280.

28B.40.010 Designation. The only state college in Washington shall be in Thurston county, The Evergreen State College. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 64; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.010. Prior: 1967 c 47 § 6; 1961 c 62 § 2; 1957 c 147 § 2; prior: (i) 1909 c 97 p 251 § 1, part; 1897 c 118 § 212; 1893 c 107 § 1; RRS § 4604, part. (ii) 1937 c 23 § 1; RRS § 4604-1. (iii) 1937 c 23 § 2; RRS § 4604-2. (iv) 1937 c 23 § 3; RRS § 4604-3. Formerly RCW 28.81.010.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.40.100 Trustees—Appointment—Terms—Quorum—Vacancies. (1) The governance of The Evergreen State College shall be vested in a board of trustees consisting of eight members, one of whom shall be a student. The governor shall select the student member from a list of candidates, of at least three and not more than five, submitted by the student body. They shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate and, except for the student member, shall hold their offices for a term of six years from the first day of October and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The student member shall hold his or her office for a term of one year from the first day of July and until the first day of July of the following year or until his or her successor is appointed and qualified, whichever is later. The student member shall be a full-time student in good standing at the college at the time of appointment.

(2) Five members of the board constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In case of a vacancy, or when an appointment is made after the date of expiration of the term, the governor shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term of the trustee whose office has become vacant or expired.

(3) Except for the term of the student member, no more than the terms of two members will expire simultaneously on the last day of September in any one year.

(4) A student appointed under this section shall excuse himself or herself from participation or voting on matters relating to the hiring, discipline, or tenure of faculty members and personnel. [2006 c 78 § 4; 1998 c 95 § 4; 1985 c 137 § 2; 1979 ex.s. c 103 § 5; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 65; 1973 c 62 § 11; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.100. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 5 § 2; 1957 c 147 § 3; prior: (i) 1909 c 97 p 251 § 1, part; 1897 c 118 § 212; 1893 c 107 § 1; RRS § 4604, part. (ii) 1909 c 97 p 251 § 2; 1897 c 118 § 213; 1893 c 107 § 2; RRS § 4605. Formerly RCW 28.81.020.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.40.105 Trustees—Organization and officers of board—Quorum. The board of The Evergreen State College trustees shall elect one of its members chair, and it shall elect a secretary, who may or may not be a member of the board. The board shall have power to adopt bylaws for its government and for the government of the school, which bylaws shall not be inconsistent with law, and to prescribe the duties of its officers, committees, and employees. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business. [2011 c 336 § 732; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 66; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.105. Prior: 1909 p 252 § 3; RRS § 4606; prior: 1897 c 118 § 214; 1893 c 107 § 3. Formerly RCW 28.81.030 and 28.81.050(1), (2).]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.40.110 Trustees—Open public meetings. The board of The Evergreen State College trustees shall hold at least two regular meetings each year, at such times as may be provided by the board, and shall follow procedures for open public meetings in chapter 42.30 RCW. The board shall provide time for public comment at each meeting. Special meetings shall be held as may be deemed necessary, whenever called by the chair or by a majority of the board. Public notice of all meetings shall be given in accordance with chapter 42.32 RCW. [2012 c 228 § 4; 2011 c 336 § 733; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 67; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.110. Prior: 1917 c 128 § 1, part; 1909 c 97 p 253 § 6, part; RRS § 4609, part; prior: 1897 c 118 § 217, part; 1893 c 107 § 6, part. Formerly RCW 28.81.040, part.]

Open public meetings act: Chapter 42.30 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.40.120 Trustees—General powers and duties of board. In addition to any other powers and duties prescribed by law, the board of trustees of The Evergreen State College:

(1) Shall have full control of the state college and its property of various kinds, except as otherwise provided by law.

(2) Shall employ the president of the state college, his or her assistants, members of the faculty, and other employees of the institution, who, except as otherwise provided by law, shall hold their positions, until discharged therefrom by the board for good and lawful reason.

(3) With the assistance of the faculty of the state college, shall prescribe the course of study in the various schools and departments thereof and publish such catalogues thereof as the board deems necessary: PROVIDED, That the Washington professional educator standards board shall determine the requisites for and give program approval of all courses leading to teacher certification by such board.

(4) May establish such divisions, schools, or departments necessary to carry out the purposes of the college and not otherwise proscribed by law.

(5) Except as otherwise provided by law, may establish and erect such new facilities as determined by the board to be necessary for the college.

(6) May acquire real and other property as provided in RCW 28B.10.020, as now or hereafter amended.

(7) Except as otherwise provided by law, may purchase all supplies and purchase or lease equipment and other per-

(2012 Ed.)

sonal property needed for the operation or maintenance of the college.

(8) May establish, lease, operate, equip, and maintain self-supporting facilities in the manner provided in RCW 28B.10.300 through 28B.10.330, as now or hereafter amended.

(9) Except as otherwise provided by law, shall enter into such contracts as the trustees deem essential to college purposes.

(10) May receive such gifts, grants, conveyances, devises, and bequests of real or personal property from whatsoever source, as may be made from time to time, in trust or otherwise, whenever the terms and conditions thereof will aid in carrying out the college programs; sell, lease, or exchange, invest or expend the same or the proceeds, rents, profits, and income thereof except as limited by the terms and conditions thereof; and adopt regulations to govern the receipt and expenditure of the proceeds, rents, profits, and income thereof.

(11) In accordance with RCW 28B.77.080, may offer new degree programs, offer off-campus programs, participate in consortia or centers, contract for off-campus educational programs, and purchase or lease major off-campus facilities.

(12) May promulgate such rules and regulations, and perform all other acts not forbidden by law, as the board of trustees may in its discretion deem necessary or appropriate to the administration of the college. [2012 c 229 § 813; 2011 c 336 § 734; 2006 c 263 § 825; 2004 c 275 § 56; 1985 c 370 § 95; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 68; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.120. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 252 § 4; RRS § 4607; prior: 1905 c 85 § 1; 1897 c 118 § 215; 1893 c 107 § 4. Formerly RCW 28.81.050.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.40.190 Trustees—Fire protection services. Subject to the provisions of RCW 35.21.779, the board of trustees of The Evergreen State College may:

(1) Contract for such fire protection services as may be necessary for the protection and safety of the students, staff and property of the college;

(2) By agreement pursuant to the provisions of chapter 239, Laws of 1967 (chapter 39.34 RCW), as now or hereafter amended, join together with other agencies or political subdivisions of the state or federal government and otherwise share in the accomplishment of any of the purposes of subsection (1) of this section:

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That neither the failure of the trustees to exercise any of its powers under this section nor anything herein shall detract from the lawful and existing powers and duties of political subdivisions of the state to provide the necessary fire protection equipment and services to persons and property within their jurisdiction. [1992 c 117 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 69; 1970 ex.s. c 15 § 28.]

Findings—1992 c 117: See note following RCW 35.21.775.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.40.195 Treasurer—Appointment, term, duties, bonds. Each board of state college trustees shall appoint a treasurer who shall be the financial officer of the board and who shall hold office during the pleasure of the board. Each treasurer shall render a true and faithful account of all moneys received and paid out by him or her, and shall give bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his or her office in such amount as the trustees require: PROVIDED, That the respective colleges shall pay the fees for any such bonds. [2011 c 336 § 735; 1977 c 52 § 1.]

Regional universities—Designation: RCW 28B.35.010.

28B.40.196 Credits—Statewide transfer policy and agreement—Establishment. See RCW 28B.77.210 and 28B.77.215.

28B.40.200 Bachelor degrees authorized. The degree of bachelor of arts or the degree of bachelor of science and/or the degree of bachelor of arts in education may be granted to any student who has completed a four-year course of study or the equivalent thereof in The Evergreen State College. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 70; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.200. Prior: 1967 c 231 § 1; 1967 c 47 § 7; 1947 c 109 § 1; 1933 c 13 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 4618-1. Formerly RCW 28.81.052; 28.81.050(16).]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.40.206 Degrees through master's degrees authorized—Honorary bachelor's or master's degrees. In addition to all other powers and duties given to them by law, the board of trustees of The Evergreen State College is hereby authorized to grant any degree through the master's degree to any student who has completed a program of study and/or research in those areas which are determined by the faculty and board of trustees of the college to be appropriate for the granting of such degree.

The board of trustees, upon recommendation of the faculty, may also confer honorary bachelor's or master's degrees upon persons other than graduates of the institution, in recognition of their learning or devotion to education, literature, art, or science. No degree may be conferred in consideration of the payment of money or the donation of any kind of property. [2012 c 229 § 814; 1991 c 58 § 3; 1985 c 370 § 85; 1979 ex.s. c 78 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.40.230 Certificates, diplomas—Signing—Contents. Every diploma issued by The Evergreen State College shall be signed by the chair of the board of trustees and by the president of the state college, and sealed with the appropriate seal. In addition to the foregoing, teaching certificates shall be countersigned by the state superintendent of public instruction. Every certificate shall specifically state what course of study the holder has completed and for what length of time such certificate is valid in the schools of the state. [2011 c 336 § 736; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 72; 1969 ex.s. c 223 §

28B.40.230. Prior: 1917 c 128 § 4; 1909 c 97 p 254 § 9; RRS § 4615; prior: 1897 c 118 § 220; 1895 c 146 § 2; 1893 c 107 § 13. Formerly RCW 28.81.056; 28.81.050(15).]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.40.300 Model schools and training departments—Purpose. A model school or schools or training departments may be provided for The Evergreen State College, in which students, before graduation, may have actual practice in teaching or courses relative thereto under the supervision and observation of critic teachers. All schools or departments involved herewith shall organize and direct their work being cognizant of public school needs. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 73; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.300. Prior: 1917 c 128 § 2; 1909 c 97 p 253 § 8; RRS § 4611; prior: 1897 c 118 § 219; 1893 c 107 § 12. Formerly RCW 28.81.058; 28.81.050(12).]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.40.305 Model schools and training departments—Trustees to estimate number of pupils required. The board of trustees of The Evergreen State College, if having a model school or training department as authorized by RCW 28B.40.300, shall, on or before the first Monday of September of each year, file with the board of the school district or districts in which such state college is situated, a certified statement showing an estimate of the number of public school pupils who will be required to make up such model school and specifying the number required for each grade for which training for students is required. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 74; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.305. Prior: 1907 c 97 § 1; RRS § 4612. Formerly RCW 28.81.059; 28.81.050(13).]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.40.310 Model schools and training departments—Requisitioning of pupils—President may refuse admission. It shall thereupon be the duty of the board of the school district or districts with which such statement has been filed, to apportion for attendance to the said model school or training department, a sufficient number of pupils from the public schools under the supervision of said board as will furnish to The Evergreen State College the number of pupils required in order to maintain such facility: PROVIDED, That the president of said state college may refuse to accept any such pupil as in his or her judgment would tend to reduce the efficiency of said model school or training department. [2011 c 336 § 737; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 75; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.310. Prior: 1907 c 97 § 2; RRS § 4613. Formerly RCW 28.81.060.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.40.315 Model schools and training departments—Report of attendance. Annually, on or before the date for reporting the school attendance of the school district in which said model school or training department is situated, for the purpose of taxation for the support of the common schools, the board of trustees of The Evergreen State College, since having supervision over the same, shall file with the board of the school district or districts, in which such model school or training department is situated, a report showing the number of common school pupils at each such model school or training department during the school year last passed, and

the period of their attendance in the same form that reports of public schools are made. Any superintendent of the school district so affected shall, in reporting the attendance in said school district, segregate the attendance at said model school or training department, from the attendance in the other schools of said district: PROVIDED, That attendance shall be credited, if credit be given therefor, to the school district in which the pupil resides. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 76; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.315. Prior: 1917 c 128 § 3; 1907 c 97 § 3; RRS § 4614. Formerly RCW 28.81.061; 28.81.050(14).]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.40.320 High-technology education and training. See chapter 28B.65 RCW.

28B.40.350 Suspension and expulsion. Any student may be suspended or expelled from The Evergreen State College who is found to be guilty of an infraction of the regulations of the institution. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 77; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.350. Prior: 1961 ex.s. c 13 § 2, part; prior: (i) 1909 c 97 p 255 § 13; RRS § 4620. (ii) 1921 c 136 § 1, part; 1905 c 85 § 3, part; RRS § 4616, part. Formerly RCW 28.81.070.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.40.370 Disposition of building fees and normal school fund revenues—Bond payments—Capital projects accounts. See RCW 28B.35.370.

28B.40.390 Duties of president. The president of The Evergreen State College shall have general supervision of the college and see that all laws and rules of the board of trustees are observed. [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 81; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.390. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 253 § 7; RRS § 4610; prior: 1897 c 118 § 218; 1893 c 107 § 7. Formerly RCW 28.81.110.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.40.500 Annuities and retirement income plans for faculty members. See RCW 28B.10.400 through 28B.10.423.

28B.40.505 Tax deferred annuities for employees. See RCW 28B.10.480.

FINANCING BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES—1961 ACT

28B.40.700 Construction, remodeling, improvement, financing, etc.—Authorized. See RCW 28B.35.700.

28B.40.710 Definitions. See RCW 28B.35.710.

28B.40.720 Contracts, issuance of evidences of indebtedness, bonds, acceptance of grants. See RCW 28B.35.720.

28B.40.730 Bonds—Issuance, sale, form, term, interest, etc.—Covenants—Deposit of proceeds. See RCW 28B.35.730.

(2012 Ed.)

28B.40.740 Disposition of building fees and normal school fund revenues—Bond payments, etc. See RCW 28B.35.370.

28B.40.750 Funds payable into bond retirement funds—Pledge of building fees. See RCW 28B.35.750.

28B.40.751 Disposition of certain normal school fund revenues. See RCW 28B.35.751.

28B.40.760 Additional powers of board—Issuance of bonds, investments, transfer of funds, etc. See RCW 28B.35.760.

28B.40.770 Refunding bonds. See RCW 28B.35.770.

28B.40.780 Bonds not general obligation—Legislature may provide additional means of payment. See RCW 28B.35.780.

28B.40.790 Other laws not repealed or limited. See RCW 28B.35.790.

28B.40.795 Acquisition, construction, equipping and betterment of lands, buildings and facilities at universities and The Evergreen State College. See RCW 28B.10.300 through 28B.10.330.

28B.40.810 The Evergreen State College—Established. There is hereby established in Thurston county a state college, The Evergreen State College. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.810. Prior: 1967 c 47 § 2. Formerly RCW 28.81.610.]

Legislative declaration of purpose: See 1967 c 47 § 1.

Site selection and initial procedure to prepare college for reception of students: See 1967 c 47 § 4.

28B.40.820 The Evergreen State College—Trustees—Appointment—Terms. The terms of office and date of commencement thereof of the five member board of trustees of The Evergreen State College appointed by the governor prior to August 1, 1967, shall be the same as prescribed by law for trustees of state colleges under RCW 28B.40.100, as now or hereafter amended, except that initial appointments shall be for terms as follows: One for two years, one for three years, one for four years, one for five years, and one for six years. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.820. Prior: 1967 c 47 § 3. Formerly RCW 28.81.620.]

28B.40.830 The Evergreen State College—Trustees, powers and duties—Existing statutes as applicable to college—Federal benefits and donations. The board of trustees of The Evergreen State College shall have all the powers and duties as are presently or may hereafter be granted to existing state colleges by law. All statutes pertaining to the existing state colleges shall have full force and application to The Evergreen State College.

The Evergreen State College is hereby deemed entitled to receive and share in all the benefits and donations made and given to similar institutions by the enabling act or other federal law to the same extent as other state colleges are entitled to receive and share in such benefits and donations.

[1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.40.830. Prior: 1967 c 47 § 5. Formerly RCW 28.81.630.]

Chapter 28B.45 RCW BRANCH CAMPUSES

Sections

28B.45.010	Legislative findings.
28B.45.012	Findings—Intent.
28B.45.014	Mission—Collaboration with community and technical colleges—Alternative models—Monitoring and evaluation—Reports to the legislature.
28B.45.020	University of Washington Tacoma—University of Washington Bothell.
28B.45.0201	Findings.
28B.45.030	Washington State University—Tri-Cities area.
28B.45.040	Washington State University Vancouver.
28B.45.060	Central Washington University—Yakima area.
28B.45.080	Partnership between community and technical colleges and branch campuses.

28B.45.010 Legislative findings. The legislature finds that the benefits of higher education should be more widely available to the citizens of the state of Washington. The legislature also finds that a citizen's place of residence can restrict that citizen's access to educational opportunity at the upper division and graduate level.

Because most of the state-supported baccalaureate universities are located in areas removed from major metropolitan areas, the legislature finds that many of the state's citizens, especially those citizens residing in the central Puget Sound area, the Tri-Cities, Spokane, Vancouver, and Yakima, have insufficient and inequitable access to upper-division baccalaureate and graduate education.

This lack of sufficient educational opportunities in urban areas makes it difficult or impossible for place-bound individuals, who are unable to relocate, to complete a baccalaureate or graduate degree. It also exacerbates the difficulty financially needy students have in attending school, since many of those students need to work, and work is not always readily available in some communities where the baccalaureate institutions of higher education are located.

The lack of sufficient educational opportunities in metropolitan areas also affects the economy of the underserved communities. Businesses benefit from access to the research and teaching capabilities of institutions of higher education. The absence of these institutions from some of the state's major urban centers prevents beneficial interaction between businesses in these communities and the state's universities.

The Washington state master plan for higher education, adopted by the *higher education coordinating board, recognizes the need to expand upper-division and graduate educational opportunities in the state's large urban centers. The board has also attempted to provide a means for helping to meet future educational demand through a system of branch campuses in the state's major urban areas.

The legislature endorses the assignment of responsibility to serve these urban centers that the board has made to various institutions of higher education. The legislature also endorses the creation of branch campuses for the University of Washington and Washington State University.

The legislature recognizes that, among their other responsibilities, the state's comprehensive community colleges share with the four-year universities and colleges the

responsibility of providing the first two years of a baccalaureate education. It is the intent of the legislature that the four-year institutions and the community colleges work as cooperative partners to ensure the successful and efficient operation of the state's system of higher education. The legislature further intends that the four-year institutions work cooperatively with the community colleges to ensure that branch campuses are operated as models of a two plus two educational system. [1989 1st ex.s. c 7 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

28B.45.012 Findings—Intent. (1) In 1989, the legislature created five branch campuses to be operated by the state's two public research universities. Located in growing urban areas, the branch campuses were charged with two missions:

(a) Increasing access to higher education by focusing on upper division and graduate programs, targeting placebound students, and operating as models of a two plus two educational system in cooperation with the community colleges; and

(b) Promoting regional economic development by responding to demand for degrees from local businesses and supporting regional economies through research activities.

(2) Fifteen years later, the legislature finds that branch campuses are responding to their original mission:

(a) Branch campuses accounted for half of statewide upper division and graduate public enrollment growth since 1990;

(b) Branch campuses have grown steadily and enroll increasing numbers of transfer students each year;

(c) Branch campuses enroll proportionately more older and part-time students than their main campuses and attract increasing proportions of students from nearby counties;

(d) Although the extent of their impact has not been measured, branch campuses positively affect local economies and offer degree programs that roughly correspond with regional occupational projections; and

(e) The capital investments made by the state to support branch campuses represent a significant benefit to regional economic development.

(3) However, the legislature also finds the policy landscape in higher education has changed since the original creation of the branch campuses. Demand for access to baccalaureate and graduate education is increasing rapidly. Economic development efforts increasingly recognize the importance of focusing on local and regional economic clusters and improving collaboration among communities, businesses, and colleges and universities. Each branch campus has evolved into a unique institution, and it is appropriate to assess the nature of this evolution to ensure the role and mission of each campus is aligned with the state's higher education goals and the needs of the region where the campus is located.

(4) Therefore, it is the legislature's intent to recognize the unique nature of Washington's higher education branch campuses, reaffirm the role and mission of each, and set the course for their continued future development.

(5) It is the further intent of the legislature that the campuses be identified by the following names: University of

Washington Bothell, University of Washington Tacoma, Washington State University Tri-Cities, and Washington State University Vancouver. [2004 c 57 § 1.]

28B.45.014 Mission—Collaboration with community and technical colleges—Alternative models—Monitoring and evaluation—Reports to the legislature. (1) The primary mission of the higher education branch campuses created under this chapter remains to expand access to baccalaureate and graduate education in underserved urban areas of the state in collaboration with community and technical colleges. The top priority for each of the campuses is to expand courses and degree programs for transfer and graduate students. New degree programs should be driven by the educational needs and demands of students and the community, as well as the economic development needs of local businesses and employers.

(2) Branch campuses shall collaborate with the community and technical colleges in their region to develop articulation agreements, dual admissions policies, and other partnerships to ensure that branch campuses serve as innovative models of a two plus two educational system. Other possibilities for collaboration include but are not limited to joint development of curricula and degree programs, colocation of instruction, and arrangements to share faculty.

(3) In communities where a private postsecondary institution is located, representatives of the private institution may be invited to participate in the conversation about meeting the baccalaureate and graduate needs in underserved urban areas of the state.

(4) However, the legislature recognizes there are alternative models for achieving this primary mission. Some campuses may have additional missions in response to regional needs and demands. At selected branch campuses, an innovative combination of instruction and research targeted to support regional economic development may be appropriate to meet the region's needs for both access and economic viability. Other campuses should focus on becoming models of a two plus two educational system through continuous improvement of partnerships and agreements with community and technical colleges. Still other campuses may be best suited to transition to a four-year university or be removed from designation as a branch campus entirely.

(5) The legislature recognizes that size, mix of degree programs, and proportion of lower versus upper division and graduate enrollments are factors that affect costs at branch campuses. However over time, the legislature intends that branch campuses be funded more similarly to regional universities.

(6) Research universities are authorized to develop doctoral degree programs at their branch campuses.

(7) The student achievement council shall monitor and evaluate growth of the branch campuses and periodically report and make recommendations to the higher education committees of the legislature to ensure the campuses continue to follow the priorities established under this chapter. [2012 c 229 § 531; 2011 c 208 § 1; 2005 c 258 § 2; 2004 c 57 § 2.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

(2012 Ed.)

Findings—Intent—2005 c 258: "(1) Since their creation in 1989, the research university branch campuses have significantly expanded access to baccalaureate and graduate education for placebound students in Washington's urban and metropolitan cities. Furthermore, the campuses have contributed to community revitalization and economic development in their regions. The campuses have met their overall mission through the development of new degree programs and through collaboration with community and technical colleges. These findings were confirmed by a comprehensive review of the campuses by the Washington state institute for public policy in 2002 and 2003, and reaffirmed through legislation enacted in 2004 that directed four of the campuses to make recommendations for their future evolution.

(2) The self-studies conducted by the University of Washington Bothell, University of Washington Tacoma, Washington State University Tri-Cities, and Washington State University Vancouver reflect thoughtful and strategic planning and involved the input of numerous students, faculty, community and business leaders, community colleges, advisory committees, and board members. The *higher education coordinating board's careful review provides a statewide context for the legislature to implement the next stage of the campuses.

(3) Concurrently, the *higher education coordinating board has developed a strategic master plan for higher education that sets a goal of increasing the number of students who earn college degrees at all levels: Associate, baccalaureate, and graduate. The strategic master plan also sets a goal to increase the higher education system's responsiveness to the state's economic needs.

(4) The legislature finds that to meet both of the master plan's goals and to provide adequate educational opportunities for Washington's citizens, additional access is needed to baccalaureate degree programs. Expansion of the four campuses is one strategy for achieving the desired outcomes of the master plan. Other strategies must also be implemented through service delivery models that reflect both regional demands and statewide priorities.

(5) Therefore, the legislature intends to increase baccalaureate access and encourage economic development through overall expansion of upper division capacity, continued development of two plus two programs in some areas of the state, authorization of four-year university programs in other areas of the state, and creation of new types of baccalaureate programs on a pilot basis. These steps will make significant progress toward achieving the master plan goals, but the legislature will also continue to monitor the development of the higher education system and evaluate what additional changes or expansion may be necessary." [2005 c 258 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

28B.45.020 University of Washington Tacoma—University of Washington Bothell. (1) The University of Washington is responsible for ensuring the expansion of baccalaureate and graduate educational programs in the central Puget Sound area under rules or guidelines adopted by the student achievement council and in accordance with proportionality agreements emphasizing access for transfer students developed with the state board for community and technical colleges. The University of Washington shall meet that responsibility through the operation of at least two branch campuses. One branch campus shall be located in the Tacoma area. Another branch campus shall be collocated with Cascadia Community College in the Bothell-Woodinville area.

(2) At the University of Washington Tacoma, a top priority is expansion of upper division capacity for transfer students and graduate capacity and programs. Beginning in the fall of 2006, the campus may offer lower division courses linked to specific majors in fields not addressed at local community colleges. The campus shall admit lower division students through coadmission or coenrollment agreements with a community college, or through direct transfer for students who have accumulated approximately one year of transferable college credits. In addition to offering lower division

[Title 28B RCW—page 137]

courses linked to specific majors as addressed above, the campus may also directly admit freshmen and sophomores.

(3) At the University of Washington Bothell, a top priority is expansion of upper division capacity for transfer students and graduate capacity and programs. The campus shall also seek additional opportunities to collaborate with and maximize its colocation with Cascadia Community College. Beginning in the fall of 2006, the campus may offer lower division courses linked to specific majors in fields not addressed at local community colleges. The campus may admit lower division students through coadmission or coenrollment agreements with a community college, or through direct transfer for students who have accumulated approximately one year of transferable college credits. In addition to offering lower division courses linked to specific majors as addressed above, the campus may also directly admit freshmen and sophomores. [2012 c 229 § 532; 2005 c 258 § 3; 1994 c 217 § 3; 1989 1st ex.s. c 7 § 3.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Intent—2005 c 258: See note following RCW 28B.45.014.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.45.0201 Findings. The legislature finds that population growth in north King and south Snohomish counties has created a need to expand higher education and workforce training programs for the people living and working in those areas. In keeping with the recommendations of the *higher education coordinating board, the legislature intends to help address those education and training needs through the creation of Cascadia Community College, expansion of educational opportunities at Lake Washington Institute of Technology, and support of the University of Washington's branch campus at Bothell-Woodinville. It is further the intention of the legislature, in keeping with the *higher education coordinating board recommendations, that the Cascadia Community College and the University of Washington branch campus be collocated, and that the new community college and the University of Washington's branch campus work in partnership to ensure that properly prepared students from community colleges and other institutions are able to transfer smoothly to the branch campus.

The legislature further finds that a governing board for Cascadia Community College needs to be appointed and confirmed as expeditiously as possible. The legislature intends to work cooperatively with the governor to facilitate the appointment and confirmation of trustees for the college. [2011 c 118 § 2; 1994 c 217 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.45.030 Washington State University—Tri-Cities area. (1) Washington State University is responsible for providing baccalaureate and graduate level higher education programs to the citizens of the Tri-Cities area, under rules or guidelines adopted by the student achievement council and in accordance with proportionality agreements emphasizing access for transfer students developed with the state board for community and technical colleges. Washington State Uni-

versity shall meet that responsibility through the operation of a branch campus in the Tri-Cities area. The branch campus shall replace and supersede the Tri-Cities university center. All land, facilities, equipment, and personnel of the Tri-Cities university center shall be transferred from the University of Washington to Washington State University.

(2) Beginning in the fall of 2007, the Washington State University Tri-Cities branch campus may directly admit freshman and sophomore students. [2012 c 229 § 533; 2006 c 166 § 1; 2005 c 258 § 4; 1989 1st ex.s. c 7 § 4.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Intent—2005 c 258: See note following RCW 28B.45.014.

28B.45.040 Washington State University Vancouver.

(1) Washington State University is responsible for providing baccalaureate and graduate level higher education programs to the citizens of the southwest Washington area, under rules or guidelines adopted by the student achievement council and in accordance with proportionality agreements emphasizing access for transfer students developed with the state board for community and technical colleges. Washington State University shall meet that responsibility through the operation of a branch campus in the southwest Washington area.

(2) Washington State University Vancouver shall expand upper division capacity for transfer students and graduate capacity and programs and continue to collaborate with local community colleges on coadmission and coenrollment programs. In addition, beginning in the fall of 2006, the campus may admit lower division students directly. By simultaneously admitting freshmen and sophomores, increasing transfer enrollment, coadmitting transfer students, and expanding graduate and professional programs, the campus shall develop into a four-year institution serving the southwest Washington region. [2012 c 229 § 534; 2005 c 258 § 5; 1989 1st ex.s. c 7 § 5.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Intent—2005 c 258: See note following RCW 28B.45.014.

28B.45.060 Central Washington University—Yakima area. Central Washington University is responsible for providing upper-division and graduate level higher education programs to the citizens of the Yakima area. [2012 c 229 § 815; 1989 1st ex.s. c 7 § 7.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.45.080 Partnership between community and technical colleges and branch campuses. The state board for community and technical colleges and the student achievement council shall adopt performance measures to ensure a collaborative partnership between the community and technical colleges and the branch campuses. The partnership shall be one in which the community and technical colleges prepare students for transfer to the upper-division programs of the branch campuses and the branch campuses work with community and technical colleges to enable students to transfer and obtain degrees efficiently. [2012 c 229

§ 535; 2004 c 57 § 5; 1989 1st ex.s. c 7 § 8. Formerly RCW 28B.80.510.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Legislative findings—1989 1st ex.s. c 7: See RCW 28B.45.010.

Chapter 28B.50 RCW

COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

(Formerly: Community colleges)

Sections

28B.50.010	Short title.	28B.50.272	Opportunity grant program—Student eligibility—Funding—Performance measures—Documentation—Annual summary.
28B.50.020	Purpose.	28B.50.273	Identification of grant-eligible programs of study and other job training programs—Marketing.
28B.50.030	Definitions.	28B.50.274	Opportunity partnership program.
28B.50.040	College districts enumerated.	28B.50.278	Opportunity employment and education center—Opportunity policy work group—Report by college board.
28B.50.050	State board for community and technical colleges.	28B.50.281	Curriculum development and funding—Use of federal stimulus funding—Reports—Recognized programs of study under RCW 28B.50.273—Prioritization of workforce training programs.
28B.50.060	Director of the state system of community and technical colleges—Appointment—Term—Qualifications—Salary and travel expenses—Duties.	28B.50.282	Evergreen jobs training account—Grants.
28B.50.070	College board—Organization—Meetings—Quorum—Biennial report—Fiscal year.	28B.50.285	Opportunity express web site.
28B.50.080	College board—Offices and office equipment, including necessary expenses.	28B.50.286	Opportunity express account.
28B.50.085	College board—Treasurer—Appointment, duties, bond—Depository.	28B.50.301	Title to or all interest in real estate, choses in action and assets obtained for vocational-technical institute purposes by school districts—Vest in or assigned to district board—Exceptions.
28B.50.090	College board—Powers and duties.	28B.50.302	Title to or all interest in real estate, choses in action and assets obtained for vocational-technical institute purposes by school districts—Vest in or assigned to state board for community and technical colleges—Exceptions.
28B.50.091	Board to waive fees for students finishing their high school education.	28B.50.305	Seattle Vocational Institute—Findings.
28B.50.092	Program for military personnel—Restrictions as to high school completion program.	28B.50.306	Seattle Vocational Institute—Mission—Advisory committee to advise.
28B.50.093	Program for military personnel—Limitation.	28B.50.307	Seattle Vocational Institute—Funding.
28B.50.094	Program for military personnel—Costs of funding.	28B.50.320	Fees and other income—Deposit—Disbursement.
28B.50.095	Registration at more than one community and technical college.	28B.50.327	Collection of student tuition and fees—Seattle Vocational Institute.
28B.50.096	Cooperation with workforce training and education coordinating board.	28B.50.328	Waivers of tuition and fees—Scholarships—Employment of instructional staff and faculty—Seattle Vocational Institute.
28B.50.097	Electronic job bank.	28B.50.330	Construction, reconstruction, equipping, and demolition of community and technical college facilities and acquisition of property—Revenue bond financing—Public bid.
28B.50.098	Appointment of trustees for new college district.	28B.50.340	Construction, reconstruction, equipping, and demolition of community and technical college facilities and acquisition of property—Financing by bonds secured by pledge of building fees, grants.
28B.50.100	Boards of trustees—Generally.	28B.50.350	Construction, reconstruction, equipping, and demolition of community and technical college facilities and acquisition of property—Bonds—Requirements.
28B.50.102	Boards of trustees—Student trustee.	28B.50.360	Construction, reconstruction, equipping, and demolition of community and technical college facilities and acquisition of property—Community and technical college capital projects account—Disposition of building fees.
28B.50.130	Boards of trustees—Bylaws, rules, and regulations—Chair and vice chair—Terms—Quorum.	28B.50.370	Construction, reconstruction, equipping, and demolition of community and technical college facilities and acquisition of property—Bonds—Sources for payment of principal and interest on—Funds credited to bond retirement fund—Pledge to collect building fees.
28B.50.140	Boards of trustees—Powers and duties.	28B.50.380	Construction, reconstruction, equipping, and demolition of community college facilities and acquisition of property—Bonds—Additional powers incident to bond authorization.
28B.50.1401	Lake Washington Institute of Technology board of trustees.	28B.50.390	Construction, reconstruction, equipping, and demolition of community college facilities and acquisition of property—Refunding bonds—Authorized—Form, term, issuance, etc.—Exchange or sale.
28B.50.1402	Renton Technical College board of trustees.	28B.50.400	Construction, reconstruction, equipping, and demolition of community college facilities and acquisition of property—Bonds as limited obligation bonds—Additional means to pay principal and interest on.
28B.50.1403	Bellingham Technical College board of trustees.	28B.50.401	Transfer of moneys in community college bond retirement fund to state general fund—Purpose.
28B.50.1404	Bates Technical College board of trustees.	28B.50.402	Transfer of moneys in community and technical college bond retirement fund to state general fund—Exception.
28B.50.1405	Clover Park Technical College board of trustees.	28B.50.403	Refunding bonds—Authorized—Limitations.
28B.50.1406	Cascadia Community College board of trustees.	28B.50.404	Refunding bonds—Issuance—Security.
28B.50.141	Credits—Statewide transfer policy and agreement—Establishment.	28B.50.405	Refunding bonds—Community and technical college refunding bond retirement fund of 1974.
28B.50.142	Treasurer of board—Duties—Bond.	28B.50.406	Refunding bonds—Legislature may provide additional means of payments.
28B.50.143	Vendor payments, advances or reimbursements for.	28B.50.407	Refunding bonds—Bonds legal investment for public funds.
28B.50.145	Community or technical college faculty senate.	28B.50.409	Bonds—Committee advice and consent prerequisite to issuance.
28B.50.150	Out-of-district residence not to affect enrollment for state resident.	28B.50.440	Construction of chapter when part thereof in conflict with federal requirements which are condition precedent to allocation of federal funds.
28B.50.195	Intercollegiate coaches—Minimum standards encouraged.	28B.50.455	Vocational education of individuals with disabilities—Procedures.
28B.50.196	Intercollegiate coaches—Training to promote coaching competence and techniques.	28B.50.463	Use of false academic credentials—Penalties.
28B.50.205	AIDS information—Community and technical colleges.	28B.50.465	Cost-of-living increases—Academic employees.
28B.50.215	Overlapping service areas—Regional planning agreements.		
28B.50.216	Identification and implementation of potential administrative efficiencies, complementary administrative functions, and complementary academic programs within regional area—Plan—Retention of cost savings—Reports.		
28B.50.239	High-technology education and training.		
28B.50.242	Video telecommunications programming.		
28B.50.250	Adult education programs in common school districts, limitations—Certain federal programs, administration.		
28B.50.252	Districts offering vocational educational programs—Local advisory committees—Advice on current job needs.		
28B.50.254	Advisory council on adult education—Work force training and education coordinating board to monitor.		
28B.50.256	Facilities shared by vocational-technical institute programs and K-12 programs.		
28B.50.259	Program for dislocated forest products workers—Waiver from tuition and fees.		
28B.50.271	Opportunity grant program.		

- 28B.50.468 Cost-of-living increases—Classified employees.
 28B.50.482 Accumulated sick leave—Transferred employees of vocational-technical institutes.
 28B.50.484 Health care service contracts—Transferred employees of vocational-technical institutes.
 28B.50.489 Part-time academic employees—State-mandated benefits—Definitions.
 28B.50.4891 Part-time academic employees—State-mandated benefits—Reporting eligible employees.
 28B.50.4892 Part-time academic employees—Best practices compensation and employment—Task force—Report.
 28B.50.4893 Part-time academic employees—Sick leave.
 28B.50.4894 Part-time academic employees—Continuous health care eligibility—Employer contributions.
 28B.50.510 State purchasing and material control, community college purchases.
 28B.50.515 Community and technical college innovation account—Expenditures—Strategic technology plan—Enterprise resource planning.
 28B.50.520 Federal funds, receipt of authorized.
 28B.50.522 Office for adult literacy.
 28B.50.528 Contracts with adjacent college district for administrative services.
 28B.50.530 Agreements for use of services or facilities between district boards of trustees and school boards.
 28B.50.531 Dual high school and college credit for secondary career and technical courses—Agreements.
 28B.50.532 Completion of industry certificate or credential—Agreements with skill centers.
 28B.50.533 Contracts with common school districts for occupational and academic programs for high school students—Enrollment opportunities—Interlocal agreements.
 28B.50.534 High school completion pilot program.
 28B.50.535 Community or technical college—Issuance of high school diploma or certificate.
 28B.50.536 General educational development test—Rules—Issuance of certificate of educational competence.
 28B.50.551 Leave provisions.
 28B.50.553 Attendance incentive program.
 28B.50.600 School district bonds—Redemption of by school district to continue though facility under control of college district board.
 28B.50.601 School district bonds—Redemption—Facilities under administration of college district board.
 28B.50.740 School district bonds—Those issued for community and technical college facilities not considered indebtedness under statutory limitations on.
 28B.50.785 Publication of transferable college-level courses—Course lists for one-year academic completion certificates and transferable degrees.
 28B.50.795 Bachelor of science in nursing program—University Center of North Puget Sound.
 28B.50.810 Applied baccalaureate degree programs.
 28B.50.820 Baccalaureate degree programs—Agreements with state universities, regional universities, or the state college.
 28B.50.835 Exceptional faculty awards—Intent.
 28B.50.8351 Exceptional faculty awards—"Foundation" defined.
 28B.50.837 Exceptional faculty awards—Established—Community and technical college faculty awards trust fund.
 28B.50.839 Exceptional faculty awards—Guidelines—Matching funds—Donations—Disbursements.
 28B.50.841 Exceptional faculty awards—Name of award—Duties of institution—Use of endowment proceeds.
 28B.50.843 Exceptional faculty awards—Determination of award—Collective bargaining.
 28B.50.844 Exceptional faculty awards—Eligibility of foundation for matching funds—Endowment fund management.
 28B.50.850 Faculty tenure—Purpose.
 28B.50.851 Faculty tenure—Definitions.
 28B.50.852 Faculty tenure—Rules and regulations—Award of faculty tenure—Maximum probationary period.
 28B.50.855 Faculty tenure—Written agreement embodying terms of employment furnished faculty.
 28B.50.856 Faculty tenure—Evaluation of probationer by review committee—Progress report, acknowledgment of receipt—Recommendation as to tenure.
 28B.50.857 Faculty tenure—Decision not to renew probationary appointment, notice by appointing authority, when.
 28B.50.859 Faculty tenure—Tenure retained upon reduced work load assignment.
 28B.50.860 Faculty tenure—Tenure retained upon administrative appointment.
 28B.50.861 Faculty tenure—Dismissal only for sufficient cause.
 28B.50.862 Faculty tenure—Certain grounds constituting sufficient cause.
 28B.50.863 Faculty tenure—Review prior to dismissal—Scope—Recommendations of review committee.
 28B.50.864 Faculty tenure—Appeal from decision for dismissal—Procedure.
 28B.50.867 Faculty tenure—Tenure rights upon transfer of employment to another community or technical college.
 28B.50.868 Faculty tenure—Faculty members currently employed granted tenure.
 28B.50.869 Faculty tenure—Review committees, composition—Selection of faculty representatives, student representative.
 28B.50.870 Faculty tenure—For certain educational programs operated in state correctional institutions.
 28B.50.872 Periodic posttenure evaluation.
 28B.50.873 Reduction in force of tenured or probationary faculty members due to financial emergency—Conditions—Procedure—Rights.
 28B.50.874 Transfer of administration of vocational-technical institutes to system of community and technical colleges—Personnel rights.
 28B.50.8742 Technical colleges—Employee option to reenroll in public employees' benefits trust.
 28B.50.8744 Technical colleges—Payment to public employees' and retirees' insurance account.
 28B.50.875 Laboratory services for the analyzing of samples, public agencies may contract with college for.
 28B.50.877 Technical colleges—Purchase of support services from school districts.
 28B.50.880 Apprentices—Recommendations of the state board for community and technical colleges.
 28B.50.890 Apprentices—Associate degree pathway.
 28B.50.895 Apprentice education waivers.
 28B.50.902 Centers of excellence.
 28B.50.903 Coordination and alignment of aerospace training programs—Aerospace and advanced materials manufacturing pipeline advisory committee.
 28B.50.910 Severability—1969 ex.s. c 223.
 28B.50.912 Transfer of powers from superintendent of public instruction and state board of education to state board for community and technical colleges.
 28B.50.913 Transfer of powers from Washington institute for applied technology to Seattle Vocational Institute.
 28B.50.914 Transfer of powers from school districts to state board for community and technical colleges.
 28B.50.915 Transfer of powers from superintendent of public instruction to state board for community and technical colleges.
 28B.50.917 Effective dates—1991 c 238.
 28B.50.918 Severability—1991 c 238.
 28B.50.980 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521.
- Actions against educational boards—Defense—Costs—Payment of obligations from liability account: RCW 28B.10.840, 28B.10.842.*
- AIDS information: Chapter 70.24 RCW.*
- British Columbia—Tuition and fees—Reciprocity with Washington: RCW 28B.15.756.*
- College in the high school program—Rules: RCW 28A.600.290.*
- Commercial activities by institutions of higher education—Development of policies governing: Chapter 28B.63 RCW.*
- Community education programs: RCW 28A.620.020.*
- Department of social and health services (including division of vocational rehabilitation): Chapter 43.20A RCW.*
- Development of methods and protocols for measuring educational costs: RCW 43.41.415.*
- Dual credit programs—Annual report: RCW 28A.600.280.*
- Educational boards, insurance to protect and hold personally harmless: RCW 28B.10.840, 28B.10.844.*
- Eye protection, public educational institutions: See RCW 70.100.010 through 70.100.040.*
- Governing body of recognized student association at college or university, open public meetings act applicable to: RCW 42.30.200.*
- Idaho—Tuition and fees—Reciprocity with Washington: RCW 28B.15.750.*
- 1972 community college facilities aid—Bond issue: Chapter 28B.56 RCW.*
- 1975 community college general capital projects bond, act: Chapter 28B.58 RCW.*

1975 community college special capital projects bond act: Chapter 28B.57 RCW.

Oregon—Tuition and fees—Reciprocity with Washington: RCW 28B.15.730 through 28B.15.734.

28B.50.010 Short title. This chapter shall be known as and may be cited as the community and technical college act of 1991. [1991 c 238 § 20; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.010. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.85.010.]

28B.50.020 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to provide for the dramatically increasing number of students requiring high standards of education either as a part of the continuing higher education program or for occupational education and training, or for adult basic skills and literacy education, by creating a new, independent system of community and technical colleges which will:

(1) Offer an open door to every citizen, regardless of his or her academic background or experience, at a cost normally within his or her economic means;

(2) Ensure that each college district, in coordination with adjacent college districts, shall offer thoroughly comprehensive educational, training, and service programs to meet the needs of both the communities and students served by combining high standards of excellence in academic transfer courses; realistic and practical courses in occupational education, both graded and ungraded; community services of an educational, cultural, and recreational nature; and adult education, including basic skills and general, family, and workforce literacy programs and services;

(3) Provide for basic skills and literacy education, and occupational education and technical training in order to prepare students for careers in a competitive workforce;

(4) Provide or coordinate related and supplemental instruction for apprentices at community and technical colleges;

(5) Provide administration by state and local boards which will avoid unnecessary duplication of facilities, programs, student services, or administrative functions; and which will encourage efficiency in operation and creativity and imagination in education, training, and service to meet the needs of the community and students;

(6) Allow for the growth, improvement, flexibility and modification of the community colleges and their education, training, and service programs as future needs occur; and

(7) Establish firmly that as provided under RCW 28B.50.810, community colleges are, for purposes of academic training, two year institutions, and are an independent, unique, and vital section of our state's higher education system, separate from both the common school system and other institutions of higher learning. [2010 c 246 § 2; 2010 c 245 § 2; 2009 c 64 § 2; 2005 c 258 § 7; 1991 c 238 § 21; 1969 ex.s. c 261 § 17; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.020. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 2.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2010 c 245 § 2 and by 2010 c 246 § 2, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Intent—2010 c 246: "The legislature finds that Washington's community and technical college system consists of thirty-four two-year institutions geographically dispersed across the state to encourage and enable student access and participation. The legislature also finds that, compared with other states, Washington's two-year public participation rate

(2012 Ed.)

is ranked as high as fifth in the nation. The legislature further finds that Washington's community and technical colleges have been making and are continuing to make great progress towards system efficiencies and coordination of their efforts through such things as common course numbering, the student achievement initiative, associate transfer degrees, eLearning and integrated basic education, skills training, and some common administrative systems. While maintaining Washington's recognized leadership in community and technical college education, the legislature intends to provide mechanisms to encourage further efficiencies that will provide cost savings to be used to enhance student access and success, strengthen academic programs, and develop and retain high quality faculty through cost-effective partnerships and coordination between institutions, including shared services and increased complementary programming, as well as structural administrative efficiencies." [2010 c 246 § 1.]

Findings—Expand on demand—System design plan endorsed—2010 c 245: "The legislature finds that the state institutions of higher education are providing a high quality education to the citizens of the state. The legislature further finds that to meet goals of the strategic master plan for higher education the state needs a higher education system that is capable of delivering many more degrees. The legislature also finds that expansion of the system should be based on the proven demands of the citizens and the marketplace, a concept called "expand on demand." The legislature further finds that the *higher education coordinating board, in collaboration with the state board for community and technical colleges, the two-year and four-year institutions of higher education, and other stakeholders developed a system design plan that contains seven guiding principles for system expansion, focuses near-term enrollment growth at university branch campuses, comprehensive universities, and university centers where existing capacity is available without new state capital investment, establishes a process for evaluating major new capital expansion, and creates a fund for innovation to foster change and innovation in higher education delivery. The legislature finds that the strategies in the plan support the concept of expand on demand and would increase degree production by first reinvesting in higher education to use existing capacity while also providing long-term strategies to guide decisions on when and where to build new campuses, significantly expand existing sites, and change missions of existing institutions.

The legislature endorses the system design plan, approved by the *higher education coordinating board in November 2009, and adopts the recommendations and strategies in the plan." [2010 c 245 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

Intent—2009 c 64: "It is the intent of the legislature to allow public technical colleges under the authority of the state board for community and technical colleges to offer associate degrees that prepare students for transfer to bachelor's degrees in professional fields, subject to rules adopted by the state board for community and technical colleges." [2009 c 64 § 1.]

Findings—Intent—2005 c 258: See note following RCW 28B.45.014.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.030 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Adult education" means all education or instruction, including academic, vocational education or training, basic skills and literacy training, and "occupational education" provided by public educational institutions, including common school districts for persons who are eighteen years of age and over or who hold a high school diploma or certificate. However, "adult education" shall not include academic education or instruction for persons under twenty-one years of age who do not hold a high school degree or diploma and who are attending a public high school for the sole purpose of obtaining a high school diploma or certificate, nor shall "adult education" include education or instruction provided by any four-year public institution of higher education.

(2) "Applied baccalaureate degree" means a baccalaureate degree awarded by a college under RCW 28B.50.810 for successful completion of a program of study that is:

(a) Specifically designed for individuals who hold an associate of applied science degree, or its equivalent, in order to maximize application of their technical course credits toward the baccalaureate degree; and

(b) Based on a curriculum that incorporates both theoretical and applied knowledge and skills in a specific technical field.

(3) "Board" means the workforce training and education coordinating board.

(4) "Board of trustees" means the local community and technical college board of trustees established for each college district within the state.

(5) "Center of excellence" means a community or technical college designated by the college board as a statewide leader in industry-specific, community and technical college workforce education and training.

(6) "College board" means the state board for community and technical colleges created by this chapter.

(7) "Common school board" means a public school district board of directors.

(8) "Community college" includes those higher education institutions that conduct education programs under RCW 28B.50.020.

(9) "Director" means the administrative director for the state system of community and technical colleges.

(10) "Dislocated forest product worker" means a forest products worker who: (a)(i) Has been terminated or received notice of termination from employment and is unlikely to return to employment in the individual's principal occupation or previous industry because of a diminishing demand for his or her skills in that occupation or industry; or (ii) is self-employed and has been displaced from his or her business because of the diminishing demand for the business' services or goods; and (b) at the time of last separation from employment, resided in or was employed in a rural natural resources impact area.

(11) "Dislocated salmon fishing worker" means a finfish products worker who: (a)(i) Has been terminated or received notice of termination from employment and is unlikely to return to employment in the individual's principal occupation or previous industry because of a diminishing demand for his or her skills in that occupation or industry; or (ii) is self-employed and has been displaced from his or her business because of the diminishing demand for the business's services or goods; and (b) at the time of last separation from employment, resided in or was employed in a rural natural resources impact area.

(12) "District" means any one of the community and technical college districts created by this chapter.

(13) "Forest products worker" means a worker in the forest products industries affected by the reduction of forest fiber enhancement, transportation, or production. The workers included within this definition shall be determined by the employment security department, but shall include workers employed in the industries assigned the major group standard industrial classification codes "24" and "26" and the industries involved in the harvesting and management of logs, transportation of logs and wood products, processing of wood products, and the manufacturing and distribution of wood processing and logging equipment. The commissioner may adopt rules further interpreting these definitions. For the pur-

poses of this subsection, "standard industrial classification code" means the code identified in *RCW 50.29.025(3).

(14) "High employer demand program of study" means an apprenticeship, or an undergraduate or graduate certificate or degree program in which the number of students prepared for employment per year from in-state institutions is substantially less than the number of projected job openings per year in that field, statewide or in a substate region.

(15) "K-12 system" means the public school program including kindergarten through the twelfth grade.

(16) "Occupational education" means education or training that will prepare a student for employment that does not require a baccalaureate degree, and education and training that will prepare a student for transfer to bachelor's degrees in professional fields, subject to rules adopted by the college board.

(17) "Qualified institutions of higher education" means:

(a) Washington public community and technical colleges;

(b) Private career schools that are members of an accrediting association recognized by rule of the student achievement council for the purposes of chapter 28B.92 RCW; and

(c) Washington state apprenticeship and training council-approved apprenticeship programs.

(18) "Rural natural resources impact area" means:

(a) A nonmetropolitan county, as defined by the 1990 decennial census, that meets three of the five criteria set forth in subsection (19) of this section;

(b) A nonmetropolitan county with a population of less than forty thousand in the 1990 decennial census, that meets two of the five criteria as set forth in subsection (19) of this section; or

(c) A nonurbanized area, as defined by the 1990 decennial census, that is located in a metropolitan county that meets three of the five criteria set forth in subsection (19) of this section.

(19) For the purposes of designating rural natural resources impact areas, the following criteria shall be considered:

(a) A lumber and wood products employment location quotient at or above the state average;

(b) A commercial salmon fishing employment location quotient at or above the state average;

(c) Projected or actual direct lumber and wood products job losses of one hundred positions or more;

(d) Projected or actual direct commercial salmon fishing job losses of one hundred positions or more; and

(e) An unemployment rate twenty percent or more above the state average. The counties that meet these criteria shall be determined by the employment security department for the most recent year for which data is available. For the purposes of administration of programs under this chapter, the United States post office five-digit zip code delivery areas will be used to determine residence status for eligibility purposes. For the purpose of this definition, a zip code delivery area of which any part is ten miles or more from an urbanized area is considered nonurbanized. A zip code totally surrounded by zip codes qualifying as nonurbanized under this definition is also considered nonurbanized. The office of financial management shall make available a zip code listing of the areas to

all agencies and organizations providing services under this chapter.

(20) "Salmon fishing worker" means a worker in the finfish industry affected by 1994 or future salmon disasters. The workers included within this definition shall be determined by the employment security department, but shall include workers employed in the industries involved in the commercial and recreational harvesting of finfish including buying and processing finfish. The commissioner may adopt rules further interpreting these definitions.

(21) "System" means the state system of community and technical colleges, which shall be a system of higher education.

(22) "Technical college" includes those higher education institutions with the mission of conducting occupational education, basic skills, literacy programs, and offering on short notice, when appropriate, programs that meet specific industry needs. For purposes of this chapter, technical colleges shall include Lake Washington Vocational-Technical Institute, Renton Vocational-Technical Institute, Bates Vocational-Technical Institute, Clover Park Vocational Institute, and Bellingham Vocational-Technical Institute. [2012 c 229 § 536. Prior: 2009 c 353 § 1; 2009 c 151 § 3; 2009 c 64 § 3; 2007 c 277 § 301; 2005 c 258 § 8; 2003 2nd sp.s. c 4 § 33; 1997 c 367 § 13; 1995 c 226 § 17; 1992 c 21 § 5; prior: 1991 c 315 § 15; 1991 c 238 § 22; 1985 c 461 § 14; 1982 1st ex.s. c 53 § 24; 1973 c 62 § 12; 1969 ex.s. c 261 § 18; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.030; prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 3.]

***Reviser's note:** Reference to the "standard industrial classification code" in RCW 50.29.025(3) was eliminated by section 14, chapter 3, Laws of 2009, and section 2, chapter 493, Laws of 2009.

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Intent—2009 c 64: See note following RCW 28B.50.020.

Findings—Part headings not law—2007 c 277: See notes following RCW 28B.50.271.

Findings—Intent—2005 c 258: See note following RCW 28B.45.014.

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Effective date—2003 2nd sp.s. c 4: See notes following RCW 50.01.010.

Intent—1991 c 315: "The legislature finds that:

(1) The economic health and well-being of timber-dependent communities is of substantial public concern. The significant reduction in annual timber harvest levels likely will result in reduced economic activity and persistent unemployment and underemployment over time, which would be a serious threat to the safety, health, and welfare of residents of the timber impact areas, decreasing the value of private investments and jeopardizing the sources of public revenue.

(2) Timber impact areas are most often located in areas that are experiencing little or no economic growth, creating an even greater risk to the health, safety, and welfare of these communities. The ability to remedy problems caused by the substantial reduction in harvest activity is beyond the power and control of the regulatory process and influence of the state, and the ordinary operations of private enterprise without additional governmental assistance are insufficient to adequately remedy the resulting problems of poverty and unemployment.

(3) To address these concerns, it is the intent of the legislature to increase training and retraining services accessible to timber impact areas, and provide for coordination of noneconomic development services in timber impact areas as economic development efforts will not succeed unless social, housing, health, and other needs are addressed." [1991 c 315 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.040 College districts enumerated. The state of Washington is hereby divided into thirty college districts as follows:

(1) The first district shall encompass the counties of Clallam and Jefferson;

(2) The second district shall encompass the counties of Grays Harbor and Pacific;

(3) The third district shall encompass the counties of Kitsap and Mason;

(4) The fourth district shall encompass the counties of San Juan, Skagit and Island;

(5) The fifth district shall encompass Snohomish county except for the Northshore common school district and that portion encompassed by the twenty-third district created in subsection (23) of this section: PROVIDED, That the fifth district shall encompass the Everett Community College;

(6) The sixth district shall encompass the present boundaries of the common school districts of Seattle and Vashon Island, King county;

(7) The seventh district shall encompass the present boundary of the common school district of Shoreline in King county;

(8) The eighth district shall encompass the present boundaries of the common school districts of Bellevue, Issaquah, Mercer Island, Skykomish and Snoqualmie, King county;

(9) The ninth district shall encompass the present boundaries of the common school districts of Federal Way, Highline and South Central, King county;

(10) The tenth district shall encompass the present boundaries of the common school districts of Auburn, Black Diamond, Renton, Enumclaw, Kent, Lester and Tahoma, King county, and the King county portion of Puyallup common school district No. 3;

(11) The eleventh district shall encompass all of Pierce county, except for the present boundaries of the common school districts of Tacoma and Peninsula;

(12) The twelfth district shall encompass Lewis county, the Rochester common school district No. 401, the Tenino common school district No. 402 of Thurston county, and the Thurston county portion of the Centralia common school district No. 401;

(13) The thirteenth district shall encompass the counties of Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum;

(14) The fourteenth district shall encompass the counties of Clark, Skamania and that portion of Klickitat county not included in the sixteenth district;

(15) The fifteenth district shall encompass the counties of Chelan, Douglas and Okanogan;

(16) The sixteenth district shall encompass the counties of Kittitas, Yakima, and that portion of Klickitat county included in United States census divisions 1 through 4;

(17) The seventeenth district shall encompass the counties of Ferry, Lincoln (except consolidated school district 105-157-166J and the Lincoln county portion of common school district 167-202), Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens and Whitman;

(18) The eighteenth district shall encompass the counties of Adams and Grant, and that portion of Lincoln county comprising consolidated school district 105-157-166J and common school district 167-202;

(19) The nineteenth district shall encompass the counties of Benton and Franklin;

(20) The twentieth district shall encompass the counties of Asotin, Columbia, Garfield and Walla Walla;

(21) The twenty-first district shall encompass Whatcom county;

(22) The twenty-second district shall encompass the present boundaries of the common school districts of Tacoma and Peninsula, Pierce county;

(23) The twenty-third district shall encompass that portion of Snohomish county within such boundaries as the state board for community and technical colleges shall determine: PROVIDED, That the twenty-third district shall encompass the Edmonds Community College;

(24) The twenty-fourth district shall encompass all of Thurston county except the Rochester common school district No. 401, the Tenino common school district No. 402, and the Thurston county portion of the Centralia common school district No. 401;

(25) The twenty-fifth district shall encompass all of Whatcom county;

(26) The twenty-sixth district shall encompass the Northshore, Lake Washington, Bellevue, Mercer Island, Issaquah, Riverview, Snoqualmie Valley and Skykomish school districts;

(27) The twenty-seventh district shall encompass the Renton, Kent, Auburn, Tahoma, and Enumclaw school districts and a portion of the Seattle school district described as follows: Commencing at a point established by the intersection of the Duwamish river and the south boundary of the Seattle Community College District (number six) and thence north along the centerline of the Duwamish river to the west waterway; thence north along the centerline of the west waterway to Elliot Bay; thence along Elliot Bay to a line established by the intersection of the extension of Denny Way to Elliot Bay; thence east along the line established by the centerline of Denny Way to Lake Washington; thence south along the shoreline of Lake Washington to the south line of the Seattle Community College District; and thence west along the south line of the Seattle Community College District to the point of beginning;

(28) The twenty-eighth district shall encompass all of Pierce county;

(29) The twenty-ninth district shall encompass all of Pierce county; and

(30) The thirtieth district shall encompass the present boundaries of the common school districts of Lake Washington and Riverview in King county and Northshore in King and Snohomish counties. [1994 c 217 § 2; 1991 c 238 § 23; 1988 c 77 § 1; 1981 c 72 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 46 § 7; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.040. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 4. Formerly RCW 28.85.040.]

Findings—1994 c 217: See RCW 28B.45.0201.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.050 State board for community and technical colleges. There is hereby created the "state board for community and technical colleges", to consist of nine members who represent the geographic diversity of the state, and who shall be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate. At least two members shall reside east of the Cascade

mountains. In making these appointments, the governor shall attempt to provide geographic balance and give consideration to representing labor, business, women, and racial and ethnic minorities, among the membership of the board. At least one member of the board shall be from business and at least one member of the board shall be from labor. The current members of the state board for community college education on September 1, 1991, shall serve on the state board for community and technical colleges until their terms expire. Successors to these members shall be appointed according to the terms of this section. A ninth member shall be appointed by September 1, 1991, for a complete term.

The successors of the members initially appointed shall be appointed for terms of four years except that a person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of any term shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. Each member shall serve until the appointment and qualification of his or her successor. All members shall be citizens and bona fide residents of the state.

Members of the college board shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.240 and shall receive reimbursement for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 for each day actually spent in attending to the duties as a member of the college board.

The members of the college board may be removed by the governor for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office, in the manner provided by RCW 28B.10.500. [1991 c 238 § 30; 1988 c 76 § 1; 1984 c 287 § 64; 1982 1st ex.s. c 30 § 9; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 74; 1973 c 62 § 13; 1969 ex.s. c 261 § 19; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.050. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 5.]

Legislative findings—Severability—Effective date—1984 c 287: See notes following RCW 43.03.220.

Appointment of director of state system of community and technical colleges, by: RCW 28B.50.060.

Bond issue for capital projects for community colleges, 1981, board duties: RCW 28B.59D.010 through 28B.59D.070.

Displaced homemaker act, board participation: RCW 28B.04.080.

Employees of, appointment and employment of: RCW 28B.50.060.

Occupational forecast—Agency consultation: RCW 50.38.030.

Powers and duties: RCW 28B.50.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.060 Director of the state system of community and technical colleges—Appointment—Term—Qualifications—Salary and travel expenses—Duties. A director of the state system of community and technical colleges shall be appointed by the college board and shall serve at the pleasure of the college board. The director shall be appointed with due regard to the applicant's fitness and background in education, and knowledge of and recent practical experience in the field of educational administration particularly in institutions beyond the high school level. The college board may also take into consideration an applicant's proven management background even though not particularly in the field of education.

The director shall devote his or her time to the duties of his or her office and shall not have any direct pecuniary interest in or any stock or bonds of any business connected with or selling supplies to the field of education within this state, in keeping with chapter 42.52 RCW.

The director shall receive a salary to be fixed by the college board and shall be reimbursed for travel expenses incurred in the discharge of his or her official duties in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

The director shall be the executive officer of the college board and serve as its secretary and under its supervision shall administer the provisions of this chapter and the rules and orders established thereunder and all other laws of the state. The director shall attend, but not vote at, all meetings of the college board. The director shall be in charge of offices of the college board and responsible to the college board for the preparation of reports and the collection and dissemination of data and other public information relating to the state system of community and technical colleges. At the direction of the college board, the director shall, together with the chair of the college board, execute all contracts entered into by the college board.

The director shall, with the approval of the college board: (1) Employ necessary assistant directors of major staff divisions who shall serve at the director's pleasure on such terms and conditions as the director determines, and (2) subject to the provisions of chapter 41.06 RCW the director shall, with the approval of the college board, appoint and employ such field and office assistants, clerks and other employees as may be required and authorized for the proper discharge of the functions of the college board and for whose services funds have been appropriated.

The board may, by written order filed in its office, delegate to the director any of the powers and duties vested in or imposed upon it by this chapter. Such delegated powers and duties may be exercised by the director in the name of the college board. [2011 c 336 § 738; 1994 c 154 § 306; 1991 c 238 § 31; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 75; 1973 1st ex.s. c 46 § 8; 1973 c 62 § 14; 1969 ex.s. c 261 § 20; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.060. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 6.]

High-technology coordinating board, director or designee member of: RCW 28B.65.040.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.070 College board—Organization—Meetings—Quorum—Biennial report—Fiscal year. The governor shall make the appointments to the college board.

The college board shall organize, adopt a seal, and adopt bylaws for its administration, not inconsistent herewith, as it may deem expedient and may from time to time amend such bylaws. Annually the board shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson; all to serve until their successors are appointed and qualified. The college board shall at its initial meeting fix a date and place for its regular meeting. Five members shall constitute a quorum, and no meeting shall be held with less than a quorum present, and no action shall be taken by less than a majority of the college board.

Special meetings may be called as provided by its rules and regulations. Regular meetings shall be held at the college board's established offices in Olympia, but whenever the convenience of the public or of the parties may be promoted, or delay or expenses may be prevented, it may hold its meetings, hearings or proceedings at any other place designated by it. Subject to RCW 40.07.040, the college board shall transmit a report in writing to the governor biennially which report shall contain such information as may be requested by

(2012 Ed.)

the governor. The fiscal year of the college board shall conform to the fiscal year of the state. [1987 c 505 § 15; 1986 c 130 § 1; 1977 c 75 § 26; 1973 c 62 § 15; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.070. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 7. Formerly RCW 28.85.070.]

Fiscal year defined: RCW 43.88.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.080 College board—Offices and office equipment, including necessary expenses. Suitable offices and office equipment shall be provided by the state for the college board in the city of Olympia, and the college board may incur the necessary expense for office furniture, stationery, printing, incidental expenses, and other expenses necessary for the administration of this chapter. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.080. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 8. Formerly RCW 28.85.080.]

28B.50.085 College board—Treasurer—Appointment, duties, bond—Depository. The state board for community and technical colleges shall appoint a treasurer who shall be the financial officer of the board, who shall make such vendor payments and salary payments for the entire community and technical college system as authorized by the state board, and who shall hold office during the pleasure of the board. All moneys received by the state board and not required to be deposited elsewhere, shall be deposited in a depository selected by the board, which moneys shall be subject to the budgetary and audit provisions of law applicable to state agencies. The depository selected by the state board shall conform to the collateral requirements required for the deposit of other state funds. Disbursement shall be made by check signed by the treasurer. The treasurer shall render a true and faithful account of all moneys received and paid out by him or her and shall give bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his or her office in such amount as the board requires: PROVIDED, That the board shall pay the fee for any such bonds. [1991 c 238 § 32; 1981 c 246 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.090 College board—Powers and duties. The college board shall have general supervision and control over the state system of community and technical colleges. In addition to the other powers and duties imposed upon the college board by this chapter, the college board shall be charged with the following powers, duties and responsibilities:

(1) Review the budgets prepared by the boards of trustees, prepare a single budget for the support of the state system of community and technical colleges and adult education, and submit this budget to the governor as provided in RCW 43.88.090;

(2) Establish guidelines for the disbursement of funds; and receive and disburse such funds for adult education and maintenance and operation and capital support of the college districts in conformance with the state and district budgets, and in conformance with chapter 43.88 RCW;

(3) Ensure, through the full use of its authority:

(a) That each college district, in coordination with colleges, within a regional area, shall offer thoroughly comprehensive educational, training, and service programs to meet the needs of both the communities and students served by

combining high standards of excellence in academic transfer courses; realistic and practical courses in occupational education, both graded and ungraded; and community services of an educational, cultural, and recreational nature; and adult education, including basic skills and general, family, and workforce literacy programs and services;

(b) That each college district shall maintain an open-door policy, to the end that no student will be denied admission because of the location of the student's residence or because of the student's educational background or ability; that, insofar as is practical in the judgment of the college board, curriculum offerings will be provided to meet the educational and training needs of the community generally and the students thereof; and that all students, regardless of their differing courses of study, will be considered, known and recognized equally as members of the student body: PROVIDED, That the administrative officers of a community or technical college may deny admission to a prospective student or attendance to an enrolled student if, in their judgment, the student would not be competent to profit from the curriculum offerings of the college, or would, by his or her presence or conduct, create a disruptive atmosphere within the college not consistent with the purposes of the institution. This subsection (3)(b) shall not apply to competency, conduct, or presence associated with a disability in a person twenty-one years of age or younger attending a technical college;

(4) Prepare a comprehensive master plan for the development of community and technical college education and training in the state; and assist the office of financial management in the preparation of enrollment projections to support plans for providing adequate college facilities in all areas of the state. The master plan shall include implementation of the vision, goals, priorities, and strategies in the statewide strategic master plan for higher education under *RCW 28B.76.200 based on the community and technical college system's role and mission. The master plan shall also contain measurable performance indicators and benchmarks for gauging progress toward achieving the goals and priorities;

(5) Define and administer criteria and guidelines for the establishment of new community and technical colleges or campuses within the existing districts;

(6) Establish criteria and procedures for modifying district boundary lines and consolidating district structures to form multiple campus districts consistent with the purposes set forth in RCW 28B.50.020 as now or hereafter amended and in accordance therewith make such changes as it deems advisable;

(7) Establish minimum standards to govern the operation of the community and technical colleges with respect to:

(a) Qualifications and credentials of instructional and key administrative personnel, except as otherwise provided in the state plan for vocational education;

(b) Internal budgeting, accounting, auditing, and financial procedures as necessary to supplement the general requirements prescribed pursuant to chapter 43.88 RCW;

(c) The content of the curriculums and other educational and training programs, and the requirement for degrees and certificates awarded by the colleges;

(d) Standard admission policies;

(e) Eligibility of courses to receive state fund support; and

(f) Common student identifiers such that once a student has enrolled at any community or technical college he or she retains the same student identification upon transfer to any college district;

(8) Establish and administer criteria and procedures for all capital construction including the establishment, installation, and expansion of facilities within the various college districts;

(9) Encourage innovation in the development of new educational and training programs and instructional methods; coordinate research efforts to this end; and disseminate the findings thereof;

(10) Exercise any other powers, duties and responsibilities necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter;

(11) Authorize the various community and technical colleges to offer programs and courses in other districts when it determines that such action is consistent with the purposes set forth in RCW 28B.50.020 as now or hereafter amended;

(12) Notwithstanding any other law or statute regarding the sale of state property, sell or exchange and convey any or all interest in any community and technical college real and personal property, except such property as is received by a college district in accordance with RCW 28B.50.140(8), when it determines that such property is surplus or that such a sale or exchange is in the best interests of the community and technical college system;

(13) In order that the treasurer for the state board for community and technical colleges appointed in accordance with RCW 28B.50.085 may make vendor payments, the state treasurer will honor warrants drawn by the state board providing for an initial advance on July 1, 1982, of the current biennium and on July 1 of each succeeding biennium from the state general fund in an amount equal to twenty-four percent of the average monthly allotment for such budgeted biennium expenditures for the state board for community and technical colleges as certified by the office of financial management; and at the conclusion of such initial month and for each succeeding month of any biennium, the state treasurer will reimburse expenditures incurred and reported monthly by the state board treasurer in accordance with chapter 43.88 RCW: PROVIDED, That the reimbursement to the state board for actual expenditures incurred in the final month of each biennium shall be less the initial advance made in such biennium;

(14) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (12) of this section, may receive such gifts, grants, conveyances, devises, and bequests of real or personal property from private sources as may be made from time to time, in trust or otherwise, whenever the terms and conditions thereof will aid in carrying out the community and technical college programs and may sell, lease or exchange, invest or expend the same or the proceeds, rents, profits and income thereof according to the terms and conditions thereof; and adopt regulations to govern the receipt and expenditure of the proceeds, rents, profits and income thereof; and

(15) The college board shall have the power of eminent domain. [2011 c 109 § 1; 2010 c 246 § 3; 2009 c 64 § 4; 2004 c 275 § 57; 2003 c 130 § 6; 1991 c 238 § 33; 1982 c 50 § 1; 1981 c 246 § 2; 1979 c 151 § 20; 1977 ex.s. c 282 § 4; 1973 c 62 § 16; 1969 ex.s. c 261 § 21; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.090. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 9.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28B.76.200 was repealed by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 244, effective July 1, 2012.

Findings—Intent—2010 c 246: See note following RCW 28B.50.020.

Intent—2009 c 64: See note following RCW 28B.50.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Findings—Intent—2003 c 130: See note following RCW 28B.77.070.

Construction, reconstruction, equipping facilities—Financing: RCW 28B.50.340.

Development of budget: RCW 43.88.090.

Eminent domain: Title 8 RCW.

State budgeting, accounting, and reporting system: Chapter 43.88 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.091 Board to waive fees for students finishing their high school education. See RCW 28B.15.520.

28B.50.092 Program for military personnel—Restrictions as to high school completion program. The state board for community and technical colleges may authorize any board of trustees to do all things necessary to conduct an education, training, and service program authorized by chapter 28B.50 RCW, as now or hereafter amended, for United States military personnel and their dependents, and department of defense civilians and their dependents, at any geographical location: PROVIDED, That such programs shall be limited to those colleges which conducted programs for United States military personnel prior to January 1, 1977: PROVIDED FURTHER, That any high school completion program conducted pursuant to this section shall comply with standards set forth in rules and regulations promulgated by the superintendent of public instruction and the state board of education: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the superintendent of public instruction shall issue the certificate or diploma in recognition of high school completion education provided pursuant to this section. [1991 c 238 § 34; 1977 ex.s. c 131 § 1; 1973 c 105 § 1.]

28B.50.093 Program for military personnel—Limitation. Prior to the state board granting authorization for any programs authorized under RCW 28B.50.092, the state board shall determine that such authorization will not deter from the primary functions of the community and technical college system within the state of Washington as prescribed by chapter 28B.50 RCW. [1991 c 238 § 35; 1973 c 105 § 2.]

28B.50.094 Program for military personnel—Costs of funding. The costs of funding programs authorized by RCW 28B.50.092 through 28B.50.094 shall ultimately be borne by grants or fees derived from nonstate treasury sources. [1973 c 105 § 3.]

28B.50.095 Registration at more than one community and technical college. In addition to other powers and duties, the college board may issue rules and regulations permitting a student to register at more than one community and technical college, provided that such student shall pay tuition and fees as if the student were registered at a single college, but not to exceed tuition and fees charged a full-time student as established under chapter 28B.15 RCW. [1995 1st sp.s. c 9 § 11; 1991 c 238 § 36; 1983 c 3 § 40; 1973 c 129 § 1.]

Intent—Purpose—Effective date—1995 1st sp.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

28B.50.096 Cooperation with workforce training and education coordinating board. The college board shall cooperate with the workforce training and education coordinating board in the conduct of the board's responsibilities under RCW 28C.18.060 and shall provide information and data in a format that is accessible to the board. [1991 c 238 § 79.]

28B.50.097 Electronic job bank. (1) The college board shall create an electronic job bank on its web site to act as a clearinghouse for people seeking academic teaching positions at the state's community and technical colleges. The job bank must be accessible on the internet. Use of the electronic job bank is not mandatory.

(2) The college board shall include a separate section on its electronic job bank reserved for the exclusive listing of part-time academic employment opportunities at state community and technical colleges.

(3) The separate section of the electronic job bank under subsection (2) of this section must, at a minimum, include an internet link to each of the following components, if available from the community or technical college offering the employment opportunity:

(a) A description of the open position;

(b) A listing of required skills and experience necessary for the position; and

(c) The district where the employment opening exists.

(4) The college board shall develop a strategy to promote its electronic job bank to prospective candidates. [2001 c 110 § 1.]

28B.50.098 Appointment of trustees for new college district. In the event a new college district is created, the governor shall appoint new trustees to the district's board of trustees in accordance with RCW 28B.50.100. [1991 c 238 § 134.]

28B.50.100 Boards of trustees—Generally. There is hereby created a board of trustees for each college district as set forth in this chapter. Each board of trustees shall be composed of five trustees, except as provided in RCW 28B.50.102, who shall be appointed by the governor for terms commencing October 1st of the year in which appointed. In making such appointments the governor shall give consideration to geographical diversity, and representing labor, business, women, and racial and ethnic minorities, in the membership of the boards of trustees. The boards of trustees for districts containing technical colleges shall include at least one member from business and one member from labor.

The successors of the trustees initially appointed shall be appointed by the governor to serve for a term of five years except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of any term shall be appointed only for the remainder of the term. Each member shall serve until a successor is appointed and qualified.

Every trustee shall be a resident and qualified elector of the college district. No trustee may be an employee of the

community and technical college system, a member of the board of directors of any school district, or a member of the governing board of any public or private educational institution.

Each board of trustees shall organize itself by electing a chairman from its members. The board shall adopt a seal and may adopt such bylaws, rules and regulations as it deems necessary for its own government. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may adjourn from time to time and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner as prescribed in its bylaws, rules, or regulations. The district president, or if there be none, the president of the college, shall serve as, or may designate another person to serve as, the secretary of the board, who shall not be deemed to be a member of the board.

Each board of trustees shall follow procedures for open public meetings in chapter 42.30 RCW. Each board shall provide time for public comment at each meeting.

Members of the boards of trustees may be removed for misconduct or malfeasance in office in the manner provided by RCW 28B.10.500. [2012 c 228 § 5; 2012 c 148 § 2; 2011 c 336 § 739; 1991 c 238 § 37; 1987 c 330 § 1001; 1983 c 224 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 103 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 282 § 2; 1973 c 62 § 17; 1969 ex.s. c 261 § 22; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.100. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 10.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2012 c 148 § 2 and by 2012 c 228 § 5, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Finding—Intent—2012 c 148: "The legislature finds that decisions made by governing boards of each respective institution greatly impact the lives of students and that student participation in the decision-making process can provide insight into the impacts of actions by trustees that are not always measurable through reports and statistics. Students are on campus every day using services and experiencing aspects of the institution that board members may only see on paper, providing a unique and valuable perspective that should not be overlooked.

Students serving on governing boards of higher education have proven effective in Washington and in over thirty other states. For over ten years students at Washington's four-year institutions of higher education have served as voting members on the board of trustees, regents, and the higher education coordinating board, providing greater depth in board deliberations and a well-educated conduit for students to voice ideas and concerns.

The student perspective at community colleges also brings the board closer to their community. Student populations at community colleges are the most diverse of any institution of higher education in the state. Being on campus and in class every day, students are exposed to a more diverse group than any member of the board representing any one group of the community.

Student positions on governing boards are also a valuable tool for developing leadership through experiential learning. Student members learn processes of institutional governance, become involved in campus projects, analyze policy proposals, and participate in board discussions and decision making.

It is the intent of the legislature to enhance community college governance by fostering a more dynamic relationship between students and institutions through the encouragement of student participation in policy development and decision making at the district and state level." [2012 c 148 § 1.]

Chief executive officer as secretary of board: RCW 28B.50.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.102 Boards of trustees—Student trustee. (1) Boards of trustees for each college district, by majority vote, may establish a sixth trustee that shall be filled by a student. The governor shall select each student member from a list of candidates, of at least three and not more than five, submitted by the associated student governments or their equivalent of

the college district. The student member shall hold his or her office for a term of one year, beginning July 1st and ending June 30th, or until the student member's successor is appointed and qualified, whichever is later. The student member shall be a full-time student in good standing at a college within the college district at the time of appointment and throughout the student's term. If the student member fails to be enrolled at the college full-time or forfeits his or her academic standing, the student member is disqualified and a new student member must be appointed.

(2) A student appointed under this section shall excuse himself or herself from participation or voting on matters relating to the hiring, discipline, or tenure of faculty members and personnel or any other matters pertaining to collective bargaining agreements. [2012 c 148 § 3.]

Finding—Intent—2012 c 148: See note following RCW 28B.50.100.

28B.50.130 Boards of trustees—Bylaws, rules, and regulations—Chair and vice chair—Terms—Quorum.

Within thirty days of their appointment the various district boards of trustees shall organize, adopt bylaws for its own government, and make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this chapter as they deem necessary. At such organizational meeting it shall elect from among its members a chair and vice chair, each to serve for one year, and annually thereafter shall elect such officers to serve until their successors are appointed or qualified. The chief executive officer of the college district, or designee, shall serve as secretary of the board. Three trustees shall constitute a quorum, and no action shall be taken by less than a majority of the trustees of the board. The district boards shall transmit such reports to the college board as may be requested by the college board. The fiscal year of the district boards shall conform to the fiscal year of the state. [1991 c 238 § 38; 1977 c 75 § 27; 1973 c 62 § 18; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.130. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 13. Formerly RCW 28.85.130.]

District president or president of college as secretary of board: RCW 28B.50.100.

Fiscal year defined: RCW 43.88.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.140 Boards of trustees—Powers and duties. Each board of trustees:

(1) Shall operate all existing community and technical colleges in its district;

(2) Shall create comprehensive programs of community and technical college education and training and maintain an open-door policy in accordance with the provisions of RCW 28B.50.090(3);

(3) Shall employ for a period to be fixed by the board a college president for each community and technical college and, may appoint a president for the district, and fix their duties and compensation, which may include elements other than salary. Compensation under this subsection shall not affect but may supplement retirement, health care, and other benefits that are otherwise applicable to the presidents as state employees. The board shall also employ for a period to be fixed by the board members of the faculty and such other administrative officers and other employees as may be necessary or appropriate and fix their salaries and duties. Compensation and salary increases under this subsection shall not

exceed the amount or percentage established for those purposes in the state appropriations act by the legislature as allocated to the board of trustees by the state board for community and technical colleges. The state board for community and technical colleges shall adopt rules defining the permissible elements of compensation under this subsection;

(4) May establish, in accordance with RCW 28B.77.080, new facilities as community needs and interests demand. However, the authority of boards of trustees to purchase or lease major off-campus facilities shall be subject to the approval of the student achievement council pursuant to RCW 28B.77.080;

(5) May establish or lease, operate, equip and maintain dormitories, food service facilities, bookstores and other self-supporting facilities connected with the operation of the community and technical college;

(6) May, with the approval of the college board, borrow money and issue and sell revenue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness for the construction, reconstruction, erection, equipping with permanent fixtures, demolition and major alteration of buildings or other capital assets, and the acquisition of sites, rights-of-way, easements, improvements or appurtenances, for dormitories, food service facilities, and other self-supporting facilities connected with the operation of the community and technical college in accordance with the provisions of RCW 28B.10.300 through 28B.10.330 where applicable;

(7) May establish fees and charges for the facilities authorized hereunder, including reasonable rules and regulations for the government thereof, not inconsistent with the rules of the college board; each board of trustees operating a community and technical college may enter into agreements, subject to rules of the college board, with owners of facilities to be used for housing regarding the management, operation, and government of such facilities, and any board entering into such an agreement may:

(a) Make rules for the government, management and operation of such housing facilities deemed necessary or advisable; and

(b) Employ necessary employees to govern, manage and operate the same;

(8) May receive such gifts, grants, conveyances, devises and bequests of real or personal property from private sources, as may be made from time to time, in trust or otherwise, whenever the terms and conditions thereof will aid in carrying out the community and technical college programs as specified by law and the rules of the state college board; sell, lease or exchange, invest or expend the same or the proceeds, rents, profits and income thereof according to the terms and conditions thereof; and adopt rules to govern the receipt and expenditure of the proceeds, rents, profits and income thereof;

(9) May establish and maintain night schools whenever in the discretion of the board of trustees it is deemed advisable, and authorize classrooms and other facilities to be used for summer or night schools, or for public meetings and for any other uses consistent with the use of such classrooms or other facilities for community and technical college purposes;

(10) May make rules for pedestrian and vehicular traffic on property owned, operated, or maintained by the district;

(11) Shall prescribe, with the assistance of the faculty, the course of study in the various departments of the community and technical college or colleges under its control, and publish such catalogues and bulletins as may become necessary;

(12) May grant to every student, upon graduation or completion of a course of study, a suitable diploma, degree, or certificate under the rules of the state board for community and technical colleges that are appropriate to their mission. The purposes of these diplomas, certificates, and degrees are to lead individuals directly to employment in a specific occupation or prepare individuals for a bachelor's degree or beyond. Technical colleges may only offer transfer degrees that prepare students for bachelor's degrees in professional fields, subject to rules adopted by the college board. In adopting rules, the college board, where possible, shall create consistency between community and technical colleges and may address issues related to tuition and fee rates; tuition waivers; enrollment counting, including the use of credits instead of clock hours; degree granting authority; or any other rules necessary to offer the associate degrees that prepare students for transfer to bachelor's degrees in professional areas. Only colleges under RCW 28B.50.810 may award baccalaureate degrees. The board, upon recommendation of the faculty, may also confer honorary associate of arts degrees upon persons other than graduates of the community college, in recognition of their learning or devotion to education, literature, art, or science. No degree may be conferred in consideration of the payment of money or the donation of any kind of property;

(13) Shall enforce the rules prescribed by the state board for community and technical colleges for the government of community and technical colleges, students and teachers, and adopt such rules and perform all other acts not inconsistent with law or rules of the state board for community and technical colleges as the board of trustees may in its discretion deem necessary or appropriate to the administration of college districts: PROVIDED, That such rules shall include, but not be limited to, rules relating to housing, scholarships, conduct at the various community and technical college facilities, and discipline: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That the board of trustees may suspend or expel from community and technical colleges students who refuse to obey any of the duly adopted rules;

(14) May, by written order filed in its office, delegate to the president or district president any of the powers and duties vested in or imposed upon it by this chapter. Such delegated powers and duties may be exercised in the name of the district board;

(15) May perform such other activities consistent with this chapter and not in conflict with the directives of the college board;

(16) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, may offer educational services on a contractual basis other than the tuition and fee basis set forth in chapter 28B.15 RCW for a special fee to private or governmental entities, consistent with rules adopted by the state board for community and technical colleges: PROVIDED, That the whole of such special fee shall go to the college district and be not less than the full instructional costs of such services including any salary increases authorized by the legislature for community and

technical college employees during the term of the agreement: PROVIDED FURTHER, That enrollments generated hereunder shall not be counted toward the official enrollment level of the college district for state funding purposes;

(17) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, may offer educational services on a contractual basis, charging tuition and fees as set forth in chapter 28B.15 RCW, counting such enrollments for state funding purposes, and may additionally charge a special supplemental fee when necessary to cover the full instructional costs of such services: PROVIDED, That such contracts shall be subject to review by the state board for community and technical colleges and to such rules as the state board may adopt for that purpose in order to assure that the sum of the supplemental fee and the normal state funding shall not exceed the projected total cost of offering the educational service: PROVIDED FURTHER, That enrollments generated by courses offered on the basis of contracts requiring payment of a share of the normal costs of the course will be discounted to the percentage provided by the college;

(18) Shall be authorized to pay dues to any association of trustees that may be formed by the various boards of trustees; such association may expend any or all of such funds to submit biennially, or more often if necessary, to the governor and to the legislature, the recommendations of the association regarding changes which would affect the efficiency of such association;

(19) May participate in higher education centers and consortia that involve any four-year public or independent college or university in accordance with RCW 28B.77.080;

(20) Shall perform any other duties and responsibilities imposed by law or rule of the state board; and

(21) May confer honorary associate of arts degrees upon persons who request an honorary degree if they were students at the college in 1942 and did not graduate because they were ordered into an internment camp. The honorary degree may also be requested by a representative of deceased persons who meet these requirements. For the purposes of this subsection, "internment camp" means a relocation center to which persons were ordered evacuated by Presidential Executive Order 9066, signed on February 19, 1942. [2012 c 229 § 537; 2010 c 51 § 4; 2009 c 64 § 5; 2005 c 258 § 9; 2004 c 275 § 58; 1997 c 281 § 1. Prior: 1991 c 238 § 39; 1991 c 58 § 1; 1990 c 135 § 1; prior: 1987 c 407 § 1; 1987 c 314 § 14; 1985 c 370 § 96; 1981 c 246 § 3; 1979 ex.s. c 226 § 11; 1979 c 14 § 6; prior: 1977 ex.s. c 282 § 5; 1977 c 75 § 28; 1973 c 62 § 19; 1970 ex.s. c 15 § 17; prior: 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 30; 1969 ex.s. c 261 § 23; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.140; prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 14.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Intent—2009 c 64: See note following RCW 28B.50.020.

Findings—Intent—2005 c 258: See note following RCW 28B.45.014.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.1401 Lake Washington Institute of Technology board of trustees. There is hereby created a board of trustees for district twenty-six and Lake Washington Voca-

tional-Technical Institute, hereafter known as Lake Washington Institute of Technology. The members of the board shall be appointed pursuant to the provisions of RCW 28B.50.100. [2011 c 118 § 1; 1991 c 238 § 24.]

28B.50.1402 Renton Technical College board of trustees. There is hereby created a board of trustees for district twenty-seven and Renton Vocational-Technical Institute, hereafter known as Renton Technical College. The members of the board shall be appointed pursuant to the provisions of RCW 28B.50.100. [1991 c 238 § 25.]

28B.50.1403 Bellingham Technical College board of trustees. There is hereby created a board of trustees for district twenty-five and Bellingham Vocational-Technical Institute, hereafter known as Bellingham Technical College. The members of the board shall be appointed pursuant to the provisions of RCW 28B.50.100. [1991 c 238 § 26.]

28B.50.1404 Bates Technical College board of trustees. There is hereby created a new board of trustees for district twenty-eight and Bates Vocational-Technical Institute, hereafter known as Bates Technical College. The members of the board shall be appointed pursuant to the provisions of RCW 28B.50.100. [1991 c 238 § 27.]

28B.50.1405 Clover Park Technical College board of trustees. There is hereby created a new board of trustees for district twenty-nine and Clover Park Vocational-Technical Institute, hereafter known as Clover Park Technical College. The members of the board shall be appointed pursuant to the provisions of RCW 28B.50.100. [1991 c 238 § 28.]

28B.50.1406 Cascadia Community College board of trustees. There is hereby created a board of trustees for district thirty and Cascadia Community College. The members of the board shall be appointed pursuant to the provisions of RCW 28B.50.100. [1994 c 217 § 4.]

Findings—1994 c 217: See RCW 28B.45.0201.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.141 Credits—Statewide transfer policy and agreement—Establishment. See RCW 28B.77.210 and 28B.77.215.

28B.50.142 Treasurer of board—Duties—Bond. Each board of trustees shall appoint a treasurer who shall be the financial officer of the board and who shall hold office during the pleasure of the board. Each treasurer shall render a true and faithful account of all moneys received and paid out by him or her, comply with the provisions of RCW 28B.50.143, and shall give bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his or her office in such amount as the trustees require: PROVIDED, That the respective community and technical colleges shall pay the fees for any such bonds. [1991 c 238 § 40; 1977 ex.s. c 331 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.143 Vendor payments, advances or reimbursements for. In order that each college treasurer appointed in accordance with RCW 28B.50.142 may make

vendor payments, the state treasurer will honor warrants drawn by each community and technical college providing for one initial advance on July 1 of each succeeding biennium from the state general fund in an amount equal to seventeen percent of each institution's average monthly allotment for such budgeted biennium expenditures as certified by the office of financial management, and at the conclusion of each such initial month, and for each succeeding month of any biennium, the state treasurer will reimburse each institution for each expenditure incurred and reported monthly by each college treasurer in accordance with chapter 43.83 RCW: PROVIDED, That the reimbursement to each institution for actual expenditures incurred in the final month of each biennium shall be less the initial advance. [1991 c 238 § 41; 1985 c 180 § 1; 1979 c 151 § 21; 1977 ex.s. c 331 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.145 Community or technical college faculty senate. The boards of trustees of the various college districts may create at each community or technical college under their control a faculty senate or similar organization to be selected by periodic vote of the respective faculties thereof. [1991 c 238 § 42; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 51. Formerly RCW 28.85.145.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.150 Out-of-district residence not to affect enrollment for state resident. Any resident of the state may enroll in any program or course maintained or conducted by a college district upon the same terms and conditions regardless of the district of his or her residence. [1991 c 238 § 43; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.150. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 15. Formerly RCW 28.85.150.]

28B.50.195 Intercollegiate coaches—Minimum standards encouraged. The state board for community and technical colleges in consultation with the Northwest athletic association of community colleges and other interested parties shall encourage community colleges to ensure that intercollegiate coaches meet the following minimum standards:

- (1) Verification of up-to-date certification in first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation;
- (2) Maintaining knowledge of Northwest athletic association of community colleges codes, rules, and institutional policy; and
- (3) Encouragement of coaches to participate in appropriate in-service training and activities. [1993 c 94 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.196 Intercollegiate coaches—Training to promote coaching competence and techniques. The community and technical colleges are encouraged to provide training to promote development of coaching competence and to enhance the coaching techniques of intercollegiate coaches. The community and technical colleges may offer this educational service to coaches in the community and technical colleges, common schools, amateur teams, youth groups, and community sports groups. The community and technical colleges may provide this educational service through curriculum courses, workshops, or in-service training. [1993 c 94 § 3.]

(2012 Ed.)

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.205 AIDS information—Community and technical colleges. The state board for community and technical colleges shall make information available to all newly matriculated students on methods of transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus and prevention of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. The curricula and materials shall be reviewed for medical accuracy by the office on AIDS in coordination with the appropriate regional AIDS service network. [1991 c 238 § 44; 1988 c 206 § 502.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.215 Overlapping service areas—Regional planning agreements. The colleges in each overlapping service area shall jointly submit for approval to the state board for community and technical colleges a regional planning agreement. The agreement shall provide for the ongoing interinstitutional coordination of community and technical college programs and services operated in the overlapping service area. The agreement shall include the means for the adjudication of issues arising from overlapping service areas. The agreement shall include a definitive statement of mission, scope, and purpose for each college including the nature of courses, programs, and services to be offered by each college.

Technical colleges may, under the rules of the state board for community and technical colleges, offer all specific academic support courses that may be at a transfer level that are required of all students to earn a particular certificate or degree. This shall not be interpreted to mean that their mission may be expanded to include transfer preparation, nor does it preclude technical colleges from voluntarily and cooperatively using available community college courses as components of technical college programs.

Any part of the agreement that is not approved by all the colleges in the service area, shall be determined by the state board for community and technical colleges. Approved regional planning agreements shall be enforced by the full authority of the state board for community and technical colleges. Changes to the agreement are subject to state board approval.

For the purpose of creating and adopting a regional planning agreement, the trustees of the colleges in Pierce county shall form a county coordinating committee. The county coordinating committee shall consist of eight members. Each college board of trustees in Pierce county shall select two of its members to serve on the county coordinating committee. The county coordinating committee shall not employ its own staff, but shall instead utilize staff of the colleges in the county. The regional planning agreement adopted by the county coordinating committee shall include, but shall not be limited to: The items listed in this section, the transfer of credits between technical and community colleges, program articulation, and the avoidance of unnecessary duplication in programs, activities, and services. [1997 c 281 § 2; 1991 c 238 § 144.]

28B.50.216 Identification and implementation of potential administrative efficiencies, complementary administrative functions, and complementary academic

programs within regional area—Plan—Retention of cost savings—Reports. (1) The state board for community and technical colleges, in collaboration with the boards of trustees for the community and technical colleges, shall identify potential administrative efficiencies, complementary administrative functions, and complementary academic programs based upon consultation with colleges within a regional area. To study and identify potential administrative efficiencies and complementary administrative functions and programs, colleges within the regional area shall work with stakeholders including faculty and staff representatives appointed by their respective unions. Factors to be considered include, but are not limited to:

(a) The economic feasibility and cost savings anticipated from the proposed changes;

(b) The extent to which the changes will contribute to student access to academic programs and services, including greater flexibility for students to transfer credits and obtain degrees and certificates from other colleges within the regional area; and

(c) The extent to which the changes contribute to the vision, goals, priorities, and statewide strategies in the comprehensive master plan and the statewide strategic master plan for higher education.

(2) The state board for community and technical colleges shall develop and adopt a detailed plan for the implementation of any identified changes that would result in cost savings while maintaining or enhancing student access and achievement. If educational programs are identified that would provide cost savings if consolidated, the faculty and staff of those programs shall be convened to assist in the development of the part of the plan that will impact their programs and collective bargaining agreements. The plan must establish a time frame within which any proposed changes must be accomplished and must include any agreements, approved by the state board for community and technical colleges, between colleges within a regional area to provide complementary academic programs or coordinate administrative functions. The implementation plan shall take effect upon approval by the state board for community and technical colleges. The state board shall submit a preliminary report on the plan to the appropriate legislative committees and the governor December 1, 2010, and shall submit a final report December 1, 2011.

(3) Any cost savings realized as a result of the implementation of administrative efficiencies, complementary administrative functions, and complementary academic programming under the plan shall be retained by the respective districts to be used for enhancing student access and success, and the retention and recruitment of high quality faculty, including but not limited to, full-time faculty, faculty development, and academic programs.

(4) The college board, using the criteria and processes established in this section and in consultation with the boards of trustees for the community and technical colleges, shall identify adjacent college districts that can feasibly be consolidated or whose boundaries can feasibly be modified to form a multiple campus district. The primary considerations shall be the extent to which the changes will: (a) Affect student access to academic programs and services, (b) affect the

retention and recruitment of high quality faculty, and (c) result in financial efficiencies.

(5) By December 1, 2012, the college board, in consultation with local boards of trustees, shall evaluate any proposed district consolidations or boundary changes identified in subsection (4) of this section as it deems advisable and shall submit any required supporting legislative changes to the governor and appropriate committees of the legislature. [2010 c 246 § 4.]

Findings—Intent—2010 c 246: See note following RCW 28B.50.020.

28B.50.239 High-technology education and training. See chapter 28B.65 RCW.

28B.50.242 Video telecommunications programming. The state board for community and technical colleges shall provide statewide coordination of video telecommunications programming for the community and technical college system. [1991 c 238 § 45; 1990 c 208 § 10.]

28B.50.250 Adult education programs in common school districts, limitations—Certain federal programs, administration. The state board for community and technical colleges and the state board of education are hereby authorized to permit, on an ad hoc basis, the common school districts to conduct pursuant to RCW 28B.50.530 a program in adult education in behalf of a college district when such program will not conflict with existing programs of the same nature and in the same geographical area conducted by the college districts: PROVIDED, That federal programs for adult education shall be administered by the state board for community and technical colleges, which agency is hereby declared to be the state educational agency primarily responsible for supervision of adult education in the public schools as defined by *RCW 28B.50.020. [1991 c 238 § 46; 1969 ex.s. c 261 § 25; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.250. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 25.]

***Reviser's note:** The reference to RCW 28B.50.020 appears to be erroneous. "Adult education" is defined in RCW 28B.50.030.

Community education programs: RCW 28A.620.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.252 Districts offering vocational educational programs—Local advisory committees—Advice on current job needs. (1) Each local education agency or college district offering vocational educational programs shall establish local advisory committees to provide that agency or district with advice on current job needs and on the courses necessary to meet these needs.

(2) The local program committees shall:

(a) Participate in the determination of program goals;

(b) Review and evaluate program curricula, equipment, and effectiveness;

(c) Include representatives of business and labor who reflect the local industry, and the community; and

(d) Actively consult with other representatives of business, industry, labor, and agriculture. [1991 c 238 § 77.]

28B.50.254 Advisory council on adult education—Workforce training and education coordinating board to monitor. (1) There is hereby created the Washington advisory

sory council on adult education. The advisory council shall advise the state board for community and technical colleges and the workforce training and education coordinating board concerning adult basic education and literacy programs. The advisory council shall perform all duties of state advisory councils on adult education as specified in P.L. 100-297, as amended. The advisory council's actions shall be consistent with the state comprehensive plan for workforce training and education prepared by the workforce training and education coordinating board as provided for in RCW 28C.18.060.

(2) The advisory council on adult education shall consist of nine members as required by federal law, appointed by the governor. In making these appointments, to the maximum extent feasible, the governor shall give consideration to providing overlapping membership with the membership of the state job training coordinating council, and the governor shall give consideration to individuals with expertise and experience in adult basic education.

(3) The workforce training and education coordinating board shall monitor the need for the council as described in subsection (1) of this section, and, if that need no longer exists, propose legislation to terminate the council. [1991 c 238 § 19.]

28B.50.256 Facilities shared by vocational-technical institute programs and K-12 programs. If, before September 1, 1991, the use of a single building facility is being shared between an existing vocational-technical institute program and a K-12 program, the respective boards shall continue to share the use of the facility until such time as it is convenient to remove one of the two programs to another facility. The determination of convenience shall be based solely upon the best interests of the students involved.

If a vocational-technical institute district board and a common school district board are sharing the use of a single facility, the program occupying the majority of the space of such facility, exclusive of space utilized equally by both, shall determine which board will be charged with the administration and control of such facility. The determination of occupancy shall be based upon the space occupied as of January 1, 1990.

The board charged with the administration and control of such facility may share expenses with the other board for the use of the facility.

In the event that the two boards are unable to agree upon which board is to administer and control the facility or upon a fair share of expenses for the use of the facility, the governor shall appoint an arbitrator to settle the matter. The decisions of the arbitrator shall be final and binding upon both boards. The expenses of the arbitration shall be divided equally by each board. [1991 c 238 § 132.]

28B.50.259 Program for dislocated forest products workers—Waiver from tuition and fees. (1) The state board for community and technical colleges shall administer a program designed to provide higher education opportunities to dislocated forest products workers and their unemployed spouses who are enrolled in a community or technical college for ten or more credit hours per quarter. In administering the program, the college board shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) With the assistance of an advisory committee, design a procedure for selecting dislocated forest products workers to participate in the program;

(b) Allocate funding to community and technical colleges attended by participants; and

(c) Monitor the program and report on participants' progress and outcomes.

(2) Unemployed spouses of eligible dislocated forest products workers may participate in the program, but tuition and fees may be waived under the program only for the worker or the spouse and not both.

(3) Subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the community and technical colleges may waive all or a portion of tuition and fees for program participants, for a maximum of six quarters within a two-year period.

(4) During any biennium, the number of full-time equivalent students to be served in this program shall be determined by the applicable omnibus appropriations act, and shall be in addition to the community college enrollment level funded by the applicable omnibus appropriations act. [1998 c 245 § 21; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 32; 1992 c 231 § 29; 1991 c 315 § 17.]

Intent—1991 c 315: See note following RCW 50.12.270.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.271 Opportunity grant program. (1) The college board shall develop and implement a workforce education program known as the opportunity grant program to provide financial and other assistance for students enrolled at qualified institutions of higher education in opportunity grant-eligible programs of study as described in RCW 28B.50.273. Students enrolled in the opportunity grant program are eligible for:

(a) Funding for tuition and mandatory fees at the public community and technical college rate, prorated if the credit load is less than full time, paid directly to the educational institution; and

(b) An additional one thousand dollars per academic year for books, tools, and supplies, prorated if the credit load is less than full time.

(2) Funding under subsection (1)(a) and (b) of this section is limited to a maximum forty-five credits or the equivalent in an opportunity grant-eligible program of study, including required related courses. No student may receive opportunity grant funding for more than forty-five credits or for more than three years from initial receipt of grant funds in one or a combination of programs.

(3) Grants awarded under this section are subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose. [2007 c 277 § 101.]

Findings—2007 c 277: "The legislature finds that:

(1) The economic trends of globalization and technological change are increasing the demand for higher and differently skilled workers than in the past;

(2) Increasing Washington's economic competitiveness requires increasing the supply of skilled workers in the state;

(3) Improving the labor market competitiveness of all Washington residents requires that all residents have access to postsecondary education; and

(4) Community and technical college workforce training programs and Washington state apprenticeship and training council-approved apprenticeship programs provide effective and efficient pathways for people to enter

high wage, high skill careers while also meeting the needs of the economy." [2007 c 277 § 1.]

Part headings not law—2007 c 277: "Part headings used in this act are not any part of the law." [2007 c 277 § 302.]

28B.50.272 Opportunity grant program—Student eligibility—Funding—Performance measures—Documentation—Annual summary. (1) To be eligible for participation in the opportunity grant program established in RCW 28B.50.271, a student must:

(a) Be a Washington resident student as defined in RCW 28B.15.012 enrolled in an opportunity grant-eligible program of study;

(b) Have a family income that is at or below two hundred percent of the federal poverty level using the most current guidelines available from the United States department of health and human services, and be determined to have financial need based on the free application for federal student aid; and

(c) Meet such additional selection criteria as the college board shall establish in order to operate the program within appropriated funding levels.

(2) Upon enrolling, the student must provide evidence of commitment to complete the program. The student must make satisfactory progress and maintain a cumulative 2.0 grade point average for continued eligibility. If a student's cumulative grade point average falls below 2.0, the student may petition the institution of higher education of attendance. The qualified institution of higher education has the authority to establish a probationary period until such time as the student's grade point average reaches required standards.

(3) Subject to funds appropriated for this specific purpose, public qualified institutions of higher education shall receive an enhancement of one thousand five hundred dollars for each full-time equivalent student enrolled in the opportunity grant program whose income is below two hundred percent of the federal poverty level. The funds shall be used for individualized support services which may include, but are not limited to, college and career advising, tutoring, emergency child care, and emergency transportation. The qualified institution of higher education is expected to help students access all financial resources and support services available to them through alternative sources.

(4) The college board shall be accountable for student retention and completion of opportunity grant-eligible programs of study. It shall set annual performance measures and targets and monitor the performance at all qualified institutions of higher education. The college board must reduce funding at institutions of higher education that do not meet targets for two consecutive years, based on criteria developed by the college board.

(5) The college board and office of student financial assistance shall work together to ensure that students participating in the opportunity grant program are informed of all other state and federal financial aid to which they may be entitled while receiving an opportunity grant.

(6) The college board and office of student financial assistance shall document the amount of opportunity grant assistance and the types and amounts of other sources of financial aid received by participating students. Annually, they shall produce a summary of the data.

(7) The college board shall:

(a) Begin developing the program no later than August 1, 2007, with student enrollment to begin no later than January 14, 2008; and

(b) Submit a progress report to the legislature by December 1, 2008.

(8) The college board may, in implementing the opportunity grant program, accept, use, and expend or dispose of contributions of money, services, and property. All such moneys received by the college board for the program must be deposited in an account at a depository approved by the state treasurer. Only the college board or a duly authorized representative thereof may authorize expenditures from this account. In order to maintain an effective expenditure and revenue control, the account is subject in all respects to chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is required to permit expenditure of moneys in the account. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 157; 2007 c 277 § 102.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Part headings not law—2007 c 277: See notes following RCW 28B.50.271.

28B.50.273 Identification of grant-eligible programs of study and other job training programs—Marketing.

For the purposes of identifying opportunity grant-eligible programs of study and other job training programs, the college board, in partnership with business, labor, and the workforce training and education coordinating board, shall:

(1) Identify high employer demand programs of study offered by qualified postsecondary institutions that lead to a credential, certificate, or degree;

(2) Identify job-specific training programs offered by qualified postsecondary institutions that lead to a credential, certificate, or degree in green industry occupations as established in chapter 14, Laws of 2008;

(3) Gain recognition of the credentials, certificates, and degrees by Washington's employers and labor organizations. The college board shall designate these recognized credentials, certificates, and degrees as "opportunity grant-eligible programs of study"; and

(4) Market the credentials, certificates, and degrees to potential students, businesses, and apprenticeship programs as a way for individuals to advance in their careers and to better meet the needs of industry. [2009 c 353 § 2; 2008 c 14 § 10; 2007 c 277 § 201.]

Findings—Intent—Scope of chapter 14, Laws of 2008—Severability—2008 c 14: See RCW 70.235.005, 70.235.900, and 70.235.901.

Findings—Part headings not law—2007 c 277: See notes following RCW 28B.50.271.

28B.50.274 Opportunity partnership program. (1) Community and technical colleges shall partner with local workforce development councils to develop the opportunity partnership program. The opportunity partnership program may be newly developed or part of an existing program, and shall provide mentoring to students participating in the opportunity grant program. The program must develop criteria and identify opportunity grant students who would benefit by having a mentor. Each participating student shall be

matched with a business or labor mentor employed in the field in which the student is interested. The mentor shall help the student explore careers and employment options through any combination of tours, informational interviews, job shadowing, and internships.

(2) Subject to funds appropriated for this specific purpose, the workforce training and education coordinating board shall create the opportunity partnership program. The board, in partnership with business, labor, and the college board, shall determine the criteria for the distribution of funds.

(3) The board may, in implementing this section, accept, use, and dispose of contributions of money, services, and property. All moneys received by the board for the purposes of this section must be deposited in a depository approved by the state treasurer. Only the board or a duly authorized representative thereof may authorize expenditures from this account. In order to maintain an effective expenditure and revenue control, the account is subject in all respects to chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is required to permit expenditure of moneys in the account. [2007 c 277 § 202.]

Findings—Part headings not law—2007 c 277: See notes following RCW 28B.50.271.

28B.50.278 Opportunity employment and education center—Opportunity policy work group—Report by college board. (1) An opportunity employment and education center is established within the Seattle community college district.

(2) The center shall:

(a) House various educational and social service providers and integrate access to employment, counseling, and public benefit programs and services as well as education, training, financial aid and counseling services offered through community colleges;

(b) Identify and form partnerships with community-based organizations that enhance the services and supports provided to individuals using the center; and

(c) Provide services including but not limited to employment security and workforce development council work-source services; job listing, referral, and placement; job coaching; employment counseling, testing, and career planning; unemployment insurance claim filing assistance; cash grant programs run by the department of social and health services; the basic food program; housing assistance; child support assistance; child care subsidies; WorkFirst and temporary assistance to [for] needy families; general assistance and supplemental security income facilitation; vocational rehabilitation services and referrals; medicaid and medical services; alcoholism and drug addiction treatment and support act referrals; case management and mental health referrals; community college financial aid; support services; college counseling services related to career pathways and basic skills resources for English language learners; high school completion; and adult basic education; and

(d) In partnership with the state board for community and technical colleges, jointly develop evaluation criteria and performance indicators that demonstrate the degree to which the center is successfully integrating services and improving service delivery.

(3) The chancellor of the Seattle community college district and technical colleges, or the chancellor's designee, shall convene an opportunity policy work group charged with governing the opportunity employment and education center. The work group membership shall include, but not be limited to, representatives of the King county workforce development council, north Seattle community college, the employment security department, and the department of social and health services. A chair shall be chosen from among the work group's membership on an annual basis, with the chairmanship rotating among participating agencies. The work group shall:

(a) Determine protocols for service delivery, develop operating policies and procedures, develop cross-agency training for agency employees located at the center, and develop a plan for a common information technology framework that could allow for interagency access to files and information, including any common application and screening systems that facilitate access to state, federal, and local social service and educational programs, within current resources and to the extent federal privacy laws allow;

(b) Develop a release of information form that may be voluntarily completed by opportunity center clients to facilitate the information sharing outlined in subsection (3)(a) of this section. The form is created to aid agencies housed at the opportunity center in determining client eligibility for various social and educational services. The form shall address the types of information to be shared, the agencies with which personal information can be shared, the length of time agencies may keep shared information on file, and any other issue areas identified by the opportunity policy work group to comply with all applicable federal and state laws;

(c) Review national best practices for program operation and provide training to program providers both before opening the center and on an ongoing basis; and

(d) Jointly develop integrated solutions to provide more cost-efficient and customer friendly service delivery.

(4) Participating agencies shall identify and apply for any federal waivers necessary to facilitate the intended goals and operation of the center.

(5) The state board for community and technical colleges shall report to legislative committees with subject areas of commerce and labor, human services, and higher education on the following:

(a) By December 1, 2010, the board, in partnership with participating agencies, shall provide recommendations on a proposed site for an additional opportunity employment and education center; and

(b) By December 1, 2011, and annually thereafter, the board shall provide an evaluation of existing centers based on performance criteria identified by the board and the opportunity policy work group. The report shall also include data on any federal and state legislative barriers to integration.

(6) All future opportunity centers shall be governed by the provisions in this section and are subject to the same reporting requirements. [2010 c 40 § 1.]

28B.50.281 Curriculum development and funding—Use of federal stimulus funding—Reports—Recognized programs of study under RCW 28B.50.273—Prioritization of workforce training programs. (1) The state board

shall work with the *leadership team, the Washington state apprenticeship and training council, and the office of the superintendent of public instruction to jointly develop, by June 30, 2010, curricula and training programs, to include on-the-job training, classroom training, and safety and health training, for the development of the skills and qualifications identified by the **department of community, trade, and economic development under ***section 7 of this act.

(2) The board shall target a portion of any federal stimulus funding received to ensure commensurate capacity for high employer-demand programs of study developed under this section. To that end, the state board must coordinate with the department, the *leadership team, the workforce board, or another appropriate state agency in the application for and receipt of any funding that may be made available through the federal youthbuild program, workforce investment act, job corps, or other relevant federal programs.

(3) The board shall provide an interim report to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 2011, and a final report by December 1, 2013, detailing the effectiveness of, and any recommendations for improving, the worker training curricula and programs established in this section.

(4) Existing curricula and training programs or programs provided by community and technical colleges in the state developed under this section must be recognized as programs of study under RCW 28B.50.273.

(5) Subject to available funding, the board may grant enrollment priority to persons who qualify for a waiver under RCW 28B.15.522 and who enroll in curricula and training programs provided by community or technical colleges in the state that have been developed in accordance with this section.

(6) The college board may prioritize workforce training programs that lead to a credential, certificate, or degree in green economy jobs. For purposes of this section, green economy jobs include those in the primary industries of a green economy including clean energy, high-efficiency building, green transportation, and environmental protection. Prioritization efforts may include but are not limited to: (a) Prioritization of the use of high employer-demand funding for workforce training programs in green economy jobs, if the programs meet minimum criteria for identification as a high-demand program of study as defined by the state board for community and technical colleges, however any additional community and technical college high-demand funding authorized for the 2009-2011 fiscal biennium and thereafter may be subject to prioritization; (b) increased outreach efforts to public utilities, education, labor, government, and private industry to develop tailored, green job training programs; and (c) increased outreach efforts to target populations. Outreach efforts shall be conducted in partnership with local workforce development councils.

(7) The definitions in RCW 43.330.010 apply to this section and RCW 28B.50.282. [2009 c 536 § 9.]

Reviser's note: *(1) The leadership team was created in 2009 c 536 § 3, which was vetoed.

** (2) The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

*** (3) Section 7 of this act was vetoed.

Short title—2009 c 536: See note following RCW 43.330.370.

28B.50.282 Evergreen jobs training account--Grants. The evergreen jobs training account is created in the state treasury. Funds deposited to the account may include gifts, grants, or endowments from public or private sources, in trust or otherwise. Moneys from the account must be used to supplement the state opportunity grant program established under RCW 28B.50.271. All receipts from appropriations directed to the account must be deposited into the account. Expenditures from the account may be used only for the activities identified in this section. The state board, in consultation with the department and the *leadership team, may authorize expenditures from the account but must distribute grants from the account on a competitive basis. Grant funds from the evergreen jobs training account should be used when other public or private funds are insufficient or unavailable.

(1) These grant funds may be used for, but are not limited to uses for:

(a) Curriculum development;

(b) Transitional jobs strategies for dislocated workers in declining industries who may be retrained for high-wage occupations in green industries;

(c) Workforce education to target populations;

(d) Adult basic and remedial education as necessary linked to occupation skills training; and

(e) Coordinated outreach efforts by institutions of higher education and workforce development councils.

(2) These grant funds may not be used for student assistance and support services available through the state opportunity grant program under RCW 28B.50.271.

(3) Applicants eligible to receive these grants may be any organization or a partnership of organizations that has demonstrated expertise in:

(a) Implementing effective education and training programs that meet industry demand; and

(b) Recruiting and supporting, to successful completion of those training programs carried out under these grants, the target populations of workers.

(4) In awarding grants from the evergreen jobs training account, the state board shall give priority to applicants that demonstrate the ability to:

(a) Use labor market and industry analysis developed by the employment security department and green industry skill panels in the design and delivery of the relevant education and training program, and otherwise use strategies developed by green industry skill panels;

(b) Leverage and align existing public programs and resources and private resources toward the goal of recruiting, supporting, educating, and training target populations of workers;

(c) Work collaboratively with other relevant stakeholders in the regional economy;

(d) Link adult basic and remedial education, where necessary, with occupation skills training;

(e) Involve employers and, where applicable, labor unions in the determination of relevant skills and competencies and, where relevant, the validation of career pathways; and

(f) Ensure that supportive services, where necessary, are integrated with education and training and are delivered by

organizations with direct access to and experience with the targeted population of workers. [2009 c 536 § 10.]

***Reviser's note:** The leadership team was created in 2009 c 536 § 3, which was vetoed.

Short title--2009 c 536: See note following RCW 43.330.370.

28B.50.285 Opportunity express web site. By July 1, 2010, and within existing resources, the college board may create a single web site for the purpose of advertising the availability of opportunity express funding to Washington citizens; explaining that opportunity express helps people who want to pursue college and apprenticeship for certain targeted industries; and explaining that opportunity express includes the following tracks: Worker retraining for unemployed adults; training programs approved by the commissioner of the employment security department, training programs administered by labor and management partnerships, and training programs prioritized by industry, for unemployed adults and incumbent workers; opportunity internships for high school students; and opportunity grants for low-income adults. The web site may also direct interested individuals to the appropriate local intake office. The web site may also include a link to the Washington state department of labor and industries apprenticeship program. [2010 1st sp.s. c 24 § 3.]

Findings—Intent—2010 1st sp.s. c 24: See note following RCW 28C.04.390.

28B.50.286 Opportunity express account. A separate and identifiable account, which shall be known as the opportunity express account, is established. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. Moneys in the account shall be used only for the worker retraining program, training programs approved by the commissioner of the employment security department, training programs administered by labor and management partnerships, industry-prioritized training programs, training programs that facilitate career progression in health care occupations, the opportunity internship program, and the opportunity grant program, and for administrative costs related to these programs. Moneys in the account shall be used to supplement, not supplant, existing funding for the opportunity grant program. [2010 1st sp.s. c 24 § 5.]

Findings—Intent—2010 1st sp.s. c 24: See note following RCW 28C.04.390.

28B.50.301 Title to or all interest in real estate, choses in action and assets obtained for vocational-technical institute purposes by school districts—Vest in or assigned to district board—Exceptions. Title to or all interest in real estate, choses in action and all other assets, and liabilities including court claims, including but not limited to assignable contracts, cash, deposits in county funds (including any interest or premiums thereon), equipment, buildings, facilities, and appurtenances thereto held as of September 1, 1991, by or for a school district and obtained identifiably with federal, state, or local funds appropriated for vocational-technical institutes [institute] purposes or postsecondary vocational educational purposes, or used or obtained with funds budgeted for postsecondary vocational educational purposes, or used or obtained primarily for vocational-technical institute

educational purposes, shall, on the date on which the first board of trustees of each district takes office, vest in or be assigned to the district board. Cash, funds, accounts, or other deposits obtained or raised by a school district to pay for indebtedness, bonded or otherwise, contracted on or before September 1, 1991, for vocational-technical institute purposes shall remain with and continue to be, after February 2, 1992, an asset of the school district. Any option acquired by the school district to purchase real property which in the judgment of the school district will be used in the common school program may remain with the school district notwithstanding that such option was obtained in consideration of the purchase by such school district of other property for vocational-technical institute purposes. Unexpended funds of a common school district derived from the sale, before September 1, 1991, of bonds authorized for any purpose which includes vocational-technical institute purposes and not committed for any existing construction contract, shall remain with and continue to be an asset of such common school district, unless within thirty days after said date such common school district determines to transfer such funds to the board of trustees. [1991 c 238 § 115.]

28B.50.302 Title to or all interest in real estate, choses in action and assets obtained for vocational-technical institute purposes by school districts—Vest in or assigned to state board for community and technical colleges—Exceptions. Title to or all interest in real estate, choses in action, and all other assets and liabilities, including court claims, including but not limited to assignable contracts, cash, deposits in county funds (including any interest or premiums thereon), equipment, buildings, facilities, and appurtenances thereto held as of September 1, 1991, by or for a school district and obtained identifiably with federal, state, or local funds appropriated for vocational-technical institute purposes or postsecondary vocational educational purposes, or used or obtained with funds budgeted for vocational-technical institute purposes or postsecondary vocational educational purposes, or used or obtained primarily for vocational education purposes, and all liabilities including, but not limited to court claims incurred on behalf of a vocational-technical institute by a school district, shall, on the date on which the first board of trustees of each college district takes office, vest in or be assigned to the state board for community and technical colleges. Grounds that have been used primarily as a playground for children shall continue to be made available for such use.

Cash, funds, accounts, or other deposits obtained or raised by a school district to pay for indebtedness, bonded or otherwise, contracted on or before September 1, 1991, for vocational-technical institute purposes shall remain with and continue to be, after September 1, 1991, an asset of the school district.

Any option acquired by the school district to purchase real property which in the judgment of the school district will be used in the common school program may remain with the school district notwithstanding that such option was obtained in consideration of the purchase by such school district of other property for vocational-technical institute purposes.

Unexpended funds of a common school district derived from the sale of bonds issued for vocational-technical insti-

tute capital purposes and not committed for any existing construction contract, shall be transferred to the college district of which the institute is a part for application to such projects.

For the purposes of this section and to facilitate the process of allocating the assets, the board of directors of each school district in which a vocational-technical institute is located, and the director of each vocational-technical institute, shall each submit to the state board of education, and the state board for community and technical colleges within ninety days of September 1, 1991, an inventory listing all real estate, personal property, choses in action, and other assets, held by a school district which, under the criteria of this section, will become the assets of the state board for community and technical colleges.

However, assets used primarily for vocational-technical institute purposes shall include, but not be limited to, all assets currently held by school districts which have been used on an average of at least seventy-five percent of the time during the 1989-90 school year, or if acquired subsequent to July 1, 1990, since its time of acquisition, for vocational-technical institute purposes, except that facilities used during school construction and remodeling periods to house vocational-technical institute programs temporarily and facilities that were vacated by the vocational-technical institute and returned to the school district during 1990-91 are not subject to this requirement.

The ultimate decision and approval with respect to the allocation and dispositions of the assets and liabilities including court claims under this section shall be made by a task force appointed by the governor in consultation with the superintendent of public instruction and the state board for community and technical colleges. Any issues remaining in dispute shall be settled by the governor or the governor's designee. The decision of the governor, the governor's designee, or the task force may be appealed within sixty days after such decision is issued by appealing to the district court of Thurston county. The decision of the superior court may be appealed to the supreme court of the state in accordance with the provision[s] of the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW. [1991 c 238 § 131.]

28B.50.305 Seattle Vocational Institute—Findings. The legislature finds that a vocational institute in the central area of the city of Seattle provides civic, social, and economic benefits to the people of the state of Washington. Economic development is enhanced by increasing the number of skilled individuals who enter the labor market and social welfare costs are reduced by the training of individuals lacking marketable skills. The students at the institute are historically economically disadvantaged, and include racial and ethnic minorities, recent immigrants, single-parent heads of households, and persons who are dislocated workers or without specific occupational skills. The institute presents a unique opportunity for business, labor, and community-based organizations, and educators to work together to provide effective vocational-technical training to the economically disadvantaged of urban Seattle, and to serve as a national model of such cooperation. Moreover, a trained workforce is a major factor in attracting new employers, and with greater minority participation in the workforce, the institute is uniquely located to deliver training and education to the individuals

employers must increasingly turn to for their future workers. [1991 c 238 § 93.]

28B.50.306 Seattle Vocational Institute—Mission—Advisory committee to advise. The mission of the institute shall be to provide occupational, basic skills, and literacy education opportunities to economically disadvantaged populations in urban areas of the college district it serves. The mission shall be achieved primarily through open-entry, open-exit, short-term, competency-based basic skill, and job training programs targeted primarily to adults. The board of trustees of the sixth college district shall appoint a nine-member advisory committee consisting of equal representation from business, labor, and community representatives to provide advice and counsel to the administration of the institute and the district administration. [1991 c 238 § 100.]

28B.50.307 Seattle Vocational Institute—Funding. Funding for the institute shall be included in a separate allocation to the sixth college district, and funds allocated for the institute shall be used only for purposes of the institute. [1991 c 238 § 101.]

28B.50.320 Fees and other income—Deposit—Disbursement. All operating fees, services and activities fees, and all other income which the trustees are authorized to impose shall be deposited as the trustees may direct unless otherwise provided by law. Such sums of money shall be subject to the budgetary and audit provisions of law applicable to state agencies. The depository selected by the trustees shall conform to the collateral requirements required for deposit of other state funds.

Disbursement shall be made by check signed by the president of the college or the president's designee appointed in writing, and such other person as may be designated by the board of trustees of the college district. Each person authorized to sign as provided above, shall execute a surety bond as provided in RCW 43.17.100. Said bond or bonds shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. [1991 c 238 § 47; 1971 ex.s. c 279 § 17; 1970 ex.s. c 59 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 238 § 5; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.320. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 32.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.327 Collection of student tuition and fees—Seattle Vocational Institute. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 28B.15 RCW, technical colleges and the Seattle Vocational Institute may continue to collect student tuition and fees per their standard operating procedures in effect on September 1, 1991. The applicability of existing community college rules and statutes pursuant to chapter 28B.15 RCW regarding tuition and fees shall be determined by the state board for community and technical colleges within two years of September 1, 1991. [1991 c 238 § 84.]

28B.50.328 Waivers of tuition and fees—Scholarships—Employment of instructional staff and faculty—Seattle Vocational Institute. The district may provide for waivers of tuition and fees and provide scholarships for students at the institute. The district may negotiate with applicable public or private service providers to conduct the instructional activities of the institute. The district may employ

instructional staff or faculty. The district may also contract with private individuals for instructional services. Until at least July 1, 1993, all faculty and staff serve at the pleasure of the district. In order to allow the district flexibility in its personnel policies with the institute, the district and the institute, with reference to employees of the institute employed during an initial two-year period until July 1, 1993, are exempt from chapters *28B.16, 28B.52 (relating to collective bargaining), 41.04, 41.05, 41.06, and 41.40 RCW; from RCW 43.01.040 through 43.01.044; and from RCW 28B.50.551 and 28B.50.850 through 28B.50.875 (relating to faculty tenure). [1991 c 238 § 103.]

***Reviser's note:** Chapter 28B.16 RCW was repealed by 1993 c 281, with the exception of RCW 28B.16.015 and 28B.16.240, which was recodified as RCW 41.06.382. The powers, duties, and functions of the state higher education personnel board were transferred to the Washington personnel resources board. RCW 28B.16.015 and 41.06.382 were subsequently repealed by 2002 c 354 § 403, effective July 1, 2005.

28B.50.330 Construction, reconstruction, equipping, and demolition of community and technical college facilities and acquisition of property—Revenue bond financing—Public bid. (1) The boards of trustees of college districts are empowered in accordance with the provisions of this chapter to provide for the construction, reconstruction, erection, equipping, demolition, and major alterations of buildings and other capital assets, and the acquisition of sites, rights-of-way, easements, improvements, or appurtenances for the use of the aforementioned colleges as authorized by the college board in accordance with RCW 28B.50.140; to be financed by bonds payable out of special funds from revenues hereafter derived from income received from such facilities, gifts, bequests, or grants, and such additional funds as the legislature may provide, and payable out of a bond retirement fund to be established by the respective district boards in accordance with rules of the state board. With respect to building, improvements, or repairs, or other work, where the estimated cost exceeds ninety thousand dollars, or forty-five thousand dollars if the work involves one trade or craft area, complete plans and specifications for the work shall be prepared, the work shall be put out for a public bid, and the contract shall be awarded to the responsible bidder who submits the lowest responsive bid. Any project regardless of dollar amount may be put to public bid.

(2) This section does not apply when a contract is awarded by the small works roster procedure authorized in RCW 39.04.155.

(3) Where the estimated cost to any college of any building, improvements, or repairs, or other work, is less than ninety thousand dollars, or forty-five thousand dollars if the work involves one trade or craft area, the publication requirements of RCW 39.04.020 do not apply. [2009 c 229 § 1; 2007 c 495 § 2; 1993 c 379 § 108; 1991 c 238 § 48; 1979 ex.s. c 12 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.330. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 33. Formerly RCW 28.85.330.]

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 379: See notes following RCW 28B.10.029.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.340 Construction, reconstruction, equipping, and demolition of community and technical college facilities and acquisition of property—Financing by bonds

(2012 Ed.)

secured by pledge of building fees, grants. In addition to the powers conferred under RCW 28B.50.090, the college board is authorized and shall have the power:

(1) To permit the district boards of trustees to contract for the construction, reconstruction, erection, equipping, maintenance, demolition and major alterations of buildings and other capital assets, and the acquisition of sites, rights-of-way, easements, improvements or appurtenances of the college as approved by the state board.

(2) To finance the same by the issuance of bonds secured by the pledge of up to one hundred percent of the building fees.

(3) Without limitation of the foregoing, to accept grants from the United States government, or any federal or state agency or instrumentality, or private corporation, association, or person to aid in defraying the costs of any such projects.

(4) To retain bond counsel and professional bond consultants to aid it in issuing bonds pursuant to RCW 28B.50.340 through 28B.50.400. [1991 c 238 § 49; 1985 c 390 § 54; 1971 ex.s. c 279 § 18; 1970 ex.s. c 15 § 18. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 261 § 26; 1969 ex.s. c 238 § 6; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.340; prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 34.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.350 Construction, reconstruction, equipping, and demolition of community and technical college facilities and acquisition of property—Bonds—Requirements.

For the purpose of financing the cost of any projects, the college board is hereby authorized to adopt the resolution or resolutions and prepare all other documents necessary for the issuance, sale, and delivery of the bonds or any part thereof at such time or times as it shall deem necessary and advisable. Said bonds:

(1) Shall not constitute:

(a) An obligation, either general or special, of the state;

or

(b) A general obligation of the college or of the college board;

(2) Shall be:

(a) Either registered or in coupon form; and

(b) Issued in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars; and

(c) Fully negotiable instruments under the laws of this state; and

(d) Signed on behalf of the college board with the manual or facsimile signature of the chair of the board, attested by the secretary of the board, have the seal of the college board impressed thereon or a facsimile of such seal printed or lithographed in the bottom border thereof, and the coupons attached thereto shall be signed with the facsimile signatures of such chair and the secretary;

(3) Shall state:

(a) The date of issue; and

(b) The series of the issue and be consecutively numbered within the series; and

(c) That the bond is payable both principal and interest solely out of the bond retirement fund created for retirement thereof;

(4) Each series of bonds shall bear interest, payable either annually or semiannually, as the board may determine;

(5) Shall be payable both principal and interest out of the bond retirement fund;

(6) Shall be payable at such times over a period of not to exceed forty years from date of issuance, at such place or places, and with such reserved rights of prior redemption, as the board may prescribe;

(7) Shall be sold in such manner and at such price as the board may prescribe;

(8) Shall be issued under and subject to such terms, conditions and covenants providing for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon and such other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding such payment, not inconsistent with RCW 28B.50.330 through 28B.50.400, and as found to be necessary by the board for the most advantageous sale thereof, which may include but not be limited to:

(a) A covenant that a reserve account shall be created in the bond retirement fund to secure the payment of the principal of and interest on all bonds issued and a provision made that certain amounts be set aside and maintained therein;

(b) A covenant that sufficient moneys may be transferred from the capital projects account of the college board issuing the bonds to the bond retirement fund of the college board when ordered by the board in the event there is ever an insufficient amount of money in the bond retirement fund to pay any installment of interest or principal and interest coming due on the bonds or any of them;

(c) A covenant fixing conditions under which bonds on a parity with any bonds outstanding may be issued.

The proceeds of the sale of all bonds, exclusive of accrued interest which shall be deposited in the bond retirement fund, shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the capital projects account of the college board and shall be used solely for paying the costs of the projects, the costs of bond counsel and professional bond consultants incurred in issuing the bonds, and for the purposes set forth in subsection (8)(b) of this section;

(9) Shall constitute a prior lien and charge against the building fees of the community and technical colleges. [2011 c 336 § 740; 1991 c 238 § 50; 1985 c 390 § 55; 1971 ex.s. c 279 § 19; 1971 c 8 § 2; 1970 ex.s. c 59 § 2; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 32; 1970 ex.s. c 15 § 19; 1969 ex.s. c 261 § 27; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 106; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.350. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 35.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.360 Construction, reconstruction, equipping, and demolition of community and technical college facilities and acquisition of property—Community and technical college capital projects account—Disposition of building fees. Within thirty-five days from the date of start of each quarter all collected building fees of each such community and technical college shall be paid into the state treasury, and shall be credited as follows:

(1) On or before June 30th of each year the college board if issuing bonds payable out of building fees shall certify to the state treasurer the amounts required in the ensuing twelve-month period to pay and secure the payment of the principal of and interest on such bonds. The state treasurer shall thereupon deposit the amounts so certified in the com-

munity and technical college capital projects account. Such amounts of the funds deposited in the community and technical college capital projects account as are necessary to pay and secure the payment of the principal of and interest on the building bonds issued by the college board as authorized by this chapter shall be devoted to that purpose. If in any twelve-month period it shall appear that the amount certified by the college board is insufficient to pay and secure the payment of the principal of and interest on the outstanding building bonds, the state treasurer shall notify the college board and such board shall adjust its certificate so that all requirements of moneys to pay and secure the payment of the principal and interest on all such bonds then outstanding shall be fully met at all times.

(2) The community and technical college capital projects account is hereby created in the state treasury. The sums deposited in the capital projects account shall be appropriated and expended to pay and secure the payment of the principal of and interest on bonds payable out of the building fees and for the construction, reconstruction, erection, equipping, maintenance, demolition and major alteration of buildings and other capital assets owned by the state board for community and technical colleges in the name of the state of Washington, and the acquisition of sites, rights-of-way, easements, improvements or appurtenances in relation thereto, engineering and architectural services provided by the *department of general administration, and for the payment of principal of and interest on any bonds issued for such purposes. During the 2011-2013 biennium, sums in the capital projects account shall also be used for routine facility maintenance and utility costs.

(3) Funds available in the community and technical college capital projects account may also be used for certificates of participation under chapter 39.94 RCW. [2011 1st sp.s. c 48 § 7025; 2009 c 499 § 6; 2005 c 488 § 922; 2004 c 277 § 910; 2002 c 238 § 303; 2000 c 65 § 1; 1997 c 42 § 1; 1991 sp.s. c 13 §§ 47, 48; 1991 c 238 § 51. Prior: 1985 c 390 § 56; 1985 c 57 § 16; 1974 ex.s. c 112 § 4; 1971 ex.s. c 279 § 20; 1970 ex.s. c 15 § 20; prior: 1969 ex.s. c 261 § 28; 1969 ex.s. c 238 § 7; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.360; prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 36.]

***Reviser's note:** The "department of general administration" was renamed the "department of enterprise services" by 2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 107.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 48: See note following RCW 39.35B.050.

Part headings not law—2005 c 488: "Part headings in this act are not any part of the law." [2005 c 488 § 956.]

Severability—2005 c 488: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [2005 c 488 § 958.]

Effective dates—2005 c 488: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 16, 2005], except for sections 920 and 921 of this act, which take effect June 30, 2005." [2005 c 488 § 959.]

Severability—Effective dates—2004 c 277: See notes following RCW 89.08.550.

Severability—Effective date—2002 c 238: See notes following RCW 28B.30.730.

Transfer of moneys in community and technical college bond retirement fund to state general fund: RCW 28B.50.401 and 28B.50.402.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.370 Construction, reconstruction, equipping, and demolition of community and technical college facilities and acquisition of property—Bonds—Sources for payment of principal and interest on—Funds credited to bond retirement fund—Pledge to collect building fees. For the purpose of paying and securing the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds as the same shall become due, there shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the bond retirement fund of the college board, the following:

(1) Amounts derived from building fees as are necessary to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds and to secure the same;

(2) Any grants which may be made, or may become available for the purpose of furthering the construction of any authorized projects, or for the repayment of the costs thereof;

(3) Such additional funds as the legislature may provide.

Said bond retirement fund shall be kept segregated from all moneys in the state treasury and shall, while any of such bonds or any interest thereon remains unpaid, be available solely for the payment thereof. As a part of the contract of sale of such bonds, the college board shall charge and collect building fees as established by this chapter and deposit such fees in the bond retirement fund in amounts which will be sufficient to pay and secure the payment of the principal of, and interest on all such bonds outstanding. [1991 c 238 § 52; 1985 c 390 § 57; 1971 ex.s. c 279 § 21; 1969 ex.s. c 238 § 8; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.370. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 37.]

Transfer of moneys in community and technical college bond retirement fund to state general fund: RCW 28B.50.401 and 28B.50.402.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.380 Construction, reconstruction, equipping, and demolition of community college facilities and acquisition of property—Bonds—Additional powers incident to bond authorization. In accordance with the provisions of RCW 28B.50.340 the college board is hereby empowered:

(1) To reserve the right to issue bonds later on a parity with any bonds being issued;

(2) To authorize the investing of moneys in the bond retirement fund and any reserve account therein;

(3) To authorize the transfer of money from the college board's capital projects account to the bond retirement fund when necessary to prevent a default in the payments required to be made; and

(4) To create a reserve account or accounts in the bond retirement fund to secure the payment of the principal of and interest on any bonds. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.380. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 38. Formerly RCW 28.85.380.]

28B.50.390 Construction, reconstruction, equipping, and demolition of community college facilities and acquisition of property—Refunding bonds—Authorized—Form, term, issuance, etc.—Exchange or sale. The college board is hereby empowered to issue refunding bonds to provide funds to refund any or all outstanding bonds payable from the bond retirement fund and to pay any redemption premium payable on such outstanding bonds being refunded. Such refunding bonds may be issued in the manner and on terms and conditions and with the covenants permitted by RCW 28B.50.330 through 28B.50.400 for the issuance of

bonds. The refunding bonds shall be payable out of the bond retirement fund and shall not constitute an obligation either general or special, of the state or a general obligation of the college board. The board may exchange the refunding bonds at par for the bonds which are being refunded or may sell them in such manner, at such price and at such rate or rates of interest as it deems for the best interest of the college. [1970 ex.s. c 56 § 33; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 107; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.390. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 39.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.400 Construction, reconstruction, equipping, and demolition of community college facilities and acquisition of property—Bonds as limited obligation bonds—Additional means to pay principal and interest on. The bonds authorized to be issued pursuant to the provisions of RCW 28B.50.330 through 28B.50.400 shall not be general obligations of the state of Washington, but shall be limited obligation bonds payable only from the special funds created for their payment. The legislature may specify additional means for providing funds for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds. RCW 28B.50.330 through 28B.50.400 shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for such payment. The power given to the legislature by this section to provide for additional means for raising money is permissive, and shall not in any way be construed as a pledge of the general credit of the state of Washington. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.400. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 40. Formerly RCW 28.85.400.]

28B.50.401 Transfer of moneys in community college bond retirement fund to state general fund—Purpose. The state finance committee has heretofore refunded, pursuant to RCW 28B.50.403 through 28B.50.407, all of the outstanding building bonds of the community college board payable from the community college bond retirement fund. By reason of such refunding said bonds are no longer deemed to be outstanding and moneys presently on deposit in said bond retirement fund are no longer needed to pay and secure the payment of such refunded bonds. [1985 c 390 § 58; 1977 ex.s. c 223 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.402 Transfer of moneys in community and technical college bond retirement fund to state general fund—Exception. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in RCW 28B.50.360 (1) and (2) and in RCW 28B.50.370, all moneys on deposit on or before June 30, 1977, in the community and technical college bond retirement fund, shall be transferred by the state treasurer to the state general fund, except for those moneys appropriated by section 17, chapter 1, Laws of 1977. [1991 c 238 § 53; 1977 ex.s. c 223 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.403 Refunding bonds—Authorized—Limitations. The state of Washington is hereby authorized to issue state general obligation bonds for the purpose of refunding any outstanding building, limited obligation bonds of the college board issued pursuant to this chapter in an amount not

exceeding 1.05 times the amount which, taking into account amounts to be earned from the investment of the proceeds of the issue, is required to pay the principal thereof, interest thereon, any premium payable with respect thereto, and the costs incurred in accomplishing such refunding: PROVIDED, That any proceeds of the refunding bonds in excess of those required to accomplish such refunding, or any obligations acquired with such excess proceeds, shall be applied exclusively for the payment of principal, interest, or call premiums with respect to such refunding obligations. In no event shall the amount of such refunding bonds authorized in this section exceed seventy-five million dollars. [1985 c 390 § 59; 1974 ex.s. c 112 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.404 Refunding bonds—Issuance—Security. Subject to the specific provisions of RCW 28B.50.360 and 28B.50.403 through 28B.50.407, such general obligation refunding bonds shall be issued and the refunding of said community and technical college building bonds shall be carried out pursuant to chapters 39.42 and 39.53 RCW as now or hereafter amended. The bonds shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and contain an unconditional promise of the state to pay the principal thereof and interest thereon when due. [1991 c 238 § 54; 1985 c 390 § 60; 1974 ex.s. c 112 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.405 Refunding bonds—Community and technical college refunding bond retirement fund of 1974. There is hereby created in the state treasury the community and technical college refunding bond retirement fund of 1974, which fund shall be exclusively devoted to the payment of the principal of and interest on the refunding bonds authorized by RCW 28B.50.360 and 28B.50.403 through 28B.50.407.

The state finance committee shall, on or before June 30th of each year, certify to the state treasurer the amount needed in the ensuing twelve months to pay the principal of and interest on such bonds. On July 1st of each year the state treasurer shall deposit such amount in the refunding bond retirement fund of 1974 from any general state revenues received in the state treasury. [1991 c 238 § 55; 1974 ex.s. c 112 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.406 Refunding bonds—Legislature may provide additional means of payments. The legislature may provide additional means for raising moneys for the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds authorized in RCW 28B.50.360 and 28B.50.403 through 28B.50.407 and 28B.50.360 and 28B.50.403 through 28B.50.407 shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for such payment. [1974 ex.s. c 112 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.407 Refunding bonds—Bonds legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized in RCW 28B.50.360 and 28B.50.403 through 28B.50.407 shall be a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1974 ex.s. c 112 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.409 Bonds—Committee advice and consent prerequisite to issuance. All bonds issued after February 16, 1974 by the college board or any board of trustees for any college district under provisions of chapter 28B.50 RCW, as now or hereafter amended, shall be issued by such boards only upon the prior advice and consent of the state finance committee. [1991 c 238 § 56; 1974 ex.s. c 112 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.440 Construction of chapter when part thereof in conflict with federal requirements which are condition precedent to allocation of federal funds. If any part of this chapter shall be found to be in conflict with federal requirements which are a condition precedent to the allocation of federal funds to the state, such conflicting part of this chapter is hereby declared to be inoperative solely to the extent of such conflict, and such findings or determination shall not affect the operation of the remainder of this chapter. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.440. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 44. Formerly RCW 28.85.440.]

Federal funds, receipt of authorized: RCW 28B.50.520.

28B.50.455 Vocational education of individuals with disabilities—Procedures. Each technical college shall have written procedures which include provisions for the vocational education of individuals with disabilities. These written procedures shall include a plan to provide services to individuals with disabilities, a written plan of how the technical college will comply with relevant state and federal requirements for providing vocational education to individuals with disabilities, a written plan of how the technical college will provide on-site appropriate instructional support staff in compliance with P.L. 94-142, and as since amended, and section 504 of the rehabilitation act of 1973, and as thereafter amended. [1991 c 238 § 158.]

28B.50.463 Use of false academic credentials—Penalties. A person who issues or uses a false academic credential is subject to RCW 28B.85.220 and 9A.60.070. [2006 c 234 § 6.]

28B.50.465 Cost-of-living increases—Academic employees. (1) Academic employees of community and technical college districts shall be provided an annual salary cost-of-living increase in accordance with this section. For purposes of this section, "academic employee" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 28B.52.020.

(a) Beginning with the 2001-2002 fiscal year, and for each subsequent fiscal year, except as provided in (d) of this subsection, each college district shall receive a cost-of-living allocation sufficient to increase academic employee salaries, including mandatory salary-related benefits, by the rate of the yearly increase in the cost-of-living index.

(b) A college district shall distribute its cost-of-living allocation for salaries and salary-related benefits in accordance with the district's salary schedules, collective bargaining agreements, and other compensation policies. No later than the end of the fiscal year, each college district shall certify to the college board that it has spent funds provided for

cost-of-living increases on salaries and salary-related benefits.

(c) The college board shall include any funded cost-of-living increase in the salary base used to determine cost-of-living increases for academic employees in subsequent years.

(d) Beginning with the 2001-2002 fiscal year, and for each subsequent fiscal year except for the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 fiscal years, the state shall fully fund the cost-of-living increase set forth in this section.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "cost-of-living index" means, for any fiscal year, the previous calendar year's annual average consumer price index, using the official current base, compiled by the bureau of labor statistics, United States department of labor for the state of Washington. If the bureau of labor statistics develops more than one consumer price index for areas within the state, the index covering the greatest number of people, covering areas exclusively within the boundaries of the state, and including all items shall be used for the cost-of-living index in this section. [2011 1st sp.s. c 18 § 2; 2009 c 573 § 2; 2003 1st sp.s. c 20 § 3; 2001 c 4 § 3 (Initiative Measure No. 732, approved November 7, 2000).]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 18: See note following RCW 28A.400.205.

Effective date—2009 c 573: See note following RCW 28A.400.205.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.468 Cost-of-living increases—Classified employees. (1) Classified employees of technical colleges shall be provided an annual salary cost-of-living increase in accordance with this section. For purposes of this section, "technical college" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 28B.50.030. This section applies to only those classified employees under the jurisdiction of chapter 41.56 RCW.

(a) Beginning with the 2001-2002 fiscal year, and for each subsequent fiscal year, except as provided in (d) of this subsection, each technical college board of trustees shall receive a cost-of-living allocation sufficient to increase classified employee salaries, including mandatory salary-related benefits, by the rate of the yearly increase in the cost-of-living index.

(b) A technical college board of trustees shall distribute its cost-of-living allocation for salaries and salary-related benefits in accordance with the technical college's salary schedules, collective bargaining agreements, and other compensation policies. No later than the end of the fiscal year, each technical college shall certify to the college board that it has spent funds provided for cost-of-living increases on salaries and salary-related benefits.

(c) The college board shall include any funded cost-of-living increase in the salary base used to determine cost-of-living increases for technical college classified employees in subsequent years.

(d) Beginning with the 2001-2002 fiscal year, and for each subsequent fiscal year except for the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 fiscal years, the state shall fully fund the cost-of-living increase set forth in this section.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "cost-of-living index" means, for any fiscal year, the previous calendar year's annual average consumer price index, using the official current base, compiled by the bureau of labor statistics,

(2012 Ed.)

United States department of labor for the state of Washington. If the bureau of labor statistics develops more than one consumer price index for areas within the state, the index covering the greatest number of people, covering areas exclusively within the boundaries of the state, and including all items shall be used for the cost-of-living index in this section. [2011 1st sp.s. c 18 § 3; 2009 c 573 § 3; 2003 1st sp.s. c 20 § 4; 2001 c 4 § 4 (Initiative Measure No. 732, approved November 7, 2000).]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 18: See note following RCW 28A.400.205.

Effective date—2009 c 573: See note following RCW 28A.400.205.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.482 Accumulated sick leave—Transferred employees of vocational-technical institutes. Sick leave accumulated by employees of vocational-technical institutes shall be transferred to the college districts without loss of time subject to the provisions of RCW 28B.50.551 and the further provisions of any negotiated agreements then in force. [1991 c 238 § 136.]

28B.50.484 Health care service contracts—Transferred employees of vocational-technical institutes. The state employees' benefit board shall adopt rules to preclude any preexisting conditions or limitations in existing health care service contracts for school district employees at vocational-technical institutes transferred to the state board for community and technical colleges. The board shall also provide for the disposition of any dividends or refundable reserves in the school district's health care service contracts applicable to vocational-technical institute employees. [1991 c 238 § 137.]

28B.50.489 Part-time academic employees—State-mandated benefits—Definitions. For the purposes of determining eligibility of state-mandated insurance, retirement benefits under RCW 28B.10.400, and sick leave for part-time academic employees in community and technical colleges, the following definitions shall be used:

(1) "Full-time academic workload" means the number of in-class teaching hours that a full-time instructor must teach to fulfill his or her employment obligations in a given discipline in a given college. If full-time academic workload is defined in a contract adopted through the collective bargaining process, that definition shall prevail. If the full-time workload bargained in a contract includes more than in-class teaching hours, only that portion that is in-class teaching hours may be considered academic workload.

(2) "In-class teaching hours" means contact classroom and lab hours in which full or part-time academic employees are performing contractually assigned teaching duties. The in-class teaching hours shall not include any duties performed in support of, or in addition to, those contractually assigned in-class teaching hours.

(3) "Academic employee" in a community or technical college means any teacher, counselor, librarian, or department head who is employed by a college district, whether full or part-time, with the exception of the chief administrative officer of, and any administrator in, each college district.

(4) "Part-time academic workload" means any percentage of a full-time academic workload for which the part-time academic employee is not paid on the full-time academic salary schedule. [2000 c 128 § 2; 1996 c 120 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.4891 Part-time academic employees—State-mandated benefits—Reporting eligible employees. For the purposes of determining eligibility for receipt of state-mandated benefits for part-time academic employees at community and technical colleges, each institution shall report to the appropriate agencies the names of eligible part-time academic employees who qualify for benefits based on calculating the hours worked by part-time academic employees as a percentage of the part-time academic workload to the full-time academic workload in a given discipline in a given institution. [1996 c 120 § 2.]

28B.50.4892 Part-time academic employees—Best practices compensation and employment—Task force—Report. (1) The legislature finds that community colleges and technical colleges have an obligation to carry out their roles and missions in an equitable fashion. The legislature also finds that governing boards for community colleges and technical colleges have a responsibility to provide leadership and guidance to their colleges in the equitable treatment of part-time faculty teaching in the community and technical colleges.

(2) The state board for community and technical colleges shall convene a task force to conduct a review and update of the best practices audit of compensation packages and conditions of employment for part-time faculty in the community and technical college system conducted in 1996 and reported on in 1998. The task force shall include but need not be limited to part-time faculty, full-time faculty, members of the state board, community college administrators, and members of community college and technical college governing boards. In performing the review and update of the audit, the task force shall focus on the employment of part-time faculty, and shall include the following issues in its deliberations: Salary issues, provision of health and retirement benefits, the implications of increased reliance on part-time rather than full-time faculty, the implications of workload definitions, and tangible and intangible ways to recognize the professional stature of part-time faculty.

(3) The task force shall report its findings to the state board, local governing boards, and other interested parties by December 1, 2005. The report shall include recommendations on a review of the status of the set of best practices principles for the colleges to follow in their employment of part-time faculty developed in 1996. The state board for community and technical colleges shall adopt and periodically update a set of best practices principles for colleges in the community and technical college system to follow in their employment of part-time faculty. The board shall use the best practices principles in the development of each biennial operating budget request. The board shall encourage and, to the extent possible, require each local governing board to adopt, revise, and implement the principles. [2005 c 119 § 2; 1996 c 120 § 3.]

[Title 28B RCW—page 164]

Findings—2005 c 119: "The legislature finds that:

(1) The part-time faculty in the community and technical colleges provide a valuable contribution to quality instruction;

(2) The part-time faculty are essential to the success of the open access opportunities provided by the two-year colleges to the citizens of Washington;

(3) The two-year colleges employ a core of skilled, well-trained faculty whose contributions are critical to the quality and breadth of program offerings;

(4) The community and technical colleges have an essential role in educating and retraining high-skilled workers who are vital to the economic health of the communities of Washington;

(5) It is vital to attract and retain highly skilled faculty capable of preparing students to transfer to four-year colleges and universities and for the workforce;

(6) Low and stagnating salaries as well as the lack of career advancement options for part-time faculty are detrimental to the morale of all faculty;

(7) Part-time faculty contribute to the learning environment offered to the students through advising and attention that all good educators bring to their profession; and

(8) Although progress has been made since the initial work of the best practices task force in 1996, additional progress needs to be made to improve and implement best practices for part-time community and technical college faculty." [2005 c 119 § 1.]

28B.50.4893 Part-time academic employees—Sick leave. (1) Part-time academic employees of community and technical colleges shall receive sick leave to be used for the same illnesses, injuries, bereavement, and emergencies as full-time academic employees at the college in proportion to the individual's teaching commitment at the college.

(2) The provisions of RCW 41.04.665 shall apply to leave sharing for part-time academic employees who accrue sick leave under subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The provisions of RCW 28B.50.553 shall apply to remuneration for unused sick leave for part-time academic employees who accrue sick leave under subsection (1) of this section. [2000 c 128 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.4894 Part-time academic employees—Continuous health care eligibility—Employer contributions. Health care benefits for part-time academic employees are governed by *RCW 41.05.053. [2006 c 308 § 3.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 41.05.053 was repealed by 2009 c 537 § 8, effective January 1, 2010.

28B.50.510 State purchasing and material control, community college purchases. See RCW 43.19.190.

28B.50.515 Community and technical college innovation account—Expenditures—Strategic technology plan—Enterprise resource planning. (1) The community and technical college innovation account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts from operating fees in RCW 28B.15.031(2) must be deposited into the account. Expenditures from the account may be used only as provided in subsection (2) of this section. Only the director of the college board or the director's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures.

(2) Funds in the community and technical college innovation account may be used solely to:

(a) Pay and secure the payment of the principal of and interest on financing contracts, such as certificates of partici-

pation issued for the innovation account under chapter 39.94 RCW and authorized by the legislature; and

(b) Implement the college board's strategic technology plan to improve student achievement, student services, and increase systemwide administrative efficiencies. The college board must approve projects under the strategic technology plan to improve student achievement, student services, and increase systemwide administrative efficiencies before the director authorizes expenditures to be made. For large enterprise resource planning projects, the college board shall develop a technical and operational business plan and submit it to the legislature for approval before the project can be implemented.

(3) Consistent with the implementation of the strategic technology plan, the college board and the community and technical colleges shall engage in substantial business process reengineering and adopt systemwide approaches to admissions, financial aid, student identification numbers, student transcripts, and other systemwide processes.

(4) If the community and technical college system pursues an enterprise resource planning solution, they shall consider adoption of existing solutions already deployed at institutions of higher education in the state; short and long-term total costs of ownership; opportunities for partnerships, collaboration, coordination and consolidation with other entities in higher education; technical flexibility; and other requirements that support costs efficiencies. If the college board adopts a plan for an enterprise solution that is not coordinated with other institutions of higher education, authorization of expenditure of funds by the legislature must be approved by the office of financial management. [2011 c 274 § 3.]

Finding—Intent—2011 c 274: "(1) The legislature finds that the community and technical college system mission to ensure affordable access to higher education geographically distributed throughout the state is aligned with innovative approaches to learning and substantial efficiencies that have been implemented since the legislature established the system in 1967. Systemic approaches include a common accounting system, a common administrative computing system, a single system budget request for operating and capital expenses, and common course numbering. Innovative approaches include the system's e-learning platform, the adoption of open educational resources, and the adoption of lecture-capture tools that allow students to replay lectures, review classroom materials, and distribute outstanding instruction via the web anytime, anywhere.

(2) It is the intent of the legislature to further enhance the community and technical college system by making the maximum use of technologies to:

(a) Help dismantle the barriers of geographic isolation, cost, competing demands of work and family life, and past educational failure;

(b) Create a system for learning that is welcoming to all, easy to enter and use, and tailored to the needs of each learner; and

(c) Foster personal relationships and support all students and their families to learn and thrive." [2011 c 274 § 1.]

28B.50.520 Federal funds, receipt of authorized. The college board or any board of trustees is authorized to receive federal funds made available for the assistance of community and technical colleges, and providing physical facilities, maintenance or operation of schools, or for any educational purposes, according to the provisions of the acts of congress making such funds available. [1991 c 238 § 57; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.520. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 52. Formerly RCW 28.85.520.]

Construction of chapter when part thereof in conflict with federal requirements which are condition precedent to allocation of federal funds: RCW 28B.50.440.

(2012 Ed.)

28B.50.522 Office for adult literacy. The college board personnel administering state and federally funded programs for adult basic skills and literacy education shall be known as the state office for adult literacy. [1991 c 238 § 92.]

28B.50.528 Contracts with adjacent college district for administrative services. If a technical college is created after September 1, 1991, that college may contract with an adjacent college district for administrative services until such time that an existing or new college district may assume jurisdiction over the college. [1991 c 238 § 139.]

28B.50.530 Agreements for use of services or facilities between district boards of trustees and school boards. The district boards of trustees and the common school boards are hereby authorized to enter into agreements for the use by either of the other's services, facilities or equipment and for the presentation of courses of either for students of the other where such agreements are deemed to be in the best interests of the education of the students involved. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.530. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 53. Formerly RCW 28.85.530.]

Community education programs: RCW 28A.620.020.

28B.50.531 Dual high school and college credit for secondary career and technical courses—Agreements. (1) It is the legislature's intent to recognize and support the work of community and technical colleges, high schools, and skill centers in creating articulation and dual credit agreements for career and technical education students, in part by codifying current practice.

(2) Community and technical colleges shall create agreements with high schools and skill centers to offer dual high school and college credit for secondary career and technical courses. Agreements shall be subject to approval by the chief instructional officer of the college and the principal and the career and technical education director of the high school or the executive director of the skill center.

(3) Community and technical colleges may create dual credit agreements with high schools and skill centers that are located outside the college district boundary or service area.

(4) If a community or technical college has created an agreement with a high school or skill center to offer college credit for a secondary career and technical course, all community and technical colleges shall accept the course for an equal amount of college credit. [2008 c 170 § 108.]

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—2008 c 170: See RCW 28A.700.005 and 28A.700.901.

28B.50.532 Completion of industry certificate or credential—Agreements with skill centers. (1) A community or technical college may enter into an agreement with a skill center within the college district to allow students who have completed a high school diploma to remain enrolled in the skill center in courses necessary to complete an industry certificate or credential in the student's career and technical program as provided by RCW 28A.245.080.

(2) Before entering an agreement, a community or technical college may require the skill center to provide evidence that:

[Title 28B RCW—page 165]

(a) The skill center has adequate facilities and capacity to offer the necessary courses and the community or technical college does not have adequate facilities or capacity; or

(b) The community or technical college does not offer the particular industry certificate program or courses proposed by the skill center.

(3) Under the terms of the agreement, the community or technical college shall report the enrolled student as a state-supported student and may charge the student tuition and fees. The college shall transmit to the skill center an agreed-upon amount per enrolled full-time equivalent student to pay for the student's courses at the skill center. [2008 c 170 § 305.]

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—2008 c 170: See RCW 28A.700.005 and 28A.700.901.

28B.50.533 Contracts with common school districts for occupational and academic programs for high school students—Enrollment opportunities—Interlocal agreements. Community and technical colleges may contract with local common school districts to provide occupational and academic programs for high school students. Common school districts whose students currently attend vocational-technical institutes shall not suffer loss of opportunity to continue to enroll their students at technical colleges.

For the purposes of this section, "opportunity to enroll" includes, but is not limited to, the opportunity of common school districts to enroll the same number of high school students enrolled at each vocational-technical institute during the period July 1, 1989, through June 30, 1990, and the opportunity for common school districts to increase enrollments of high school students at each technical college in proportion to annual increases in enrollment within the school districts participating on September 1, 1991. Technical colleges shall offer programs which are accessible to high school students to at least the extent that existed during the period July 1, 1989, through June 30, 1990, and to the extent necessary to accommodate proportional annual growth in enrollments of high school students within school districts participating on September 1, 1991. Accommodating such annual increases in enrollment or program offerings shall be the first priority within technical colleges subject to any enrollment or budgetary restrictions. Technical colleges shall not charge tuition or student services and activities fees to high school students enrolled in the college.

Technical colleges may enter into interlocal agreements with local school districts to provide instruction in courses required for high school graduation, basic skills, and literacy training for students enrolled in technical college programs. [1991 c 238 § 82.]

28B.50.534 High school completion pilot program.

(1) A pilot program is created for two community or technical colleges to make available courses or a program of study, on the college campus, designed to enable students under the age of twenty-one who have completed all state and local high school graduation requirements except the certificate of academic achievement or certificate of individual achievement to complete their high school education and obtain a high school diploma.

(a) The colleges participating in the pilot program in this section may make courses or programs under this section available by entering into contracts with local school districts to deliver the courses or programs. Colleges participating in the pilot program that offer courses or programs under contract shall be reimbursed for each enrolled eligible student as provided in the contract, and the high school diploma shall be issued by the local school district;

(b) Colleges participating in the pilot program may deliver courses or programs under this section directly. Colleges that deliver courses or programs directly shall be reimbursed for each enrolled eligible student as provided in RCW 28A.600.405, and the high school diploma shall be issued by the college;

(c) Colleges participating in the pilot program may make courses or programs under this section available through a combination of contracts with local school districts, collaboration with educational service districts, and direct service delivery. Colleges participating in the pilot program may also make courses or programs under this section available for students at locations in addition to the college campus; or

(d) Colleges participating in the pilot program may enter into regional partnerships to carry out the provisions of this subsection (1).

(2) Regardless of the service delivery method chosen, colleges participating in the pilot program shall ensure that all eligible students located in school districts within their college district as defined in RCW 28B.50.040 have an opportunity to enroll in a course or program under this section.

(3) Colleges participating in the pilot program shall not require students enrolled under this section to pay tuition or services and activities fees; however this waiver of tuition and services and activities fees shall be in effect only for those courses that lead to a high school diploma.

(4) Nothing in this section or RCW 28A.600.405 precludes a community or technical college from offering courses or a program of study for students other than eligible students as defined by RCW 28A.600.405 to obtain a high school diploma, nor is this section or RCW 28A.600.405 intended to restrict diploma completion programs offered by school districts or educational service districts. Community and technical colleges and school districts are encouraged to consult with educational service districts in the development and delivery of programs and courses required under this section.

(5) Community and technical colleges participating in the pilot program shall not be required to administer the Washington assessment of student learning. [2007 c 355 § 3.]

Finding—Intent—2007 c 355: "The legislature finds that the goal of Washington's education reform is for all students to meet rigorous academic standards so that they are prepared for success in college, work, and life. Educators know that not all students learn at the same rate or in the same way. Some students will take longer to meet the state's standards for high school graduation. Older students who cannot graduate with their peers need an appropriate learning environment and flexible programming that enables them simultaneously to earn a diploma, work, and pursue other training options. Providing learning options in locations in addition to high schools will encourage older students to complete their diplomas. Therefore the legislature intends to create a pilot high school completion program at two community and technical colleges for older students who have not yet received a diploma but are eligible for state basic education support." [2007 c 355 § 1.]

28B.50.535 Community or technical college—Issuance of high school diploma or certificate. A community or technical college may issue a high school diploma or certificate as provided under this section.

(1) An individual who satisfactorily meets the requirements for high school completion shall be awarded a diploma from the college, subject to rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction and the state board of education.

(2) An individual enrolled through the option established under RCW 28A.600.310 through 28A.600.400 who satisfactorily completes an associate degree, including an associate of arts degree, associate of science degree, associate of technology degree, or associate in applied science degree, shall be awarded a diploma from the college upon written request from the student.

(3) An individual, twenty-one years or older, who enrolls in a community or technical college for the purpose of obtaining an associate degree and who satisfactorily completes an associate degree, including an associate of arts degree, associate of science degree, associate of technology degree, or associate in applied science degree, shall be awarded a diploma from the college upon written request from the student. Individuals under this subsection are not eligible for funding provided under chapter 28A.150 RCW. [2009 c 524 § 2; 2007 c 355 § 2; 1991 c 238 § 58; 1969 ex.s. c 261 § 30.]

Intent—2009 c 524: "The legislature has previously affirmed the value of career and technical education, particularly in programs that lead to nationally recognized certification. These programs provide students with the knowledge and skills to become responsible citizens and contribute to their own economic well-being and that of their families and communities, which is the goal of education in the public schools. The legislature has also previously affirmed the value of dual enrollment in college and high school programs that can lead to both an associate degree and a high school diploma. Therefore, the legislature intends to maximize students' options and choices for completing high school by awarding diplomas to students who complete these valuable postsecondary programs." [2009 c 524 § 1.]

Finding—Intent—2007 c 355: See note following RCW 28B.50.534. Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.536 General educational development test—Rules—Issuance of certificate of educational competence. Subject to rules adopted by the state board of education under RCW 28A.305.190, the state board for community and technical colleges shall adopt rules governing the eligibility of persons sixteen years of age and older to take the general educational development test, rules governing the administration of the test, and rules governing the issuance of a certificate of educational competence to persons who successfully complete the test. Certificates of educational competence issued under this section shall be issued in such form and substance as agreed upon by the state board for community and technical colleges and superintendent of public instruction. [1993 c 218 § 3.]

28B.50.551 Leave provisions. The board of trustees of each college district shall adopt for each community and technical college under its jurisdiction written policies on granting leaves to employees of the district and those colleges, including but not limited to leaves for attendance at official or private institutions and conferences; professional leaves for personnel consistent with the provisions of RCW 28B.10.650; leaves for illness, injury, bereavement, and emergencies, consistent with RCW 28B.50.4893, and except

as otherwise in this section provided, all with such compensation as the board of trustees may prescribe, except that the board shall grant to all such persons leave with full compensation for illness, injury, bereavement and emergencies as follows:

(1) For persons under contract to be employed, or otherwise employed, for at least three quarters, not more than twelve days per year, commencing with the first day on which work is to be performed; provisions of any contract in force on June 12, 1980, which conflict with requirements of this subsection shall continue in effect until contract expiration; after expiration, any new contract executed between the parties shall be consistent with this subsection;

(2)(a) Such leave entitlement may be accumulated after the first three-quarter period of employment for full-time employees, and may be taken at any time;

(b) For part-time academic employees, such leave entitlement shall be accumulated after the first quarter of employment by a college district or the first quarter after June 8, 2000, whichever is later, and may be taken at any time;

(3) Leave for illness, injury, bereavement and emergencies heretofore accumulated pursuant to law, rule, regulation or policy by persons presently employed by college districts and community and technical colleges shall be added to such leave accumulated under this section;

(4) Except as otherwise provided in this section or other law, accumulated leave under this section not taken at the time such person retires or ceases to be employed by college districts or community and technical colleges shall not be compensable;

(5) Accumulated leave for illness, injury, bereavement and emergencies shall be transferred from one college district to another or between a college district and the following: Any state agency, any educational service district, any school district, or any other institution of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016;

(6) Leave accumulated by a person in a college district or community and technical college prior to leaving that district or college may, under the policy of the board of trustees, be granted to such person when he or she returns to the employment of that district or college; and

(7) Employees of the Seattle Vocational Institute are exempt from this section until July 1, 1993. [2006 c 243 § 1; 2000 c 128 § 3; 1995 c 119 § 1; 1991 c 238 § 59; 1980 c 182 § 3; 1977 ex.s. c 173 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 148; 1973 c 62 § 22; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 7. Formerly RCW 28.85.551.]

Application—2006 c 243: "This act applies only to leave accumulated on or after June 7, 2006." [2006 c 243 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.553 Attendance incentive program. (1) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section.

(a) "Employer" means the board of trustees for each college district or the state board for community and technical colleges.

(b) "Eligible employee" means an employee of a college district or the state board for community and technical colleges who belongs to one of the following classifications:

(i) Academic employees as defined in RCW 28B.52.020;

(ii) Classified employees of technical colleges whose employment is governed under chapter 41.56 RCW;

(iii) Professional, paraprofessional, and administrative employees exempt from chapter 41.06 RCW; and

(iv) Employees of the state board for community and technical colleges who are exempt from chapter 41.06 RCW.

(2) An attendance incentive program is established for all eligible employees of a college district or the state board for community and technical colleges entitled to accumulate sick leave and for whom accurate sick leave records have been maintained. An eligible employee may not receive compensation under this section for a portion of sick leave accumulated at a rate in excess of one day per month.

(3) In January of the year following a year in which a minimum of sixty days of sick leave is accrued, and each following January, an eligible employee may exercise an option to receive remuneration for unused sick leave accumulated in the previous year at a rate equal to one day's monetary compensation of the employee for each four full days of accrued sick leave in excess of sixty days. Sick leave for which compensation has been received shall be deducted from accrued sick leave at the rate of four days for every one day's monetary compensation.

(4) At the time of separation from employment with a college district or the state board for community and technical colleges due to retirement or death, an eligible employee or the employee's estate may receive remuneration at a rate equal to one day's current monetary compensation of the employee for each four full days' accrued sick leave.

(5) In lieu of remuneration for unused sick leave at retirement as provided in subsection (4) of this section, an employer may, with equivalent funds, provide eligible employees with a benefit plan that provides reimbursement for medical expenses. For employees whose conditions of employment are governed by chapter 28B.52 or 41.56 RCW, such benefit plans shall be instituted only by agreement applicable to the members of a bargaining unit. A benefit plan adopted must require, as a condition of participation under the plan, that the employee sign an agreement with the employer. The agreement must include a provision to hold the employer harmless should the United States government find that the employer or the employee is in debt to the United States as a result of the employee not paying income taxes due on the equivalent funds placed into the plan, or as a result of the employer not withholding or deducting a tax, assessment, or other payment on the funds as required under federal law. The agreement must also include a provision that requires an eligible employee to forfeit remuneration under subsection (4) of this section if the employee belongs to a unit that has been designated to participate in the benefit plan permitted under this subsection and the employee refuses to execute the required agreement.

(6) Remuneration or benefits received under this section are not included for the purposes of computing a retirement allowance under a public retirement system in this state.

(7) The state board for community and technical colleges shall adopt uniform rules to carry out the purposes of this section. The rules shall define categories of eligible employees. The categories of eligible employees are subject to approval by the office of financial management. The rules shall also

require that each employer maintain complete and accurate sick leave records for all eligible employees.

(8) Should the legislature revoke a remuneration or benefit granted under this section, an affected employee is not then entitled to receive the benefits as a matter of contractual right. [1997 c 232 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.600 School district bonds—Redemption of by school district to continue though facility under control of college district board. Whenever a common school board has contracted to redeem general obligation bonds used for the construction or acquisition of facilities which are now to be under the administration, control and occupancy of the college district board, the common school board shall continue to redeem the bonds in accordance with the provisions of the bonds. [1991 c 238 § 60; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.600. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 60. Formerly RCW 28.85.600.]

28B.50.601 School district bonds—Redemption—Facilities under administration of college district board. If a school board has contracted to redeem general obligation bonds used for the construction or acquisition of facilities which are now to be under the administration, control, and occupancy of the college district board, the school board shall continue to redeem the bonds in accordance with the provisions of the bonds. [1991 c 238 § 138.]

28B.50.740 School district bonds—Those issued for community and technical college facilities not considered indebtedness under statutory limitations on. Notwithstanding any other statutory provision relating to indebtedness of school districts, bonds heretofore issued by any common school district for the purpose of providing funds for community and technical college facilities shall not be considered as indebtedness in determining the maximum allowable indebtedness under any statutory limitation of indebtedness when the sum of all indebtedness therein does not exceed the maximum constitutional allowable indebtedness applied to the value of the taxable property contained in such school district: PROVIDED, That nothing contained herein shall be construed to affect the distribution of state funds under any applicable distribution formula. [1991 c 238 § 61; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.740. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 74. Formerly RCW 28.85.740.]

Forty mill limit: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2.

Limitation of indebtedness prescribed: RCW 39.36.020.

Limitations upon municipal indebtedness: State Constitution Art. 8 § 6.

28B.50.785 Publication of transferable college-level courses—Course lists for one-year academic completion certificates and transferable degrees. (1)(a) Community and technical colleges must identify and publish in their admissions materials the college-level courses that are recognized by all four-year institutions of higher education as transferable to the four-year institutions of higher education. Publication of the list of courses must be easily identified and accessible on the college's web site.

(b) If a four-year institution of higher education does not require courses of majors for transfer, the community and

technical colleges must identify and publish the transfer policy of the institution in their admissions materials and make the transfer policy of the institution easily identifiable on the college's web site.

(2) Community and technical colleges must create a list of courses that satisfy the basic requirements, distribution requirements, and approved electives for:

(a) A one-year academic completion certificate as provided for under RCW 28B.10.696; and

(b) A transferrable associate of arts or sciences degree as provided for under RCW 28B.10.696.

(3) To the extent possible, each community and technical college must develop links between the lists in subsections (1) and (2) of this section and its list of courses, and develop methods to encourage students to check the lists in subsections (1) and (2) of this section when the students are registering for courses. [2011 1st sp.s. c 10 § 12.]

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 1st sp.s. c 10: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

28B.50.795 Bachelor of science in nursing program—University Center of North Puget Sound. (1) Although Everett Community College offers an associate degree nursing program that graduates approximately seventy to ninety students per year, the University Center does not offer a bachelor of science in nursing. Some graduates of the Everett Community College program are able to articulate to the bachelor of science in nursing program offered by the University of Washington-Bothell at its Bothell campus or in Mt. Vernon but current capacity is not sufficient for all of the graduates who are both interested and qualified.

(2) Despite recent growth in nursing education capacity, shortages still persist for registered nurses. According to a June 2007 study by the Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Montana, and Idaho center for health workforce studies, the average age of Washington's registered nurses was forty-eight years. More than a third were fifty-five years of age or older. Consequently, the high rate of registered nurses retiring from nursing practice over the next two decades will significantly reduce the supply. This reduction comes at the same time as the state's population grows and ages. The registered nurse education capacity in Washington has a large impact on the supply of registered nurses in the state. If the rate of graduation in registered nursing does not increase, projections show that supply in Washington will begin to decline by 2015. In contrast, if graduation rates increased by four hundred per year, the supply of registered nurses would meet estimated demand by the year 2021.

(3) Subject to specific funding to support up to fifty full-time equivalent students in a bachelor of nursing program, the University Center of North Puget Sound, in partnership with the University of Washington-Bothell, shall offer a bachelor of science in nursing program with capacity for up to fifty full-time students. [2011 c 321 § 2; 2010 1st sp.s. c 25 § 1.]

Contingent effective date—2011 c 321: See note following RCW 28B.30.515.

Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 25: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 2010." [2010 1st sp.s. c 25 § 2.]

(2012 Ed.)

28B.50.810 Applied baccalaureate degree programs.

(1) The college board may select community or technical colleges to develop and offer programs of study leading to applied baccalaureate degrees. Colleges may submit applications to the college board. The college board shall review the applications and select the colleges using objective criteria, including, but not limited to:

(a) The college demonstrates the capacity to make a long-term commitment of resources to build and sustain a high quality program;

(b) The college has or can readily engage faculty appropriately qualified to develop and deliver a high quality curriculum at the baccalaureate level;

(c) The college can demonstrate demand for the proposed program from a sufficient number of students within its service area to make the program cost-effective and feasible to operate;

(d) The college can demonstrate that employers demand the level of technical training proposed within the program, making it cost-effective for students to seek the degree; and

(e) The proposed program fills a gap in options available for students because it is not offered by a public four-year institution of higher education in the college's geographic area.

(2) A college selected under this section may develop the curriculum for and design and deliver courses leading to an applied baccalaureate degree. However, degree programs developed under this section are subject to approval by the college board under RCW 28B.50.090. [2012 c 229 § 816; 2010 c 245 § 3; 2008 c 166 § 2; 2005 c 258 § 6.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Expand on demand—System design plan endorsed—2010 c 245: See note following RCW 28B.50.020.

Findings—Intent—2008 c 166: "The legislature finds that the six colleges that developed proposals for the applied baccalaureate degree pilot programs exhibited exemplary work preparing proposals. The proposals were consistent with the legislature's vision for expanding bachelor's degree access and with the principals and criteria developed by the college board. The legislature recognizes that the authorization for the pilots was limited in number and therefore not all the proposals were able to be approved. The legislature values the work that has been done and intends to provide authority for additional pilots so as not to lose the good work that has been done." [2008 c 166 § 1.]

Findings—Intent—2005 c 258: See note following RCW 28B.45.014.

28B.50.820 Baccalaureate degree programs—Agreements with state universities, regional universities, or the state college.

(1) One strategy to accomplish expansion of baccalaureate capacity in underserved regions of the state is to allocate state funds for student enrollment to a community and technical college and authorize the college to enter into agreements with a state university, regional university, or state college as defined in RCW 28B.10.016, to offer baccalaureate degree programs.

(2) Subject to legislative appropriation for the purpose described in this section, the college board shall select and allocate funds to three community or technical colleges for the purpose of entering into an agreement with one or more state universities, regional universities, or the state college to offer baccalaureate degree programs on the college campus.

[Title 28B RCW—page 169]

(3) The college board shall select the community or technical college based on analysis of gaps in service delivery, capacity, and student and employer demand for programs. Before taking effect, the agreement under this section must be approved by the student achievement council.

(4) Students enrolled in programs under this section are considered students of the state university, regional university, branch campus, or state college for all purposes including tuition and reporting of state-funded enrollments. [2012 c 229 § 538; 2005 c 258 § 12.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Intent—2005 c 258: See note following RCW 28B.45.014.

28B.50.835 Exceptional faculty awards—Intent. The legislature recognizes that quality in the state's community and technical colleges would be strengthened by additional partnerships between citizens and the institutions. The legislature intends to foster these partnerships by creating a matching grant program to assist public community and technical colleges in creating endowments for funding exceptional faculty awards. [1991 c 238 § 62; 1990 c 29 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.8351 Exceptional faculty awards—"Foundation" defined. For purposes of RCW 28B.50.835 through 28B.50.843 "foundation" means a private nonprofit corporation that: (1) Is registered under Title 24 RCW and qualified as a tax-exempt entity under section 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue code; (2) exists solely for the benefit of one or more community or technical colleges in this state; and (3) is registered with the attorney general's office under the charitable trust act, chapter 11.110 RCW. [1993 c 87 § 3.]

28B.50.837 Exceptional faculty awards—Established—Community and technical college faculty awards trust fund. (1) The Washington community and technical college exceptional faculty awards program is established. The program shall be administered by the college board. The college faculty awards trust fund hereby created shall be administered by the state treasurer.

(2) Funds appropriated by the legislature for the community and technical college exceptional faculty awards program shall be deposited in the college faculty awards trust fund. At the request of the college board, the treasurer shall release the state matching funds to the local endowment fund of the college or its foundation. No appropriation is necessary for the expenditure of moneys from the fund. Expenditures from the fund may be used solely for the exceptional faculty awards program. During the 2011-2013 fiscal biennium, the legislature may transfer from the college faculty awards trust fund to the state general fund such amounts as reflect the excess fund balance in the account. [2011 2nd sp.s. c 9 § 901; 2010 1st sp.s. c 37 § 914; 2009 c 564 § 1803; 2003 c 129 § 2; 2002 c 371 § 902; 1993 c 87 § 1; 1991 sp.s. c 13 §§ 108, 109; 1991 c 238 § 63; 1990 c 29 § 2.]

Effective dates—2011 2nd sp.s. c 9: "Except for sections 903 and 905 of this act which take effect July 1, 2012, this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [December 20, 2011]." [2011 2nd sp.s. c 9 § 917.]

[Title 28B RCW—page 170]

Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 37: See note following RCW 13.06.050.

Effective date—2009 c 564: See note following RCW 2.68.020.

Severability—Effective date—2002 c 371: See notes following RCW 9.46.100.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.839 Exceptional faculty awards—Guidelines—Matching funds—Donations—Disbursements. (1) In consultation with eligible community and technical colleges, the college board shall set priorities and guidelines for the program.

(2) All community and technical colleges and their foundations shall be eligible for matching trust funds. When they can match the state funds with equal cash donations from private sources, institutions and foundations may apply to the college board for grants from the fund in ten thousand dollar increments up to a maximum set by the college board. These donations shall be made specifically to the exceptional faculty awards program and deposited by the institution or foundation in a local endowment fund or a foundation's fund. Otherwise unrestricted gifts may be deposited in the endowment fund by the institution or foundation.

(3) Once sufficient private donations are received by the institution or foundation, the institution shall inform the college board and request state matching funds. The college board shall evaluate the request for state matching funds based on program priorities and guidelines. The college board may ask the state treasurer to release the state matching funds to a local endowment fund established by the institution or a foundation's fund established by a foundation for each faculty award created.

(4) A college, by action of its board of trustees, may transfer those exceptional faculty award funds accumulated in its local endowment fund between July 1, 1991, and July 25, 1993, to its foundation's local endowment fund established as provided in subsection (2) of this section. [2003 c 129 § 1; 1994 c 234 § 3; 1993 c 87 § 2; 1991 c 238 § 64; 1990 c 29 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.841 Exceptional faculty awards—Name of award—Duties of institution—Use of endowment proceeds. (1) The faculty awards are the property of the institution and may be named in honor of a donor, benefactor, or honoree of the institution, at the option of the institution. The institution shall designate the use of the award to individuals, groups, or for the improvement of faculty as a whole. The designation shall be made or renewed annually.

(2) The institution is responsible for soliciting private donations, investing and maintaining its endowment funds, administering the faculty awards, and reporting on the program to the governor, the college board, and the legislature, upon request. The institution may augment its endowment fund with additional unrestricted private donations. The principal of the invested endowment fund shall not be invaded.

(3) The proceeds from the endowment fund shall be used to pay expenses for faculty awards, which may include faculty development activities, in-service training, temporary substitute or replacement costs directly associated with faculty development programs, conferences, travel, publication

(2012 Ed.)

and dissemination of exemplary projects; to supplement the salary of the holder or holders of a faculty award; or to pay expenses associated with the holder's program area. Funds from this program shall not be used to supplant existing faculty development funds. [2000 c 127 § 1; 1991 c 238 § 65; 1990 c 29 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.843 Exceptional faculty awards—Determination of award—Collective bargaining. The process for determining local awards shall be subject to collective bargaining. Decisions regarding the amounts of individual awards and who receives them shall not be subject to collective bargaining and shall be subject to approval of the applicable board of trustees. [1991 c 238 § 66; 1990 c 29 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.844 Exceptional faculty awards—Eligibility of foundation for matching funds—Endowment fund management. A foundation is not eligible to receive matching funds under RCW 28B.50.835 through 28B.50.843 unless the foundation and the board of trustees of the college for whose benefit the foundation exists have entered into a contract, approved by the attorney general, that: (1) Specifies the services to be provided by the foundation; (2) provides for protection of the community and technical college exceptional awards endowment funds under the foundation's control; and (3) provides for the college's assumption of ownership, management, and control of such funds if the foundation ceases to exist or function properly, or fails to provide the specified services in accordance with the contract.

The principal of the community and technical college exceptional awards endowment fund managed by the foundation shall not be invaded. Funds recovered by a college under this section shall be deposited into the college's local endowment fund. For purposes of this section, community and technical college exceptional awards endowment funds include the private donations, state matching funds, and any accrued interest on such donations and matching funds. [1993 c 87 § 4.]

28B.50.850 Faculty tenure—Purpose. It shall be the purpose of RCW 28B.50.850 through 28B.50.869 to establish a system of faculty tenure which protects the concepts of faculty employment rights and faculty involvement in the protection of those rights in the state system of community and technical colleges. RCW 28B.50.850 through 28B.50.869 shall define a reasonable and orderly process for appointment of faculty members to tenure status and the dismissal of the tenured faculty member.

Employees of the Seattle Vocational Institute are exempt from this section until July 1, 1993. [1991 c 238 § 67; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 32. Formerly RCW 28.85.850.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.851 Faculty tenure—Definitions. As used in RCW 28B.50.850 through 28B.50.869:

(1) "Tenure" shall mean a faculty appointment for an indefinite period of time which may be revoked only for adequate cause and by due process;

(2)(a) "Faculty appointment", except as otherwise provided in (b) of this subsection, shall mean full time employment as a teacher, counselor, librarian or other position for which the training, experience and responsibilities are comparable as determined by the appointing authority, except administrative appointments; "faculty appointment" shall also mean department heads, division heads and administrators to the extent that such department heads, division heads or administrators have had or do have status as a teacher, counselor, or librarian; faculty appointment shall also mean employment on a reduced work load basis when a faculty member has retained tenure under RCW 28B.50.859;

(b) "Faculty appointment" shall not mean special faculty appointment as a teacher, counselor, librarian, or other position as enumerated in (a) of this subsection, when such employment results from special funds provided to a community college district from federal moneys or other special funds which other funds are designated as "special funds" by the college board: PROVIDED, That such "special funds" so designated by the college board for purposes of this section shall apply only to teachers, counselors and librarians hired from grants and service agreements and teachers, counselors and librarians hired in nonformula positions. A special faculty appointment resulting from such special financing may be terminated upon a reduction or elimination of funding or a reduction or elimination of program: PROVIDED FURTHER, That "faculty appointees" holding faculty appointments pursuant to subsections (1) or (2)(a) of this section who have been subsequently transferred to positions financed from "special funds" pursuant to (b) of this subsection and who thereafter lose their positions upon reduction or elimination of such "special funding" shall be entitled to be returned to previous status as faculty appointees pursuant to subsection (1) or (2)(a) of this section depending upon their status prior to the "special funding" transfer. Notwithstanding the fact that tenure shall not be granted to anyone holding a special faculty appointment, the termination of any such faculty appointment prior to the expiration of the term of such faculty member's individual contract for any cause which is not related to elimination or reduction of financing or the elimination or reduction of program shall be considered a termination for cause subject to the provisions of this chapter;

(3) "Probationary faculty appointment" shall mean a faculty appointment for a designated period of time which may be terminated without cause upon expiration of the probationer's terms of employment;

(4) "Probationer" shall mean an individual holding a probationary faculty appointment;

(5) "Administrative appointment" shall mean employment in a specific administrative position as determined by the appointing authority;

(6) "Appointing authority" shall mean the board of trustees of a college district;

(7) "Review committee" shall mean a committee composed of the probationer's faculty peers, a student representative, and the administrative staff of the community or technical college: PROVIDED, That the majority of the committee shall consist of the probationer's faculty peers. [1993 c 188 § 1; 1991 c 294 § 2; 1991 c 238 § 68; 1988 c 32 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 112 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 33 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 5 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 33. Formerly RCW 28.85.851.]

Intent—1991 c 294: "Improving the quality of instruction at our state institutions of higher education is a priority of the legislature. Recently, many efforts have been made by the legislature, the colleges, and the *higher education coordinating board to assess and improve the quality of instruction received by students at our state institutions. It is the intent of the legislature that, in conjunction with these various efforts, the process for the award of faculty tenure at community colleges should allow for a thorough review of the performance of faculty appointees prior to the granting of tenure." [1991 c 294 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.852 Faculty tenure—Rules and regulations—Award of faculty tenure—Maximum probationary period. The appointing authority shall promulgate rules and regulations implementing RCW 28B.50.850 through 28B.50.869 and shall provide for the award of faculty tenure following a probationary period not to exceed nine consecutive college quarters, excluding summer quarter and approved leaves of absence: PROVIDED, That tenure may be awarded at any time as may be determined by the appointing authority after it has given reasonable consideration to the recommendations of the review committee. Upon formal recommendation of the review committee and with the written consent of the probationary faculty member, the appointing authority may extend its probationary period for one, two, or three quarters, excluding summer quarter, beyond the maximum probationary period established herein. No such extension shall be made, however, unless the review committee's recommendation is based on its belief that the probationary faculty member needs additional time to complete satisfactorily a professional improvement plan already in progress and in the committee's further belief that the probationary faculty member will complete the plan satisfactorily. At the conclusion of any such extension, the appointing authority may award tenure unless the probationary faculty member has, in the judgment of the committee, failed to complete the professional improvement plan satisfactorily. [1991 c 294 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 34. Formerly RCW 28.85.852.]

Intent—Construction—Effective date, application—Severability—1991 c 294: See notes following RCW 28B.50.851.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.855 Faculty tenure—Written agreement embodying terms of employment furnished faculty. The appointing authority shall provide each faculty member, immediately upon employment, with a written agreement which delineates the terms of employment including all conditions and responsibilities attached thereto. [1969 ex.s. c 283 § 35. Formerly RCW 28.85.855.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.856 Faculty tenure—Evaluation of probationer by review committee—Progress report, acknowledgment of receipt—Recommendation as to tenure. The probationary faculty appointment period shall be one of continuing evaluation of a probationer by a review committee. The evaluation process shall place primary importance upon the probationer's effectiveness in his or her appointment. The review committee shall periodically advise each probationer, in writing, of his or her progress during the probationary period and receive the probationer's written acknowledg-

ment thereof. The review committee shall at appropriate times make recommendations to the appointing authority as to whether tenure should or should not be granted to individual probationers: PROVIDED, That the final decision to award or withhold tenure shall rest with the appointing authority, after it has given reasonable consideration to the recommendations of the review committee. [2011 c 336 § 741; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 36. Formerly RCW 28.85.856.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.857 Faculty tenure—Decision not to renew probationary appointment, notice by appointing authority, when. Upon the decision not to renew a probationary faculty appointment, the appointing authority shall notify the probationer of such decision as soon as possible during the regular college year: PROVIDED, That such notice may not be given later than one complete quarter, except summer quarter, before the expiration of the probationary faculty appointment. [1991 c 294 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 37. Formerly RCW 28.85.857.]

Intent—Construction—Effective date, application—Severability—1991 c 294: See notes following RCW 28B.50.851.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.859 Faculty tenure—Tenure retained upon reduced work load assignment. An appointing authority may allow a tenured faculty member to retain tenure upon assignment to a reduced work load. The appointing authority and the faculty member shall execute a written agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of the assignment, including the conditions, if any, under which the faculty member may return to full time employment. [1988 c 32 § 1.]

28B.50.860 Faculty tenure—Tenure retained upon administrative appointment. A tenured faculty member, upon appointment to an administrative appointment shall be allowed to retain his or her tenure. [2011 c 336 § 742; 1977 ex.s. c 282 § 7; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 38. Formerly RCW 28.85.860.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.861 Faculty tenure—Dismissal only for sufficient cause. The tenured faculty member shall not be dismissed except for sufficient cause, nor shall a faculty member who holds a probationary faculty appointment be dismissed prior to the written terms of the appointment except for sufficient cause. [1969 ex.s. c 283 § 39. Formerly RCW 28.85.861.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.862 Faculty tenure—Certain grounds constituting sufficient cause. Sufficient cause shall also include aiding and abetting or participating in: (1) Any unlawful act of violence; (2) Any unlawful act resulting in destruction of community college property; or (3) Any unlawful interference with the orderly conduct of the educational process. [1969 ex.s. c 283 § 40. Formerly RCW 28.85.862.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.863 Faculty tenure—Review prior to dismissal—Scope—Recommendations of review commit-

tee. Prior to the dismissal of a tenured faculty member, or a faculty member holding an unexpired probationary faculty appointment, the case shall first be reviewed by a review committee. The review shall include testimony from all interested parties including, but not limited to, other faculty members and students. The faculty member whose case is being reviewed shall be afforded the right of cross-examination and the opportunity to defend himself or herself. The review committee shall prepare recommendations on the action they propose be taken and submit such recommendations to the appointing authority prior to their final action. [2011 c 336 § 743; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 41. Formerly RCW 28.85.863.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.864 Faculty tenure—Appeal from decision for dismissal—Procedure. Any faculty member dismissed pursuant to RCW 28B.50.850 through 28B.50.869 shall have a right to appeal the final decision of the appointing authority in accordance with RCW 34.05.510 through 34.05.598. [1989 c 175 § 80; 1973 c 62 § 24; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 42. Formerly RCW 28.85.864.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.867 Faculty tenure—Tenure rights upon transfer of employment to another community or technical college. Upon transfer of employment from one community or technical college to another community or technical college within a district, a tenured faculty member shall have the right to retain tenure and the rights accruing thereto which he or she had in his or her previous employment: PROVIDED, That upon permanent transfer of employment to another college district a tenured faculty member shall not have the right to retain his tenure or any of the rights accruing thereto. [1991 c 238 § 69; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 43. Formerly RCW 28.85.867.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.868 Faculty tenure—Faculty members currently employed granted tenure. All employees of a community college district, except presidents, who were employed in the community college district at the effective date of chapter 283, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. and who hold or have held a faculty appointment with the community college district or its predecessor school district shall be granted tenure by their appointing authority notwithstanding any other provision of RCW 28B.50.850 through 28B.50.869. [1970 ex.s. c 5 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 44. Formerly RCW 28.85.868.]

Reviser's note: The various provisions of chapter 283, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. became effective on several different dates. The effective date of the provisions thereof relating to tenure appears to have been midnight August 10, 1969, see preface, Laws of 1969 ex. sess., and see also 1969 ex.s. c 283 §§ 54 and 55 (uncodified).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.869 Faculty tenure—Review committees, composition—Selection of faculty representatives, student representative. The review committees required by RCW 28B.50.850 through 28B.50.869 shall be composed of members of the administrative staff, a student representative,

and the faculty. The representatives of the faculty shall represent a majority of the members on each review committee. The members representing the faculty on each review committee shall be selected by a majority of the faculty and faculty department heads acting in a body. The student representative, who shall be a full time student, shall be chosen by the student association of the particular community or technical college in such manner as the members thereof shall determine. [1993 c 188 § 2; 1991 c 238 § 70; 1974 ex.s. c 33 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 283 § 45. Formerly RCW 28.85.869.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.870 Faculty tenure—For certain educational programs operated in state correctional institutions. The district board of trustees of any college district currently operating an educational program with funds provided by another state agency, including federal funds, which program has been in existence for five or more years under the administration of one or more college districts, shall provide for the award or denial of tenure to anyone who holds a special faculty appointment in such curricular program and for as long as the program continues to be funded in such manner, utilizing the prescribed probationary processes and procedures set forth in this chapter with the exception that no student representative shall be required to serve on the review committee defined in RCW 28B.50.851: PROVIDED, That such review processes and procedures shall not be applicable to faculty members whose contracts are renewed after *the effective date of this 1977 amendatory act and who have completed at least three consecutive years of satisfactory full time service in such program, who shall be granted tenure by the college district: PROVIDED FURTHER, That faculty members who have completed one year or more of satisfactory full time service in such program shall be credited with such service for the purposes of this section: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That provisions relating to tenure for faculty under the provisions of this section shall be distinct from provisions relating to tenure for other faculty of the college district and faculty appointed to such special curricular program shall be treated as a separate unit as respects selection, retention, reduction in force or dismissal hereunder: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the provisions of this section shall only be applicable to faculty holding a special faculty appointment in an educational program operated in a state correctional institution pursuant to a written contract with a college district. [1991 c 238 § 71; 1977 ex.s. c 282 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** Phrase "the effective date of this 1977 amendatory act": Except for RCW 28B.50.100 and 28B.50.101 which were effective January 1, 1978, (see note following RCW 28B.50.100) the effective date of 1977 ex.s. c 282 (the enactment of RCW 28B.50.870, 28B.50.090, 28B.50.140, 28B.50.300, and 28B.50.860 and the repeal of RCW 28B.50.570, 28B.50.590, 28B.50.750, and 28B.56.060) was September 21, 1977.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.872 Periodic posttenure evaluation. By June 30, 1994, each community and technical college shall establish, through the local collective bargaining process, periodic posttenure evaluation of all full-time faculty consistent with the standards of the Northwest association of schools and colleges. [1993 c 188 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.873 Reduction in force of tenured or probationary faculty members due to financial emergency—Conditions—Procedure—Rights. The college board may declare a financial emergency under the following conditions: (1) Reduction of allotments by the governor pursuant to *RCW 43.88.110(2), or (2) reduction by the legislature from one biennium to the next or within a biennium of appropriated funds based on constant dollars using the implicit price deflator. When a district board of trustees determines that a reduction in force of tenured or probationary faculty members may be necessary due to financial emergency as declared by the state board, written notice of the reduction in force and separation from employment shall be given the faculty members so affected by the president or district president as the case may be. Said notice shall clearly indicate that separation is not due to the job performance of the employee and hence is without prejudice to such employee and need only state in addition the basis for the reduction in force as one or more of the reasons enumerated in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

Said tenured or probationary faculty members will have a right to request a formal hearing when being dismissed pursuant to subsections (1) and (2) of this section. The only issue to be determined shall be whether under the applicable policies, rules or collective bargaining agreement the particular faculty member or members advised of severance are the proper ones to be terminated. Said hearing shall be initiated by filing a written request therefor with the president or district president, as the case may be, within ten days after issuance of such notice. At such formal hearing the tenure review committee provided for in RCW 28B.50.863 may observe the formal hearing procedure and after the conclusion of such hearing offer its recommended decision for consideration by the hearing officer. Failure to timely request such a hearing shall cause separation from service of such faculty members so notified on the effective date as stated in the notice, regardless of the duration of any individual employment contract.

The hearing required by this section shall be an adjudicative proceeding pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW, the Administrative Procedure Act, conducted by a hearing officer appointed by the board of trustees and shall be concluded by the hearing officer within sixty days after written notice of the reduction in force has been issued. Ten days written notice of the formal hearing will be given to faculty members who have requested such a hearing by the president or district president as the case may be. The hearing officer within ten days after conclusion of such formal hearing shall prepare findings, conclusions of law and a recommended decision which shall be forwarded to the board of trustees for its final action thereon. Any such determination by the hearing officer under this section shall not be subject to further tenure review committee action as otherwise provided in this chapter.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, at the time of a faculty member or members request for formal hearing said faculty member or members may ask for participation in the choosing of the hearing officer in the manner provided in RCW 28A.405.310(4), said employee therein being a faculty member for the purposes hereof and said board of directors therein being the board of trustees for the purposes hereof: PROVIDED, That where there is more than one faculty member affected by the board of trustees' reduc-

tion in force such faculty members requesting hearing must act collectively in making such request: PROVIDED FURTHER, That costs incurred for the services and expenses of such hearing officer shall be shared equally by the community or technical college and the faculty member or faculty members requesting hearing.

When more than one faculty member is notified of termination because of a reduction in force as provided in this section, hearings for all such faculty members requesting formal hearing shall be consolidated and only one such hearing for the affected faculty members shall be held, and such consolidated hearing shall be concluded within the time frame set forth herein.

Separation from service without prejudice after formal hearing under the provisions of this section shall become effective upon final action by the board of trustees.

It is the intent of the legislature by enactment of this section and in accordance with RCW 28B.52.035, to modify any collective bargaining agreements in effect, or any conflicting board policies or rules, so that any reductions in force which take place after December 21, 1981, whether in progress or to be initiated, will comply solely with the provisions of this section: PROVIDED, That any applicable policies, rules, or provisions contained in a collective bargaining agreement related to lay-off units, seniority and re-employment rights shall not be affected by the provisions of this paragraph.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the right of the board of trustees or its designated appointing authority not to renew a probationary faculty appointment pursuant to RCW 28B.50.857. [1991 c 238 § 72; 1990 c 33 § 559; 1989 c 175 § 81; 1981 2nd ex.s. c 13 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 43.88.110 was amended by 1991 c 358 § 2 changing subsection (2) to subsection (3).

Purpose—Statutory references—Severability—1990 c 33: See RCW 28A.900.100 through 28A.900.102.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.874 Transfer of administration of vocational-technical institutes to system of community and technical colleges—Personnel rights. When the state system of community and technical colleges assumes administrative control of the vocational-technical institutes, personnel employed by the vocational-technical institutes shall:

(1) Suffer no reduction in compensation, benefits, seniority, or employment status. After September 1, 1991, classified employees shall continue to be covered by chapter 41.56 RCW and faculty members and administrators shall be covered by chapter 28B.50 RCW;

(2) To the extent applicable to faculty members, any faculty currently employed on a "continuing contract" basis under RCW 28A.405.210 be awarded tenure pursuant to RCW 28B.50.851 through 28B.50.873, except for any faculty members who are provisional employees under RCW 28A.405.220;

(3) Be eligible to participate in the health care and other insurance plans provided by the health care authority and the public employees' benefits board pursuant to chapter 41.05 RCW;

(4) Be eligible to participate in old age annuities or retirement income plans under the rules of the state board for community and technical colleges pursuant to RCW

28B.10.400 or the teachers' retirement system plan 1 for personnel employed before July 1, 1977, or plan 2 for personnel employed after July 1, 1977, under chapter 41.32 RCW; however, no affected vocational-technical institute employee shall be required to choose from among any available retirement plan options prior to six months after September 1, 1991;

(5) Have transferred to their new administrative college district all accrued sick and vacation leave and thereafter shall earn and use all such leave under the rule established pursuant to RCW 28B.50.551;

(6) Be eligible to participate in the deferred compensation plan and programs pursuant to RCW 41.05.123, 41.05.300 through 41.05.360, and 41.05.295 under the applicable rules.

An exclusive bargaining representative certified to represent a bargaining unit covering employees of a vocational technical institute on September 1, 1991, shall remain the exclusive representative of such employees thereafter until and unless such representative is replaced or decertified in accordance with state law.

Any collective bargaining agreement in effect on June 30, 1991, shall remain in effect as it applies to employees of vocational technical institutes until its expiration or renewal date or until renegotiated or renewed in accordance with chapter 28B.52 or 41.56 RCW. After the expiration date of a collective bargaining agreement, all of the terms and conditions specified in the collective bargaining agreement, as it applies to employees of vocational-technical institutes, shall remain in effect until the effective date of a subsequent agreement, not to exceed one year from the termination date stated in the agreement. The board of trustees and the employees may mutually agree to continue the terms and conditions of the agreement beyond the one year extension. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to deny any employee right granted under chapter 28B.52 or 41.56 RCW. Labor relations processes and agreements covering faculty members of vocational technical institutes after September 1, 1991, shall be governed by chapter 28B.52 RCW. Labor relations processes and agreements covering classified employees of vocational technical institutes after September 1, 1991, shall continue to be governed by chapter 41.56 RCW. [2008 c 229 § 11; 1998 c 116 § 14; 1991 c 238 § 83.]

Effective date—2008 c 229: See note following RCW 41.05.295.

28B.50.8742 Technical colleges—Employee option to reenroll in public employees' benefits trust. Employees of technical colleges who were members of the [a] public employees' benefits trust and as a result of chapter 238, Laws of 1991, were required to enroll in public employees' benefits board-sponsored plans, must decide whether to reenroll in the trust by January 1, 1996, or the expiration of the current collective bargaining agreements, whichever is later. Employees of a bargaining unit or administrative or managerial employees otherwise not included in a bargaining unit shall be required to transfer by group. Administrative or managerial employees shall transfer in accordance with rules established by the health care authority. If employee groups elect to transfer, they are eligible to reenroll in the public employees' benefits board-sponsored plans. This one-time reenrollment option in the public employees' benefits board-sponsored

plans is available to be exercised in January 2001, or only every five years thereafter, until exercised. [1995 1st sp.s. c 6 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.8744 Technical colleges—Payment to public employees' and retirees' insurance account. (1) In a manner prescribed by the state health care authority, technical colleges who have employees enrolled in a benefits trust shall remit to the health care authority for deposit in the public employees' and retirees' insurance account established in RCW 41.05.120 the amount specified for remittance in the omnibus appropriations act.

(2) The remittance requirements of this section do not apply to employees of a technical college who receive insurance benefits through contracts with the health care authority. [1995 1st sp.s. c 6 § 19.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.875 Laboratory services for the analyzing of samples, public agencies may contract with college for. Local law enforcement agencies or such other public agencies that shall be in need of such service may contract with any community or technical college for laboratory services for the analyzing of samples that chemists associated with such colleges may be able to perform under such terms and conditions as the individual college may determine.

Employees of the Seattle Vocational Institute are exempt from this section until July 1, 1993. [1991 c 238 § 73; 1969 ex.s. c 261 § 35. Formerly RCW 28.85.875.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.50.877 Technical colleges—Purchase of support services from school districts. During the period from May 17, 1991, until September 1, 1991:

(1) The executive director of the state board for community and technical colleges, or the executive director's designee, may enter into contracts, or agreements for goods, services, and personnel, on behalf of the technical college, which are effective after September 1, 1991. The executive director, or the executive director's designee, may conduct business, including budget approval, relevant to the operation of the technical college in the period subsequent to September 1, 1991.

(2) Vocational-technical institute directors may conduct business relevant to the operation of the vocational-technical institutes. School boards and superintendents may not restrict or remove powers previously delegated to the vocational-technical institute directors during the 1990-91 school year.

(3) Technical colleges' boards of trustees appointed before September 1, 1991, shall serve in an advisory capacity to the vocational-technical institute director.

As of September 1, 1991, technical colleges may, by interlocal agreement, continue to purchase from the school districts, support services within mutually agreed upon categories at a cost not to exceed the indirect rate charged during the 1990-91 school year. No employee of a technical college may be discriminated against based on actions or opinions expressed on issues surrounding chapter 238, Laws of 1991. Any dispute related to issues contained in this section shall be resolved under RCW 28B.50.302. [1991 c 238 § 143.]

28B.50.880 Apprentices—Recommendations of the state board for community and technical colleges. The state board for community and technical colleges shall provide recommendations to the apprenticeship council and apprenticeship programs, established under chapter 49.04 RCW, on matters of related and supplemental instruction for apprentices, coordination of instruction with job experiences, and the qualification of teachers for such instruction. [2001 c 204 § 8; 1991 c 238 § 111.]

28B.50.890 Apprentices—Associate degree pathway.

(1) At the request of an apprenticeship committee pursuant to RCW 49.04.150, the community or technical college or colleges providing apprentice-related and supplemental instruction for an apprenticeship program shall develop an associate degree pathway for the apprentices in that program, if the necessary resources are available.

(2) In developing a degree program, the community or technical college or colleges shall ensure, to the extent possible, that related and supplemental instruction is credited toward the associate degree and that related and supplemental instruction and other degree requirements are not redundant.

(3) If multiple community or technical colleges provide related and supplemental instruction for a single apprenticeship committee, the colleges shall work together to the maximum extent possible to create consistent requirements for the pathway. [2003 c 128 § 3.]

Findings—2003 c 128: See note following RCW 49.04.150.

28B.50.895 Apprentice education waivers. With regard to waivers for courses offered for the purpose of satisfying related or supplemental educational requirements for apprentices registered with the Washington state apprenticeship council or the federal bureau of apprenticeship and training, colleges may at the request of an apprenticeship organization, deduct the tuition owed from training contracts with that apprentice organization. [2005 c 159 § 1.]

28B.50.902 Centers of excellence. (1) The college board, in consultation with business, industry, labor, the workforce training and education coordinating board, the department of commerce, the employment security department, and community and technical colleges, shall designate centers of excellence and allocate funds to existing and new centers of excellence based on a competitive basis.

(2) Eligible applicants for the program established under this section include community and technical colleges. Priority shall be given to applicants that have an established education and training program serving the targeted industry and that have in their home district or region an industry cluster with the same targeted industry at its core.

(3) It is the role of centers of excellence to employ strategies to:

- (a) Create educational efficiencies;
- (b) Build a diverse, competitive workforce for strategic industries;
- (c) Maintain an institutional reputation for innovation and responsiveness;
- (d) Develop innovative curriculum and means of delivering education and training;

(e) Act as brokers of information and resources related to community and technical college education and training and assistance available for firms in a targeted industry, including working with innovate Washington to develop methods to identify businesses within a targeted industry that could benefit from the services offered by innovate Washington under chapter 43.333 RCW; and

(f) Serve as partners with workforce development councils, associate development organizations, and other workforce and economic development organizations.

(4) Examples of strategies under subsection (3) of this section include but are not limited to: Sharing curriculum and other instructional resources, to ensure cost savings to the system; delivering collaborative certificate and degree programs; and holding statewide summits, seminars, conferences, and workshops on industry trends and best practices in community and technical college education and training. [2011 1st sp.s. c 14 § 6; 2009 c 151 § 4.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 14: See RCW 43.333.901.

28B.50.903 Coordination and alignment of aerospace training programs—Aerospace and advanced materials manufacturing pipeline advisory committee.

(1) The state board for community and technical colleges, in collaboration with aerospace or advanced materials long-term training providers, short-term training providers whose mission is focused on customized and innovative short-term training, and apprenticeship program providers, shall facilitate coordination and alignment of aerospace training programs to the maximum extent possible. This coordination and alignment shall include but not be limited to the following activities:

(a) Providing up-to-date information about the aerospace and advanced materials manufacturing training programs in the state;

(b) Providing information about grants and partnership opportunities;

(c) Providing coordination for professional development for faculty and other education and training providers;

(d) Evaluating programs identified by the aerospace and advanced materials manufacturing pipeline advisory committee annually for completion and job placement results; and

(e) Making budget recommendations to the governor and the legislature specific to the aerospace and advanced materials manufacturing training programs.

(2) The state board for community and technical colleges shall establish an aerospace and advanced materials manufacturing pipeline advisory committee consisting of not less than eleven nor more than fifteen members. A majority of members shall represent industry with the chair selected by the committee from among the industry members. Members of the advisory committee shall also include at least two persons representing labor who represent aerospace or advanced materials production workers and also include education and training providers including, but not limited to, the director of a long-term training program, the director of a short-term training program whose mission is to focus on customized and innovative short-term training, and the director of an apprenticeship program. The advisory committee's duties include but are not limited to:

- (a) Providing direction for a skills gap analysis that is:
- (i) Produced with the workforce training and education coor-

minating board using data developed through the education data center; and (ii) consistent with the joint assessment by the higher education coordinating board or its successor, the state board for community and technical colleges, and the workforce training and education coordinating board of the number and type of higher education and training credentials required to match employer demand for a skilled and educated workforce;

(b) Establishing goals for students served, program completion rates, and employment rates;

(c) Coordinating and disseminating industry advice for aerospace and advanced materials manufacturing training programs; and

(d) Recommending training programs for review by the workforce training and education coordinating board in coordination with the state board for community and technical colleges.

(3) All requirements in this section are subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for the specific purposes described. [2012 c 50 § 2.]

Finding—Intent—2012 c 50: "The legislature finds that a skilled workforce is essential for employers and job seekers to compete and grow Washington's aerospace industry as part of the global economy. The legislature intends to improve coordination of the state's training system for skilled aerospace workers in order to provide better alignment with industry needs in the present and over the long term for both two-year training programs, short-term training, and relevant apprenticeship programs to keep pace with a rapidly changing industry. The legislature further intends to increase aerospace skill development and education and training programs and help increase jobs for Washington's citizens." [2012 c 50 § 1.]

28B.50.910 Severability—1969 ex.s. c 223. If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.50.910. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 72. Formerly RCW 28.85.910.]

28B.50.912 Transfer of powers from superintendent of public instruction and state board of education to state board for community and technical colleges. All powers, duties, and functions of the superintendent of public instruction and the state board of education pertaining to projects of adult education, including the state-funded Even Start and including the adult education programs operated pursuant to 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1201 as amended by P.L. 100-297, are transferred to the state board for community and technical colleges. All references to the director or superintendent of public instruction or the state board of education in the Revised Code of Washington shall be construed to mean the director or the state board for community and technical colleges when referring to the functions transferred in this section. [1991 c 238 § 85.]

28B.50.913 Transfer of powers from Washington institute for applied technology to Seattle Vocational Institute. The public nonprofit corporation for the Washington institute for applied technology is hereby abolished and its powers, duties, and functions are hereby transferred to the sixth college district. The Washington institute for applied technology shall be renamed the Seattle Vocational Institute. The Seattle Vocational Institute shall become a fourth unit of the sixth college district. All references to the director or pub-

(2012 Ed.)

lic nonprofit corporation for the Washington institute for applied technology in the Revised Code of Washington shall be construed to mean the director of the Seattle Vocational Institute. [1991 c 238 § 94.]

28B.50.914 Transfer of powers from school districts to state board for community and technical colleges. All powers, duties, and functions of the school district pertaining to a vocational-technical institute are transferred to the state board for community and technical colleges until the establishment of local boards of trustees with authority for the technical college. All references to the director or school district in the Revised Code of Washington shall be construed to mean the director or state board for community and technical colleges when referring to the functions transferred in this section. [1991 c 238 § 116.]

28B.50.915 Transfer of powers from superintendent of public instruction to state board for community and technical colleges. All powers, duties, and functions of the superintendent of public instruction pertaining to vocational-technical institutes are transferred to the state board for community and technical colleges. All references to the director or superintendent of public instruction in the Revised Code of Washington shall be construed to mean the director or state board for community and technical colleges when referring to the functions transferred in this section. [1991 c 238 § 122.]

28B.50.917 Effective dates—1991 c 238. Sections 1 through 7, 14 through 19, 24 through 28, 33, 76 through 81, 85 through 111, 114, 140 through 144, and 164 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions.

Sections 33, 114, and 142 through 144 of this act shall take effect immediately.

Sections 1 through 8, 14 through 19, 24 through 28, 76 through 81, 85 through 111, 140, 141, and 164 of this act shall take effect July 1, 1991.

Sections 20 through 23, 29 through 32, 34 through 75, 82 through 84, 112, 113, 115 through 139, and 145 through 158 of this act shall take effect September 1, 1991.

Sections 8 through 13 of this act shall take effect October 1, 1991. [1991 c 238 § 166.]

28B.50.918 Severability—1991 c 238. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1991 c 238 § 167.]

28B.50.980 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521. For the purposes of this chapter, the terms spouse, marriage, marital, husband, wife, widow, widower, next of kin, and family shall be interpreted as applying equally to state registered domestic partnerships or individuals in state registered domestic partnerships as well as to marital relationships and married persons, and references to dissolution of marriage shall apply equally to state registered domestic partnerships

that have been terminated, dissolved, or invalidated, to the extent that such interpretation does not conflict with federal law. Where necessary to implement chapter 521, Laws of 2009, gender-specific terms such as husband and wife used in any statute, rule, or other law shall be construed to be gender neutral, and applicable to individuals in state registered domestic partnerships. [2009 c 521 § 75.]

Chapter 28B.52 RCW

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING—ACADEMIC PERSONNEL IN COMMUNITY COLLEGES

(Formerly: Negotiations by academic personnel—
Community college districts)

Sections

28B.52.010	Declaration of purpose.
28B.52.020	Definitions.
28B.52.025	Right to organize or refrain from organizing.
28B.52.030	Representatives of employee organization—Right to collective bargaining.
28B.52.035	Negotiations reduced to written agreements—Provisions relating to salary increases—Restrictions.
28B.52.040	Negotiated agreements—Procedures for binding arbitration.
28B.52.045	Collective bargaining agreement—Exclusive bargaining representative—Union security provisions—Dues and fees.
28B.52.050	Academic employee may appear in own behalf.
28B.52.060	Commission—Mediation activities—Other dispute resolution procedures authorized.
28B.52.065	Commission's adjudication of unfair labor practices—Rules—Binding arbitration authorized.
28B.52.070	Discrimination prohibited.
28B.52.073	Unfair labor practices.
28B.52.078	Strikes and lockouts prohibited—Violations—Remedies.
28B.52.080	Commission to adopt rules and regulations—Boards may request commission services.
28B.52.090	Prior agreements.
28B.52.100	State higher education administrative procedure act not to affect.
28B.52.200	Scope of chapter—Limitations—When attempts to resolve dispute required.
28B.52.210	Scope of chapter—Community and technical colleges faculty awards trust program.
28B.52.220	Scope of chapter—Community and technical colleges part-time academic employees.
28B.52.300	Construction of chapter.
28B.52.900	Severability—1987 c 314.

28B.52.010 Declaration of purpose. It is the purpose of this chapter to strengthen methods of administering employer-employee relations through the establishment of orderly methods of communication between academic employees and the college districts by which they are employed.

It is the purpose of this chapter to promote cooperative efforts by prescribing certain rights and obligations of the employees and employers and by establishing orderly procedures governing the relationship between the employees and their employers which procedures are designed to meet the special requirements and needs of public employment in higher education. It is the intent of this chapter to promote activity that includes the elements of open communication and access to information in a timely manner, with reasonable discussion and interpretation of that information. It is the further intent that such activity shall be characterized by mutual respect, integrity, reasonableness, and a desire on the part of the parties to address and resolve the points of concern. [1991 c 238 § 145; 1987 c 314 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 196 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.52.020 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:
(1) "Employee organization" means any organization which includes as members the academic employees of a college district and which has as one of its purposes the representation of the employees in their employment relations with the college district.

(2) "Academic employee" means any teacher, counselor, librarian, or department head, who is employed by any college district, whether full or part time, with the exception of the chief administrative officer of, and any administrator in, each college district.

(3) "Administrator" means any person employed either full or part time by the college district and who performs administrative functions as at least fifty percent or more of his or her assignments, and has responsibilities to hire, dismiss, or discipline other employees. Administrators shall not be members of the bargaining unit unless a majority of such administrators and a majority of the bargaining unit elect by secret ballot for such inclusion pursuant to rules as adopted in accordance with RCW 28B.52.080.

(4) "Commission" means the public employment relations commission.

(5) "Unfair labor practice" means any unfair labor practice listed in RCW 28B.52.073.

(6) "Union security provision" means a provision in a collective bargaining agreement under which some or all employees in the bargaining unit may be required, as a condition of continued employment on or after the thirtieth day following the beginning of such employment or the effective date of the provision, whichever is later, to become a member of the exclusive bargaining representative or pay an agency fee equal to the periodic dues and initiation fees uniformly required as a condition of acquiring or retaining membership in the exclusive bargaining representative.

(7) "Exclusive bargaining representative" means any employee organization which has:

(a) Been certified or recognized under this chapter as the representative of the employees in an appropriate collective bargaining unit; or

(b) Before July 26, 1987, been certified or recognized under a predecessor statute as the representative of the employees in a bargaining unit which continues to be appropriate under this chapter.

(8) "Collective bargaining" and "bargaining" mean the performance of the mutual obligation of the representatives of the employer and the exclusive bargaining representative to meet at reasonable times to bargain in good faith in an effort to reach agreement with respect to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment, such as procedures related to nonretention, dismissal, denial of tenure, and reduction in force. Prior law, practice, or interpretation shall be neither restrictive, expansive, nor determinative with respect to the scope of bargaining. A written contract incorporating any agreements reached shall be executed if requested by either party. The obligation to bargain does not compel either party to agree to a proposal or to make a concession.

In the event of a dispute between an employer and an exclusive bargaining representative over the matters that are terms and conditions of employment, the commission shall decide which items are mandatory subjects for bargaining.

[1991 c 238 § 146; 1987 c 314 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 296 § 12; 1973 1st ex.s. c 205 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 196 § 2.]

Public employment relations commission: Chapter 41.58 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.52.025 Right to organize or refrain from organizing. Employees have the right to self-organization, to form, join, or assist employee organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and also have the right to refrain from any or all of these activities except to the extent that employees may be required to make payments to an exclusive bargaining representative or charitable organization under a union security provision authorized in this chapter. [1987 c 314 § 5.]

28B.52.030 Representatives of employee organization—Right to collective bargaining. Representatives of an employee organization, which organization shall by secret ballot have won a majority in an election to represent the academic employees within its college district, shall have the right to bargain as defined in RCW 28B.52.020(8). [1991 c 238 § 147; 1987 c 314 § 3; 1973 1st ex.s. c 205 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 196 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.52.035 Negotiations reduced to written agreements—Provisions relating to salary increases—Restrictions. At the conclusion of any negotiation processes as provided for in RCW 28B.52.030, any matter upon which the parties have reached agreement shall be reduced to writing and acted upon in a regular or special meeting of the boards of trustees, and become part of the official proceedings of said board meeting. Provisions of written contracts relating to salary increases shall not exceed the amount or percentage established by the legislature in the appropriations act and allocated to the board of trustees by the state board for community and technical colleges. The length of term of any such agreement shall be for not more than three fiscal years. Any provisions of these agreements pertaining to salary increases will not be binding upon future actions of the legislature. If any provision of a salary increase is changed by subsequent modification of the appropriations act by the legislature, both parties shall immediately enter into collective bargaining for the sole purpose of arriving at a mutually agreed upon replacement for the modified provision. [1991 c 238 § 148; 1987 c 314 § 4; 1973 1st ex.s. c 205 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.52.040 Negotiated agreements—Procedures for binding arbitration. A board of trustees or an employee organization that enters into a negotiated agreement under RCW 28B.52.030 may include in the agreement procedures for binding arbitration of the disputes arising about the interpretation or application of the agreement including but not limited to nonretention, dismissal, denial of tenure, and reduction in force. [1987 c 314 § 6.]

28B.52.045 Collective bargaining agreement—Exclusive bargaining representative—Union security provisions—Dues and fees. (1) Upon filing with the employer the voluntary written authorization of a bargaining

unit employee under this chapter, the employee organization which is the exclusive bargaining representative of the bargaining unit shall have the right to have deducted from the salary of the bargaining unit employee the periodic dues and initiation fees uniformly required as a condition of acquiring or retaining membership in the exclusive bargaining representative. Such employee authorization shall not be irrevocable for a period of more than one year. Such dues and fees shall be deducted from the pay of all employees who have given authorization for such deduction, and shall be transmitted by the employer to the employee organization or to the depository designated by the employee organization.

(2) A collective bargaining agreement may include union security provisions, but not a closed shop. If an agency shop or other union security provision is agreed to, the employer shall enforce any such provision by deductions from the salary of bargaining unit employees affected thereby and shall transmit such funds to the employee organization or to the depository designated by the employee organization.

(3) An employee who is covered by a union security provision and who asserts a right of nonassociation based on bona fide religious tenets or teachings of a church or religious body of which such employee is a member shall pay to a non-religious charity or other charitable organization an amount of money equivalent to the periodic dues and initiation fees uniformly required as a condition of acquiring or retaining membership in the exclusive bargaining representative. The charity shall be agreed upon by the employee and the employee organization to which such employee would otherwise pay the dues and fees. The employee shall furnish written proof that such payments have been made. If the employee and the employee organization do not reach agreement on such matter, the commission shall designate the charitable organization. [1987 c 314 § 8.]

28B.52.050 Academic employee may appear in own behalf. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit any academic employee from appearing in his or her own behalf on matters relating to his or her employment relations with the college district. [1991 c 238 § 149; 1971 ex.s. c 196 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.52.060 Commission—Mediation activities—Other dispute resolution procedures authorized. The commission shall conduct mediation activities upon the request of either party as a means of assisting in the settlement of unresolved matters considered under this chapter.

In the event that any matter being jointly considered by the employee organization and the board of trustees of the college district is not settled by the means provided in this chapter, either party, twenty-four hours after serving written notice of its intended action to the other party, may, request the assistance and advice of the commission. Nothing in this section prohibits an employer and an employee organization from agreeing to substitute, at their own expense, some other impasse procedure or other means of resolving matters considered under this chapter. [1991 c 238 § 150; 1987 c 314 § 9; 1975 1st ex.s. c 296 § 13; 1973 1st ex.s. c 205 § 3; 1971 ex.s. c 196 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.52.065 Commission's adjudication of unfair labor practices—Rules—Binding arbitration authorized. The commission may adjudicate any unfair labor practices alleged by a board of trustees or an employee organization and shall adopt reasonable rules to administer this section. However, the parties may agree to seek relief from unfair labor practices through binding arbitration. [1987 c 314 § 10.]

28B.52.070 Discrimination prohibited. Boards of trustees of college districts or any administrative officer thereof shall not discriminate against academic employees or applicants for such positions because of their membership or nonmembership in employee organizations or their exercise of other rights under this chapter. [1991 c 238 § 151; 1971 ex.s. c 196 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.52.073 Unfair labor practices. (1) It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer:

(a) To interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed by this chapter;

(b) To dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any employee organization or contribute financial or other support to it: PROVIDED, That subject to rules adopted by the commission, an employer shall not be prohibited from permitting employees to confer with it or its representatives or agents during working hours without loss of time or pay;

(c) To encourage or discourage membership in any employee organization by discrimination in regard to hire, tenure of employment, or any term or condition of employment;

(d) To discharge or discriminate otherwise against an employee because that employee has filed charges or given testimony under this chapter;

(e) To refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of its employees.

(2) It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employee organization:

(a) To restrain or coerce an employee in the exercise of the rights guaranteed by this chapter: PROVIDED, That this subsection shall not impair the right of an employee organization to prescribe its own rules with respect to the acquisition or retention of membership in the employee organization or to an employer in the selection of its representatives for the purpose of bargaining or the adjustment of grievances;

(b) To cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an employee in violation of subsection (1)(c) of this section;

(c) To discriminate against an employee because that employee has filed charges or given testimony under this chapter;

(d) To refuse to bargain collectively with an employer.

(3) The expressing of any views, arguments, or opinion, or the dissemination thereof to the public, whether in written, printed, graphic, or visual form, shall not constitute or be evidence of an unfair labor practice under this chapter, if such expression contains no threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefit. [1987 c 314 § 11.]

[Title 28B RCW—page 180]

28B.52.078 Strikes and lockouts prohibited—Violations—Remedies. The right of college faculty to engage in any strike is prohibited. The right of a board of trustees to engage in any lockout is prohibited. Should either a strike or lockout occur, the representative of the faculty or board of trustees may invoke the jurisdiction of the superior court in the county in which the labor dispute exists and such court shall have jurisdiction to issue an appropriate order against either or both parties. In fashioning an order, the court shall take into consideration not only the elements necessary for injunctive relief but also the purpose and goals of this chapter and any mitigating factors such as the commission of an unfair labor practice by either party. [1991 c 238 § 152; 1987 c 314 § 13.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.52.080 Commission to adopt rules and regulations—Boards may request commission services. The commission shall adopt reasonable rules and regulations for the administration of employer-employee relations under this chapter. The boards may request the services of the commission to assist in the conduction of certification elections as provided for in RCW 28B.52.030. [1975 1st ex.s. c 296 § 14; 1973 1st ex.s. c 205 § 5; 1971 ex.s. c 196 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.52.090 Prior agreements. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to annul or modify, or to preclude the renewal or continuation of, any lawful agreement heretofore entered into between any college district and any representative of its employees. [1991 c 238 § 153; 1971 ex.s. c 196 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.52.100 State higher education administrative procedure act not to affect. Contracts or agreements, or any provision thereof entered into between boards of trustees and employees organizations pursuant to this chapter shall not be affected by or be subject to chapter 34.05 RCW. [1971 ex.s. c 196 § 9.]

28B.52.200 Scope of chapter—Limitations—When attempts to resolve dispute required. Nothing in chapter 28B.52 RCW as now or hereafter amended shall compel either party to agree to a proposal or to make a concession, nor shall any provision in chapter 28B.52 RCW as now or hereafter amended be construed as limiting or precluding the exercise by each college board of trustees of any powers or duties authorized or provided to it by law unless such exercise is contrary to the terms and conditions of any lawful negotiated agreement, except that other than to extend the terms of a previous contract, a board of trustees shall not take unilateral action on any unresolved issue under negotiation, unless the parties have first participated in good faith mediation or some other procedure as authorized by RCW 28B.52.060 to seek resolution of the issue. [1991 c 238 § 154; 1987 c 314 § 12; 1973 1st ex.s. c 205 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.52.210 Scope of chapter—Community and technical colleges faculty awards trust program. With respect

(2012 Ed.)

to the community and technical colleges faculty awards trust program, the permissible scope of collective bargaining under this chapter shall be governed by RCW 28B.50.843. [1991 c 238 § 155; 1990 c 29 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.52.220 Scope of chapter—Community and technical colleges part-time academic employees. With respect to the community and technical colleges part-time academic employees, the permissible scope of collective bargaining under this chapter shall be governed by RCW 28B.50.4893 and 28B.50.489. [2000 c 128 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.52.300 Construction of chapter. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this chapter, this chapter shall not be construed to deny or otherwise abridge any rights, privileges, or benefits granted by law to employees. This chapter shall not be construed to interfere with the responsibilities and rights of the board of trustees as specified by federal and state law. [1987 c 314 § 7.]

28B.52.900 Severability—1987 c 314. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1987 c 314 § 15.]

Chapter 28B.56 RCW

1972 COMMUNITY COLLEGES FACILITIES AID— BOND ISSUE

Sections

28B.56.010	Purpose.
28B.56.020	Bonds authorized—Payment—Limitations.
28B.56.040	Proceeds from bond sale—Administration and expenditure.
28B.56.050	"Community college facilities" defined.
28B.56.070	Referral to electorate.
28B.56.080	Form, terms, conditions and manner of sale and issuance— Limitation.
28B.56.090	Anticipation notes—Authorized—Contents—Payment.
28B.56.100	Community college capital improvements bond redemption fund of 1972—Created—Tax receipts—Use of funds—Use of debt-limit general fund bond retirement account.
28B.56.110	Legislature may provide additional means of revenue.
28B.56.120	Bonds as legal investment for state and municipal corporation funds.

28B.56.010 Purpose. The community colleges of the state of Washington have more than doubled their enrollment since 1966, including a three hundred percent increase in occupational education. The capital fund resources of the state community college system are not adequate to meet the facility needs of today's students. Major increments of community college facilities will be needed to serve the still growing numbers of commuting youth and adults attending the community college system. A determination of the facility needs of each college has been made through the uniform application of guidelines developed by the *state board for community college education to evaluate facility needs. [1972 ex.s. c 133 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The state board for community college education was renamed the state board for community and technical colleges by 1991 c 238 § 30.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

(2012 Ed.)

28B.56.020 Bonds authorized—Payment—Limitations. For the purpose of providing funds for the acquisition, construction and improvement of community college facilities in this state, the state finance committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of fifty million dollars or so much thereof as may be required to finance the improvements defined in this chapter and all costs incidental thereto. These bonds shall be paid and discharged within twenty years of the date of issuance, or within thirty years, should Article VIII of the Constitution of the state of Washington be amended to permit such longer term. No bonds authorized by this chapter shall be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation of the proceeds of such bonds to be sold. [1977 ex.s. c 242 § 5; 1972 ex.s. c 133 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.56.040 Proceeds from bond sale—Administration and expenditure. The proceeds from the sale of bonds deposited in the community college capital improvements account shall be administered and expended by the *state board for community college education subject to legislative appropriation. [1972 ex.s. c 133 § 4.]

***Reviser's note:** The state board for community college education was renamed the state board for community and technical colleges by 1991 c 238 § 30.

28B.56.050 "Community college facilities" defined. For the purposes of this chapter, the term "community college facilities" shall mean and include, but not be limited to, vocational facilities, including capital equipment acquisition, and such other specific projects as approved and funded for planning purposes by the legislature which shall include general education classrooms, science laboratories, faculty offices, student dining facilities, library and media facilities, offices for student personnel services and administrative personnel, and all real property and interests therein, equipment, parking facilities, utilities, appurtenances and landscaping incidental to such facilities. [1972 ex.s. c 133 § 5.]

28B.56.070 Referral to electorate. This chapter shall be submitted to the people for their adoption and ratification, or rejection, at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1972, in accordance with the provisions of section 3, Article VIII of the Constitution of the state of Washington, and in accordance with the provisions of section 1, Article II of the Constitution of the state of Washington, as amended, and the laws adopted to facilitate the operation thereof. [1972 ex.s. c 133 § 7.]

Reviser's note: Chapter 28B.56 RCW was adopted and ratified by the people at the November 7, 1972, general election (Referendum Bill No. 31). Governor's proclamation declaring approval of measure is dated December 7, 1972.

28B.56.080 Form, terms, conditions and manner of sale and issuance—Limitation. The state finance committee is authorized to prescribe the form, terms, conditions and covenants of the bonds, the time or times of sale of all or any portion of them, and the conditions and manner of their sale and issuance. None of the bonds herein authorized shall be sold for less than their par value. [1972 ex.s. c 133 § 8.]

28B.56.090 Anticipation notes—Authorized—Contents—Payment. When the state finance committee has decided to issue such bonds or a portion thereof, it may, pending the issuing of such bonds, issue, in the name of the state, temporary notes in anticipation of the money to be derived from the sale of such bonds, which notes shall be designated as "anticipation notes". Such portion of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds as may be required for such purpose shall be applied to the payment of the principal of and interest on such anticipation notes which have been issued. The bonds and notes shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal and interest when due. The state finance committee may authorize the use of a printed facsimile of the seal of the state of Washington in the issuance of bonds and notes. [1972 ex.s. c 133 § 9.]

28B.56.100 Community college capital improvements bond redemption fund of 1972—Created—Tax receipts—Use of funds—Use of debt-limit general fund bond retirement account. The community college capital improvements bond redemption fund of 1972 is created in the state treasury. This fund shall be exclusively devoted to the payment of interest on and retirement of the bonds authorized by this chapter. The state finance committee shall, on or before June 30 of each year, certify to the state treasurer the amount needed in the ensuing twelve months to meet bond retirement and interest requirements, and on July 1 of each year, the state treasurer shall deposit such amount in the community college capital improvements bond redemption fund of 1972 from moneys transmitted to the state treasurer by the department of revenue and certified by the department of revenue to be retail sales tax collections. Such amount certified by the state finance committee to the state treasurer shall be a prior charge against all retail sales tax revenues of the state of Washington, except that portion thereof heretofore pledged for the payment of bond principal and interest.

The owner and holder of each of the bonds or the trustee for any of the bonds may by mandamus or other appropriate proceeding require the transfer and payment of funds as directed herein.

If a debt-limit general fund bond retirement account is created in the state treasury by chapter 456, Laws of 1997 and becomes effective prior to the issuance of any of the bonds authorized by this chapter, the debt-limit general fund bond retirement account shall be used for the purposes of this chapter in lieu of the community college capital improvements bonds redemption fund of 1972. [1997 c 456 § 10; 1972 ex.s. c 133 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.56.110 Legislature may provide additional means of revenue. The legislature may provide additional means for raising moneys for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds authorized herein, and this chapter shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for such payment. [1972 ex.s. c 133 § 11.]

28B.56.120 Bonds as legal investment for state and municipal corporation funds. The bonds herein authorized shall be a legal investment for all state funds or for funds

under state control and for all funds of municipal corporations. [1972 ex.s. c 133 § 12.]

Chapter 28B.57 RCW 1975 COMMUNITY COLLEGE SPECIAL CAPITAL PROJECTS BOND ACT

Sections

- 28B.57.010 State general obligation bonds in lieu of building, limited obligation bonds—"Community college capital projects" defined.
- 28B.57.020 Amount of bonds authorized.
- 28B.57.030 Projects enumerated.
- 28B.57.040 Bond anticipation notes, authorized, payment—Form, terms, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes.
- 28B.57.060 Administration of proceeds from bonds and notes.
- 28B.57.070 1975 community college capital construction bond retirement fund—Created—Purpose.
- 28B.57.080 Moneys to be transferred from community college account to state general fund—Limitation.
- 28B.57.090 Bonds as legal investment for public funds.
- 28B.57.100 Prerequisite to bond issuance.

28B.57.010 State general obligation bonds in lieu of building, limited obligation bonds—"Community college capital projects" defined. The legislature has previously approved by its appropriation of funds from time to time, certain capital projects for the state community colleges, which appropriations were to be funded primarily by the issuance of building, limited obligation bonds by the *state board for community college education (hereinafter in this chapter called the "college board"). In order that any future appropriations for such approved capital projects may be funded on terms most advantageous to the state, it is hereby determined to be in the public interest to provide for the issuance of state general obligation bonds, in lieu of building, limited obligation bonds.

For purposes of this chapter, "community college capital projects" means the construction, reconstruction, erection, equipping, maintenance, demolition and major alteration of buildings and other capital assets owned by the *state board for community college education in the name of the state of Washington, and the acquisition of sites, rights-of-way, easements, improvements or appurtenances in relation thereto. [1985 c 390 § 61; 1975 1st ex.s. c 65 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The state board for community college education was renamed the state board for community and technical colleges by 1991 c 238 § 30.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.57.020 Amount of bonds authorized. For the purpose of providing funds for carrying out the community college capital projects described in RCW 28B.57.030, and to fund indebtedness and expenditures heretofore incurred for such projects, the state finance committee is hereby authorized to issue from time to time general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the aggregate principal amount of nine million dollars, or so much thereof as may be required for such purposes, to be paid and discharged within thirty years of the date or dates of issuance, in accordance with Article VIII, section 1 of the Constitution of the state of Washington. [1975 1st ex.s. c 65 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.57.030 Projects enumerated. The community college capital projects referred to in RCW 28B.57.020 are (1) at Walla Walla Community College, for construction of vocational facilities, Phase II, at a cost of not more than two million two thousand three hundred ninety-nine dollars and (2) at Seattle Central Community College, for remodeling of Edison South High School, at a cost of not more than six million nine hundred ninety-seven thousand six hundred and one dollars, which projects were to be primarily funded, but have not heretofore been sufficiently funded, from the proceeds of general tuition fee, limited obligation bonds issued by the college board. [1975 1st ex.s. c 65 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.57.040 Bond anticipation notes, authorized, payment—Form, terms, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes. When the state finance committee has determined to issue such general obligation bonds or a portion thereof, it may, pending the issuance thereof, issue in the name of the state temporary notes in anticipation of the issuance of such bonds, which notes shall be designated as "bond anticipation notes". Such portion of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds as may be required for the payment of principal and redemption premium, if any, of and interest on such notes shall be applied thereto when such bonds are issued.

The state finance committee is authorized to prescribe the form, terms, conditions and covenants of the bonds and/or the bond anticipation notes, the time or times of sale of all or any portion of them, and the conditions and manner of their sale and issuance.

Each such bond and bond anticipation note shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal thereof and the interest thereon when due. [1975 1st ex.s. c 65 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.57.060 Administration of proceeds from bonds and notes. All proceeds of the bonds authorized in this chapter shall be administered by the college board exclusively for the purposes specified in this chapter and for the payment of the expenses incurred in connection with the sale and issuance of such bonds and bond anticipation notes. [1975 1st ex.s. c 65 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.57.070 1975 community college capital construction bond retirement fund—Created—Purpose. The 1975 community college capital construction bond retirement fund is hereby created in the state treasury for the purpose of the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds authorized to be issued pursuant to this chapter.

The state finance committee, on or before June 30 of each year, shall certify to the state treasurer the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and interest coming due on such bonds. On July 1st of each such year the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the 1975 community college capital construction bond retirement fund an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee. [1975 1st ex.s. c 65 § 7.]

(2012 Ed.)

Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes—1977 community college capital projects bond act: RCW 28B.59B.040.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.57.080 Moneys to be transferred from community college account to state general fund—Limitation. On or before June 30 of each year, the college board shall accumulate in the community college capital projects account from building fees and other moneys deposited therein, an amount at least equal to the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds issued pursuant to this chapter. On July 1st of each such year, the state treasurer shall withdraw said sum from the community college capital projects account and deposit said sum in the state general fund: PROVIDED, That withdrawal of building fees from the community college capital projects account for deposit into the state general fund pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be made only after provision has first been made for the payment in full of the principal of and interest on all outstanding building, limited obligation bonds of the college board coming due in the twelve months next succeeding July 1 of each such year, and for any reserve account deposits necessary for such outstanding bonds in the same period. [1985 c 390 § 63; 1975 1st ex.s. c 65 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.57.090 Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized in this chapter shall constitute a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1975 1st ex.s. c 65 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.57.100 Prerequisite to bond issuance. The bonds authorized in this chapter shall be issued only after the college board has certified to the state finance committee that its projected building fees revenue shall be adequate, based upon reasonable projections of student enrollments, for the college board to meet the requirements of RCW 28B.57.080, during the life of the bonds proposed to be issued. [1985 c 390 § 62; 1975 1st ex.s. c 65 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28B.58 RCW

1975 COMMUNITY COLLEGE GENERAL CAPITAL PROJECTS BOND ACT

Sections

- 28B.58.010 State general obligation bonds in lieu of building, limited obligation bonds—"Community college capital projects" defined—Consideration for minority contractors on projects so funded.
- 28B.58.020 Amount of bonds authorized.
- 28B.58.030 Bond anticipation notes, authorized, payment—Form, term, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes.
- 28B.58.040 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes.
- 28B.58.050 Administration of proceeds from bonds and notes.
- 28B.58.060 Payment of principal and interest on bonds.
- 28B.58.070 Moneys to be transferred from community college account to state general fund—Limitation.
- 28B.58.080 Bonds as legal investment for public funds.
- 28B.58.090 Prerequisite to bond issuance.

28B.58.010 State general obligation bonds in lieu of building, limited obligation bonds—"Community college capital projects" defined—Consideration for minority contractors on projects so funded. The legislature has approved by its appropriation of funds from time to time, capital projects for the state community colleges, which appropriations have been funded primarily by the issuance of building, limited obligation bonds by the *state board for community college education (hereinafter in this chapter called the "college board"). In order that any future appropriations for such approved capital projects may be funded on terms most advantageous to the state, it is hereby determined to be in the public interest to provide for the issuance of state general obligation bonds, in lieu of building, limited obligation bonds.

For purposes of this chapter, "community college capital projects" means the construction, reconstruction, erection, equipping, maintenance, demolition and major alteration of buildings and other capital assets owned by the *state board for community college education in the name of the state of Washington, and the acquisition of sites, rights-of-way, easements, improvements or appurtenances in relation thereto. It is the intent of the legislature that in any decision to contract for capital projects funded as the result of this chapter, full and fair consideration shall be given to minority contractors. [1985 c 390 § 64; 1975 1st ex.s. c 236 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The state board for community college education was renamed the state board for community and technical colleges by 1991 c 238 § 30.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.58.020 Amount of bonds authorized. For the purpose of financing the community college capital projects as determined by the legislature in its capital appropriations act, chapter 276, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess., the state finance committee is hereby authorized to issue from time to time general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the aggregate principal amount of fourteen million seven hundred seventy-six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required for such purposes, to be paid and discharged within thirty years of the date or dates of issuance, in accordance with Article VIII, section 1 of the Constitution of the state of Washington. [1975 1st ex.s. c 236 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.58.030 Bond anticipation notes, authorized, payment—Form, term, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes. When the state finance committee has determined to issue such general obligation bonds, or a portion thereof, it may, pending the issuance thereof, issue in the name of the state temporary notes in anticipation of the issuance of such bonds, which notes shall be designated as "bond anticipation notes". Such portion of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds as may be required for the payment of principal and redemption premium, if any, of and interest on such notes shall be applied thereto when such bonds are issued.

The state finance committee is authorized to prescribe the form, terms, conditions and covenants of the bonds and/or the bond anticipation notes, the time or times of sale of all or any portion of them, and the conditions and manner of their sale and issuance.

Each such bond and bond anticipation note shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal thereof and the interest thereon when due. [1975 1st ex.s. c 236 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.58.040 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes. Except for that portion of the proceeds required to pay bond anticipation notes pursuant to RCW 28B.58.030, the proceeds from the sale of the bonds and/or bond anticipation notes authorized in this chapter, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds, and all other moneys which the state finance committee or the college board may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein, shall be deposited in the 1975 community college capital construction account in the state general fund. [1975 1st ex.s. c 236 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.58.050 Administration of proceeds from bonds and notes. Subject to legislative appropriation, all proceeds of the bonds authorized in this chapter shall be administered by the college board exclusively for the purposes specified in this chapter and for the payment of the expenses incurred in connection with the sale and issuance of such bonds and bond anticipation notes. [1975 1st ex.s. c 236 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.58.060 Payment of principal and interest on bonds. The 1975 community college capital construction bond retirement fund in the state treasury shall be used for the purpose of the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds authorized to be issued pursuant to this chapter.

The state finance committee, on or before June 30th of each year, shall certify to the state treasurer the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and interest coming due on such bonds. On July 1st of each such year the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the 1975 community college capital construction bond retirement fund, an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee. [1975 1st ex.s. c 236 § 6.]

1975 community college capital construction bond retirement fund—Created—Purpose: RCW 28B.57.070.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.58.070 Moneys to be transferred from community college account to state general fund—Limitation. On or before June 30th of each year, the college board shall accumulate in the community college capital projects account from building fees and other moneys deposited therein, an amount at least equal to the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds issued pursuant to this chapter. On July 1st of each such year, the state treasurer shall withdraw said sum from the community college capital projects account and deposit said sum in the state general fund: PROVIDED, That withdrawal of building fees from the community college capital projects account for deposit into the general fund pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be made only after

provision has first been made for the payment in full of the principal of and interest on all outstanding building, limited obligation bonds of the college board coming due in the twelve months next succeeding July 1st of each such year, and for any reserve account deposits necessary for such outstanding bonds in the same period. [1985 c 390 § 65; 1975 1st ex.s. c 236 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.58.080 Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized in this chapter shall constitute a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1975 1st ex.s. c 236 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.58.090 Prerequisite to bond issuance. The bonds authorized in this chapter shall be issued only after the college board has certified to the state finance committee that its projected building fees revenue shall be adequate, based upon reasonable projections of student enrollments, for the college board to meet the requirements of RCW 28B.58.070, during the life of the bonds proposed to be issued. [1985 c 390 § 66; 1975 1st ex.s. c 236 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28B.59 RCW 1976 COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAPITAL PROJECTS BOND ACT

Sections

- 28B.59.010 Purpose—"Community college capital projects" defined.
- 28B.59.020 Amount of general obligation bonds authorized.
- 28B.59.030 Bond anticipation notes, authorized, payment—Form, term, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes.
- 28B.59.040 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes.
- 28B.59.050 Administration of the proceeds from bonds and notes.
- 28B.59.060 Payment of the principal and interest on bonds.
- 28B.59.070 Moneys to be transferred from community college account to state general fund—Limitation.
- 28B.59.080 Bonds as legal investment for public funds.
- 28B.59.090 Prerequisite to bond issuance.

28B.59.010 Purpose—"Community college capital projects" defined. The legislature has approved by its appropriation of funds from time to time, capital projects for the state community colleges, which appropriations have been funded primarily by the issuance of building, limited obligation bonds by the *state board for community college education (hereinafter in this chapter called the "college board"). In order that any future appropriations for such approved capital projects may be funded on terms most advantageous to the state, it is hereby determined to be in the public interest to provide for the issuance of state general obligation bonds, in lieu of building, limited obligation bonds.

For purposes of this chapter, "community college capital projects" means the construction, reconstruction, erection, equipping, maintenance, demolition and major alteration of buildings and other capital assets owned by the *state board for community college education in the name of the state of Washington, and the acquisition of sites, rights-of-way, ease-

ments, improvements or appurtenances in relation thereto. [1985 c 390 § 67; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 107 § 1.]

*Reviser's note: The state board for community college education was renamed the state board for community and technical colleges by 1991 c 238 § 30.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59.020 Amount of general obligation bonds authorized. For the purpose of financing the community college capital projects as determined by the legislature in its capital appropriation act, chapter 133, Laws of 1975-'76 2nd ex. sess., the state finance committee is hereby authorized to issue from time to time general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the aggregate principal amount of twenty-six million four hundred eighty-seven thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required for such purposes, to be paid and discharged within thirty years of the date or dates of issuance, in accordance with Article VIII, section 1 of the Constitution of the state of Washington. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 107 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59.030 Bond anticipation notes, authorized, payment—Form, term, conditions, sale and covenants of bonds and notes. When the state finance committee has determined to issue such general obligation bonds, or a portion thereof, it may, pending the issuance thereof, issue in the name of the state temporary notes in anticipation of the issuance of such bonds, which notes shall be designated as "bond anticipation notes". Such portion of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds as may be required for the payment of principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on such notes shall be applied thereto when such bonds are issued.

The state finance committee is authorized to prescribe the form, terms, conditions and covenants of the bonds and/or the bond anticipation notes, the time or times of sale of all or any portion of them, and the conditions and manner of their sale and issuance.

Each such bond and bond anticipation note shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal thereof and the interest thereon when due. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 107 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59.040 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes. Except for that portion of the proceeds required to pay bond anticipation notes pursuant to RCW 28B.59.030, the proceeds from the sale of the bonds and/or bond anticipation notes authorized in this chapter, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds, and all other moneys which the state finance committee or the college board may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein, shall be deposited in the 1975 community college capital construction account in the state general fund. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 107 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59.050 Administration of the proceeds from bonds and notes. Subject to legislative appropriation, all proceeds of the bonds authorized in this chapter shall be

administered by the college board exclusively for the purposes specified in this chapter and for the payment of the expenses incurred in connection with the sale and issuance of such bonds and bond anticipation notes. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 107 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59.060 Payment of the principal and interest on bonds. The 1975 community college capital construction bond retirement fund in the state treasury shall be used for the purpose of the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds authorized to be issued pursuant to this chapter.

The state finance committee, on or before June 30th of each year, shall certify to the state treasurer the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and interest coming due on such bonds. On July 1st of each such year the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the 1975 community college capital construction bond retirement fund, an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 107 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59.070 Moneys to be transferred from community college account to state general fund—Limitation. On or before June 30th of each year, the college board shall accumulate in the community college capital projects account from building fees and other moneys deposited therein, an amount at least equal to the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds issued pursuant to this chapter. On July 1st of each such year, the state treasurer shall withdraw said sum from the community college capital projects account and deposit said sum in the state general fund: PROVIDED, That withdrawal of building fees from the community college capital projects account for deposit into the general fund pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be made only after provision has first been made for the payment in full of the principal of and interest on all outstanding building, limited obligation bonds of the college board coming due in the twelve months next succeeding July 1st of each such year, and for any reserve account deposits necessary for such outstanding bonds in the same period. [1985 c 390 § 68; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 107 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59.080 Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized in this chapter shall constitute a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 107 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59.090 Prerequisite to bond issuance. The bonds authorized in this chapter shall be issued only after the college board has certified to the state finance committee that its projected building fees revenue shall be adequate, based upon reasonable projections of student enrollments, for the college board to meet the requirements of RCW 28B.59.070, during

the life of the bonds proposed to be issued. [1985 c 390 § 69; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 107 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28B.59B RCW 1977 COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAPITAL PROJECTS BOND ACT

Sections

- 28B.59B.010 Purpose—Bonds authorized—Amount—Conditions.
- 28B.59B.020 Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Bond proceeds to apply to payment on.
- 28B.59B.030 Form, terms, conditions, sale, redemption and covenants of bonds and notes—Pledge of state's credit.
- 28B.59B.040 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes.
- 28B.59B.050 Administration of proceeds from bonds and notes.
- 28B.59B.060 Payment of the principal and interest on bonds and notes.
- 28B.59B.070 Moneys to be transferred from community college account to state general fund.
- 28B.59B.080 Bonds as legal investment for public funds.
- 28B.59B.090 Prerequisite to bond issuance.

28B.59B.010 Purpose—Bonds authorized—Amount—Conditions. For the purpose of financing the construction, reconstruction, erection, equipping, maintenance, demolition and major alteration of buildings and other capital assets owned by the *state board for community college education in the name of the state of Washington, and the acquisition of sites, rights-of-way, easements, improvements or appurtenances in relation thereto as determined by the legislature in its capital appropriations act, the state finance committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of seven million five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required to finance such projects, and all costs incidental thereto. No bonds authorized by this chapter shall be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation, and these bonds shall be paid and discharged within thirty years of the date of issuance in accordance with Article VIII, section 1 of the state Constitution. [1977 ex.s. c 346 § 1.]

*Reviser's note: The state board for community college education was renamed the state board for community and technical colleges by 1991 c 238 § 30.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59B.020 Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Bond proceeds to apply to payment on. When the state finance committee has determined to issue such general obligation bonds, or a portion thereof, it may, pending the issuance thereof, issue in the name of the state temporary notes in anticipation of the issuance of such bonds, which notes shall be designated as "bond anticipation notes". Such portion of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds as may be required for the payment of principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on such notes shall be applied thereto when such bonds are issued. [1977 ex.s. c 346 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59B.030 Form, terms, conditions, sale, redemption and covenants of bonds and notes—Pledge of state's credit. The state finance committee is authorized to determine the aggregate amounts, dates, form, terms, conditions, denominations, interest rates, maturities, rights and manner of redemption prior to maturity, registration privileges,

place(s) of payment and covenants of such bonds and/or the bond anticipation notes, the time or times of sale of all or any portion of them, and the conditions and manner of their sale, issuance and redemption.

Each such bond and bond anticipation note shall state that it is a general obligation of the state of Washington, shall contain a pledge of the full faith and credit of the state to the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon, and shall contain the state's unconditional promise to pay such principal and interest as the same shall become due. [1977 ex.s. c 346 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59B.040 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds and/or bond anticipation notes authorized in this chapter, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds and all other moneys which the state finance committee or the college board may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein, shall be deposited in the 1975 community college capital construction account in the state general fund: PROVIDED, That such portion of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds as may be required for the payment of the principal of and interest on any outstanding bond anticipation notes, together with accrued interest on the bonds received from the purchasers upon their delivery, shall be deposited in the 1975 community college capital construction bond retirement fund. [1977 ex.s. c 346 § 4.]

1975 Community college capital construction bond retirement fund—Created—Purpose: RCW 28B.57.070.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59B.050 Administration of proceeds from bonds and notes. Subject to legislative appropriation, all principal proceeds of the bonds and/or bond anticipation notes authorized in this chapter shall be administered by the college board exclusively for the purposes specified in this chapter and for the payment of the expenses incurred in connection with their sale and issuance. [1977 ex.s. c 346 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59B.060 Payment of the principal and interest on bonds and notes. The 1975 community college capital construction bond retirement fund in the state treasury shall be used for the purpose of the payment of the principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on the bonds and/or the bond anticipation notes authorized to be issued pursuant to this chapter.

The state finance committee, on or before June 30th of each year, shall certify to the state treasurer the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and interest coming due on such bonds. Not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the 1975 community college capital construction bond retirement fund an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee to be due on such payment date. [1977 ex.s. c 346 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

(2012 Ed.)

28B.59B.070 Moneys to be transferred from community college account to state general fund. On or before June 30th of each year, the college board shall accumulate in the community college capital projects account from building fees and other moneys deposited therein, an amount at least equal to the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds issued pursuant to this chapter. Not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any such interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall withdraw said sum from the community college capital projects account and deposit said sum in the state general fund. [1985 c 390 § 70; 1977 ex.s. c 346 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59B.080 Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized in this chapter shall constitute a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1977 ex.s. c 346 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59B.090 Prerequisite to bond issuance. The bonds authorized in this chapter shall be issued only after the college board has certified to the state finance committee that its anticipated general tuition fee revenue shall be adequate, based upon reasonable projections of student enrollments, for the college board to meet the requirements of RCW 28B.59B.070 during the life of the bonds proposed to be issued. [1977 ex.s. c 346 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28B.59C RCW 1979 COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAPITAL PROJECTS BOND ACT

Sections

28B.59C.010	Purpose—Bonds authorized—Amount—Conditions.
28B.59C.020	Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Bond proceeds to apply to payment on.
28B.59C.030	Form, terms, conditions, sale, redemption and covenants of bonds and notes—Pledge of state's credit.
28B.59C.040	Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes.
28B.59C.050	Administration of proceeds from bonds and notes.
28B.59C.060	Payment of principal and interest on bonds and notes.
28B.59C.070	Moneys to be transferred from community college account to state general fund.
28B.59C.080	Bonds as legal investment for public funds.

28B.59C.010 Purpose—Bonds authorized—Amount—Conditions. For the purpose of financing the construction, reconstruction, erection, equipping, maintenance, demolition, and major alteration of buildings and other capital assets owned by the *state board for community college education in the name of the state of Washington, and the acquisition of sites, rights-of-way, easements, improvements, or appurtenances in relation thereto as determined by the legislature in its capital appropriations act, the state finance committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of twenty-four million dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, to finance such projects, and all costs incidental thereto. No bonds authorized by this chapter shall be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation, and these bonds shall

be paid and discharged within thirty years of the date of issuance in accordance with Article VIII, section 1 of the state Constitution. [1979 ex.s. c 226 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The state board for community college education was renamed the state board for community and technical colleges by 1991 c 238 § 30.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59C.020 Bond anticipation notes—Authorized—Bond proceeds to apply to payment on. When the state finance committee has determined to issue the general obligation bonds, or a portion thereof, it may, pending the issuance thereof, issue in the name of the state temporary notes in anticipation of the issuance of the bonds, which notes shall be designated as "bond anticipation notes". Such portion of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds as may be required for the payment of principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on the notes shall be applied thereto when the bonds are issued. [1979 ex.s. c 226 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59C.030 Form, terms, conditions, sale, redemption and covenants of bonds and notes—Pledge of state's credit. The state finance committee is authorized to determine the aggregate amounts, dates, form, terms, conditions, denominations, interest rates, maturities, rights and manner of redemption prior to maturity, registration privileges, place(s) of payment and covenants of the bonds and/or the bond anticipation notes, the time or times of sale of all or any portion of them, and the conditions and manner of their sale, issuance, and redemption.

Each bond and bond anticipation note shall state that it is a general obligation of the state of Washington, shall contain a pledge of the full faith and credit of the state to the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon, and shall contain the state's unconditional promise to pay the principal and interest as the same shall become due. [1979 ex.s. c 226 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59C.040 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds and notes. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds and/or bond anticipation notes authorized in this chapter, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds, and all other moneys which the state finance committee or the college board may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein, shall be deposited in the 1975 community college capital construction account in the state general fund: PROVIDED, That such portion of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds as may be required for the payment of the principal of and interest on any outstanding bond anticipation notes, together with accrued interest and premium, if any, on the bonds received from the purchasers upon their delivery, shall be deposited in the 1975 community college capital construction bond retirement fund. [1979 ex.s. c 226 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59C.050 Administration of proceeds from bonds and notes. Subject to legislative appropriation, all principal proceeds of the bonds and/or bond anticipation notes authorized in this chapter shall be administered by the college

board exclusively for the purposes specified in this chapter and for the payment of the expenses incurred in connection with their sale and issuance. [1979 ex.s. c 226 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59C.060 Payment of principal and interest on bonds and notes. The 1975 community college capital construction bond retirement fund in the state treasury shall be used for the purpose of the payment of the principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on the bonds and/or the bond anticipation notes authorized to be issued under this chapter.

The state finance committee, on or before June 30th of each year, shall certify to the state treasurer the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and interest coming due on the bonds. Not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the 1975 community college capital construction bond retirement fund an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee to be due on the payment date. [1979 ex.s. c 226 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59C.070 Moneys to be transferred from community college account to state general fund. On or before June 30th of each year, the college board shall accumulate in the community college capital projects account from building fees and other moneys deposited therein, an amount at least equal to the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds issued under this chapter. Not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall withdraw the sum from the community college capital projects account and deposit the sum in the state general fund. [1985 c 390 § 71; 1979 ex.s. c 226 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59C.080 Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized in this chapter shall constitute a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1979 ex.s. c 226 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28B.59D RCW 1981 COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAPITAL PROJECTS BOND ACT

Sections

- 28B.59D.010 Purpose—Bonds authorized—Amount—Condition.
- 28B.59D.020 Bonds to pledge credit of state, promise to pay.
- 28B.59D.030 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds.
- 28B.59D.040 Administration and expenditure of proceeds from sale of bonds—Condition.
- 28B.59D.050 Existing fund utilized for payment of principal and interest—Committee and treasurer's duties.
- 28B.59D.060 Transfer of account moneys to general fund—College board and treasurer's duties.
- 28B.59D.070 Bonds as legal investment for public funds.

28B.59D.010 Purpose—Bonds authorized—Amount—Condition. For the purpose of financing the construction, reconstruction, erection, equipping, maintenance, demolition, and major alteration of buildings and other capital assets owned by the *state board for community college education in the name of the state of Washington, and the acquisition of sites, rights-of-way, easements, improvements, or appurtenances in relation thereto as determined by the legislature in its capital appropriations act, the state finance committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of seven million three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, to finance such projects, and all costs incidental thereto. No bonds authorized by RCW 28B.59D.010 through 28B.59D.070 may be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation. [1981 c 237 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The state board for community college education was renamed the state board for community and technical colleges by 1991 c 238 § 30.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59D.020 Bonds to pledge credit of state, promise to pay. Each bond shall state that it is a general obligation of the state of Washington, shall contain a pledge of the full faith and credit of the state to the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon, and shall contain the state's unconditional promise to pay the principal and interest as the same shall become due. [1981 c 237 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59D.030 Disposition of proceeds from sale of bonds. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized in RCW 28B.59D.010 through 28B.59D.070, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds, and all other moneys which the state finance committee or the college board may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein, shall be deposited in the 1975 community college capital construction account in the state general fund. [1981 c 237 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59D.040 Administration and expenditure of proceeds from sale of bonds—Condition. Subject to legislative appropriation, all principal proceeds of the bonds authorized in RCW 28B.59D.010 through 28B.59D.070 shall be administered by the college board exclusively for the purposes specified in RCW 28B.59D.010 through 28B.59D.070 and for the payment of the expenses incurred in connection with their sale and issuance. [1981 c 237 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59D.050 Existing fund utilized for payment of principal and interest—Committee and treasurer's duties. The 1975 community college capital construction bond retirement fund in the state treasury shall be used for the purpose of the payment of the principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on the bonds authorized to be issued under RCW 28B.59D.010 through 28B.59D.070.

The state finance committee, on or before June 30th of each year, shall certify to the state treasurer the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and interest coming due on the bonds.

(2012 Ed.)

Not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the 1975 community college capital construction bond retirement fund an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee to be due on the payment date. [1981 c 237 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59D.060 Transfer of account moneys to general fund—College board and treasurer's duties. (1) On or before June 30th of each year, the college board shall accumulate in the community college capital projects account from building fees and other moneys deposited therein, to the extent the fees and moneys are available, an amount at least equal to the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds issued under RCW 28B.59D.010 through 28B.59D.070. Not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall withdraw this amount, to the extent available, from the community college capital projects account and deposit it in the state general fund.

(2) The state treasurer shall make withdrawals from the community college capital projects account for deposit in the general fund of amounts equal to debt service payments on state general obligation bonds issued for community college purposes pursuant to Title 28B RCW only to the extent that funds are or become actually available in the account from time to time. Any unpaid debt service payments shall be a continuing obligation against the community college capital projects account until paid. Beginning with the 1979-1981 biennium, the *state board for community college education need not accumulate any specific amount in the community college capital projects account for purposes of these withdrawals by the state treasurer. [1985 c 390 § 72; 1981 c 237 § 6.]

***Reviser's note:** The state board for community college education was renamed the state board for community and technical colleges by 1991 c 238 § 30.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.59D.070 Bonds as legal investment for public funds. The bonds authorized in RCW 28B.59D.010 through 28B.59D.060 shall constitute a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations. [1981 c 237 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28B.63 RCW

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Sections

- 28B.63.010 Intent.
- 28B.63.020 Definitions.
- 28B.63.030 Development of policies and mechanisms for defining and reviewing commercial activities.
- 28B.63.040 Criteria for developing policies.
- 28B.63.050 Programs and activities exempt from chapter.

28B.63.010 Intent. The primary mission of institutions of higher education is the creation and dissemination of knowledge. Institutions of higher education must be mindful that in providing goods and services for fees, they may be competing with local private businesses.

It is the intent of the legislature to require institutions of higher education to define the legitimate purposes under which commercial activities may be approved, and to establish a mechanism for review of such activities. [1987 c 97 § 1.]

28B.63.020 Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Institutions of higher education" or "institutions" mean those institutions as defined in RCW 28B.10.016(4).

(2) "Commercial activity" means an activity which provides a product or service for a fee which could be obtained from a commercial source.

(3) "Fees" means any fees or charges imposed for goods, services, or facilities. [1987 c 97 § 2.]

28B.63.030 Development of policies and mechanisms for defining and reviewing commercial activities. Institutions of higher education in consultation with local business organizations and representatives of the small business community are required to develop:

(1) Comprehensive policies that define the legitimate purposes under which the institutions shall provide goods, services, or facilities that are practically available from private businesses;

(2) A mechanism for reviewing current and proposed commercial activities to ensure that activities are consistent with institutional policies; and

(3) A mechanism for receiving, reviewing, and responding to enquiries from private businesses about commercial activities carried on by institutions of higher education. [1987 c 97 § 3.]

28B.63.040 Criteria for developing policies. (1) The following criteria shall be considered in developing policies in regard to providing goods, services, or facilities to persons other than students, faculty, staff, patients, and invited guests:

(a) The goods, services, or facilities represent a resource which is substantially and directly related to the institution's instructional, research, or public service mission, which is not practically available in the private marketplace and for which there is a demand from the external community.

(b) Fees charged for the goods, services, or facilities shall take into account the full direct and indirect costs, overhead, and the price of such items in the private marketplace.

(2) The following criteria shall be considered in developing policies in regard to providing goods, services, or facilities to students, faculty, staff, patients, and invited guests:

(a) The goods, services, or facilities are substantially and directly related to the institution's instructional, research, or public service mission.

(b) Provision of the goods, services, or facilities on campus represents a special convenience to and supports the campus community, or facilitates extracurricular, public service, or on-campus residential life.

(c) Fees charged for the goods, services, or facilities shall take into account the full direct and indirect costs, including overhead.

(d) The adequacy of security procedures to ensure that the goods, services, or facilities are provided only to persons who are students, faculty, staff, patients, or invited guests. [1987 c 97 § 4.]

28B.63.050 Programs and activities exempt from chapter. This chapter shall not apply to the initiation of or changes in academic or vocational programs of instruction in the institutions' regular, extension, evening, or continuing education programs, or the fees therefor, fees for services provided in the practicum aspects of instruction, or research programs, and in extracurricular or residential life programs, including residence halls, food services, athletic and recreational programs, and performing arts programs. [1987 c 97 § 5.]

Chapter 28B.65 RCW

HIGH-TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Sections

28B.65.010	Legislative findings.
28B.65.020	Definitions.
28B.65.030	Washington state high-technology education and training program established—Goals.
28B.65.040	Washington high-technology coordinating board created—Members—Travel expenses.
28B.65.050	Board—Duties—Rules—Termination of board.
28B.65.060	Board—Staff support.
28B.65.070	Board—Solicitation of private and federal support, gifts, conveyances, etc.
28B.65.080	Consortium and baccalaureate degree training programs—Board recommendations—Requirements—Coordination.
28B.65.110	Statewide off-campus telecommunications system—Establishment by Washington State University for education in high-technology fields.
28B.65.900	Short title—1983 1st ex.s. c 72.
28B.65.905	Effective date—1983 1st ex.s. c 72.

28B.65.010 Legislative findings. The legislature finds that:

(1) A coordinated state policy is needed to stimulate the education and training of individuals in high-technology fields, in order to improve productivity, strengthen the state's competitive position, and reindustrialize declining areas;

(2) The Washington high-technology education and training program will give persons from all backgrounds opportunities to pursue training and education programs leading to baccalaureate and graduate degrees consistent with present and future needs of high-technology industries;

(3) Incentives to stimulate increased collaboration between community colleges, regional universities, and the state universities and private-sector industrial, commercial, and labor interests are essential to the development of a pool of skilled high-technology workers; and

(4) Investment in education is the most feasible method for state assistance to the high-technology industry. [1983 1st ex.s. c 72 § 2.]

28B.65.020 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter:

(1) "Board" means the high-technology coordinating board.

(2) "High technology" or "technology" includes but is not limited to the modernization, miniaturization, integration, and computerization of electronic, hydraulic, pneumatic, laser, mechanical, robotics, nuclear, chemical, telecommunication, and other technological applications to enhance productivity in areas including but not limited to manufacturing, communications, medicine, bioengineering, and commerce. [1983 1st ex.s. c 72 § 3.]

28B.65.030 Washington state high-technology education and training program established—Goals. A Washington state high-technology education and training program is hereby established. The program shall be designed to:

(1) Develop the competence needed to make Washington state a leader in high-technology fields, to increase the productivity of state industries, and to improve the state's competitiveness in regional, national, and international trade;

(2) Develop degree programs to enable students to be productive in new and emerging high-technology fields by using the resources of the state's two-year community colleges, regional universities, the University of Washington, Washington State University, and The Evergreen State College; and

(3) Provide industries in the state with a highly-skilled workforce capable of producing, operating, and servicing the advancing technology needed to modernize the state's industries and to revitalize the state's economy. [1983 1st ex.s. c 72 § 4.]

28B.65.040 Washington high-technology coordinating board created—Members—Travel expenses. (1) The Washington high-technology coordinating board is hereby created.

(2) The board shall be composed of eighteen members as follows:

(a) Eleven shall be citizen members appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate, for four-year terms. In making the appointments the governor shall ensure that a balanced geographic representation of the state is achieved and shall attempt to choose persons experienced in high-technology fields, including at least one representative of labor. Any person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before a term expires shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term; and

(b) Seven of the members shall be as follows: One representative from each of the state's two research universities, one representative of the state college and regional universities, the director for the state system of community and technical colleges or the director's designee, the superintendent of public instruction or the superintendent's designee, the executive director of the student achievement council, or the executive director's designee, and the director of the department of commerce or the director's designee.

(3) Members of the board shall not receive any salary for their services, but shall be reimbursed for travel expenses under RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 for each day actually spent in attending to duties as a member of the board.

(4) A citizen member of the board shall not be, during the term of office, a member of the governing board of any

(2012 Ed.)

public or private educational institution, or an employee of any state or local agency. [2012 c 229 § 539; 1995 c 399 § 29. Prior: 1985 c 381 § 1; 1985 c 370 § 86; 1984 c 66 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 72 § 5.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.65.050 Board—Duties—Rules—Termination of board. (1) The board shall oversee, coordinate, and evaluate the high-technology programs.

(2) The board shall:

(a) Determine the specific high-technology occupational fields in which technical training is needed and advise the institutions of higher education and the student achievement council on their findings;

(b) Identify economic areas and high-technology industries in need of technical training and research and development critical to economic development and advise the institutions of higher education and the student achievement council on their findings;

(c) Oversee and coordinate the Washington high-technology education and training program to ensure high standards, efficiency, and effectiveness;

(d) Work cooperatively with the superintendent of public instruction to identify the skills prerequisite to the high-technology programs in the institutions of higher education;

(e) Work cooperatively with the department of commerce to identify the high-technology education and training needs of existing Washington businesses and businesses with the potential to locate in Washington;

(f) Work towards increasing private sector participation and contributions in Washington high-technology programs;

(g) Identify and evaluate the effectiveness of state sponsored research related to high technology; and

(h) Establish and maintain a plan, including priorities, to guide high-technology program development in public institutions of higher education, which plan shall include an assessment of current high-technology programs, steps to increase existing programs, new initiatives and programs necessary to promote high technology, and methods to coordinate and target high-technology programs to changing market opportunities in business and industry.

(3) The board may adopt rules under chapter 34.05 RCW as it deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(4) The board shall cease to exist on June 30, 1987, unless extended by law for an additional fixed period of time. [2012 c 229 § 540; 1998 c 245 § 22; 1995 c 399 § 30. Prior: 1985 c 381 § 2; 1985 c 370 § 87; 1983 1st ex.s. c 72 § 6.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.65.060 Board—Staff support. Staff support for the high-technology coordinating board shall be provided by the *department of community, trade, and economic development. [1995 c 399 § 31; 1985 c 381 § 3; 1983 1st ex.s. c 72 § 7.]

***Reviser's note:** The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

28B.65.070 Board—Solicitation of private and federal support, gifts, conveyances, etc. The board may solicit gifts, grants, conveyances, bequests and devises, whether real or personal property, or both, in trust or otherwise, to be directed to institutions of higher education for the use or benefit of the high-technology education and training program. The board shall actively solicit support from business and industry and from the federal government for the high-technology education program. [1983 1st ex.s. c 72 § 8.]

28B.65.080 Consortium and baccalaureate degree training programs—Board recommendations—Requirements—Coordination. (1) The high-technology coordinating board shall make recommendations regarding:

(a) The establishment of regional consortiums for the establishment and development of high-technology education and training;

(b) The establishment of baccalaureate degree training programs in high-technology fields; and

(c) The offering of high-technology education and training programs at both community college facilities and at state colleges and regional universities.

(2) If the program is approved, the first two years of the baccalaureate degree program offered by the respective state colleges and regional universities at community college facilities shall be administered and operated by the respective community colleges. The third and fourth years of the baccalaureate degree program offered at the community college facilities shall be administered and operated by the respective state colleges and regional universities. Each community college participating in the program shall offer two-year associate degrees in high-technology fields which shall be transferable to and accepted by the state colleges and regional universities.

(3) The high-technology coordinating board shall oversee and coordinate the operation of the consortiums.

(4) Any such consortiums shall be implemented upon approval by the high-technology coordinating board: PROVIDED, That if the fiscal impact of any program recommendations exceeds existing resources plus the two hundred fifty thousand dollars appropriated in section 15, chapter 72, Laws of 1983 1st ex. sess., such programs shall require legislative approval. [1983 1st ex.s. c 72 § 9.]

28B.65.110 Statewide off-campus telecommunications system—Establishment by Washington State University for education in high-technology fields. See RCW 28B.30.520.

28B.65.900 Short title—1983 1st ex.s. c 72. This act may be known and cited as the Washington high-technology education and training act. [1983 1st ex.s. c 72 § 1.]

28B.65.905 Effective date—1983 1st ex.s. c 72. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1983. [1983 1st ex.s. c 72 § 18.]

Chapter 28B.67 RCW CUSTOMIZED EMPLOYMENT TRAINING

Sections

28B.67.005	Findings—Intent.
28B.67.010	Definitions.
28B.67.020	Customized employment training program created—Applications—Criteria—Rules.
28B.67.030	Employment training finance account.
28B.67.900	Construction.
28B.67.901	Severability—2006 c 112.
28B.67.902	Expiration date—2006 c 112 §§ 1-4 and 8.

28B.67.005 Findings—Intent. (Expires July 1, 2017.)

The legislature finds that the provision of customized training is critical to attracting and retaining businesses, and that the growth of many businesses is limited by an unmet need for customized training. The legislature also finds that workforce training not only helps business, it also improves the quality of life for workers and communities. Because of the statewide public benefit to be gained from instituting a customized training program, the legislature intends to create a new program to fund workforce training in a manner that reduces the up-front costs of training to new and expanding firms. [2006 c 112 § 1.]

28B.67.010 Definitions. (Expires July 1, 2017.) The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Board" means the state board for community and technical colleges.

(2) "Costs of training" and "training costs" means the direct costs experienced under a contract with a qualified training institution for formal technical or skill training, including basic skills. "Costs of training" includes amounts in the contract for costs of instruction, materials, equipment, rental of class space, marketing, and overhead. "Costs of training" does not include employee tuition reimbursements unless the tuition reimbursement is specifically included in a contract.

(3) "Participant" means a private employer that, under this chapter, undertakes a training program with a qualified training institution.

(4) "Qualified training institution" means a public community or technical college or a private vocational school licensed by either the workforce training and education coordinating board or the higher education coordinating board.

(5) "Training allowance" and "allowance" means a voucher, credit, or payment from the board to a participant to cover training costs.

(6) "Training program" means a program funded under this chapter at a qualified training institution. [2006 c 112 § 2.]

28B.67.020 Customized employment training program created—Applications—Criteria—Rules. (Expires July 1, 2017.) (1) The Washington customized employment training program is hereby created to provide training assistance to employers locating or expanding in the state.

(2)(a) Application to receive funding under this program must be made to the board in a form and manner as specified by the board. Successful applicants must receive a training allowance from the board to cover the costs of training at a

qualified training institution. Employers may not receive an allowance for training costs which exceed the maximum annual training cost per employee, as established by the board, and are not eligible to receive an allowance or allowances of over five hundred thousand dollars per calendar year.

(b) Allowances must be granted for applicants who meet the following criteria:

(i) The employer must have entered into an agreement with a qualified training institution to engage in customized training and the employer must agree to: (A) Upon completion of the training, make a payment to the employment training finance account created in RCW 28B.67.030 in an amount equal to one-quarter of the amount of the training allowance; and (B) over the subsequent eighteen months, make monthly or quarterly payments, as specified in the agreement, to the employment training finance account created in RCW 28B.67.030 in an amount equal to three-quarters of the amount of the training allowance. During calendar years 2009 and 2010, participants may delay payments due under this section for up to eighteen months. The payments into the employment training finance account provided for in this section do not constitute payment to the institution.

(ii) When hiring, the employer must make good faith efforts, as determined by the board, to hire from trainees in the participant's training program. The agreement with the qualified training institution provided for in (b)(i) of this subsection must specify terms for reimbursement or additional payment to the employment training finance account by the employer if the participant does not, when hiring, make good faith efforts to hire from trainees in the participant's training program.

(iii) The training allowance may not be used to train workers who have been hired as a result of a strike or lockout.

(c) Preference is given to employers with fewer than fifty employees.

(d) Preference is given to training that leads to transferable skills that are interchangeable among different jobs, employers, or workplaces.

(3) Qualified training institutions may enter into agreements with four-year institutions of higher education, as defined in RCW 28B.10.016, in accordance with the interlocal cooperation act, chapter 39.34 RCW.

(4) The board and qualified training institutions may solicit and receive gifts, grants, funds, fees, and endowments, in trust or otherwise, from tribal, local, federal, or other governmental entities, as well as private sources, for the purpose of providing training allowances under chapter 112, Laws of 2006. All revenue thus solicited and received must be deposited into the employment training finance account created in RCW 28B.67.030.

(5) Qualified training institutions must make good faith efforts to develop training programs using trainers preferred by participants.

(6) For employers who (a) have requested training under the job skills program created under chapter 28C.04 RCW but are not able to participate in the job skills program because the funds have all been committed, and (b) desire to become participants in the Washington customized employment training program, the board shall ensure a seamless process toward participation.

(7) The board may adopt rules to implement this section.

(8) This section expires July 1, 2017. [2012 c 46 § 1; 2011 c 151 § 4. Prior: 2009 c 296 § 1; 2006 c 112 § 3.]

28B.67.030 Employment training finance account. (Expires July 1, 2017.) (1) All payments received from a participant in the Washington customized employment training program created in RCW 28B.67.020 must be deposited into the employment training finance account, which is hereby created in the custody of the state treasurer. Only the state board for community and technical colleges may authorize expenditures from the account and no appropriation is required for expenditures. The money in the account must be used solely for training allowances under the Washington customized employment training program created in RCW 28B.67.020 and for providing up to seventy-five thousand dollars per year for training, marketing, and facilitation services to increase the use of the program. The deposit of payments under this section from a participant ceases when the board specifies that the participant has met the monetary obligations of the program. During the 2007-2009 fiscal biennium, the legislature may transfer from the employment training finance account to the state general fund such amounts as reflect the excess fund balance in the account.

(2) All revenue solicited and received under the provisions of RCW 28B.67.020(4) must be deposited into the employment training finance account to provide training allowances.

(3) The definitions in RCW 28B.67.010 apply to this section.

(4) This section expires July 1, 2017. [2012 c 46 § 2; 2010 1st sp.s. c 26 § 4. Prior: 2009 c 564 § 1804; 2009 c 296 § 2; 2006 c 112 § 8.]

Effective date—2009 c 564: See note following RCW 2.68.020.

28B.67.900 Construction. (Expires July 1, 2017.) This chapter, being necessary for the welfare of the state and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect its purposes. Insofar as the provisions of this chapter are inconsistent with the provisions of any general or special law, or parts thereof, the provisions of this chapter shall be controlling. [2006 c 112 § 4.]

28B.67.901 Severability—2006 c 112. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [2006 c 112 § 9.]

28B.67.902 Expiration date—2006 c 112 §§ 1-4 and 8. Sections 1 through 4 and 8 of this act expire July 1, 2017. [2012 c 46 § 4; 2006 c 112 § 11.]

Chapter 28B.70 RCW WESTERN REGIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION COMPACT

Sections

28B.70.010	Ratification of compact.
28B.70.020	Terms and provisions of compact.
28B.70.030	Formal ratification.
28B.70.040	Appointment, removal of commissioners.

28B.70.050 Exemption from nonresident tuition fees differential.

Office to coordinate state participation within student exchange compact programs: RCW 28B.76.640 through 28B.76.650.

28B.70.010 Ratification of compact. The western regional higher education compact, recommended by the western governors' conference on November 10, 1950, for adoption by the states or territories of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska and Hawaii, is hereby ratified and approved and the adherence of this state to the provisions of this compact, upon its ratification and approval by any four or more of such states or territories in addition to this state, is hereby declared. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.70.010. Prior: 1955 c 214 § 1. Formerly RCW 28.82.010.]

28B.70.020 Terms and provisions of compact. The terms and provisions of the compact referred to in RCW 28B.70.010 are as follows:

WESTERN REGIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION COMPACT

Article I

WHEREAS, The future of this Nation and of the Western States is dependent upon the quality of the education of its youth; and

WHEREAS, Many of the Western States individually do not have sufficient numbers of potential students to warrant the establishment and maintenance within their borders of adequate facilities in all the essential fields of technical, professional and graduate training, nor do all of the states have the financial ability to furnish within their borders institutions capable of providing acceptable standards of training in all of the fields mentioned above; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that the Western States, or group of such states within the Region, cooperatively can provide acceptable and efficient educational facilities to meet the needs of the Region and of the students thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, The States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

Article II

Each of the compacting states and territories pledge to each of the other compacting states and territories faithful cooperation in carrying out all the purposes of this compact.

Article III

The compacting states and territories hereby create the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, hereinafter called the Commission. Said Commission shall be a body corporate of each compacting state and territory and an agency thereof. The Commission shall have all the powers and duties set forth herein, including the power to sue and be sued, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent action of the respective legislatures of the compacting states and territories.

Article IV

The Commission shall consist of three resident members from each compacting state or territory. At all times one commissioner from each compacting state or territory shall be an educator engaged in the field of higher education in the state or territory from which he is appointed.

The commissioners from each state and territory shall be appointed by the governor thereof as provided by law in such state or territory. Any commissioner may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the state or territory from which he shall have been appointed.

The term of each commissioner shall be four years: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the first three commissioners shall be appointed as follows: one for two years, one for three years, and one for four years. Each commissioner shall hold office until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. If any office becomes vacant for any reason, the governor shall appoint a commissioner to fill the office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Article V

Any business transacted at any meeting of the Commission must be by affirmative vote of a majority of the whole number of compacting states and territories.

One or more commissioners from a majority of the compacting states and territories shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Each compacting state and territory represented at any meeting of the Commission is entitled to one vote.

Article VI

The Commission shall elect from its number a chairman and a vice chairman, and may appoint, and at its pleasure dismiss or remove, such officers, agents and employees as may be required to carry out the purpose of this compact; and shall fix and determine their duties, qualifications and compensation, having due regard for the importance of the responsibilities involved.

The commissioners shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses from the funds of the Commission.

Article VII

The Commission shall adopt a seal and bylaws and shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for its management and control.

The Commission may elect such committees as it deems necessary for the carrying out of its functions.

The Commission shall establish and maintain an office within one of the compacting states for the transaction of its business and may meet at any time, but in any event must meet at least once a year. The chairman may call such additional meetings and upon the request of a majority of the commissioners of three or more compacting states or territories shall call additional meetings.

The Commission shall submit a budget to the governor of each compacting state and territory at such time and for such period as may be required.

The Commission shall, after negotiations with interested institutions, determine the cost of providing the facilities for

graduate and professional education for use in its contractual agreements throughout the Region.

On or before the fifteenth day of January of each year, the Commission shall submit to the governors and legislatures of the compacting states and territories a report of its activities for the preceding calendar year.

The Commission shall keep accurate books of account, showing in full its receipts and disbursements, and said books of account shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection by the governor of any compacting state or territory or his designated representative. The Commission shall not be subject to the audit and accounting procedure of any of the compacting states or territories. The Commission shall provide for an independent annual audit.

Article VIII

It shall be the duty of the Commission to enter into such contractual agreements with any institutions in the Region offering graduate or professional education and with any of the compacting states or territories as may be required in the judgment of the Commission to provide adequate services and facilities of graduate and professional education for the citizens of the respective compacting states or territories. The Commission shall first endeavor to provide adequate services and facilities in the fields of dentistry, medicine, public health and veterinary medicine, and may undertake similar activities in other professional and graduate fields.

For this purpose the Commission may enter into contractual agreements

(a) with the governing authority of any educational institution in the Region, or with any compacting state or territory to provide such graduate or professional educational services upon terms and conditions to be agreed upon between contracting parties and

(b) with the governing authority of any educational institution in the Region or with any compacting state or territory to assist in the placement of graduate or professional students in educational institutions in the Region providing the desired services and facilities, upon such terms and conditions as the Commission may prescribe.

It shall be the duty of the Commission to undertake studies of needs for professional and graduate educational facilities in the Region, the resources of meeting such needs, and the long-range effects of the compact on higher education; and from time to time prepare comprehensive reports on such research for presentation to the Western Governors' Conference and to the legislatures of the compacting states and territories. In conducting such studies, the Commission may confer with any national or regional planning body which may be established. The Commission shall draft and recommend to the governors of the various compacting states and territories, uniform legislation dealing with problems of higher education in the Region.

For the purposes of this compact the word "Region" shall be construed to mean the geographical limits of the several compacting states and territories.

Article IX

The operating costs of the Commission shall be apportioned equally among the compacting states and territories.

(2012 Ed.)

Article X

This compact shall become operative and binding immediately as to those states and territories adopting it whenever five or more of the states or territories of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska and Hawaii have duly adopted it prior to July 1, 1955. This compact shall become effective as to any additional states or territories thereafter at the time of such adoption.

Article XI

This compact may be terminated at any time by consent of a majority of the compacting states or territories. Consent shall be manifested by passage and signature in the usual manner of legislation expressing such consent by the legislature and governor of such terminating state. Any state or territory may at any time withdraw from this compact by means of appropriate legislation to that end. Such withdrawal shall not become effective until two years after written notice thereof by the governor of the withdrawing state or territory accompanied by a certified copy of the requisite legislative action is received by the Commission. Such withdrawal shall not relieve the withdrawing state or territory from its obligations hereunder accruing prior to the effective date of withdrawal. The withdrawing state or territory may rescind its action of withdrawal at any time within the two-year period. Thereafter the withdrawing state or territory may be reinstated by application to and the approval by a majority vote of the Commission.

Article XII

If any compacting state or territory shall at any time default in the performance of any of its obligations assumed or imposed in accordance with the provisions of this compact, all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this compact or agreements hereunder, shall be suspended from the effective date of such default as fixed by the commission.

Unless such default shall be remedied within a period of two years following the effective date of such default, this compact may be terminated with respect to such defaulting state or territory by affirmative vote of three-fourths of the other member states or territories.

Any such defaulting state may be reinstated by (a) performing all acts and obligations upon which it has heretofore defaulted, and (b) application to and the approval by a majority vote of the Commission. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.70.020. Prior: 1955 c 214 § 2. Formerly RCW 28.82.020.]

28B.70.030 Formal ratification. Upon ratification and approval of the western regional higher education compact by any four or more of the specified states or territories in addition to this state, the governor of this state is authorized and directed to execute said compact on behalf of this state and to perform any other acts which may be deemed requisite to its formal ratification and promulgation. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.70.030. Prior: 1955 c 214 § 3. Formerly RCW 28.82.030.]

28B.70.040 Appointment, removal of commissioners.
(1) The governor shall appoint the members, for this state, of

the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, which is created under the provisions of Article III of the western regional higher education compact.

(2) The qualifications and terms of office of the members of the commission for this state shall conform with the provisions of Article IV of said compact.

(3) The commissioners shall serve without compensation and they shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

(4) The governor may remove a member of the commission in conformity with the provisions of RCW 43.06.070, 43.06.080 and 43.06.090. [1981 c 338 § 14; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.70.040. Prior: 1955 c 214 § 4. Formerly RCW 28.82.040.]

28B.70.050 Exemption from nonresident tuition fees differential. When said compact becomes operative the governing board of each institution of higher education in this state, to the extent necessary to conform with the terms of the contractual agreement, subject to the limitations of RCW 28B.15.910, may exempt from payment all or a portion of the nonresident tuition fees differential, any student admitted to such institution under the terms of a contractual agreement entered into with the commission in accord with the provisions of Article VIII(a) of the compact. [1993 sp.s. c 18 § 33; 1992 c 231 § 30; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.70.050. Prior: 1955 c 214 § 5. Formerly RCW 28.82.050.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28B.76 RCW

OFFICE OF STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

(Formerly: Higher education coordinating board)

Sections

PART I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 28B.76.020 Definitions.
- 28B.76.090 Office created—Purpose.
- 28B.76.120 Adoption of rules.

PART II - POLICY AND PLANNING

- 28B.76.335 Teacher preparation degree and certificate programs—Needs assessment.
- 28B.76.340 Service regions for educator preparation programs.

PART III - EDUCATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

- 28B.76.500 Student financial aid programs—Administration by office—College information web-based portal.
- 28B.76.502 Financial aid counseling curriculum for institutions with state need grant recipients.
- 28B.76.505 Scholarship endowment programs—Administration of funds.
- 28B.76.520 Federal funds, private gifts or grants—Office to administer.
- 28B.76.525 State financial aid account.
- 28B.76.526 Washington opportunity pathways account.
- 28B.76.540 Administrative responsibilities.
- 28B.76.550 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—"Private donation" defined.
- 28B.76.555 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—Intent.
- 28B.76.560 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—Establishment—Administration.
- 28B.76.565 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—Trust fund established.
- 28B.76.570 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—Guidelines—Allocation system.
- 28B.76.575 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—Matching funds—Donations or appropriations—Disbursement of funds.

- 28B.76.580 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—Name of professorship—Duties of institution—Use of endowment proceeds.
- 28B.76.585 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—Moneys not subject to collective bargaining.
- 28B.76.590 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—Continuation of program established under prior law.
- 28B.76.600 Graduate fellowship trust fund program—Intent.
- 28B.76.605 Graduate fellowship trust fund program—Establishment—Administration.
- 28B.76.610 Graduate fellowship trust fund—Matching funds.
- 28B.76.615 Graduate fellowship trust fund program—Guidelines—Allocation system.
- 28B.76.620 Graduate fellowship trust fund program—Matching funds—Donations—Disbursement of funds.
- 28B.76.625 Graduate fellowship trust fund program—Name of fellowship—Duties of institution—Use of endowment proceeds.
- 28B.76.630 Graduate fellowship trust fund program—Moneys not subject to collective bargaining.
- 28B.76.640 Office to coordinate state participation within student exchange compact programs—Designate certifying officer.
- 28B.76.645 Office to coordinate state participation within student exchange compact programs—Criteria—Washington interstate commission on higher education professional student exchange program trust fund.
- 28B.76.650 Office to coordinate state participation within student exchange compact programs—Advice to governor, legislature.
- 28B.76.660 Washington scholars award and Washington scholars-alternate award.
- 28B.76.665 Washington scholars award waivers or grants—Transfers between colleges and universities.
- 28B.76.670 Washington award for vocational excellence—Grants—Definitions.
- 28B.76.680 Border county higher education opportunity project—Findings—Intent.
- 28B.76.685 Border county higher education opportunity project—Created.
- 28B.76.690 Border county higher education opportunity project—Administration.

College in the high school program—Rules: RCW 28A.600.290.

Dual credit programs—Annual report: RCW 28A.600.280.

Health sciences and services authorities application process: RCW 35.104.040.

PART I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

28B.76.020 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Council" means the council for higher education.

(2) "Four-year institutions" means the University of Washington, Washington State University, Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, Western Washington University, and The Evergreen State College.

(3) "Major expansion" means expansion of the higher education system that requires significant new capital investment, including building new institutions, campuses, branches, or centers or conversion of existing campuses, branches, or centers that would result in a mission change.

(4) "Mission change" means a change in the level of degree awarded or institutional type not currently authorized in statute.

(5) "Office" means the office of student financial assistance. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 101; 2010 c 245 § 4; 1985 c 370 § 2. Formerly RCW 28B.80.310.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: "Sections 101 through 103, 106 through 202, 204 through 244, and 301 of this act take effect July 1, 2012." [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 403.]

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: "The legislature recognizes that the state's higher education system plays a critical role in assuring Washington's continued leadership role in driving economic prosperity, innovation, and opportunity. By educating citizens for living wage jobs, producing world-class research, and helping to create vibrant communities, the state's institu-

tions of higher education form a foundational component in assuring prosperity for our citizens.

The legislature also recognizes the significant contributions made by the higher education coordinating board in coordinating higher education policy and planning, and administering the state's financial aid programs. The board has also recently finished several significant planning efforts that will provide guidance to the legislature and to the institutions in forming priorities and deploying resources.

However, the legislature also recognizes the importance of prioritizing scarce resources for the core, front-line services that institutions provide—namely instruction, research, and robust financial aid. During times of economic downturn, policymakers must focus on those areas of public service that have the most direct and immediate impact on students. Keeping class sections open, attracting the best professors and instructors, providing comprehensive support services, and offering meaningful financial help to offset the costs of attending school must be the main concerns of policymakers.

It is for these reasons that the legislature intends to create a new office dedicated entirely to the administration of student financial aid programs. By focusing financial and governance resources on direct aid to students, the state can provide the highest level of service in this area. The legislature further intends to eliminate many of the policy and planning functions of the higher education coordinating board and rededicate those resources to the higher education institutions that provide the core, front-line services associated with instruction and research. Given the unprecedented budget crises the state is facing, the state must take the opportunity to build on the recommendations of the board and use the dollars where they can make the most direct impact." [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 1.]

Findings—Expand on demand—System design plan endorsed—2010 c 245: See note following RCW 28B.50.020.

28B.76.090 Office created—Purpose. (1) The office of student financial assistance is created within and under the direction of the student achievement council.

(2) The purpose of the office is to administer state and federal financial aid and other education services programs, including the advanced college tuition payment program in chapter 28B.95 RCW, in a cost-effective manner. [2012 c 229 § 401; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 102; 2007 c 458 § 102; 2004 c 275 § 4; 1987 c 330 § 301; 1985 c 370 § 14. Formerly RCW 28B.80.430.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.76.120 Adoption of rules. The office shall have authority to adopt rules as necessary to implement this chapter. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 103; 1985 c 370 § 8. Formerly RCW 28B.80.370.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

PART II - POLICY AND PLANNING

28B.76.335 Teacher preparation degree and certificate programs—Needs assessment. As part of the state needs assessment process conducted by the *board in accordance with **RCW 28B.76.230, the *board shall, in collaboration with the professional educator standards board, assess the need for additional degree and certificate programs in Washington that specialize in teacher preparation to meet regional or subject area shortages. If the *board determines that there is a need for additional programs, then the *board

(2012 Ed.)

shall encourage the appropriate institutions of higher education or institutional sectors to create such a program. [2010 c 235 § 507; 2007 c 396 § 17.]

Reviser's note: *(1) The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

***(2) RCW 28B.76.230 was recodified as RCW 28B.77.080 pursuant to 2012 c 229 § 904.

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

Captions not law—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.305.215.

Finding—Intent—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.300.515.

28B.76.340 Service regions for educator preparation programs. (1) The *board must establish boundaries for service regions for institutions of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016 implementing professional educator standards board-approved educator preparation programs. Regions shall be established to encourage and support, not exclude, the reach of public institutions of higher education across the state.

(2) Based on the data in the assessment in RCW **28B.76.230 and 28B.76.335, the *board shall determine whether reasonable teacher preparation program access for prospective teachers is available in each region. If access is determined to be inadequate in a region, the institution of higher education responsible for the region shall submit a plan for meeting the access need to the *board.

(3) Partnerships with other teacher preparation program providers and the use of appropriate technology shall be considered. The *board shall review the plan and, as appropriate, assist the institution in developing support and resources for implementing the plan. [2010 c 235 § 508.]

Reviser's note: *(1) The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

***(2) RCW 28B.76.230 was recodified as RCW 28B.77.080 pursuant to 2012 c 229 § 904.

Finding—2010 c 235: See note following RCW 28A.405.245.

PART III - EDUCATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

28B.76.500 Student financial aid programs—Administration by office—College information web-based portal. (1) The office shall administer any state program or state-administered federal program of student financial aid now or hereafter established.

(2) Each of the student financial aid programs administered by the office shall be labeled an "opportunity pathway." Loans provided by the federal government and aid granted to students outside of the financial aid package provided through institutions of higher education are not subject to the labeling provisions in this subsection. All communication materials, including, but not limited to, printed materials, presentations, and web content, shall include the "opportunity pathway" label.

(3) If the office develops a one-stop college information web-based portal that includes financial, academic, and career planning information, the portal shall display all available student financial aid programs, except federal student loans and aid granted to students outside of the financial aid package provided through institutions of higher education, under the "opportunity pathway" label. The portal shall also

[Title 28B RCW—page 197]

display information regarding federal tax credits related to higher education available for students or their families.

(4) The labeling requirements in this section do not change the source, eligibility requirements, or student obligations associated with each program. The office shall customize its communications to differentiate between programs, eligibility requirements, and student obligations, so long as the reporting provisions of this chapter are also fulfilled. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 106; 2009 c 215 § 7; 1985 c 370 § 23; 1975 1st ex.s. c 132 § 15. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 263 § 7. Formerly RCW 28B.80.240, 28.90.160, 28B.81.070.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Intent—Effective date—2009 c 215: See notes following RCW 28B.92.030.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.76.502 Financial aid counseling curriculum for institutions with state need grant recipients. (1) The office must provide a financial aid counseling curriculum to institutions of higher education with state need grant recipients. The curriculum must be available via a web site. The curriculum must include, but not be limited to:

(a) An explanation of the state need grant program rules, including maintaining satisfactory progress, repayment rules, and usage limits;

(b) Information on campus and private scholarships and work-study opportunities, including the application processes;

(c) An overview of student loan options with an emphasis on the repayment obligations a student borrower assumes regardless of program completion, including the likely consequences of default and sample monthly repayment amounts based on a range of student levels of indebtedness;

(d) An overview of financial literacy, including basic money management skills such as living within a budget and handling credit and debt;

(e) Average salaries for a wide range of jobs;

(f) Perspectives from a diverse group of students who are or were recipients of financial aid, including student loans; and

(g) Contact information for local financial aid resources and the federal student aid ombudsman's office.

(2) By the 2013-14 academic year, the institution of higher education must take reasonable steps to ensure that each state need grant recipient receives information outlined in subsection (1)(a) through (g) of this section by directly referencing or linking to the web site on the conditions of award statement provided to each recipient.

(3) By July 1, 2013, the office must disseminate the curriculum to all institutions of higher education participating in the state need grant program. The institutions of higher education may require nonstate need grant recipients to participate in all or portions of the financial aid counseling. [2012 c 31 § 1.]

28B.76.505 Scholarship endowment programs—Administration of funds. (1) The investment of funds from all scholarship endowment programs administered by the office shall be managed by the state investment board.

(2) The state investment board has the full power to invest, reinvest, manage, contract, sell, or exchange investment money in scholarship endowment funds. All investment and operating costs associated with the investment of a scholarship endowment fund shall be paid pursuant to RCW 43.33A.160 and 43.84.160. With the exception of these expenses, the earnings from the investments of the fund belong to the fund.

(3) Funds from all scholarship endowment programs administered by the office shall be in the custody of the state treasurer.

(4) All investments made by the state investment board shall be made with the exercise of that degree of judgment and care pursuant to RCW 43.33A.140 and the investment policies established by the state investment board.

(5) As deemed appropriate by the state investment board, money in a scholarship endowment fund may be commingled for investment with other funds subject to investment by the state investment board.

(6) The authority to establish all policies relating to scholarship endowment funds, other than the investment policies in subsections (2) through (5) of this section, resides with the office.

(7) The office may request and accept moneys from the state investment board. With the exception of expenses of the state investment board in subsection (2) of this section, disbursements from the fund shall be made only on the authorization of the office and money in the fund may be spent only for the purposes of the endowment programs as specified in the authorizing chapter of each program.

(8) The state investment board shall routinely consult and communicate with the office on the investment policy, earnings of the scholarship endowment funds, and related needs of the programs. [2012 c 229 § 604; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 107; 2007 c 73 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.76.520 Federal funds, private gifts or grants—Office to administer. The office is authorized to receive and expend federal funds and any private gifts or grants, such federal funds or private funds to be expended in accordance with the conditions contingent in such grant thereof. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 109; 1985 c 370 § 22; 1975 1st ex.s. c 132 § 14. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 263 § 5. Formerly RCW 28B.80.230, 28.90.140, 28B.81.050.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.76.525 State financial aid account. (1) The state financial aid account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. The primary purpose of the account is to ensure that all appropriations designated for financial aid through statewide student financial aid programs are made available

to eligible students. The account shall be a nontreasury account.

(2) The office shall deposit in the account all money received for the state need grant program established under RCW 28B.92.010, the state work-study program established under chapter 28B.12 RCW, the Washington scholars program established under RCW 28A.600.110, the Washington award for vocational excellence program established under RCW 28C.04.525, and the educational opportunity grant program established under *chapter 28B.101 RCW. The account shall consist of funds appropriated by the legislature for the programs listed in this subsection and private contributions to the programs. Moneys deposited in the account do not lapse at the close of the fiscal period for which they were appropriated. Both during and after the fiscal period in which moneys were deposited in the account, the office may expend moneys in the account only for the purposes for which they were appropriated, and the expenditures are subject to any other conditions or limitations placed on the appropriations.

(3) Expenditures from the account shall be used for scholarships to students eligible for the programs according to program rules and policies.

(4) Disbursements from the account are exempt from appropriations and the allotment provisions of chapter 43.88 RCW.

(5) Only the director of the office or the director's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 110; 2005 c 139 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** Chapter 28B.101 RCW was repealed in its entirety by 2009 c 215 § 15, effective August 1, 2011.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.76.526 Washington opportunity pathways account. The Washington opportunity pathways account is created in the state treasury. Expenditures from the account may be used only for programs in chapter 28B.12 RCW (state work-study), chapter 28B.50 RCW (opportunity grant), RCW 28B.76.660 (Washington scholars award), RCW 28B.76.670 (Washington award for vocational excellence), chapter 28B.92 RCW (state need grant program), *chapter 28B.101 RCW (educational opportunity grant), chapter 28B.105 RCW (GET ready for math and science scholarship), chapter 28B.117 RCW (passport to college promise), chapter 28B.118 RCW (college bound scholarship), chapter 28B.119 RCW (Washington promise scholarship), chapter 43.215 RCW (early childhood education and assistance program), and RCW 43.330.280 (recruitment of entrepreneurial researchers, innovation partnership zones and research teams). [2010 1st sp.s. c 27 § 2.]

***Reviser's note:** Chapter 28B.101 RCW was repealed in its entirety by 2009 c 215 § 15, effective August 1, 2011.

Findings—Intent—2010 1st sp.s. c 27: "The legislature finds that institutions of higher education are key to the future employment opportunities of Washington citizens and to the economic well-being of the state. The legislature finds that the recruitment of entrepreneurial researchers at institutions of higher education and the formation of research innovation teams will further enhance faculty recruitment and economic development. The legislature further finds that current financial aid and early childhood education programs are underfunded and subject to the unpredictability of the state budget. It is the intent of the legislature to direct lottery account moneys toward the Washington opportunity pathways account and that those funds

(2012 Ed.)

stabilize and increase existing resources for the recruitment of entrepreneurial researchers, innovation partnership zones and research teams, early childhood education, opportunity grants, educational opportunity grants, get ready for math and science scholarships, passport to college promise scholarships, college bound scholarships, the state work-study program, the state need grant, Washington scholars awards, the Washington award for vocational excellence, and Washington promise scholarships. It is also the intent of the legislature to continue funding the education construction fund by redirecting a portion of general state revenues to that fund." [2010 1st sp.s. c 27 § 1.]

28B.76.540 Administrative responsibilities. In addition to administrative responsibilities assigned in this chapter, the office shall administer the programs set forth in the following statutes: RCW 28A.600.100 through 28A.600.150 (Washington scholars); chapter 28B.85 RCW (degree-granting institutions); chapter 28B.92 RCW (state need grant); chapter 28B.12 RCW (work-study); RCW 28B.15.543 (tuition waivers for Washington scholars); RCW 28B.15.760 through 28B.15.766 (math and science loans); RCW 28B.15.100 (reciprocity agreement); RCW 28B.15.730 through 28B.15.734 (Oregon reciprocity); RCW 28B.15.750 and *28B.15.752 (Idaho reciprocity); RCW 28B.15.756 (British Columbia reciprocity); **chapter 28B.101 RCW (educational opportunity grant); chapter 28B.102 RCW (future teachers conditional scholarship); chapter 28B.108 RCW (American Indian endowed scholarship); chapter 28B.109 RCW (Washington international exchange scholarship); chapter 28B.115 RCW (health professional conditional scholarship); chapter 28B.119 RCW (Washington promise scholarship); and chapter 28B.133 RCW (gaining independence for students with dependents). [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 111; 2004 c 275 § 18; 1998 c 245 § 24; 1995 1st sp.s. c 9 § 12; 1990 c 33 § 561; 1986 c 136 § 20; 1985 c 370 § 7. Formerly RCW 28B.80.360.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 28B.15.752 was repealed by 2012 c 229 § 902.

***(2) Chapter 28B.101 RCW was repealed in its entirety by 2009 c 215 § 15, effective August 1, 2011.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Intent—Purpose—Effective date—1995 1st sp.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

Purpose—Statutory references—Severability—1990 c 33: See RCW 28A.900.100 through 28A.900.102.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.76.550 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—"Private donation" defined. For the purposes of RCW 28B.76.555 through 28B.76.590, "private donation" includes assessments by commodity commissions authorized to conduct research activities including but not limited to research studies authorized under RCW 15.66.030 and 15.65.040. [2004 c 275 § 19; 1989 c 187 § 1. Formerly RCW 28B.10.859.]

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.76.555 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—Intent. The legislature recognizes that quality in the state's public four-year institutions of higher education

would be strengthened by additional partnerships between citizens and the institutions. The legislature intends to foster these partnerships by creating a matching grant program to assist public four-year institutions of higher education in creating endowments for funding distinguished professorships. [1987 c 8 § 1. Formerly RCW 28B.10.866.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.76.560 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—Establishment—Administration. The Washington distinguished professorship trust fund program is established.

The program shall be administered by the office.

The trust fund shall be administered by the state treasurer. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 112; 1987 c 8 § 2. Formerly RCW 28B.10.867.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.76.565 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—Trust fund established. Funds appropriated by the legislature for the distinguished professorship program shall be deposited in the distinguished professorship trust fund. At the request of the office under RCW 28B.76.575, the treasurer shall release the state matching funds to the designated institution's local endowment fund. No appropriation is required for expenditures from the fund. During the 2011-2013 fiscal biennium, the legislature may transfer from the distinguished professorship trust fund to the state general fund such amounts as reflect the excess fund balance in the account. [2011 2nd sp.s. c 9 § 903; (2011 2nd sp.s. c 9 § 902 expired July 1, 2012); 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 113; 2010 1st sp.s. c 37 § 915; 2009 c 564 § 1805; 2004 c 275 § 20; 1991 sp.s. c 13 § 99; 1987 c 8 § 3. Formerly RCW 28B.10.868.]

Effective date—2011 2nd sp.s. c 9 § 903: "Section 903 of this act takes effect July 1, 2012." [2011 2nd sp.s. c 9 § 913.]

Expiration date—2011 2nd sp.s. c 9 § 902: "Section 902 of this act expires July 1, 2012." [2011 2nd sp.s. c 9 § 912.]

Effective dates—2011 2nd sp.s. c 9: See note following RCW 28B.50.837.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 37: See note following RCW 13.06.050.

Effective date—2009 c 564: See note following RCW 2.68.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.76.570 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—Guidelines—Allocation system. In consultation with the eligible institutions of higher education, the office shall set guidelines for the program. These guidelines may include an allocation system based on factors which include but are not limited to: The amount of money available in the trust fund; characteristics of the institutions including the size of the faculty and student body; and the number of professorships previously received.

Any allocation system shall be superseded by conditions in any act of the legislature appropriating funds for this program. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 114; 1987 c 8 § 4. Formerly RCW 28B.10.869.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.76.575 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—Matching funds—Donations or appropriations—Disbursement of funds. All state four-year institutions of higher education shall be eligible for matching trust funds. An institution may apply to the office for two hundred fifty thousand dollars from the fund when the institution can match the state funds with an equal amount of pledged or contributed private donations or with funds received through legislative appropriation specifically for the G. Robert Ross distinguished faculty award and designated as being qualified to be matched from trust fund moneys. These donations shall be made specifically to the professorship program, and shall be donated after July 1, 1985.

Upon an application by an institution, the office may designate two hundred fifty thousand dollars from the trust fund for that institution's pledged professorship. If the pledged two hundred fifty thousand dollars is not received within three years, the office shall make the designated funds available for another pledged professorship.

Once the private donation is received by the institution, the office shall ask the state treasurer to release the state matching funds to a local endowment fund established by the institution for the professorship. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 115; 1988 c 125 § 3; 1987 c 8 § 5. Formerly RCW 28B.10.870.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.76.580 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—Name of professorship—Duties of institution—Use of endowment proceeds. The professorship is the property of the institution and may be named in honor of a donor, benefactor, or honoree of the institution, at the option of the institution. Once state matching funds are released to a local endowment fund, an institution may combine two professorships to support one professorship holder.

The institution is responsible for soliciting private donations, investing and maintaining all endowment funds, administering the professorship, and reporting on the program to the governor and the legislature upon request. The institution may augment the endowment fund with additional private donations. The principal of the invested endowment fund shall not be invaded.

The proceeds from the endowment fund may be used to supplement the salary of the holder of the professorship, to pay salaries for his or her assistants, and to pay expenses associated with the holder's scholarly work. [1989 c 187 § 2; 1987 c 8 § 6. Formerly RCW 28B.10.871.]

28B.76.585 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—Moneys not subject to collective bargaining. Any private or public money, including all investment

income, deposited in the Washington distinguished professorship trust fund or any local endowment for professorship programs shall not be subject to collective bargaining. [1987 c 8 § 7. Formerly RCW 28B.10.872.]

28B.76.590 Distinguished professorship trust fund program—Continuation of program established under prior law. A distinguished professorship program established under chapter 343, Laws of 1985 shall continue to operate under RCW 28B.76.555 through 28B.76.585 and the requirements of RCW 28B.76.555 through 28B.76.585 shall apply. [2004 c 275 § 21; 1987 c 8 § 8. Formerly RCW 28B.10.873.]

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.76.600 Graduate fellowship trust fund program—Intent. The legislature recognizes that quality in the state's public four-year institutions of higher education would be strengthened by additional partnerships between citizens and the institutions. The legislature intends to foster these partnerships by creating a matching grant program to assist public four-year institutions of higher education in creating endowments for funding fellowships for distinguished graduate students. [1987 c 147 § 1. Formerly RCW 28B.10.880.]

28B.76.605 Graduate fellowship trust fund program—Establishment—Administration. The Washington graduate fellowship trust fund program is established. The program shall be administered by the office. The trust fund shall be administered by the state treasurer. During the 2011–2013 fiscal biennium, the legislature may transfer from the Washington graduate fellowship trust fund to the state general fund such amounts as reflect the excess fund balance in the account. [2011 2nd sp.s. c 9 § 905; (2011 2nd sp.s. c 9 § 904 expired July 1, 2012); 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 116; 1987 c 147 § 2. Formerly RCW 28B.10.881.]

Effective date—2011 2nd sp.s. c 9 § 905: "Section 905 of this act takes effect July 1, 2012." [2011 2nd sp.s. c 9 § 915.]

Expiration date—2011 2nd sp.s. c 9 § 904: "Section 904 of this act expires July 1, 2012." [2011 2nd sp.s. c 9 § 914.]

Effective dates—2011 2nd sp.s. c 9: See note following RCW 28B.50.837.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.76.610 Graduate fellowship trust fund—Matching funds. Funds appropriated by the legislature for the graduate fellowship program shall be deposited in the graduate fellowship trust fund. At the request of the office under RCW 28B.76.620, the treasurer shall release the state matching funds to the designated institution's local endowment fund. No appropriation is required for expenditures from the fund. During the 2009–2011 fiscal biennium, the legislature may transfer from the graduate fellowship trust fund to the state general fund such amounts as reflect the excess fund balance in the account. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 117; 2010 1st sp.s. c 37 § 916; 2009 c 564 § 1806; 2004 c 275 § 22; 1991 sp.s. c 13 § 88; 1987 c 147 § 3. Formerly RCW 28B.10.882.]

(2012 Ed.)

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 37: See note following RCW 13.06.050.

Effective date—2009 c 564: See note following RCW 2.68.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.76.615 Graduate fellowship trust fund program—Guidelines—Allocation system. In consultation with eligible institutions of higher education, the office shall set guidelines for the program. These guidelines may include an allocation system based on factors which include but are not limited to: The amount of money available in the trust fund; characteristics of the institutions including the size of the faculty and student body; and the number of fellowships previously received.

Any allocation system shall be superseded by conditions in any legislative act appropriating funds for the program. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 118; 1987 c 147 § 4. Formerly RCW 28B.10.883.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.76.620 Graduate fellowship trust fund program—Matching funds—Donations—Disbursement of funds. (1) All state four-year institutions of higher education shall be eligible for matching trust funds. Institutions may apply to the office for twenty-five thousand dollars from the fund when they can match the state funds with equal pledged or contributed private donations. These donations shall be made specifically to the graduate fellowship program, and shall be donated after July 1, 1987.

(2) Upon an application by an institution, the office may designate twenty-five thousand dollars from the trust fund for that institution's pledged graduate fellowship fund. If the pledged twenty-five thousand dollars is not received within two years, the office shall make the designated funds available for another pledged graduate fellowship fund.

(3) Once the private donation is received by the institution, the office shall ask the state treasurer to release the state matching funds to a local endowment fund established by the institution for the graduate fellowships. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 119; 1987 c 147 § 5. Formerly RCW 28B.10.884.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.76.625 Graduate fellowship trust fund program—Name of fellowship—Duties of institution—Use of endowment proceeds. (1) The fellowship is the property of the institution and may be named in honor of a donor, benefactor, or honoree of the institution, at the option of the institution.

(2) The institution is responsible for soliciting private donations, investing and maintaining all endowment funds, administering the fellowship, and reporting on the program to the governor and the legislature upon request. The institution

may augment the endowment fund with additional private donations. The principal of the invested endowment fund shall not be invaded.

(3) The proceeds from the endowment fund may be used to provide fellowship stipends to be used by the recipient for such things as tuition and fees, subsistence, research expenses, and other educationally related costs. [1987 c 147 § 6. Formerly RCW 28B.10.885.]

28B.76.630 Graduate fellowship trust fund program—Moneys not subject to collective bargaining. Any private or public money, including all investment income, deposited in the Washington graduate fellowship trust fund or any local endowment for fellowship programs shall not be subject to collective bargaining. [1987 c 147 § 7. Formerly RCW 28B.10.886.]

28B.76.640 Office to coordinate state participation within student exchange compact programs—Designate certifying officer. The office is hereby specifically directed to develop such state plans as are necessary to coordinate the state of Washington's participation within the student exchange compact programs under the auspices of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, as provided by chapter 28B.70 RCW. In addition to establishing such plans the office shall designate the state certifying officer for student programs. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 120; 1985 c 370 § 17; 1974 ex.s. c 4 § 3. Formerly RCW 28B.80.150.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.76.645 Office to coordinate state participation within student exchange compact programs—Criteria—Washington interstate commission on higher education professional student exchange program trust fund. In the development of any such plans as called for within RCW 28B.76.640, the office shall use at least the following criteria:

(1) Students who are eligible to attend compact-authorized programs in other states shall meet the Washington residency requirements of chapter 28B.15 RCW prior to being awarded tuition assistance.

(2) For recipients named after January 1, 1995, the tuition assistance shall be in the form of loans that may be completely forgiven in exchange for the student's service within the state of Washington after graduation. The requirements for such service and provisions for loan forgiveness shall be determined in rules adopted by the office.

(3) If appropriations are insufficient to fund all students qualifying under subsection (1) of this section, then the plans shall include criteria for student selection that would be in the best interest in meeting the state's educational needs, as well as recognizing the financial needs of students.

(4) Receipts from the payment of principal or interest or any other subsidies to which the office as administrator is entitled, that are paid by or on behalf of participants under this section, shall be deposited with the office and placed in an account created in this section and shall be used to cover the costs of granting the scholarships, maintaining necessary records, and making collections. The office shall maintain

accurate records of these costs, and all receipts beyond those necessary to pay such costs shall be used to grant conditional loans to eligible students.

(5) The Washington interstate commission on higher education professional student exchange program trust fund is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts from loan repayment shall be deposited into the fund. Only the office, or its designee, may authorize expenditures from the fund. No appropriation is required for expenditures from this fund. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 121; 2004 c 275 § 23; 1995 c 217 § 1; 1985 c 370 § 18; 1974 ex.s. c 4 § 4. Formerly RCW 28B.80.160.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.76.650 Office to coordinate state participation within student exchange compact programs—Advice to governor, legislature. The office shall periodically advise the governor and the legislature of the policy implications of the state of Washington's participation in the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education student exchange programs as they affect long-range planning for post-secondary education, together with recommendations on the most efficient way to provide high cost or special educational programs to Washington residents. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 122; 1985 c 370 § 19; 1974 ex.s. c 4 § 5. Formerly RCW 28B.80.170.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.76.660 Washington scholars award and Washington scholars-alternate award. (1) Recipients of the Washington scholars award or the Washington scholars-alternate award under RCW 28A.600.100 through 28A.600.150 who choose to attend an independent college or university in this state, as defined in subsection (4) of this section, and recipients of the award named after June 30, 1994, who choose to attend a public college or university in the state may receive grants under this section if moneys are available. The office shall distribute grants to eligible students under this section from moneys appropriated for this purpose. The individual grants shall not exceed, on a yearly basis, the yearly, full-time, resident, undergraduate tuition and service and activities fees in effect at the state-funded research universities. Grants to recipients attending an independent institution shall be contingent upon the institution matching on at least a dollar-for-dollar basis, either with actual money or by a waiver of fees, the amount of the grant received by the student from the state. The office shall establish procedures, by rule, to disburse the awards as direct grants to the students.

(2) The office shall establish rules that provide for the annual awarding of grants, if moneys are available, to three Washington scholars per legislative district except for fiscal year 2007 when no more than two scholars per district shall

be selected; and, if not used by an original recipient, to the Washington scholars-alternate from the same legislative district.

Beginning with scholars selected in the year 2000, if the recipients of grants fail to demonstrate in a timely manner that they will enroll in a Washington institution of higher education in the fall term of the academic year following the award of the grant or are deemed by the office to have withdrawn from college during the first academic year following the award, then the grant shall be considered relinquished. The office may then award any remaining grant amounts to the Washington scholars-alternate from the same legislative district if the grants are awarded within one calendar year of the recipient being named a Washington scholars-alternate. Washington scholars-alternates named as recipients of the grant must also demonstrate in a timely manner that they will enroll in a Washington institution of higher education during the next available term, as determined by the office. The office may accept appeals and grant waivers to the enrollment requirements of this section based on exceptional mitigating circumstances of individual grant recipients.

To maintain eligibility for the grants, recipients must maintain a minimum grade point average at the college or university equivalent to 3.30. Students shall be eligible to receive a maximum of twelve quarters or eight semesters of grants for undergraduate study and may transfer among in-state public and independent colleges and universities during that period and continue to receive the grant as provided under RCW 28B.76.665. If the student's cumulative grade point average falls below 3.30 during the first three quarters or two semesters, that student may petition the office which shall have the authority to establish a probationary period until such time as the student's grade point average meets required standards.

(3) No grant shall be awarded to any student who is pursuing a degree in theology.

(4) As used in this section, "independent college or university" means a private, nonprofit educational institution, the main campus of which is permanently situated in the state, open to residents of the state, providing programs of education beyond the high school level leading at least to the baccalaureate degree, and accredited by the northwest association of schools and colleges as of June 9, 1988, and other institutions as may be developed that are approved by the office of financial management as meeting equivalent standards as those institutions accredited under this section.

(5) As used in this section, "public college or university" means an institution of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 123; 2005 c 518 § 917; 2004 c 275 § 24; 1999 c 159 § 3; 1995 1st sp.s. c 5 § 3; 1990 c 33 § 560; 1988 c 210 § 1. Formerly RCW 28B.80.245.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Severability—Effective date—2005 c 518: See notes following RCW 28A.500.030.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Findings—Intent—1999 c 159: See note following RCW 28A.600.150.

(2012 Ed.)

Purpose—Statutory references—Severability—1990 c 33: See RCW 28A.900.100 through 28A.900.102.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.76.665 Washington scholars award waivers or grants—Transfers between colleges and universities. Students receiving grants under RCW 28B.76.660 or waivers under RCW 28B.15.543 are entitled to transfer among in-state public and independent colleges or universities and to continue to receive award benefits, as provided in this section, in the form of a grant or waiver of tuition and services and activities fees while enrolled at such institutions during the period of eligibility. The total grants or waivers for any one student shall not exceed twelve quarters or eight semesters of undergraduate study.

(1) Scholars named to the award on or before June 30, 1994, may transfer between in-state public institutions, or from an eligible independent college or university to an in-state public institution of higher education, and are entitled to receive the waiver of tuition and services and activities fees.

(2) Scholars named to the award on or before June 30, 1994, may transfer from an in-state public institution to an eligible independent college or university, or between eligible independent colleges or universities, and continue to receive a grant contingent upon available funding.

(3) Scholars named to the award after June 30, 1994, may transfer among in-state public or private colleges and universities and continue to receive the grant contingent upon available funding.

(4) In addition, scholars who transfer to an eligible independent institution may receive the grant contingent upon the agreement of the school to match on at least a dollar-for-dollar basis, either with actual money or by a waiver of fees, the amount of the grant received by the student from the state. [2004 c 275 § 25; 1995 1st sp.s. c 5 § 4; 1988 c 210 § 2. Formerly RCW 28B.80.246.]

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.76.670 Washington award for vocational excellence—Grants—Definitions. (1) Recipients of the Washington award for vocational excellence under RCW 28C.04.520 through 28C.04.550, who receive the award after June 30, 1994, may receive a grant, if funds are available. The grant shall be used to attend a postsecondary institution located in the state of Washington. Recipients may attend an institution of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016, or an independent college or university, or a licensed private vocational school. The office shall distribute grants to eligible students under this section from moneys appropriated for this purpose. The individual grants shall not exceed, on a yearly basis, the yearly, full-time, resident, undergraduate tuition and service and activities fees in effect at the state-funded research universities. In consultation with the workforce training and education coordinating board, the office shall establish procedures, by rule, to disburse the awards as direct grants to the students.

(2) To qualify for the grant, recipients shall enter the postsecondary institution within three years of high school graduation and maintain a minimum grade point average at

the institution equivalent to 3.00, or, at a technical college, an above average rating. Students shall be eligible to receive a maximum of two years of grants for undergraduate study and may transfer among in-state eligible postsecondary institutions during that period and continue to receive the grant.

(3) No grant may be awarded to any student who is pursuing a degree in theology.

(4) As used in this section, "independent college or university" means a private, nonprofit educational institution, the main campus of which is permanently situated in the state, open to residents of the state, providing programs of education beyond the high school level leading at least to the baccalaureate degree, and accredited by the Northwest association of schools and colleges as of June 9, 1988, and other institutions as may be developed that are approved by the *higher education coordinating board as meeting equivalent standards as those institutions accredited under this section.

(5) As used in this section, "licensed private vocational school" means a private postsecondary institution, located in the state, licensed by the workforce training and education coordinating board under chapter 28C.10 RCW, and offering postsecondary education in order to prepare persons for a vocation or profession, as defined in RCW 28C.10.020(7). [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 124; 1995 1st sp.s. c 7 § 8. Formerly RCW 28B.80.272.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board ("board") was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.76.680 Border county higher education opportunity project—Findings—Intent. (1) The legislature finds that certain tuition policies in Oregon state are more responsive to the needs of students living in economic regions that cross the state border than the Washington state policies. Under Oregon policy, students who are Washington residents may enroll at Portland State University for eight credits or less and pay the same tuition as Oregon residents. Further, the state of Oregon passed legislation in 1997 to begin providing to its community colleges the same level of state funding for students residing in bordering states as students residing in Oregon.

(2) The legislature intends to build on the recent Oregon initiatives regarding tuition policy for students in bordering states and to facilitate regional planning for higher education delivery by creating a project on resident tuition rates in Washington counties that border Oregon state. [2003 c 159 § 1; 2002 c 130 § 1; 1999 c 320 § 1. Formerly RCW 28B.80.805.]

28B.76.685 Border county higher education opportunity project—Created. (1)(a) The border county higher education opportunity project is created. The purpose of the project is to allow Washington institutions of higher education that are located in counties on the Oregon border to implement tuition policies that correspond to Oregon policies. Under the border county project, Columbia Basin Community College, Clark College, Lower Columbia Community College, Grays Harbor Community College, and Walla Walla

Community College may enroll students who reside in the bordering Oregon counties of Columbia, Gilliam, Hood River, Multnomah, Clatsop, Clackamas, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, and Washington at resident tuition rates.

(b) The Tri-Cities and Vancouver branches of Washington State University may enroll students who reside in the bordering Oregon counties of Columbia, Multnomah, Clatsop, Clackamas, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, and Washington for eight credits or less at resident tuition rates.

(2) Columbia Basin Community College, Clark College, Lower Columbia Community College, Grays Harbor Community College, and Walla Walla Community College may enroll students at resident tuition rates who:

(a) Are currently domiciled in Washington;

(b) Relocated to Washington from one of the thirteen counties identified in subsection (1)(a) of this section within the previous twelve months; and

(c) Were domiciled in one of the thirteen counties identified in subsection (1)(a) of this section for at least ninety days immediately before relocating to Washington.

(3) The Tri-Cities and Vancouver branches of Washington State University may enroll students for eight credits or less at resident tuition rates who:

(a) Are currently domiciled in Washington;

(b) Relocated to Washington from one of the nine counties identified in subsection (1)(b) of this section within the previous twelve months; and

(c) Were domiciled in one of the nine counties identified in subsection (1)(b) of this section for at least ninety days immediately before relocating to Washington.

(4) Washington institutions of higher education participating in the project shall give priority program enrollment to Washington residents. [2009 c 158 § 1; 2003 c 159 § 2; 2002 c 130 § 2; 2000 c 160 § 3; 1999 c 320 § 2. Formerly RCW 28B.80.806.]

Resident tuition rates—Border county higher education opportunity project: RCW 28B.15.0139.

28B.76.690 Border county higher education opportunity project—Administration. The office shall administer Washington's participation in the border county higher education opportunity project. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 125; 2003 c 159 § 3; 2002 c 130 § 4; 1999 c 320 § 3. Formerly RCW 28B.80.807.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Chapter 28B.77 RCW STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT COUNCIL (Formerly: Council for higher education)

Sections

28B.77.001 Findings—Intent—2012 c 229.

28B.77.003 Missions.

28B.77.005 Higher education coordinating board abolished—Student achievement council—Advisory committees.

28B.77.010 Definitions.

28B.77.020 Educational attainment goals and priorities—Short-term strategic action plan—Ten-year roadmap—System reviews—Role of education data center—Responsibility for work of the office—Additional duties.

28B.77.030 Bylaws—Meetings.

- 28B.77.035 Compensation—Reimbursement.
- 28B.77.040 Executive director.
- 28B.77.050 Rule-making authority.
- 28B.77.060 Council as state commission for federal law purposes.
- 28B.77.065 Council to administer certain federal programs.
- 28B.77.070 Budget priorities and levels of funding—Submission of budget outlines and priorities to the office of financial management—Prioritized list.
- 28B.77.080 Needs assessment process and analysis—Recommendations—Activities requiring council approval.
- 28B.77.090 Accountability monitoring and reporting system—Data requirements—Uniform dashboard format for display of data—Use of performance data.
- 28B.77.100 Data collection and research—Goals.
- 28B.77.200 Master list of high school courses qualifying for postsecondary credit and qualifying examination scores—Publication on web site.
- 28B.77.210 Statewide transfer and articulation policies.
- 28B.77.215 Statewide transfer of credit policy and agreement—Requirements.
- 28B.77.220 Transfer associate degrees—Work groups—Implementation—Progress reports.
- 28B.77.230 Academic credit for prior learning—Goals—Work group—Reports.
- 28B.77.240 Western Governors University - Washington—Recognition and endorsement—Rules.
- 28B.77.900 Transfer of powers, duties, and functions—2012 c 229.

28B.77.001 Findings—Intent—2012 c 229. The legislature recognizes that increasing educational attainment is critical to the social and economic well-being of Washington. It is the intent of the legislature to create the student achievement council to provide the focus and propose the goals for increasing educational attainment including improving student transitions from secondary to postsecondary education and training and between and among postsecondary institutions.

The legislature finds that increasing educational attainment is essential for maintaining the health of a democratic society and the competitiveness of the state in the global economy. By increasing educational attainment, students will develop into citizens who are more capable of critical thinking, more aware of their world and its diversity, more creative in their problem-solving, and more successful in addressing social and economic challenges of the future in an informed and thoughtful way.

The legislature finds that educational attainment is a powerful predictor of well-being. Students who have completed higher levels of education or training are more likely to achieve success in work or life and less likely to require taxpayer support. Education is perhaps the most important engine of economic growth and individual and financial health. Success in growing a stronger economy and democracy and lifting incomes and well-being depends upon increasing educational attainment.

The legislature recognizes that reaching the overall objective of increased educational attainment means that Washington's education systems must enable many more students to gain meaningful high school diplomas, postsecondary certificates, associate degrees, bachelor's degrees, and graduate degrees.

The legislature recognizes that the requirement for academic attainment is increasing. According to various academic studies, Washington's economy is becoming even more highly dependent on workers with postsecondary education. Other studies indicate that rates of successful participation in higher education by Washington residents, espe-

cially among lower-income and disadvantaged persons, are among the lowest in the nation.

Due to the large and growing gap between education requirements and achievement, it is the intent of the legislature to focus on increased educational attainment as a key priority and to closely track progress towards meeting this statewide objective. [2012 c 229 § 1.]

28B.77.003 Missions. (1) Guided by the state's overarching objective of substantially increasing educational attainment for the purposes outlined in RCW 28B.77.001, the council has a dual mission:

(a) To propose to the governor and the legislature goals for increasing educational attainment in Washington, recommend the resources necessary to achieve the goals, and monitor progress toward meeting the goals;

(b) To propose to the governor, the legislature, and the state's educational institutions, improvements and innovations needed to continually adapt the state's educational institutions to evolving educational attainment needs; and

(c) To advocate for higher education through various means, with the goal of educating the general public on the economic, social, and civic benefits of postsecondary education, and the consequent need for increased financial support and civic commitment in the state.

(2) In the pursuit of the missions the council links the work of educational programs, schools, and institutions from secondary through postsecondary education and training and through careers. The council must connect the work of the superintendent of public instruction, the state board of education, the professional educator standards board, the state board for community and technical colleges, the workforce training and education coordinating board, and the four-year institutions of higher education, as well as the independent schools and colleges.

(3) Drawing on the staff expertise of the council and other state, national, and international analysis and research assets, the council must also take a leading role in facilitating educational attainment analysis and research leading to increased educational attainment and education system development. [2012 c 229 § 103.]

28B.77.005 Higher education coordinating board abolished—Student achievement council—Advisory committees. (1) On July 1, 2012, the higher education coordinating board is abolished and the student achievement council is created.

(2) The council is composed of nine voting members as provided in this subsection.

(a) Five citizen members shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. One of the citizen members shall be a student. The citizen members shall be selected based on their knowledge of or experience in higher education. In making appointments to the council, the governor shall give consideration to citizens representing labor, business, women, and racial and ethnic minorities, as well as geographic representation, to ensure that the council's membership reflects the state's diverse population. The citizen members shall serve for four-year terms except for the student member, who shall serve for one year; however, the terms of the initial members shall be staggered.

(b) A representative of an independent nonprofit higher education institution as defined in RCW 28B.07.020(4), selected by an association of independent nonprofit baccalaureate degree-granting institutions. The representative appointed under this section shall excuse himself or herself from voting on matters relating primarily to public institutions of higher education.

(c) Chosen for their recognized ability and innovative leadership experience in broad education policy and system design, a representative of each of the following shall be selected by the respective organizations, who shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing organizations:

(i) A representative of the four-year institutions of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016, selected by the presidents of those institutions;

(ii) A representative of the state's community and technical college system, selected by the state board for community and technical colleges; and

(iii) A representative of the state's K-12 education system, selected by the superintendent of public instruction in consultation with the department of early learning and the state board of education. The representative appointed under this subsection (2)(c)(iii) shall excuse himself or herself from voting on matters relating primarily to institutions of higher education.

(3) The chair shall be selected by the council from among the citizen members appointed to the council. The chair shall serve a one-year term but may serve more than one term if selected to do so by the membership.

(4) The council may create advisory committees on an ad hoc basis for the purpose of obtaining input from students, faculty, and higher education experts and practitioners, citizens, business and industry, and labor, and for the purpose of informing their research, policy, and programmatic functions. Ad hoc advisory committees addressing secondary to postsecondary transitions and university and college admissions requirements must include K-12 sector representatives including teachers, school directors, principals, administrators, and others as the council may direct, in addition to higher education representatives. The council shall maintain a contact list of K-12 and higher education stakeholder organizations to provide notices to stakeholders regarding the purposes of ad hoc advisory committees, timelines for planned work, means for participation, and a statement of desired outcomes.

(5) Any vacancies on the council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be only for such terms as remain unexpired. Any vacancies among council members appointed by the governor shall be filled by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate and shall have full authority to act before the time the senate acts on their confirmation. [2012 c 229 § 101; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: "Sections 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904 of this act take effect July 1, 2012." [2012 c 229 § 908.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.77.010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Committee" means the joint higher education committee.

(2) "Council" means the student achievement council.

(3) "Education data center" means the education data center established in the office of financial management as provided under RCW 43.41.400.

(4) "Four-year institutions of higher education" means the University of Washington, Washington State University, Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, Western Washington University, and The Evergreen State College.

(5) "Major expansion" means expansion of the higher education system that requires significant new capital investment, including building new institutions, campuses, branches, or centers or conversion of existing campuses, branches, or centers that would result in a mission change.

(6) "Mission change" means a change in the level of degree awarded or institutional type not currently authorized in statute.

(7) "Office" means the office of student financial assistance created in RCW 28B.76.090. [2012 c 229 § 102.]

28B.77.020 Educational attainment goals and priorities—Short-term strategic action plan—Ten-year roadmap—System reviews—Role of education data center—Responsibility for work of the office—Additional duties.

(1) Aligned with the state's biennial budget and policy cycles, the council shall propose educational attainment goals and priorities to meet the state's evolving needs. The council shall identify strategies for meeting the goals and priorities by means of a short-term strategic action plan and a ten-year plan that serves as a roadmap.

(a) The goals must address the needs of Washington residents to reach higher levels of educational attainment and Washington's workforce needs for certificates and degrees in particular fields of study.

(b) The council shall identify the resources it deems appropriate to meet statewide goals and also recognize current state economic conditions and state resources.

(c) In proposing goals, the council shall collaborate with the superintendent of public instruction, the professional educator standards board, the state board of education, the state board for community and technical colleges, the four-year institutions of higher education, independent colleges and degree-granting institutions, certificate-granting institutions, and the workforce training and education coordinating board.

(2) The council shall update the strategic action plan every two years with the first strategic action plan to be submitted to the governor and the legislature by December 1, 2012. The ten-year roadmap must be updated every two years with the first roadmap to be submitted to the governor and the legislature by December 1, 2013. The council must provide regular updates to the joint higher education committee created in RCW 44.04.360 as needed.

(3) In order to develop the ten-year roadmap, the council shall conduct strategic planning in collaboration with agencies and stakeholders and include input from the legislature. The roadmap must encompass all sectors of higher education,

including secondary to postsecondary transitions. The road-map must outline strategies that address:

(a) Strategic planning, which includes setting benchmarks and goals for long-term degree production generally and in particular fields of study;

(b) Expanding access, affordability, quality, efficiency, and accountability among the various institutions of higher education;

(c) Higher education finance planning and strategic investments including budget recommendations necessary to meet statewide goals;

(d) System design and coordination;

(e) Improving student transitions;

(f) Higher education data and analysis, in collaboration with the education data center, which includes outcomes for recruitment, retention, and success of students;

(g) College and career access preparedness, in collaboration with the office of the superintendent of public instruction and the state board of education;

(h) Expanding participation and success for racial and ethnic minorities in higher education;

(i) Development and expansion of innovations in higher education including innovations to increase attainment of postsecondary certificates, and associate, baccalaureate, graduate, and professional degrees; and innovations to improve precollege education in terms of cost-effectiveness and transitions to college-level education; and

(j) Relevant policy research.

(4) As needed, the council must conduct system reviews consistent with RCW 28B.77.080.

(5) The council shall facilitate the development and expansion of innovative practices within, between, and among the sectors to increase educational attainment and assess the effectiveness of the innovations.

(6) The council shall use the data and analysis produced by, and in consultation with, the education data center created in RCW 43.41.400 in developing policy recommendations and proposing goals. In conducting research and analysis the council at a minimum must:

(a) Identify barriers to increasing educational attainment, evaluate effectiveness of various educational models, identify best practices, and recommend methods to overcome barriers;

(b) Analyze data from multiple sources including data from academic research and from areas and agencies outside of education including but not limited to data from the department of health, the department of corrections, and the department of social and health services to determine best practices to remove barriers and to improve educational attainment;

(c) Assess educational achievement disaggregated by income level, age, gender, race and ethnicity, country of origin, and other relevant demographic groups working with data from the education data center;

(d) Track progress toward meeting the state's goals;

(e) Communicate results and provide access to data analysis to policymakers, the superintendent of public instruction, institutions of higher education, students, and the public; and

(f) Use data from the education data center wherever appropriate to conduct duties in (a) through (e) of this subsection.

(2012 Ed.)

(7) The council shall collaborate with the appropriate state agencies and stakeholders, including the state board of education, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the state board for community and technical colleges, the workforce training and education coordinating board, and the four-year institutions of higher education to improve student transitions and success including but not limited to:

(a) Setting minimum college admission standards for four-year institutions of higher education, including a requirement that coursework in American sign language or an American Indian language satisfies any requirement for instruction in a language other than English that the council or the institutions may establish as a general undergraduate admissions requirement;

(b) Proposing comprehensive policies and programs to encourage students to prepare for, understand how to access, and pursue postsecondary college and career programs, including specific policies and programs for students with disabilities;

(c) Recommending policies that require coordination between or among sectors such as dual high school-college programs, awarding college credit for advanced high school work, and transfer between two and four-year institutions of higher education or between different four-year institutions of higher education; and

(d) Identifying transitions issues and solutions for students, from high school to postsecondary education including community and technical colleges, four-year institutions of higher education, apprenticeships, training, or workplace education; between two-year and four-year institutions of higher education; and from postsecondary education to career. In addressing these issues the council must recognize that these transitions may occur multiple times as students continue their education.

(8) The council directs the work of the office, which includes administration of student financial aid programs under RCW 28B.76.090, including the state need grant and other scholarships, the Washington advanced college tuition payment program, and work-study programs.

(9) The council may administer state and federal grants and programs including but not limited to those programs that provide incentives for improvements related to increased access and success in postsecondary education.

(10) The council shall protect higher education consumers including:

(a) Approving degree-granting postsecondary institutions consistent with existing statutory criteria;

(b) Establishing minimum criteria to assess whether students who attend proprietary institutions of higher education shall be eligible for the state need grant and other forms of state financial aid.

(i) The criteria shall include retention rates, completion rates, loan default rates, and annual tuition increases, among other criteria for students who receive state need grant as in chapter 28B.92 RCW and any other state financial aid.

(ii) The council may remove proprietary institutions of higher education from eligibility for the state need grant or other form of state financial aid if it finds that the institution or college does not meet minimum criteria.

(iii) The council shall report by December 1, 2014, to the joint higher education committee in RCW 44.04.360 on the

outcomes of students receiving state need grants, impacts on meeting the state's higher education goals for educational attainment, and options for prioritization of the state need grant and possible consequences of implementing each option. When examining options for prioritizing the state need grant the council shall consider awarding grants based on need rather than date of application and making awards based on other criteria selected by the council.

(11) The council shall adopt residency requirements by rule.

(12) The council shall arbitrate disputes between and among four-year institutions of higher education and the state board for community and technical colleges at the request of one or more of the institutions involved, or at the request of the governor, or from a resolution adopted by the legislature. The decision of the council shall be binding on the participants in the dispute.

(13) The council may solicit, accept, receive, and administer federal funds or private funds, in trust, or otherwise, and contract with foundations or with for-profit or nonprofit organizations to support the purposes and functions of the council.

(14) The council shall represent the broad public interest above the interests of the individual institutions of higher education. [2012 c 229 § 104.]

28B.77.030 Bylaws—Meetings. (1) The council shall adopt bylaws and shall meet at least four times each year and at such other times as determined by the chair who shall give reasonable prior notice to the members.

(2) Councilmembers are expected to consistently attend meetings. The chair of the council may remove any member who misses more than two meetings in any calendar year without cause. Any member so removed must be replaced as provided under RCW 28B.77.005. [2012 c 229 § 105.]

28B.77.035 Compensation—Reimbursement. Councilmembers shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.240 and reimbursed for travel expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the council in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060. [2012 c 229 § 106.]

28B.77.040 Executive director. (1) The council shall employ an executive director. The executive director shall be appointed by the governor from a list of three names submitted by the council. However, the governor may request, and the council shall provide, an additional list or lists from which the governor shall select the executive director. The governor may dismiss the executive director only with the approval of a majority vote of the council. The council, by a majority vote, may dismiss the executive director.

(2) The executive director may employ necessary deputy and assistant directors and other exempt staff under chapter 41.06 RCW, who shall serve at the executive director's pleasure on such terms and conditions as he or she determines. Subject to the provisions of chapter 41.06 RCW, the executive director may appoint and employ such other employees as may be required for the proper discharge of the functions of the council. [2012 c 229 § 107.]

28B.77.050 Rule-making authority. The council has the authority to adopt rules as necessary to implement this chapter. [2012 c 229 § 108.]

28B.77.060 Council as state commission for federal law purposes. The council is designated as the state commission as provided for in Section 1202 of the education amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-318), as now or hereafter amended; and shall perform such functions as is necessary to comply with federal directives pertaining to the provisions of such law. [2012 c 229 § 109; 2004 c 275 § 5; 1985 c 370 § 20; 1975 1st ex.s. c 132 § 9. Formerly RCW 28B.76.110, 28B.80.200.]

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.77.065 Council to administer certain federal programs. The council may administer any federal act pertaining to higher education which is not administered by another state agency. [2012 c 229 § 117; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 108; 1985 c 370 § 21; 1975 1st ex.s. c 132 § 12. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 263 § 3. Formerly RCW 28B.76.510, 28B.80.210, 28.90.120, 28B.81.030.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.77.070 Budget priorities and levels of funding—Submission of budget outlines and priorities to the office of financial management—Prioritized list. (1) The council shall identify budget priorities and levels of funding for higher education, including the two and four-year institutions of higher education and state financial aid programs. It is the intent of the legislature for the council to make budget recommendations for allocations for major policy changes in accordance with priorities set forth in the ten-year plan, but the legislature does not intend for the council to review and make recommendations on individual institutional budgets. It is the intent of the legislature that recommendations from the council prioritize funding needs for the overall system of higher education in accordance with priorities set forth in the ten-year plan. It is also the intent of the legislature that the council's recommendations take into consideration the total per-student funding at similar public institutions of higher education in the global challenge states.

(2) By December of each odd-numbered year, the council shall outline the council's fiscal priorities under the ten-year plan that it must distribute to the institutions, the state board for community and technical colleges, the office of financial management, and the joint higher education committee.

(a) Capital budget outlines for the two-year institutions shall be submitted to the office of financial management by August 15th of each even-numbered year, and shall include the prioritized ranking of the capital projects being requested, a description of each capital project, and the amount and fund source being requested.

(b) Capital budget outlines for the four-year institutions must be submitted to the office of financial management by August 15th of each even-numbered year, and must include: The institutions' priority ranking of the project; the capital budget category within which the project will be submitted to the office of financial management in accordance with RCW 43.88D.010; a description of each capital project; and the amount and fund source being requested.

(c) The office of financial management shall reference these reporting requirements in its budget instructions.

(3) The council shall submit recommendations on the operating budget priorities to support the ten-year plan to the office of financial management by October 1st each year, and to the legislature by January 1st each year.

(4)(a) The office of financial management shall develop one prioritized list of capital projects for the legislature to consider that includes all of the projects requested by the four-year institutions of higher education that were scored by the office of financial management pursuant to chapter 43.88D RCW, including projects that were previously scored but not funded. The prioritized list of capital projects shall be based on the following priorities in the following order:

- (i) Office of financial management scores pursuant to chapter 43.88D RCW;
- (ii) Preserving assets;
- (iii) Degree production; and
- (iv) Maximizing efficient use of instructional space.

(b) The office of financial management shall include all of the capital projects requested by the four-year institutions of higher education, except for the minor works projects, in the prioritized list of capital projects provided to the legislature.

(c) The form of the prioritized list for capital projects requested by the four-year institutions of higher education shall be provided as one list, ranked in priority order with the highest priority project ranked number "1" through the lowest priority project numbered last. The ranking for the prioritized list of capital projects may not:

- (i) Include subpriorities;
- (ii) Be organized by category;
- (iii) Assume any state bond or building account biennial funding level to prioritize the list; or
- (iv) Assume any specific share of projects by institution in the priority list.

(5) Institutions and the state board for community and technical colleges shall submit any supplemental capital budget requests and revisions to the office of financial management by November 1st and to the legislature by January 1st. [2012 c 229 § 110; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 104; 2010 c 245 § 10; 2008 c 205 § 4; 2007 c 458 § 202; 2004 c 275 § 7; 2003 c 130 § 3; 1997 c 369 § 10; 1996 c 174 § 1; 1993 c 363 § 6; 1985 c 370 § 4. Formerly RCW 28B.76.210, 28B.80.330.]

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Expand on demand—System design plan endorsed—2010 c 245: See note following RCW 28B.50.020.

Part headings not law—2007 c 458: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Findings—Intent—2003 c 130: "(1) The legislature finds that:

- (a) At the time the *higher education coordinating board was created in

(2012 Ed.)

1985, the legislature wanted a board with a comprehensive mission that included planning, budget and program review authority, and program administration;

(b) Since its creation, the board has achieved numerous accomplishments, including proposals leading to creation of the branch campus system, and has made access and affordability of higher education a consistent priority;

(c) However, higher education in Washington state is currently at a crossroads. Demographic, economic, and technological changes present new and daunting challenges for the state and its institutions of higher education. As the state looks forward to the future, the legislature, the governor, and institutions need a common strategic vision to guide planning and decision making.

(2) Therefore, it is the legislature's intent to reaffirm and strengthen the strategic planning role of the *higher education coordinating board. It is also the legislature's intent to examine options for reassigning or altering other roles and responsibilities to enable the board to place priority and focus on planning and coordination." [2003 c 130 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

Findings—1993 c 363: "The legislature finds a need to redefine the relationship between the state and its postsecondary education institutions through a compact based on trust, evidence, and a new alignment of responsibilities. As the proportion of the state budget dedicated to postsecondary education programs has continued to decrease and the opportunity for this state's citizens to participate in such programs also has declined, the state institutions of higher education have increasingly less flexibility to respond to emerging challenges through innovative management and programming. The legislature finds that this state has not provided its institutions of higher education with the ability to effectively achieve statewide goals and objectives to increase access to, improve the quality of, and enhance the accountability for its postsecondary education system.

Therefore, the legislature declares that the policy of the state of Washington is to create an environment in which the state institutions of higher education have the authority and flexibility to enhance attainment of statewide goals and objectives for the state's postsecondary education system through decisions and actions at the local level. The policy shall have the following attributes:

(1) The accomplishment of equitable and adequate enrollment by significantly raising enrollment lids, adequately funding those increases, and providing sufficient financial aid for the neediest students;

(2) The development and use of a new definition of quality measured by effective operations and clear results; the efficient use of funds to achieve well-educated students;

(3) The attainment of a new resource management relationship that removes the state from micromanagement, allows institutions greater management autonomy to focus resources on essential functions, and encourages innovation; and

(4) The development of a system of coordinated planning and sufficient feedback to assure policymakers and citizens that students are succeeding and resources are being prudently deployed." [1993 c 363 § 1.]

Project of statewide significance—Defined: RCW 43.157.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.77.080 Needs assessment process and analysis—Recommendations—Activities requiring council approval. (1) The council shall develop a comprehensive and ongoing assessment process to analyze the need for additional degrees and programs, additional off-campus centers and locations for degree programs, and consolidation or elimination of programs by the four-year institutions of higher education. Council recommendations regarding proposed major expansion shall be limited to determinations of whether the major expansion is within the scope indicated in the most recent ten-year plan for higher education or most recent system design plan. Recommendations regarding existing capital prioritization processes are not within the scope of the evaluation of major expansion. Major expansion and proposed mission changes may be proposed by the coun-

cil, any public institution of higher education, or by a state or local government.

(2) As part of the needs assessment process, the council shall examine:

(a) Projections of student, employer, and community demand for education and degrees, including liberal arts degrees, on a regional and statewide basis;

(b) Current and projected degree programs and enrollment at public and private institutions of higher education, by location and mode of service delivery;

(c) Data from the workforce training and education coordinating board and the state board for community and technical colleges on the supply and demand for workforce education and certificates and associate degrees; and

(d) Recommendations from the technology transformation task force created in chapter 407, Laws of 2009, and institutions of higher education relative to the strategic and operational use of technology in higher education. These and other reports, reviews, and audits shall allow for: The development of enterprise-wide digital information technology across educational sectors, systems, and delivery methods; the integration and streamlining of administrative tools including but not limited to student information management, financial management, payroll, human resources, data collection, reporting, and analysis; and a determination of the costs of multiple technology platforms, systems, and models.

(3) Every two years the council shall produce, jointly with the state board for community and technical colleges and the workforce training and education coordinating board, an assessment of the number and type of higher education and training credentials required to match employer demand for a skilled and educated workforce. The assessment shall include the number of forecasted net job openings at each level of higher education and training and the number of credentials needed to match the forecast of net job openings.

(4) The council shall determine whether certain major lines of study or types of degrees, including applied degrees or research-oriented degrees, shall be assigned uniquely to some institutions or institutional sectors in order to create centers of excellence that focus resources and expertise.

(5) The following activities are subject to approval by the council:

(a) Creation of higher education centers and consortia; and

(b) New degree programs and creation of off-campus programs by an independent college or university in collaboration with a community or technical college.

(6) Institutions seeking council approval under this section must demonstrate that the proposal is justified by the needs assessment developed under this section. Institutions must also demonstrate how the proposals align with or implement the ten-year plan for higher education.

(7) The council shall develop clear guidelines and objective decision-making criteria regarding approval of proposals under this section, which must include review and consultation with the institution and other interested agencies and individuals.

(8) The council shall periodically recommend consolidation or elimination of programs at the four-year institutions of higher education, based on the needs assessment analysis.

(9) In the case of a proposed major expansion or mission change, the needs assessment process under subsection (2) of this section constitutes a threshold inquiry. If the council determines that the need for the proposed major expansion or mission change has not been justified, the inquiry is concluded. If the council determines that the need for the proposed major expansion or mission change has been sufficiently established, the council, in consultation with any directly involved institutions and other interested agencies and individuals, shall proceed to examine the viability of the proposal using criteria including, but not limited to:

(a) The specific scope of the project including the capital investment requirements, the number of full-time equivalent students anticipated, and the number of academic programs planned;

(b) The existence of an efficient and sustainable financial plan;

(c) The extent to which existing resources can be leveraged;

(d) The current and five-year projected student population, faculty, and staff to support the proposed programs, institution, or innovation;

(e) The plans to accommodate expected growth over a twenty-year time frame;

(f) The extent to which new or existing partnerships and collaborations are a part of the proposal; and

(g) The feasibility of any proposed innovations to accelerate degree production.

(10) After the council completes its evaluation of the proposed major expansion or mission change using the needs assessment under subsection (2) of this section and viability determination under subsection (9) of this section, the council shall make a recommendation to either proceed, modify, or not proceed with the proposed major expansion or mission change. The council's recommendation shall be presented to the governor and the legislature. [2012 c 229 § 111; 2010 c 245 § 5; 2005 c 258 § 11; 2004 c 275 § 9. Formerly RCW 28B.76.230.]

Findings—Expand on demand—System design plan endorsed—2010 c 245: See note following RCW 28B.50.020.

Findings—Intent—2005 c 258: See note following RCW 28B.45.014.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.77.090 Accountability monitoring and reporting system—Data requirements—Uniform dashboard format for display of data—Use of performance data. (1) An accountability monitoring and reporting system is established as part of a continuing effort to make meaningful and substantial progress towards the achievement of long-term performance goals in higher education.

(2) To provide consistent, easily understood data among the public four-year institutions of higher education within Washington and in other states, the following data must be reported to the education data center annually by December 1st, and at a minimum include data recommended by a national organization representing state chief executives. The education data center in consultation with the council may change the data requirements to be consistent with best practices across the country. This data must, to the maximum extent possible, be disaggregated by race and ethnicity, gen-

der, state and county of origin, age, and socioeconomic status, and include the following for the four-year institutions of higher education:

- (a) Bachelor's degrees awarded;
- (b) Graduate and professional degrees awarded;
- (c) Graduation rates: The number and percentage of students who graduate within four years for bachelor's degrees and within the extended time, which is six years for bachelor's degrees;
- (d) Transfer rates: The annual number and percentage of students who transfer from a two-year to a four-year institution of higher education;
- (e) Time and credits to degree: The average length of time in years and average number of credits that graduating students took to earn a bachelor's degree;
- (f) Enrollment in remedial education: The number and percentage of entering first-time undergraduate students who place into and enroll in remedial mathematics, English, or both;
- (g) Success beyond remedial education: The number and percentage of entering first-time undergraduate students who complete entry college-level math and English courses within the first two consecutive academic years;
- (h) Credit accumulation: The number and percentage of first-time undergraduate students completing two quarters or one semester worth of credit during their first academic year;
- (i) Retention rates: The number and percentage of entering undergraduate students who enroll consecutively from fall-to-spring and fall-to-fall at an institution of higher education;
- (j) Course completion: The percentage of credit hours completed out of those attempted during an academic year;
- (k) Program participation and degree completion rates in bachelor and advanced degree programs in the sciences, which includes agriculture and natural resources, biology and biomedical sciences, computer and information sciences, engineering and engineering technologies, health professions and clinical sciences, mathematics and statistics, and physical sciences and science technologies, including participation and degree completion rates for students from traditionally underrepresented populations;
- (l) Annual enrollment: Annual unduplicated number of students enrolled over a twelve-month period at institutions of higher education including by student level;
- (m) Annual first-time enrollment: Total first-time students enrolled in a four-year institution of higher education;
- (n) Completion ratio: Annual ratio of undergraduate and graduate degrees and certificates, of at least one year in expected length, awarded per one hundred full-time equivalent undergraduate students at the state level;
- (o) Market penetration: Annual ratio of undergraduate and graduate degrees and certificates, of at least one year in program length, awarded relative to the state's population age eighteen to twenty-four years old with a high school diploma;
- (p) Student debt load: Median three-year distribution of debt load, excluding private loans or debts incurred before coming to the institution;
- (q) Data related to enrollment, completion rates, participation rates, and debt load shall be disaggregated for students in the following income brackets to the maximum extent possible:

- (i) Up to seventy percent of the median family income;
- (ii) Between seventy-one percent and one hundred twenty-five percent of the median family income; and
- (iii) Above one hundred twenty-five percent of the median family income; and
- (r) Yearly percentage increases in the average cost of undergraduate instruction.
- (3) Four-year institutions of higher education must count all students when collecting data, not only first-time, full-time freshmen.
- (4) In conjunction with the office of financial management, all four-year institutions of higher education must display the data described in subsection (2) of this section in a uniform dashboard format on the office of financial management's web site no later than December 1, 2011, and updated thereafter annually by December 1st. To the maximum extent possible, the information must be viewable by race and ethnicity, gender, state and county of origin, age, and socioeconomic status. The information may be tailored to meet the needs of various target audiences such as students, researchers, and the general public.
- (5) The council shall use performance data from the education data center for the purposes of strategic planning, to report on progress toward achieving statewide goals, and to develop priorities proposed in the ten-year plan for higher education. [2012 c 229 § 115; 2011 1st sp.s. c 10 § 8; 2004 c 275 § 11. Formerly RCW 28B.76.270.]

Review of higher education accountability measures—2012 c 229:

"(1) The state board for community and technical colleges, in consultation with the student achievement council, shall regularly review higher education accountability measures, assess whether any of the measures for four-year institutions of higher education in RCW 28B.77.090(2) should be applied as performance measures for community and technical colleges, and whether performance indicators for the community and technical colleges should be added to the data dashboard in RCW 28B.77.090(4). The board shall report recommendations regarding appropriate changes to required community and technical college accountability measures to the governor and the legislature by December 1, 2012.

(2) This section expires August 1, 2013." [2012 c 229 § 119.]

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 1st sp.s. c 10: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.77.100 Data collection and research—Goals.

(1)(a) In consultation with the education data center, institutions of higher education, and state education agencies, the council shall identify the data needed to carry out its responsibilities for policy analysis and public information. The primary goals of the council's data collection and research are to describe how students and other beneficiaries of higher education are being served; to compare and contrast the state of Washington's higher education system with the rest of the nation; and to assist state policymakers and institutions in making policy decisions.

(b) For the council, assistance to state policymakers and institutions of higher education in making policy decisions includes but is not limited to annual reporting of a national comparison of tuition and fees.

(2) One of the goals of the education data center's data collection and research for higher education is to support higher education accountability. For the education data center, assistance to state policymakers and institutions of higher

education in making policy decisions includes but is not limited to regular completion of:

(a) Educational cost study reports as provided in RCW 43.41.415 and information on state support received by students as provided in RCW 43.41.410; and

(b) Per-student funding at similar public institutions of higher education in the global challenge states. [2012 c 229 § 302; 2010 1st sp.s. c 7 § 58; 2004 c 275 § 12. Formerly RCW 28B.76.280.]

Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 26; 2010 1st sp.s. c 7: See note following RCW 43.03.027.

28B.77.200 Master list of high school courses qualifying for postsecondary credit and qualifying examination scores—Publication on web site. The council shall annually publish on its web site the agreed-upon list of high school courses qualifying for postsecondary credit under RCW 28B.10.053 and qualifying examination scores and demonstrated competencies meeting the postsecondary requirements for a certificate or technical degree, a two-year academic transfer degree, or the lower division requirements for a baccalaureate degree. [2012 c 229 § 112; 2011 c 77 § 4. Formerly RCW 28B.76.235.]

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 c 77: See notes following RCW 28A.230.130.

28B.77.210 Statewide transfer and articulation policies. The council shall adopt statewide transfer and articulation policies that ensure efficient transfer of credits and courses across public two and four-year institutions of higher education. The intent of the policies is to create a statewide system of articulation and alignment between two and four-year institutions of higher education. Policies may address but are not limited to creation of a statewide system of course equivalency, creation of transfer associate degrees, statewide articulation agreements, applicability of technical courses toward baccalaureate degrees, and other issues. The institutions of higher education and the state board for community and technical colleges shall cooperate with the council in developing the statewide policies and shall provide support and staff resources as necessary to assist in maintaining the policies. [2012 c 229 § 113; 2004 c 275 § 10; 1998 c 245 § 23; 1985 c 370 § 27; 1983 c 304 § 1. Formerly RCW 28B.76.240, 28B.80.280.]

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.77.215 Statewide transfer of credit policy and agreement—Requirements. The statewide transfer of credit policy and agreement must be designed to facilitate the transfer of students and the evaluation of transcripts, to better serve persons seeking information about courses and programs, to aid in academic planning, and to improve the review and evaluation of academic programs in the state institutions of higher education. The statewide transfer of credit policy and agreement must not require or encourage the standardization of course content or prescribe course content or the credit value assigned by any institution to the course. Policies adopted by public four-year institutions of higher education concerning the transfer of lower division credit must treat students transferring from public community

colleges the same as students transferring from public four-year institutions of higher education. [2012 c 229 § 114. Prior: 2004 c 55 § 5; 1983 c 304 § 2. Formerly RCW 28B.76.2401, 28B.80.290.]

28B.77.220 Transfer associate degrees—Work groups—Implementation—Progress reports. (1) The council must convene work groups to develop transfer associate degrees that will satisfy lower division requirements at public four-year institutions of higher education for specific academic majors. Work groups must include representatives from the state board for community and technical colleges and the council of presidents, as well as faculty from two and four-year institutions. Work groups may include representatives from independent four-year institutions.

(2) Each transfer associate degree developed under this section must enable a student to complete the lower-division courses or competencies for general education requirements and preparation for the major that a direct-entry student would typically complete in the freshman and sophomore years for that academic major.

(3) Completion of a transfer associate degree does not guarantee a student admission into an institution of higher education or admission into a major, minor, or professional program at an institution of higher education that has competitive admission standards for the program based on grade point average or other performance criteria.

(4) During the 2004-05 academic year, the work groups must develop transfer degrees for elementary education, engineering, and nursing. As necessary based on demand or identified need, the council must convene additional groups to identify and develop additional transfer degrees. The council must give priority to majors in high demand by transfer students and majors that the general direct transfer agreement associate degree does not adequately prepare students to enter automatically upon transfer.

(5) The council, in collaboration with the intercollege relations commission, must collect and maintain lists of courses offered by each community and technical college and public four-year institution of higher education that fall within each transfer associate degree.

(6) The council must monitor implementation of transfer associate degrees by public four-year institutions to ensure compliance with subsection (2) of this section.

(7) Beginning January 10, 2005, the council must submit a progress report on the development of transfer associate degrees to the higher education committees of the house of representatives and the senate. The first progress report must include measurable benchmark indicators to monitor the effectiveness of the initiatives in improving transfer and baseline data for those indicators before the implementation of the initiatives. Subsequent reports must be submitted by January 10 of each odd-numbered year and must monitor progress on the indicators, describe development of additional transfer associate degrees, and provide other data on improvements in transfer efficiency. [2012 c 229 § 541; 2004 c 55 § 2. Formerly RCW 28B.76.250.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Intent—2004 c 55: "(1) The legislature finds that community and technical colleges play a vital role for students obtaining baccalaureate degrees. In 2002, more than forty percent of students graduating with a baccalaureate degree had transferred from a community or technical college.

(2) The legislature also finds that demand continues to grow for baccalaureate degrees. Increased demand comes from larger numbers of students seeking access to higher education and greater expectations from employers for the knowledge and skills needed to expand the state's economy. Community and technical colleges are an essential partner in meeting this demand.

(3) However, the legislature also finds that current policies and procedures do not provide for efficient transfer of courses, credits, or prerequisites for academic majors. Furthermore, the state's public higher education system must expand its capacity to enroll transfer students in baccalaureate education. The *higher education coordinating board must take a leadership role in working with the community and technical colleges and four-year institutions to ensure efficient and seamless transfer across the state.

(4) Therefore, it is the legislature's intent to build clearer pathways to baccalaureate degrees, improve statewide coordination of transfer and articulation, and ensure long-term capacity in the state's higher education system for transfer students." [2004 c 55 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

28B.77.230 Academic credit for prior learning—Goals—Work group—Reports. (1) The council, the state board for community and technical colleges, the council of presidents, the four-year institutions of higher education, the private independent higher education institutions, and the private career schools shall collaborate to carry out the following goals:

(a) Increase the number of students who receive academic credit for prior learning and the number of students who receive credit for prior learning that counts towards their major or towards earning their degree, certificate, or credential, while ensuring that credit is awarded only for high quality, course-level competencies;

(b) Increase the number and type of academic credits accepted for prior learning in institutions of higher education, while ensuring that credit is awarded only for high quality, course-level competencies;

(c) Develop transparent policies and practices in awarding academic credit for prior learning;

(d) Improve prior learning assessment practices across the institutions of higher education;

(e) Create tools to develop faculty and staff knowledge and expertise in awarding credit for prior learning and to share exemplary policies and practices among institutions of higher education;

(f) Develop articulation agreements when patterns of credit for prior learning are identified for particular programs and pathways; and

(g) Develop outcome measures to track progress on the goals outlined in this section.

(2) The council shall convene the academic credit for prior learning work group.

(a) The work group must include the following members:

(i) One representative from the council;

(ii) One representative from the state board for community and technical colleges;

(iii) One representative from the council of presidents;

(iv) Two representatives each from faculty from two and four-year institutions of higher education;

(2012 Ed.)

(v) Two representatives from private career schools;

(vi) Two representatives from business; and

(vii) Two representatives from labor.

(b) The purpose of the work group is to coordinate and implement the goals in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The council shall report progress on the goals and outcome measures annually by December 31st.

(4) For the purposes of this section, "prior learning" means the knowledge and skills gained through work and life experience; through military training and experience; and through formal and informal education and training from in-state and out-of-state institutions including foreign institutions. [2012 c 229 § 116; 2011 1st sp.s. c 10 § 28. Formerly RCW 28B.76.325.]

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 1st sp.s. c 10: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

28B.77.240 Western Governors University - Washington—Recognition and endorsement—Rules. (1) The council may:

(a) Recognize and endorse online, competency-based education as an important component of Washington's higher education system;

(b) Work to eliminate unnecessary barriers to the delivery of online competency-based education by Western Governors University - Washington; and

(c) Work with Western Governors University - Washington, as appropriate, to integrate its academic programs and services into Washington higher education policy and strategy.

(2) The council shall work with Western Governors University - Washington to create data-sharing processes to assess the institution's performance and determine the extent to which it helps the state achieve the goals of the current ten-year plan for higher education.

(3) The council shall adopt rules and policies to implement this section and that require council consultation and approval before:

(a) Modifications of contractual terms or relationships between the state and the institution of higher education; or

(b) Changes or modifications in the nonprofit status of the institution of higher education. [2012 c 229 § 118; 2011 c 146 § 2. Formerly RCW 28B.76.695.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 146: "The legislature finds that the key to Washington's economic prosperity over the past twenty years has been a thriving employment sector for workers who have high levels of education. The legislature finds that by 2018, sixty-seven percent of all jobs in Washington will require some postsecondary education - the fifth highest in the nation - and that between 2011 and 2018, the number of Washington jobs requiring postsecondary education will increase by two hundred fifty-nine thousand. The legislature finds that while Washington enterprises that rely on highly educated workers have been able to fill positions from within the state and by attracting workers from other states or nations, businesses located in states that fail to produce sufficient numbers of degreed workers will be at a competitive disadvantage, since these employers will incur the added expense of recruiting heavily in other states and countries to find their skilled workforce. Citizens of Washington will not have access to the jobs Washington firms are producing unless the state dramatically increases postsecondary educational opportunities for them. The legislature further finds that increasing the numbers of Washington graduates to meet the needs of the state's citizens and businesses demands innovative institutions and educational delivery systems.

The legislature intends to partner with Western Governors University, a regionally and nationally accredited nonprofit and independent university, to establish Western Governors University - Washington. Western Govern-

nors University would offer online, competency-based degrees and provide enhanced access to postsecondary education for all Washington students, including dislocated workers and placebound students. The legislature further intends that the institution be recognized as a Washington baccalaureate degree-granting institution that is self-supporting and does not receive state funding. It is the intent of the legislature that the higher education coordinating board, the state board for community and technical colleges, and the other institutions of higher education in Washington include the institution in policies and agreements regarding the efficient transfer of credits and courses between institutions." [2011 c 146 § 1.]

28B.77.900 Transfer of powers, duties, and functions—2012 c 229. (1) All powers, duties, and functions of the higher education coordinating board are transferred to the student achievement council. All references to the executive director or the higher education coordinating board in the Revised Code of Washington shall be construed to mean the executive director or the student achievement council when referring to the functions transferred in this section.

(2)(a) All reports, documents, surveys, books, records, files, papers, or written material in the possession of the higher education coordinating board pertaining to the powers, functions, and duties transferred shall be delivered to the custody of the student achievement council. All cabinets, furniture, office equipment, motor vehicles, and other tangible property employed by the higher education coordinating board in carrying out the powers, functions, and duties transferred shall be made available to the student achievement council. All funds, credits, or other assets held in connection with the powers, functions, and duties transferred shall be assigned to the student achievement council.

(b) Any appropriations made to the higher education coordinating board for carrying out the powers, functions, and duties transferred shall, on June 7, 2012, be transferred and credited to the student achievement council.

(c) Whenever any question arises as to the transfer of any personnel, funds, books, documents, records, papers, files, equipment, or other tangible property used or held in the exercise of the powers and the performance of the duties and functions transferred, the director of financial management shall make a determination as to the proper allocation and certify the same to the state agencies concerned.

(3) All employees of the higher education coordinating board necessary to the assigned functions of the student achievement council are transferred to the jurisdiction of the student achievement council subject to review by the executive director of the student achievement council. All employees classified under chapter 41.06 RCW, the state civil service law, are assigned to the student achievement council to perform their usual duties upon the same terms as formerly, without any loss of rights, subject to any action that may be appropriate thereafter in accordance with the laws and rules governing state civil service.

(4) All rules and all pending business before the higher education coordinating board pertaining to the powers, functions, and duties transferred shall be continued and acted upon by the student achievement council. All existing contracts and obligations shall remain in full force and shall be performed by the student achievement council.

(5) The transfer of the powers, duties, and functions of the higher education coordinating board shall not affect the validity of any act performed before June 7, 2012.

(6) If apportionments of budgeted funds are required because of the transfers directed by this section, the director of financial management shall certify the apportionments to the agencies affected, the state auditor, and the state treasurer. Each of these shall make the appropriate transfer and adjustments in funds and appropriation accounts and equipment records in accordance with the certification.

(7) All classified employees of the higher education coordinating board assigned to the student achievement council under this section whose positions are within an existing bargaining unit description at the student achievement council shall become a part of the existing bargaining unit at the student achievement council and shall be considered an appropriate inclusion or modification of the existing bargaining unit under the provisions of chapter 41.80 RCW. [2012 c 229 § 121.]

Chapter 28B.85 RCW DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS

Sections

28B.85.010	Definitions.
28B.85.020	Council's duties—Rules—Investigations—Interagency agreements for degree and nondegree programs—Information on institutions offering substandard or fraudulent degree programs—Financial disclosure exempt from public disclosure.
28B.85.030	Current authorization required to offer or grant degree—Penalty for violation.
28B.85.040	Completion of program of study prerequisite to degree—Application of chapter.
28B.85.050	Council may require information.
28B.85.060	Fees.
28B.85.070	Surety bonds—Security in lieu of bond—Cancellation of bond—Notice—Claims.
28B.85.080	Suspension or modification of requirements authorized.
28B.85.090	Claims—Complaints—Investigations—Hearings—Orders.
28B.85.100	Violations—Civil penalties.
28B.85.120	Actions resulting in jurisdiction of courts.
28B.85.130	Educational records—Permanent file—Protection.
28B.85.140	Contracts voidable—When.
28B.85.150	Enforceability of debts—Authority to offer degree required.
28B.85.160	Actions to enforce chapter—Who may bring—Relief.
28B.85.170	Injunctive relief—Council may seek.
28B.85.180	Violation of chapter unfair or deceptive practice under RCW 19.86.020.
28B.85.190	Remedies and penalties in chapter nonexclusive and cumulative.
28B.85.220	False academic credentials—Unlawful acts—Violation of consumer protection act—Venue.
28B.85.900	Severability—1986 c 136.
28B.85.902	Effective date—1986 c 136.
28B.85.905	Validity of registration under prior laws.
28B.85.906	Application of chapter to foreign degree-granting institution branch campuses.

28B.85.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter:

(1) "Council" means the student achievement council.

(2) "Degree" means any designation, appellation, letters, or words including but not limited to "associate," "bachelor," "master," "doctor," or "fellow" which signify or purport to signify satisfactory completion of the requirements of an academic program of study beyond the secondary school level.

(3) "Degree-granting institution" means an entity that offers educational credentials, instruction, or services prerequisite to or indicative of an academic or professional degree beyond the secondary level. [2012 c 229 § 542; 1986 c 136 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.85.020 Council's duties—Rules—Investigations—Interagency agreements for degree and nondegree programs—Information on institutions offering substandard or fraudulent degree programs—Financial disclosure exempt from public disclosure. (1) The council:

(a) Shall adopt by rule, in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW, minimum standards for degree-granting institutions concerning granting of degrees, quality of education, unfair business practices, financial stability, and other necessary measures to protect citizens of this state against substandard, fraudulent, or deceptive practices. The rules shall require that an institution operating in Washington:

- (i) Be accredited;
- (ii) Have applied for accreditation and such application is pending before the accrediting agency;
- (iii) Have been granted a waiver by the council waiving the requirement of accreditation; or
- (iv) Have been granted an exemption by the council from the requirements of this subsection (1)(a);

(b) May investigate any entity the council reasonably believes to be subject to the jurisdiction of this chapter. In connection with the investigation, the council may administer oaths and affirmations, issue subpoenas and compel attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any books, papers, correspondence, memorandums, or other records which the council deems relevant or material to the investigation. The council, including its staff and any other authorized persons, may conduct site inspections, the cost of which shall be borne by the institution, and examine records of all institutions subject to this chapter;

(c) Shall develop an interagency agreement with the workforce training and education coordinating board to regulate degree-granting private vocational schools with respect to degree and nondegree programs; and

(d) Shall develop and disseminate information to the public about entities that sell or award degrees without requiring appropriate academic achievement at the postsecondary level, including but not limited to, a description of the substandard and potentially fraudulent practices of these entities, and advice about how the public can recognize and avoid the entities. To the extent feasible, the information shall include links to additional resources that may assist the public in identifying specific institutions offering substandard or fraudulent degree programs.

(2) Financial disclosures provided to the council by degree-granting private vocational schools are not subject to public disclosure under chapter 42.56 RCW. [2012 c 229 § 543; 2006 c 234 § 3; 2005 c 274 § 246; 2004 c 96 § 1; 1996 c 305 § 1; 1994 c 38 § 1; 1986 c 136 § 2.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.85.030 Current authorization required to offer or grant degree—Penalty for violation. (1) A degree-

(2012 Ed.)

granting institution shall not operate and shall not grant or offer to grant any degree unless the institution has obtained current authorization from the council.

(2) Any person, group, or entity or any owner, officer, agent, or employee of such entity who willfully violates this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day on which a violation occurs constitutes a separate violation. The criminal sanctions may be imposed by a court of competent jurisdiction in an action brought by the attorney general of this state. [2012 c 229 § 544; 2003 c 53 § 175; 1986 c 136 § 3.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

28B.85.040 Completion of program of study prerequisite to degree—Application of chapter. (1) An institution or person shall not advertise, offer, sell, or award a degree or any other type of educational credential unless the student has enrolled in and successfully completed a prescribed program of study, as outlined in the institution's publications.

This prohibition shall not apply to honorary credentials clearly designated as such on the front side of the diploma or certificate and awarded by institutions offering other educational credentials in compliance with state law.

(2) No exemption or waiver granted under this chapter is permanent. The council shall periodically review exempted degree-granting institutions and degree-granting institutions granted a waiver, and continue exemptions or waivers only if an institution meets the statutory or council requirements for exemption or waiver in effect on the date of the review.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (1) of this section, this chapter shall not apply to:

(a) Any public college, university, community college, technical college, or institute operating as part of the public higher educational system of this state;

(b) Institutions that have been accredited by an accrediting association recognized by the council for the purposes of this chapter: PROVIDED, That those institutions meet minimum exemption standards adopted by the council; and PROVIDED FURTHER, That an institution, branch, extension, or facility operating within the state of Washington which is affiliated with an institution operating in another state must be a separately accredited member institution of any such accrediting association to qualify for this exemption;

(c) Institutions of a religious character, but only as to those education programs devoted exclusively to religious or theological objectives if the programs are represented in an accurate manner in institutional catalogs and other official publications;

(d) Honorary credentials clearly designated as such on the front side of the diploma or certificate awarded by institutions offering other educational credentials in compliance with state law; or

(e) Institutions not otherwise exempt which offer only workshops or seminars and institutions offering only credit-

bearing workshops or seminars lasting no longer than three calendar days. [2012 c 229 § 545; 2006 c 234 § 4; 2004 c 96 § 2; 1996 c 97 § 1; 1994 c 38 § 2; 1986 c 136 § 4.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.85.050 Council may require information. All degree-granting institutions subject to this chapter shall file information with the council as the council may require. [2012 c 229 § 546; 1986 c 136 § 5.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.85.060 Fees. The council shall impose fees on any degree-granting institution authorized to operate under this chapter. Fees shall be set and revised by the council by rule at the level necessary to approximately recover the staffing costs incurred in administering this chapter. Fees shall be deposited in the general fund. [2012 c 229 § 547; 1986 c 136 § 6.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.85.070 Surety bonds—Security in lieu of bond—Cancellation of bond—Notice—Claims. (1) The council may require any degree-granting institution to have on file with the council an approved surety bond or other security in lieu of a bond in an amount determined by the council.

(2) In lieu of a surety bond, an institution may deposit with the council a cash deposit or other negotiable security acceptable to the council. The security deposited with the council in lieu of the surety bond shall be returned to the institution one year after the institution's authorization has expired or been revoked if legal action has not been instituted against the institution or the security deposit at the expiration of the year. The obligations and remedies relating to surety bonds authorized by this section, including but not limited to the settlement of claims procedure in subsection (5) of this section, shall apply to deposits filed with the council, as applicable.

(3) Each bond shall:

(a) Be executed by the institution as principal and by a corporate surety licensed to do business in the state;

(b) Be payable to the state for the benefit and protection of any student or enrollee of an institution, or, in the case of a minor, his or her parents or guardian;

(c) Be conditioned on compliance with all provisions of this chapter and the council's rules adopted under this chapter;

(d) Require the surety to give written notice to the council at least thirty-five days before cancellation of the bond; and

(e) Remain in effect for one year following the effective date of its cancellation or termination as to any obligation occurring on or before the effective date of cancellation or termination.

(4) Upon receiving notice of a bond cancellation, the council shall notify the institution that the authorization will be suspended on the effective date of the bond cancellation

unless the institution files with the council another approved surety bond or other security. The council may suspend or revoke the authorization at an earlier date if it has reason to believe that such action will prevent students from losing their tuition or fees.

(5) If a complaint is filed under RCW 28B.85.090(1) against an institution, the council may file a claim against the surety and settle claims against the surety by following the procedure in this subsection.

(a) The council shall attempt to notify all potential claimants. If the absence of records or other circumstances makes it impossible or unreasonable for the council to ascertain the names and addresses of all the claimants, the council after exerting due diligence and making reasonable inquiry to secure that information from all reasonable and available sources, may make a demand on a bond on the basis of information in the council's possession. The council is not liable or responsible for claims or the handling of claims that may subsequently appear or be discovered.

(b) Thirty days after notification, if a claimant fails, refuses, or neglects to file with the council a verified claim, the council shall be relieved of further duty or action under this chapter on behalf of the claimant.

(c) After reviewing the claims, the council may make demands upon the bond on behalf of those claimants whose claims have been filed. The council may settle or compromise the claims with the surety and may execute and deliver a release and discharge of the bond.

(d) If the surety refuses to pay the demand, the council may bring an action on the bond in behalf of the claimants. If an action is commenced on the bond, the council may require a new bond to be filed.

(e) Within ten days after a recovery on a bond or other posted security has occurred, the institution shall file a new bond or otherwise restore its security on file to the required amount.

(6) The liability of the surety shall not exceed the amount of the bond. [2012 c 229 § 548; 1986 c 136 § 7.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.85.080 Suspension or modification of requirements authorized. The council may suspend or modify any of the requirements under this chapter in a particular case if the council finds that:

(1) The suspension or modification is consistent with the purposes of this chapter; and

(2) The education to be offered addresses a substantial, demonstrated need among residents of the state or that literal application of this chapter would cause a manifestly unreasonable hardship. [2012 c 229 § 549; 1986 c 136 § 8.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.85.090 Claims—Complaints—Investigations—Hearings—Orders. (1) A person claiming loss of tuition or fees as a result of an unfair business practice may file a complaint with the council. The complaint shall set forth the alleged violation and shall contain information required by

the council. A complaint may also be filed with the council by an authorized staff member of the council or by the attorney general.

(2) The council shall investigate any complaint under this section and may attempt to bring about a settlement. The council may hold a hearing pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW, in order to determine whether a violation has occurred. If the council prevails, the degree-granting institution shall pay the costs of the administrative hearing.

(3) If, after the hearing, the council finds that the institution or its agent engaged in or is engaging in any unfair business practice, the council shall issue and cause to be served upon the violator an order requiring the violator to cease and desist from the act or practice and may impose the penalties under RCW 28B.85.100. If the council finds that the complainant has suffered loss as a result of the act or practice, the council may order full or partial restitution for the loss. The complainant is not bound by the council's determination of restitution and may pursue any other legal remedy. [2012 c 229 § 550; 1989 c 175 § 82; 1986 c 136 § 9.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.85.100 Violations—Civil penalties. Any person, group, or entity or any owner, officer, agent, or employee of such entity who willfully violates any provision of this chapter or the rules adopted under this chapter shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than one hundred dollars for each violation. Each day on which a violation occurs constitutes a separate violation. The fine may be imposed by the council or by any court of competent jurisdiction. [2012 c 229 § 551; 1986 c 136 § 10.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.85.120 Actions resulting in jurisdiction of courts. A degree-granting institution, whether located in this state or outside of this state, that conducts business of any kind, makes any offers, advertises, solicits, or enters into any contracts in this state or with a resident of this state is subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state for any cause of action arising from the acts. [1986 c 136 § 12.]

28B.85.130 Educational records—Permanent file—Protection. If any degree-granting institution discontinues its operation, the chief administrative officer of the institution shall file with the council the original or legible true copies of all educational records required by the council. If the council determines that any educational records are in danger of being made unavailable to the council, the council may seek a court order to protect and if necessary take possession of the records. The council shall cause to be maintained a permanent file of educational records coming into its possession. [2012 c 229 § 552; 1986 c 136 § 13.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

(2012 Ed.)

28B.85.140 Contracts voidable—When. If a student or prospective student is a resident of this state at the time any contract relating to payment for education or any note, instrument, or other evidence of indebtedness relating thereto is entered into, RCW 28B.85.150 shall govern the rights of the parties to the contract or evidence of indebtedness. If a contract or evidence of indebtedness contains any of the following agreements, the contract is voidable at the option of the student or prospective student:

- (1) That the law of another state shall apply;
- (2) That the maker or any person liable on the contract or evidence of indebtedness consents to the jurisdiction of another state;
- (3) That another person is authorized to confess judgment on the contract or evidence of indebtedness; or
- (4) That fixes venue. [1986 c 136 § 14.]

28B.85.150 Enforceability of debts—Authority to offer degree required. A note, instrument, or other evidence of indebtedness or contract relating to payment for education for a degree is not enforceable in the courts of this state by a degree-granting institution or holder of the instrument unless the institution was authorized to offer the degree under this chapter at the time the note, instrument, or other evidence of indebtedness or contract was entered into. [1986 c 136 § 15.]

28B.85.160 Actions to enforce chapter—Who may bring—Relief. The attorney general or the prosecuting attorney of any county in which a degree-granting institution or agent of the institution is found may bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction for the enforcement of this chapter. The court may issue an injunction or grant any other appropriate form of relief. [1986 c 136 § 16.]

28B.85.170 Injunctive relief—Council may seek. The council may seek injunctive relief, after giving notice to the affected party, in a court of competent jurisdiction for a violation of this chapter or the rules adopted under this chapter. The council need not allege or prove that the council has no adequate remedy at law. The right of injunction provided in this section is in addition to any other legal remedy which the council has and is in addition to any right of criminal prosecution provided by law. The existence of council action with respect to alleged violations of this chapter and rules adopted under this chapter does not operate as a bar to an action for injunctive relief under this section. [2012 c 229 § 553; 1986 c 136 § 17.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.85.180 Violation of chapter unfair or deceptive practice under RCW 19.86.020. A violation of this chapter or the rules adopted under this chapter affects the public interest and is an unfair or deceptive act or practice in violation of RCW 19.86.020 of the consumer protection act. The remedies and sanctions provided by this section shall not preclude application of other remedies and sanctions. [1986 c 136 § 18.]

28B.85.190 Remedies and penalties in chapter non-exclusive and cumulative. The remedies and penalties pro-

vided for in this chapter are nonexclusive and cumulative and do not affect any other actions or proceedings. [1986 c 136 § 19.]

28B.85.220 False academic credentials—Unlawful acts—Violation of consumer protection act—Venue. (1) It is unlawful for a person to:

(a) Grant or award a false academic credential or offer to grant or award a false academic credential in violation of this section;

(b) Represent that a credit earned or granted by the person, in violation of this section, can be applied toward a credential offered by another person; or

(c) Solicit another person to seek a credential or to earn a credit that is offered in violation of this section.

(2) The definitions in RCW 9A.60.070 apply to this section.

(3) A violation of this section constitutes an unfair or deceptive act or practice in the conduct of trade or commerce under chapter 19.86 RCW.

(4) In addition to any other venue authorized by law, venue for the prosecution of an offense under this section is in the county in which an element of the offense occurs. [2006 c 234 § 1.]

28B.85.900 Severability—1986 c 136. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1986 c 136 § 21.]

28B.85.902 Effective date—1986 c 136. This act shall take effect July 1, 1986. [1986 c 136 § 24.]

28B.85.905 Validity of registration under prior laws. A degree-granting institution registered under chapter 188, Laws of 1979, as amended, as of June 30, 1986, is not required to apply for authorization under chapter 28B.85 RCW until the expiration date of such registration. [1986 c 136 § 22.]

28B.85.906 Application of chapter to foreign degree-granting institution branch campuses. This chapter shall not apply to any approved branch campus of a foreign degree-granting institution in compliance with chapter 28B.90 RCW. [1993 c 181 § 7.]

Chapter 28B.90 RCW FOREIGN DEGREE-GRANTING BRANCH CAMPUSES

Sections

28B.90.005	Findings.
28B.90.010	Definitions.
28B.90.020	Approval of foreign degree-granting institution as branch campus.
28B.90.030	Branch campuses exempt under chapter 28B.85 RCW.

28B.90.005 Findings. The legislature finds that it has previously declared in *RCW 28B.107.005 that it is important to the economic future of the state to promote international awareness and understanding, and in RCW 1.20.100,

that the state's economy and economic well-being depends heavily on foreign trade and international exchange.

The legislature finds that it is appropriate that such policies should be implemented by encouraging universities and colleges domiciled in foreign countries to establish branch campuses in Washington and that it is also important to those foreign colleges and universities that their status as authorized foreign degree-granting institutions be recognized by this state to facilitate the establishment and operation of such branch campuses.

In the furtherance of such policy, the legislature adopts the foreign degree-granting institution approved branch campus act. [1995 c 335 § 404; 1993 c 181 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28B.107.005 expired June 30, 1996, pursuant to 1990 c 243 § 8.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.90.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Approved branch campus" means a foreign degree-granting institution's branch campus that has been approved by the student achievement council to operate in the state.

(2) "Branch campus" means an educational facility located in the state that:

(a) Is either owned and operated directly by a foreign degree-granting institution or indirectly through a Washington profit or nonprofit corporation in which the foreign degree-granting institution is the sole or controlling shareholder or member; and

(b) Provides courses solely and exclusively to students enrolled in a degree-granting program offered by the foreign degree-granting institution who:

(i) Have received academic credit for courses of study completed at the foreign degree-granting institution in its country of domicile;

(ii) Will receive academic credit towards their degree from the foreign degree-granting institution for the courses of study completed at the educational facility in the state; and

(iii) Will return to the foreign degree-granting institution in its country of domicile for completion of their degree-granting program or receipt of their degree.

(3) "Council" means the student achievement council.

(4) "Degree" means any designation, appellation, certificate, letters or words including, but not limited to, "associate," "bachelor," "masters," "doctorate," or "fellow" that signifies, or purports to signify, satisfactory and successful completion of requirements of a postsecondary academic program of study.

(5) "Foreign degree-granting institution" means a public or private college or university, either profit or nonprofit:

(a) That is domiciled in a foreign country;

(b) That offers in its country of domicile credentials, instruction, or services prerequisite to the obtaining of an academic or professional degree granted by such college or university; and

(c) That is authorized under the laws or regulations of its country of domicile to operate a degree-granting institution in that country. [2012 c 229 § 554; 1993 c 181 § 2.]

Reviser's note: The definitions in this section have been alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k).

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.90.020 Approval of foreign degree-granting institution as branch campus. A foreign degree-granting institution that submits evidence satisfactory to the council of its authorized status in its country of domicile and its intent to establish an educational facility in the state is entitled to operate a branch campus as defined in RCW 28B.90.010. Upon receipt of the satisfactory evidence, the council may certify that the branch campus of the foreign degree-granting institution is approved to operate in the state under this chapter, for as long as the foreign degree-granting institution retains its authorized status in its country of domicile. [2012 c 229 § 555; 1999 c 85 § 1; 1993 c 181 § 3.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.90.030 Branch campuses exempt under chapter 28B.85 RCW. A branch campus of a foreign degree-granting institution previously found by the council to be exempt from chapter 28B.85 RCW may continue to operate in the state. However, within one year of July 25, 1993, the institution shall provide evidence of authorization as required under RCW 28B.90.020. Upon receipt of the satisfactory evidence, the council shall certify that the branch campus of the foreign degree-granting institution is approved to operate in the state under this chapter. [2012 c 229 § 556; 1993 c 181 § 4.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Chapter 28B.92 RCW

STATE STUDENT FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS

Sections

28B.92.010	State need grant program established—Purpose.
28B.92.020	State need grant program—Findings—Intent.
28B.92.030	Definitions.
28B.92.040	Guidelines in performance of duties.
28B.92.050	Powers and duties of office.
28B.92.060	State need grant awards.
28B.92.070	Persian Gulf veterans—Limited application of RCW 28B.92.060.
28B.92.080	Eligibility for state need grant.
28B.92.082	Enhanced need grants—Eligibility.
28B.92.084	Eligibility of opportunity internship graduates.
28B.92.085	Part-time students—Review of financial aid policies and procedures.
28B.92.086	Dual credit programs—Review of financial aid policies and programs.
28B.92.090	Aid granted without regard to applicant's race, creed, color, religion, sex, or ancestry.
28B.92.100	Theology student denied aid.
28B.92.110	Application of award.
28B.92.120	Office to determine how funds disbursed.
28B.92.130	Grants, gifts, bequests, and devises of property.
28B.92.140	State educational trust fund—Deposits—Expenditures.
28B.92.150	Rules.

Financial aid counseling curriculum for institutions with state need grant recipients: RCW 28B.76.502.

28B.92.010 State need grant program established—Purpose. The purposes of this chapter are to establish the principles upon which the state financial aid programs will be based and to establish the state of Washington state need

(2012 Ed.)

grant program, thus assisting financially needy or disadvantaged students domiciled in Washington to obtain the opportunity of attending an accredited institution of higher education. State need grants under this chapter are available only to students who are resident students as defined in RCW 28B.15.012(2) (a) through (d). [2004 c 275 § 34; 1999 c 345 § 2; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 222 § 7. Formerly RCW 28B.10.800, 28.76.430.]

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

State educational trust fund—Established—Deposits—Use: RCW 28B.92.140.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.92.020 State need grant program—Findings—Intent. (1) The legislature finds that the higher education community, has completed a review of the state need grant program. It is the intent of the legislature to endorse the proposed changes to the state need grant program, including:

(a) Reaffirmation that the primary purpose of the state need grant program is to assist low-income, needy, and disadvantaged Washington residents attending institutions of higher education;

(b) A goal that the base state need grant amount over time be increased to be equivalent to the rate of tuition charged to resident undergraduate students attending Washington state public colleges and universities;

(c) State need grant recipients be required to contribute a portion of the total cost of their education through self-help;

(d) State need grant recipients be required to document their need for dependent care assistance after taking into account other public funds provided for like purposes; and

(e) Institutional aid administrators be allowed to determine whether a student eligible for a state need grant in a given academic year may remain eligible for the ensuing year if the student's family income increases by no more than a marginal amount except for funds provided through the educational assistance grant program for students with dependents.

(2) The legislature further finds that the changes in subsection (1) of this section, should do so in a timely manner.

(3) The legislature also finds that:

(a) In most circumstances, need grant eligibility should not extend beyond five years or one hundred twenty-five percent of the published length of the program in which the student is enrolled or the credit or clock-hour equivalent; and

(b) State financial aid programs should continue to adhere to the principle that funding follows resident students to their choice of institution of higher education. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 158; 2003 c 19 § 11; 1999 c 345 § 1. Formerly RCW 28B.10.801.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Finding—Intent—Short title—Captions not law—2003 c 19: See RCW 28B.133.005, 28B.133.900, and 28B.133.901.

28B.92.030 Definitions. As used in this chapter:

(1) "Council" means the student achievement council.

(2) "Disadvantaged student" means a posthigh school student who by reason of adverse cultural, educational, envi-

ronmental, experiential, familial or other circumstances is unable to qualify for enrollment as a full-time student in an institution of higher education, who would otherwise qualify as a needy student, and who is attending an institution of higher education under an established program designed to qualify the student for enrollment as a full-time student.

(3) "Financial aid" means loans and/or grants to needy students enrolled or accepted for enrollment as a student at institutions of higher education.

(4) "Institution" or "institutions of higher education" means:

(a) Any public university, college, community college, or technical college operated by the state of Washington or any political subdivision thereof; or

(b) Any other university, college, school, or institute in the state of Washington offering instruction beyond the high school level which is a member institution of an accrediting association recognized by rule of the council for the purposes of this section: PROVIDED, That any institution, branch, extension or facility operating within the state of Washington which is affiliated with an institution operating in another state must be a separately accredited member institution of any such accrediting association, or a branch of a member institution of an accrediting association recognized by rule of the council for purposes of this section, that is eligible for federal student financial aid assistance and has operated as a nonprofit college or university delivering on-site classroom instruction for a minimum of twenty consecutive years within the state of Washington, and has an annual enrollment of at least seven hundred full-time equivalent students: PROVIDED FURTHER, That no institution of higher education shall be eligible to participate in a student financial aid program unless it agrees to and complies with program rules and regulations adopted pursuant to RCW 28B.92.150.

(5) "Needy student" means a posthigh school student of an institution of higher education who demonstrates to the office the financial inability, either through the student's parents, family and/or personally, to meet the total cost of board, room, books, and tuition and incidental fees for any semester or quarter. "Needy student" also means an opportunity internship graduate as defined by RCW 28C.18.162 who enrolls in a postsecondary program of study as defined in RCW 28C.18.162 within one year of high school graduation.

(6) "Office" means the office of student financial assistance.

(7) "Placebound student" means a student who (a) is unable to complete a college program because of family or employment commitments, health concerns, monetary inability, or other similar factors; and (b) may be influenced by the receipt of an enhanced student financial aid award to complete a baccalaureate degree at an eligible institution. [2012 c 229 § 557; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 159. Prior: 2009 c 238 § 7; 2009 c 215 § 5; 2004 c 275 § 35; 2002 c 187 § 1; 1989 c 254 § 2; 1985 c 370 § 56; 1979 ex.s. c 235 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 132 § 16; 1969 ex.s. c 222 § 8. Formerly RCW 28B.10.802, 28.76.440.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Intent—2009 c 238: See note following RCW 28C.18.160.

Findings—Intent—2009 c 215: "The legislature finds that a myriad of financial aid programs exist for students at the federal, state, local, community, and institutional levels. These programs enable thousands of students across Washington to access all sectors of higher education, from apprenticeship programs to public and private four and two-year institutions of higher education. The legislature further finds that Washington state is a national leader in the distribution of financial aid to increase college access and affordability, ranking fourth in the nation in 2007 in terms of state student grant aid funding per capita.

It is the intent of the legislature to promote and expand access to state financial aid programs by determining which programs provide the greatest value to the largest number of students, and by fully supporting those programs. Furthermore, it is the intent of the legislature to designate all existing financial aid an opportunity pathway, with the effect of providing students with a clear understanding of available resources to pay for postsecondary education, thereby increasing access to postsecondary education and meeting the needs of local business and industry.

It is the intent of the legislature that the *higher education coordinating board, the state board for community and technical colleges, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the workforce training and education coordinating board, and institutions of higher education coordinate the development of outreach tools, such as a web-based portal for information on all opportunity pathway aid programs. The information should be communicated in a format and manner that provides an ease of understanding for students and their families and include other pertinent information on institutions of higher education, costs, and academic programs. It is also the intent of the legislature for institutions of higher education to incorporate this information in promotional materials to prospective and current students and their families." [2009 c 215 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board ("board") was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

Effective date—2009 c 215: "This act takes effect August 1, 2009." [2009 c 215 § 17.]

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Intent—1989 c 254: "It is the intent of the legislature that nothing in this act shall prevent or discourage an individual from making an effort to repay any state financial aid awarded during his or her collegiate career." [1989 c 254 § 1.]

Loan programs for mathematics and science teachers: RCW 28B.15.760 through 28B.15.766.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.92.040 Guidelines in performance of duties. The office shall be cognizant of the following guidelines in the performance of its duties:

(1) The office shall be research oriented, not only at its inception but continually through its existence.

(2) The office shall coordinate all existing programs of financial aid except those specifically dedicated to a particular institution by the donor.

(3) The office shall take the initiative and responsibility for coordinating all federal student financial aid programs to ensure that the state recognizes the maximum potential effect of these programs, and shall design state programs that complement existing federal, state, and institutional programs. The office shall ensure that state programs continue to follow the principle that state financial aid funding follows the student to the student's choice of institution of higher education.

(4) Counseling is a paramount function of the state need grant and other state student financial aid programs, and in most cases could only be properly implemented at the institutional levels; therefore, state student financial aid programs shall be concerned with the attainment of those goals which, in the judgment of the office, are the reasons for the existence

of a student financial aid program, and not solely with administration of the program on an individual basis.

(5) The "package" approach of combining loans, grants and employment for student financial aid shall be the conceptual element of the state's involvement.

(6) The office shall ensure that allocations of state appropriations for financial aid are made to individuals and institutions in a timely manner and shall closely monitor expenditures to avoid under or overexpenditure of appropriated funds. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 160; 2004 c 275 § 36; 1999 c 345 § 3; 1995 c 269 § 801; 1969 ex.s. c 222 § 10. Formerly RCW 28B.10.804, 28.76.450.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.92.050 Powers and duties of office. The office shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) Conduct a full analysis of student financial aid as a means of:

(a) Fulfilling educational aspirations of students of the state of Washington, and

(b) Improving the general, social, cultural, and economic character of the state.

Such an analysis will be a continuous one and will yield current information relevant to needed improvements in the state program of student financial aid. The office will disseminate the information yielded by their analyses to all appropriate individuals and agents.

(2) Design a state program of student financial aid based on the data of the study referred to in this section. The state programs will supplement available federal and local aid programs. The state programs of student financial aid will not exceed the difference between the budgetary costs of attending an institution of higher education and the student's total resources, including family support, personal savings, employment, and federal, state, and local aid programs.

(3) Determine and establish criteria for financial need of the individual applicant based upon the consideration of that particular applicant. In making this determination the office shall consider the following:

(a) Assets and income of the student.

(b) Assets and income of the parents, or the individuals legally responsible for the care and maintenance of the student.

(c) The cost of attending the institution the student is attending or planning to attend.

(d) Any other criteria deemed relevant to the office.

(4) Set the amount of financial aid to be awarded to any individual needy or disadvantaged student in any school year.

(5) Award financial aid to needy or disadvantaged students for a school year based upon only that amount necessary to fill the financial gap between the budgetary cost of attending an institution of higher education and the family and student contribution.

(6) Review the need and eligibility of all applications on an annual basis and adjust financial aid to reflect changes in the financial need of the recipients and the cost of attending

(2012 Ed.)

the institution of higher education. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 161; 1999 c 345 § 4; 1989 c 254 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 222 § 11. Formerly RCW 28B.10.806, 28.76.460.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—1989 c 254: See note following RCW 28B.92.030.

28B.92.060 State need grant awards. In awarding need grants, the office shall proceed substantially as follows: PROVIDED, That nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent the office, in the exercise of its sound discretion, from following another procedure when the best interest of the program so dictates:

(1) The office shall annually select the financial aid award recipients from among Washington residents applying for student financial aid who have been ranked according to:

(a) Financial need as determined by the amount of the family contribution; and

(b) Other considerations, such as whether the student is a former foster youth, or is a placebound student who has completed an associate of arts or associate of science degree or its equivalent.

(2) The financial need of the highest ranked students shall be met by grants depending upon the evaluation of financial need until the total allocation has been disbursed. Funds from grants which are declined, forfeited or otherwise unused shall be reawarded until disbursed, except that eligible former foster youth shall be assured receipt of a grant. The office, in consultation with four-year institutions of higher education, the council, and the state board for community and technical colleges, shall develop award criteria and methods of disbursement based on level of need, and not solely rely on a first-come, first-served basis.

(3) A student shall be eligible to receive a state need grant for up to five years, or the credit or clock hour equivalent of five years, or up to one hundred twenty-five percent of the published length of time of the student's program. A student may not start a new associate degree program as a state need grant recipient until at least five years have elapsed since earning an associate degree as a need grant recipient, except that a student may earn two associate degrees concurrently. Qualifications for renewal will include maintaining satisfactory academic progress toward completion of an eligible program as determined by the office. Should the recipient terminate his or her enrollment for any reason during the academic year, the unused portion of the grant shall be returned to the state educational grant fund by the institution according to the institution's own policy for issuing refunds, except as provided in RCW 28B.92.070.

(4) In computing financial need, the office shall determine a maximum student expense budget allowance, not to exceed an amount equal to the total maximum student expense budget at the public institutions plus the current average state appropriation per student for operating expense in the public institutions. Any child support payments received by students who are parents attending less than half-time shall not be used in computing financial need.

(5)(a) A student who is enrolled in three to six credit-bearing quarter credits, or the equivalent semester credits,

may receive a grant for up to one academic year before beginning a program that leads to a degree or certificate.

(b) An eligible student enrolled on a less-than-full-time basis shall receive a prorated portion of his or her state need grant for any academic period in which he or she is enrolled on a less-than-full-time basis, as long as funds are available.

(c) An institution of higher education may award a state need grant to an eligible student enrolled in three to six credit-bearing quarter credits, or the semester equivalent, on a provisional basis if:

(i) The student has not previously received a state need grant from that institution;

(ii) The student completes the required free application for federal student aid;

(iii) The institution has reviewed the student's financial condition, and the financial condition of the student's family if the student is a dependent student, and has determined that the student is likely eligible for a state need grant; and

(iv) The student has signed a document attesting to the fact that the financial information provided on the free application for federal student aid and any additional financial information provided directly to the institution is accurate and complete, and that the student agrees to repay the institution for the grant amount if the student submitted false or incomplete information.

(6) As used in this section, "former foster youth" means a person who is at least eighteen years of age, but not more than twenty-four years of age, who was a dependent of the department of social and health services at the time he or she attained the age of eighteen. [2012 C 229 § 558. Prior: 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 162; 2011 1st sp.s. c 10 § 9; 2009 c 215 § 4; 2007 c 404 § 2; 2005 c 93 § 3; 2004 c 275 § 37; 1999 c 345 § 5; 1991 c 164 § 4; 1989 c 254 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 222 § 12. Formerly RCW 28B.10.808, 28.76.470.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 1st sp.s. c 10: See notes following RCW 28B.15.031.

Findings—Intent—Effective date—2009 c 215: See notes following RCW 28B.92.030.

Findings—Intent—2005 c 93: See note following RCW 74.13.570.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Intent—1989 c 254: See note following RCW 28B.92.030.

28B.92.070 Persian Gulf veterans—Limited application of RCW 28B.92.060. Under rules adopted by the council, the provisions of RCW 28B.92.060(3) shall not apply to eligible students, as defined in RCW 28B.10.017, and eligible students shall not be required to repay the unused portions of grants received under the state student financial aid program. [2012 c 229 § 559; 2004 c 275 § 38; 1991 c 164 § 3. Formerly RCW 28B.10.8081.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

[Title 28B RCW—page 222]

28B.92.080 Eligibility for state need grant. Except for opportunity internship graduates whose eligibility is provided under RCW 28B.92.084, for a student to be eligible for a state need grant a student must:

(1) Be a "needy student" or "disadvantaged student" as determined by the office in accordance with *RCW 28B.92.030 (1) and (4);

(2) Have been domiciled within the state of Washington for at least one year;

(3) Be enrolled or accepted for enrollment on at least a half-time basis at an institution of higher education in Washington as defined in *RCW 28B.92.030(3);

(4) Until June 30, 2011, to the extent funds are specifically appropriated for this purpose, and subject to any terms and conditions specified in the omnibus appropriations act, be enrolled or accepted for enrollment for at least three quarter credits or the equivalent semester credits at an institution of higher education in Washington as defined in *RCW 28B.92.030(3); and

(5) Have complied with all the rules adopted by the council for the administration of this chapter. [2012 c 229 § 605; 2009 c 238 § 9; 2007 c 404 § 1; 2004 c 275 § 39; 1999 c 345 § 6; 1989 c 254 § 5; 1969 ex.s. c 222 § 13. Formerly RCW 28B.10.810, 28.76.475.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28B.92.030 was amended by 2012 c 229 § 557, changing subsections (1), (3), and (4) to subsections (2), (4), and (5) respectively.

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Intent—2009 c 238: See note following RCW 28C.18.160.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Intent—1989 c 254: See note following RCW 28B.92.030.

28B.92.082 Enhanced need grants—Eligibility. (1) To the extent funds are appropriated for this purpose and within overall appropriations for the state need grant, enhanced need grants are provided for persons who meet all of the following criteria:

(a) Are needy students as defined in RCW 28B.92.030;

(b) Are placebound students as defined in RCW 28B.92.030; and

(c) Have completed the associate of arts or the associate of science degree, or its equivalent.

(2) The enhanced need grants established in this section are provided to this specific group of students in addition to the base state need grant, as defined by rule of the council. [2012 c 229 § 560; 2009 c 215 § 3.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Intent—Effective date—2009 c 215: See notes following RCW 28B.92.030.

28B.92.084 Eligibility of opportunity internship graduates. (1) The office shall work with institutions of higher education to assure that the institutions are aware of the eligibility of opportunity internship graduates for an award under this chapter.

(2) If an opportunity internship graduate enrolls within one year of high school graduation in a postsecondary pro-

gram of study in an institution of higher education, including in an apprenticeship program with related and supplemental instruction provided through an institution of higher education, the graduate is eligible to receive a state need grant for up to one year. The graduate shall not be required to be enrolled on at least a half-time basis. The related and supplemental instruction provided to a graduate through an apprenticeship program shall not be required to lead to a degree or certificate.

(3) Except for the eligibility criteria for an opportunity internship graduate that are provided under this section, other rules pertaining to award of a state need grant apply.

(4) Nothing in this section precludes an opportunity internship graduate from being eligible to receive additional state need grants after the one-year grant provided in this section if the graduate meets other criteria as a needy or disadvantaged student. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 163; 2009 c 238 § 8.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Intent—2009 c 238: See note following RCW 28C.18.160.

28B.92.085 Part-time students—Review of financial aid policies and procedures. Institutions of higher education are encouraged to review their policies and procedures regarding financial aid for students taking a less-than-half-time course load, and to implement policies and procedures providing students taking a less-than-half-time course load with the same access to institutional aid, including tuition waivers, as provided to students enrolled half time or more. [2007 c 404 § 3.]

28B.92.086 Dual credit programs—Review of financial aid policies and programs. Institutions of higher education are encouraged to review their policies and procedures regarding financial aid for students enrolled in dual credit programs as defined in RCW 28B.15.821. Institutions of higher education are further encouraged to implement policies and procedures providing students enrolled in dual credit programs with the same access to institutional aid, including all educational expenses, as provided to resident undergraduate students. [2009 c 215 § 10.]

Findings—Intent—Effective date—2009 c 215: See notes following RCW 28B.92.030.

28B.92.090 Aid granted without regard to applicant's race, creed, color, religion, sex, or ancestry. All student financial aid shall be granted by the commission without regard to the applicant's race, creed, color, religion, sex, or ancestry. [1969 ex.s. c 222 § 14. Formerly RCW 28B.10.812, 28.76.480.]

28B.92.100 Theology student denied aid. No aid shall be awarded to any student who is pursuing a degree in theology. [1969 ex.s. c 222 § 15. Formerly RCW 28B.10.814, 28.76.490.]

28B.92.110 Application of award. A state financial aid recipient under this chapter shall apply the award toward the cost of tuition, room, board, books, and fees at the institution of higher education attended. An opportunity internship

graduate who enters an apprenticeship program may use the award for the costs of related and supplemental instruction provided through an institution of higher education, tools, and other costs associated with the apprenticeship program. [2009 c 238 § 10; 2004 c 275 § 40; 1969 ex.s. c 222 § 16. Formerly RCW 28B.10.816, 28.76.500.]

Findings—Intent—2009 c 238: See note following RCW 28C.18.160.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.92.120 Office to determine how funds disbursed. Funds appropriated for student financial assistance to be granted pursuant to this chapter shall be disbursed as determined by the office. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 164; 2004 c 275 § 41; 1969 ex.s. c 222 § 17. Formerly RCW 28B.10.818, 28.76.510.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.92.130 Grants, gifts, bequests, and devises of property. The office shall be authorized to accept grants, gifts, bequests, and devises of real and personal property from any source for the purpose of granting financial aid in addition to that funded by the state. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 165; 2004 c 275 § 42; 1969 ex.s. c 222 § 18. Formerly RCW 28B.10.820, 28.76.520.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.92.140 State educational trust fund—Deposits—Expenditures. The state educational trust fund is hereby established in the state treasury. The primary purpose of the trust is to pledge statewide available college student assistance to needy or disadvantaged students, especially middle and high school youth, considered at-risk of dropping out of secondary education who participate in approved early awareness and outreach programs and who enter any accredited Washington institution of postsecondary education within two years of high school graduation.

The office shall deposit refunds and recoveries of student financial aid funds expended in prior fiscal periods in such account. The office may also deposit moneys that have been contributed from other state, federal, or private sources.

Expenditures from the fund shall be for financial aid to needy or disadvantaged students. The office may annually expend such sums from the fund as may be necessary to fulfill the purposes of this section, including not more than three percent for the costs to administer aid programs supported by the fund. All earnings of investments of balances in the state educational trust fund shall be credited to the trust fund. Expenditures from the fund shall not be subject to appropriation but are subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 166; 1997 c 269 § 1; 1996 c 107 § 1; 1991 sp.s. c 13 § 12; 1985 c 57 § 10; 1981 c 55 § 1. Formerly RCW 28B.10.821.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.92.150 Rules. The office shall adopt rules as may be necessary or appropriate for effecting the provisions of this chapter, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW, the administrative procedure act. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 167; 2004 c 275 § 43; 1999 c 345 § 7; 1973 c 62 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 222 § 19. Formerly RCW 28B.10.822, 28.76.530.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28B.95 RCW ADVANCED COLLEGE TUITION PAYMENT PROGRAM

Sections

28B.95.010	Washington advanced college tuition payment program—Established.
28B.95.020	Definitions.
28B.95.025	Offices and personnel.
28B.95.030	Administration of program—Tuition units—Promotion of program—Authority of governing body.
28B.95.035	Committee members—Liability.
28B.95.040	Purchase of tuition units by organizations—Rules—Scholarship fund.
28B.95.050	Contractual obligation—Legally binding—Use of state appropriations.
28B.95.060	Washington advanced college tuition payment program account.
28B.95.070	Washington advanced college tuition payment program account—Powers and duties of the investment board.
28B.95.080	Washington advanced college tuition payment program account—Actuarial soundness—Adjustment of tuition credit purchases.
28B.95.090	Discontinuation of program—Use of units—Refunds.
28B.95.100	Program planning—Consultation with public and private entities—Cooperation.
28B.95.110	Refunds.
28B.95.120	Tuition units exempt from bankruptcy and enforcement of judgments.
28B.95.150	College savings program.
28B.95.160	GET ready for math and science scholarship program—Tuition units—Ownership and redemption.
28B.95.170	Legislative advisory committee.
28B.95.900	Construction of chapter—Limitations.

28B.95.010 Washington advanced college tuition payment program—Established. The Washington advanced college tuition payment program is established to help make higher education affordable and accessible to all citizens of the state of Washington by offering a savings incentive that will protect purchasers and beneficiaries against rising tuition costs. The program is designed to encourage savings and enhance the ability of Washington citizens to obtain financial access to institutions of higher education. In addition, the program encourages elementary and secondary school students to do well in school as a means of preparing for and aspiring to higher education attendance. This program is intended to promote a well-educated and financially secure population to the ultimate benefit of all citizens of the state of Washington. [1997 c 289 § 1.]

28B.95.020 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Academic year" means the regular nine-month, three-quarter, or two-semester period annually occurring between August 1st and July 31st.

(2) "Account" means the Washington advanced college tuition payment program account established for the deposit of all money received by the office from eligible purchasers and interest earnings on investments of funds in the account, as well as for all expenditures on behalf of eligible beneficiaries for the redemption of tuition units and for the development of any authorized college savings program pursuant to RCW 28B.95.150.

(3) "Committee on advanced tuition payment" or "committee" means a committee of the following members: The state treasurer, the director of the office of financial management, the director of the office, or their designees, and two members to be appointed by the governor, one representing program participants and one private business representative with marketing, public relations, or financial expertise.

(4) "Contractual obligation" means a legally binding contract of the state with the purchaser and the beneficiary establishing that purchases of tuition units will be worth the same number of tuition units at the time of redemption as they were worth at the time of the purchase.

(5) "Eligible beneficiary" means the person for whom the tuition unit will be redeemed for attendance at an institution of higher education. The beneficiary is that person named by the purchaser at the time that a tuition unit contract is accepted by the governing body. Qualified organizations, as allowed under section 529 of the federal internal revenue code, purchasing tuition unit contracts as future scholarships need not designate a beneficiary at the time of purchase.

(6) "Eligible purchaser" means an individual or organization that has entered into a tuition unit contract with the governing body for the purchase of tuition units for an eligible beneficiary. The state of Washington may be an eligible purchaser for purposes of purchasing tuition units to be held for granting Washington college bound scholarships.

(7) "Full-time tuition charges" means resident tuition charges at a state institution of higher education for enrollments between ten credits and eighteen credit hours per academic term.

(8) "Governing body" means the committee empowered by the legislature to administer the Washington advanced college tuition payment program.

(9) "Institution of higher education" means an institution that offers education beyond the secondary level and is recognized by the internal revenue service under chapter 529 of the internal revenue code.

(10) "Investment board" means the state investment board as defined in chapter 43.33A RCW.

(11) "Office" means the office of student financial assistance as defined in chapter 28B.76 RCW.

(12) "State institution of higher education" means institutions of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016.

(13) "Tuition and fees" means undergraduate tuition and services and activities fees as defined in RCW 28B.15.020 and 28B.15.041 rounded to the nearest whole dollar. For purposes of this chapter, services and activities fees do not

include fees charged for the payment of bonds heretofore or hereafter issued for, or other indebtedness incurred to pay, all or part of the cost of acquiring, constructing, or installing any lands, buildings, or facilities.

(14) "Tuition unit contract" means a contract between an eligible purchaser and the governing body, or a successor agency appointed for administration of this chapter, for the purchase of tuition units for a specified beneficiary that may be redeemed at a later date for an equal number of tuition units.

(15) "Unit purchase price" means the minimum cost to purchase one tuition unit for an eligible beneficiary. Generally, the minimum purchase price is one percent of the undergraduate tuition and fees for the current year, rounded to the nearest whole dollar, adjusted for the costs of administration and adjusted to ensure the actuarial soundness of the account. The analysis for price setting shall also include, but not be limited to consideration of past and projected patterns of tuition increases, program liability, past and projected investment returns, and the need for a prudent stabilization reserve. [2012 c 229 § 606; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 168; 2007 c 405 § 8; 2005 c 272 § 1; 2004 c 275 § 59; 2001 c 184 § 1; 2000 c 14 § 1; 1997 c 289 § 2.]

Reviser's note: The definitions in this section have been alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k).

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.95.025 Offices and personnel. The office shall maintain appropriate offices and employ and fix compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to perform the advanced college tuition payment program duties. The office shall consult with the governing body on the selection, compensation, and other issues relating to the employment of the program director. The positions are exempt from classified service under chapter 41.06 RCW. The employees shall be employees of the office. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 169; 2000 c 14 § 2; 1998 c 69 § 2.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.95.030 Administration of program—Tuition units—Promotion of program—Authority of governing body. (1) The Washington advanced college tuition payment program shall be administered by the committee on advanced tuition payment which shall be chaired by the director of the office. The committee shall be supported by staff of the office.

(2)(a) The Washington advanced college tuition payment program shall consist of the sale of tuition units, which may be redeemed by the beneficiary at a future date for an equal number of tuition units regardless of any increase in the price of tuition, that may have occurred in the interval.

(b) Each purchase shall be worth a specific number of or fraction of tuition units at each state institution of higher education as determined by the governing body.

(c) The number of tuition units necessary to pay for a full year's, full-time undergraduate tuition and fee charges at a state institution of higher education shall be set by the governing body at the time a purchaser enters into a tuition unit contract.

(d) The governing body may limit the number of tuition units purchased by any one purchaser or on behalf of any one beneficiary, however, no limit may be imposed that is less than that necessary to achieve four years of full-time, undergraduate tuition charges at a state institution of higher education. The governing body also may, at its discretion, limit the number of participants, if needed, to ensure the actuarial soundness and integrity of the program.

(e) While the Washington advanced college tuition payment program is designed to help all citizens of the state of Washington, the governing body may determine residency requirements for eligible purchasers and eligible beneficiaries to ensure the actuarial soundness and integrity of the program.

(3)(a) No tuition unit may be redeemed until two years after the purchase of the unit. Units may be redeemed for enrollment at any institution of higher education that is recognized by the internal revenue service under chapter 529 of the internal revenue code.

(b) Units redeemed at a nonstate institution of higher education or for graduate enrollment shall be redeemed at the rate for state public institutions in effect at the time of redemption.

(4) The governing body shall determine the conditions under which the tuition benefit may be transferred to another family member. In permitting such transfers, the governing body may not allow the tuition benefit to be bought, sold, bartered, or otherwise exchanged for goods and services by either the beneficiary or the purchaser.

(5) The governing body shall administer the Washington advanced college tuition payment program in a manner reasonably designed to be actuarially sound, such that the assets of the trust will be sufficient to defray the obligations of the trust including the costs of administration. The governing body may, at its discretion, discount the minimum purchase price for certain kinds of purchases such as those from families with young children, as long as the actuarial soundness of the account is not jeopardized.

(6) The governing body shall annually determine current value of a tuition unit.

(7) The governing body shall promote, advertise, and publicize the Washington advanced college tuition payment program.

(8) In addition to any other powers conferred by this chapter, the governing body may:

(a) Impose reasonable limits on the number of tuition units or units that may be used in any one year;

(b) Determine and set any time limits, if necessary, for the use of benefits under this chapter;

(c) Impose and collect administrative fees and charges in connection with any transaction under this chapter;

(d) Appoint and use advisory committees and the state actuary as needed to provide program direction and guidance;

(e) Formulate and adopt all other policies and rules necessary for the efficient administration of the program;

(f) Consider the addition of an advanced payment program for room and board contracts and also consider a college savings program;

(g) Purchase insurance from insurers licensed to do business in the state, to provide for coverage against any loss in connection with the account's property, assets, or activities or to further insure the value of the tuition units;

(h) Make, execute, and deliver contracts, conveyances, and other instruments necessary to the exercise and discharge of its powers and duties under this chapter;

(i) Contract for the provision for all or part of the services necessary for the management and operation of the program with other state or nonstate entities authorized to do business in the state;

(j) Contract for other services or for goods needed by the governing body in the conduct of its business under this chapter;

(k) Contract with financial consultants, actuaries, auditors, and other consultants as necessary to carry out its responsibilities under this chapter;

(l) Solicit and accept cash donations and grants from any person, governmental agency, private business, or organization; and

(m) Perform all acts necessary and proper to carry out the duties and responsibilities of this program under this chapter. [2011 1st sp.s. c 12 § 2; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 170; 2005 c 272 § 2; 2000 c 14 § 3; 1997 c 289 § 3.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 170 and by 2011 1st sp.s. c 12 § 2, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.95.035 Committee members—Liability. No member of the committee is liable for the negligence, default, or failure of any other person or members of the committee to perform the duties of office and no member may be considered or held to be an insurer of the funds or assets of any of the advanced college tuition payment program. [1998 c 69 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.95.040 Purchase of tuition units by organizations—Rules—Scholarship fund. The governing body may, at its discretion, allow an organization to purchase tuition units for future use as scholarships. Such organizations electing to purchase tuition units for this purpose must enter into a contract with the governing body which, at a minimum, ensures that the scholarship shall be freely given by the purchaser to a scholarship recipient. For such purchases, the purchaser need not name a beneficiary until four months before the date when the tuition units are first expected to be used.

The governing body shall formulate and adopt such rules as are necessary to determine which organizations may qualify to purchase tuition units for scholarships under this sec-

tion. The governing body also may consider additional rules for the use of tuition units if purchased as scholarships.

The governing body may establish a scholarship fund with moneys from the Washington advanced college tuition payment program account. A scholarship fund established under this authority shall be administered by the office and shall be provided to students who demonstrate financial need. Financial need is not a criterion that any other organization need consider when using tuition units as scholarships. The office also may establish its own corporate-sponsored scholarship fund under this chapter. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 171; 1997 c 289 § 4.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.95.050 Contractual obligation—Legally binding—Use of state appropriations. The Washington advanced college tuition payment program is an essential state governmental function. Contracts with eligible participants shall be contractual obligations legally binding on the state as set forth in this chapter. If, and only if, the moneys in the account are projected to be insufficient to cover the state's contracted expenses for a given biennium, then the legislature shall appropriate to the account the amount necessary to cover such expenses.

The tuition and fees charged by an eligible institution of higher education to an eligible beneficiary for a current enrollment shall be paid by the account to the extent the beneficiary has remaining unused tuition units for the appropriate school. [2000 c 14 § 4; 1997 c 289 § 5.]

28B.95.060 Washington advanced college tuition payment program account. (1) The Washington advanced college tuition payment program account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. The account shall be a discrete nontreasury account retaining its interest earnings in accordance with RCW 43.79A.040.

(2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the governing body shall deposit in the account all money received for the program. The account shall be self-sustaining and consist of payments received from purchasers of tuition units and funds received from other sources, public or private. With the exception of investment and operating costs associated with the investment of money by the investment board paid under RCW 43.33A.160 and 43.84.160, the account shall be credited with all investment income earned by the account. Disbursements from the account are exempt from appropriations and the allotment provisions of chapter 43.88 RCW. Money used for program administration is subject to the allotment of all expenditures. However, an appropriation is not required for such expenditures. Program administration shall include, but not be limited to: The salaries and expenses of the program personnel including lease payments, travel, and goods and services necessary for program operation; contracts for program promotion and advertisement, audits, and account management; and other general costs of conducting the business of the program.

(b) All money received by the program from the office for the GET ready for math and science scholarship program

shall be deposited in the GET ready for math and science scholarship account created in RCW 28B.105.110.

(3) The assets of the account may be spent without appropriation for the purpose of making payments to institutions of higher education on behalf of the qualified beneficiaries, making refunds, transfers, or direct payments upon the termination of the Washington advanced college tuition payment program. Disbursements from the account shall be made only on the authorization of the governing body.

(4) With regard to the assets of the account, the state acts in a fiduciary, not ownership, capacity. Therefore the assets of the program are not considered state money, common cash, or revenue to the state. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 172; 2007 c 214 § 13; 2000 c 14 § 5; 1998 c 69 § 4; 1997 c 289 § 6.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.95.070 Washington advanced college tuition payment program account—Powers and duties of the investment board. (1) The investment board has the full power to invest, reinvest, manage, contract, sell, or exchange investment money in the account. All investment and operating costs associated with the investment of money shall be paid pursuant to RCW 43.33A.160 and 43.84.160. With the exception of these expenses, the earnings from the investment of the money shall be retained by the account.

(2) All investments made by the investment board shall be made with the exercise of that degree of judgment and care pursuant to RCW 43.33A.140 and the investment policy established by the state investment board.

(3) As deemed appropriate by the investment board, money in the account may be commingled for investment with other funds subject to investment by the board.

(4) The authority to establish all policies relating to the account, other than the investment policies as set forth in subsections (1) through (3) of this section, resides with the governing body. With the exception of expenses of the investment board set forth in subsection (1) of this section, disbursements from the account shall be made only on the authorization of the governing body, and money in the account may be spent only for the purposes of the program as specified in this chapter.

(5) The investment board shall routinely consult and communicate with the governing body on the investment policy, earnings of the trust, and related needs of the program. [2000 c 14 § 6; 1997 c 289 § 7.]

28B.95.080 Washington advanced college tuition payment program account—Actuarial soundness—Adjustment of tuition credit purchases. The governing body shall annually evaluate, and cause to be evaluated by the state actuary, the soundness of the account and determine the additional assets needed, if any, to defray the obligations of the account. The governing body may, at its discretion, consult with a nationally recognized actuary for periodic assessments of the account.

If funds are determined by the governing body, based on actuarial analysis to be insufficient to ensure the actuarial soundness of the account, the governing body shall adjust the

price of subsequent tuition credit purchases to ensure its soundness.

If there are insufficient numbers of new purchases to ensure the actuarial soundness of the account, the governing body shall request such funds from the legislature as are required to ensure the integrity of the program. Funds may be appropriated directly to the account or appropriated under the condition that they be repaid at a later date. The repayment shall be made at such time that the account is again determined to be actuarially sound. [2011 1st sp.s. c 12 § 3; 1997 c 289 § 8.]

28B.95.090 Discontinuation of program—Use of units—Refunds. (1) In the event that the state determines that the program is not financially feasible, or for any other reason, the state may declare the discontinuance of the program. At the time of such declaration, the governing body will cease to accept any further tuition unit contracts or purchases.

(2) The remaining tuition units for all beneficiaries who have either enrolled in higher education or who are within four years of graduation from a secondary school shall be honored until such tuition units have been exhausted, or for ten fiscal years from the date that the program has been discontinued, whichever comes first. All other contract holders shall receive a refund equal to the value of the current tuition units in effect at the time that the program was declared discontinued.

(3) At the end of the ten-year period, any tuition units remaining unused by currently active beneficiaries enrolled in higher education shall be refunded at the value of the current tuition unit in effect at the end of that ten-year period.

(4) At the end of the ten-year period, all other funds remaining in the account not needed to make refunds or to pay for administrative costs shall be deposited to the state general fund.

(5) The governing body may make refunds under other exceptional circumstances as it deems fit, however, no tuition units may be honored after the end of the tenth fiscal year following the declaration of discontinuance of the program. [2005 c 272 § 3; 1997 c 289 § 9.]

28B.95.100 Program planning—Consultation with public and private entities—Cooperation. (1) The governing body, in planning and devising the program, shall consult with the investment board, the state treasurer, the office of financial management, and the institutions of higher education.

(2) The governing body may seek the assistance of the state agencies named in subsection (1) of this section, private financial institutions, and any other qualified party with experience in the areas of accounting, actuary, risk management, or investment management to assist with preparing an accounting of the program and ensuring the fiscal soundness of the account.

(3) State agencies and public institutions of higher education shall fully cooperate with the governing body in matters relating to the program in order to ensure the solvency of the account and ability of the governing body to meet outstanding commitments. [2000 c 14 § 7; 1997 c 289 § 10.]

28B.95.110 Refunds. (1) The intent of the Washington advanced college tuition payment program is to redeem tuition units for attendance at an institution of higher education. Refunds shall be issued under specific conditions that may include the following:

(a) Certification that the beneficiary, who is eighteen years of age or older, will not attend an institution of higher education, will result in a refund not to exceed the current value, as determined by the governing body, in effect at the time of such certification minus a penalty at the rate established by the governing body. The refund shall be made no sooner than ninety days after such certification, less any administrative processing fees assessed by the governing body;

(b) If there is certification of the death or disability of the beneficiary, the refund shall be equal to one hundred percent of any remaining unused tuition units at the current value, as determined by the governing body, at the time that such certification is submitted to the governing body, less any administrative processing fees assessed by the governing body;

(c) If there is certification by the student of graduation or program completion, the refund shall be as great as one hundred percent of any remaining unused tuition units at the current value, as determined by the governing body, at the time that such certification is submitted to the governing body, less any administrative processing fees assessed by the governing body. The governing body may, at its discretion, impose a penalty if needed to comply with federal tax rules;

(d) If there is certification of other tuition and fee scholarships, which will cover the cost of tuition for the eligible beneficiary. The refund shall be equal to one hundred percent of the current value of tuition units, as determined by the governing body, in effect at the time of the refund request, less any administrative processing fees assessed by the governing body. The refund under this subsection may not exceed the value of the scholarship;

(e) Incorrect or misleading information provided by the purchaser or beneficiaries may result in a refund of the purchaser's investment, less any administrative processing fees assessed by the governing body. The value of the refund will not exceed the actual dollar value of the purchaser's contributions; and

(f) The governing body may determine other circumstances qualifying for refunds of remaining unused tuition units and may determine the value of that refund.

(2) With the exception of subsection (1)(b), (e), and (f) of this section no refunds may be made before the units have been held for two years. [2005 c 272 § 4; 2001 c 184 § 3; 2000 c 14 § 8; 1997 c 289 § 12.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.95.120 Tuition units exempt from bankruptcy and enforcement of judgments. In regard to bankruptcy filings and enforcement of judgments under Title 6 RCW, tuition units purchased more than two years prior to the date of filing or judgment will be considered excluded personal assets. [2005 c 272 § 5.]

28B.95.150 College savings program. (1) The committee may establish a college savings program. If such a program is established, the college savings program shall be

established, in such form as may be determined by the committee, to be a qualified state tuition program as defined by the internal revenue service under section 529 of the internal revenue code, and shall be administered in a manner consistent with the Washington advanced college tuition payment program. The committee, in planning and devising the program, shall consult with the state investment board, the state treasurer, the state actuary, the legislative fiscal and higher education committees, and the institutions of higher education. The governing body may, at its discretion, consult with a qualified actuarial consulting firm with appropriate expertise to evaluate such plans for periodic assessments of the program.

(2) Up to two hundred thousand dollars of administrative fees collected from guaranteed education tuition program participants may be applied as a loan to fund the development of a college savings program. This loan must be repaid with interest before the conclusion of the biennium in which the committee draws funds for this purpose from the advanced college tuition payment program account.

(3) The committee, after consultation with the state investment board, shall determine the investment policies for the college savings program. Program contributions may be invested by the state investment board or the committee may contract with an investment company licensed to conduct business in this state to do the investing. The committee shall keep or cause to be kept full and adequate accounts and records of the assets of each individual participant in the college savings program.

(4) Neither the state nor any eligible educational institution may be considered or held to be an insurer of the funds or assets of the individual participant accounts in the college savings program created under this section nor may any such entity be held liable for any shortage of funds in the event that balances in the individual participant accounts are insufficient to meet the educational expenses of the institution chosen by the student for which the individual participant account was intended.

(5) The committee shall adopt rules to implement this section. Such rules shall include but not be limited to administration, investment management, promotion, and marketing; compliance with internal revenue service standards; application procedures and fees; start-up costs; phasing in the savings program and withdrawals therefrom; deterrents to early withdrawals and provisions for hardship withdrawals; and reenrollment in the savings program after withdrawal.

(6) The committee may, at its discretion, determine to cease operation of the college savings program if it determines the continuation is not in the best interest of the state. The committee shall adopt rules to implement this section addressing the orderly distribution of assets. [2012 c 198 § 16; 2011 1st sp.s. c 12 § 4; 2001 c 184 § 2.]

Effective date—2012 c 198: See note following RCW 70.94.6532.

28B.95.160 GET ready for math and science scholarship program—Tuition units—Ownership and redemption. Ownership of tuition units purchased by the office for the GET ready for math and science scholarship program under RCW 28B.105.070 shall be in the name of the state of Washington and may be redeemed by the state of Washington on behalf of recipients of GET ready for math and science

scholarship program scholarships for tuition and fees. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 173; 2007 c 214 § 12.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.95.170 Legislative advisory committee. (1)(a) A legislative advisory committee to the committee on advanced tuition payment is established. The advisory committee shall consist of the following members:

(i) Two members from each of the two largest caucuses of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives. At least one member from each caucus shall be a member of the house of representatives ways and means committee and at least one member from each caucus shall be a member of the house of representatives higher education committee; and

(ii) Two members from each of the two largest caucuses of the senate appointed by the president of the senate. At least one member from each caucus shall be a member of the senate ways and means committee and at least one member from each caucus shall be a member of the senate higher education and workforce development committee.

(b) All members must be appointed by June 30, 2011, and must serve a term of no less than two years.

(c) Vacancies on the advisory committee shall be filled by appointment by either the president of the senate or the speaker of the house of representatives. All such vacancies shall be filled from the same political party and from the same house as the member whose seat was vacated.

(d) The members of the advisory committee shall serve without additional compensation, but shall be reimbursed in accordance with RCW 44.04.120 while attending meetings of the advisory committee and of the committee on advanced tuition payment.

(e) The advisory committee shall appoint its own chair and vice chair and shall meet at least once annually.

(2) The advisory committee shall provide advice to the committee on advanced tuition payment and the state actuary regarding the administration of the program including, but not limited to, pricing guidelines, the tuition unit price, and the unit payout value.

(3) Staff support for the advisory committee must be jointly provided by the senate committee services and the house of representatives office of program research. [2011 1st sp.s. c 12 § 6.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 12 §§ 1 and 6: "Sections *1 and 6 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and take effect immediately [June 6, 2011]." [2011 1st sp.s. c 12 § 8.]

***Reviser's note:** Section 1 of this act was vetoed.

28B.95.900 Construction of chapter—Limitations. This chapter shall not be construed as a promise that any beneficiary shall be granted admission to any institution of higher education, will earn any specific or minimum number of academic credits, or will graduate from any such institution. In addition, this chapter shall not be construed as a promise of either course or program availability.

Participation in this program does not guarantee an eligible beneficiary the right to resident tuition and fees. To qual-

(2012 Ed.)

ify for resident and respective tuition subsidies, the eligible beneficiary must meet the applicable provisions of RCW 28B.15.011 through 28B.15.015.

This chapter shall not be construed to imply that the redemption of tuition units shall be equal to any value greater than the undergraduate tuition and services and activities fees at a state institution of higher education as computed under this chapter. Eligible beneficiaries will be responsible for payment of any other fee that does not qualify as a services and activities fee including, but not limited to, any expenses for tuition surcharges, tuition overload fees, laboratory fees, equipment fees, book fees, rental fees, room and board charges, or fines. [1997 c 289 § 11.]

Chapter 28B.97 RCW WASHINGTON HIGHER EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM

Sections

28B.97.010 Washington higher education loan program.
28B.97.020 Definitions.

28B.97.010 Washington higher education loan program. (1) The Washington higher education loan program is created. The program is created to assist students in need of additional low-cost student loans and related loan benefits.

(2) The program shall be administered by the office. In administering the program, the office must:

(a) Periodically assess the needs and target the benefits to selected students;

(b) Devise a program to address the following issues related to loans:

(i) Issuance of low-interest educational loans;

(ii) Determining loan repayment obligations and options;

(iii) Borrowing educational loans at low interest rates;

(iv) Developing conditional loans that can be forgiven in exchange for service; and

(v) Creating an emergency loan fund to help students until other state and federal long-term financing can be secured;

(c) Accept public and private contributions;

(d) Publicize the program; and

(e) Work with public and private colleges and universities, the state board for community and technical colleges, the workforce training and education coordinating board, and with students, to conduct periodic assessment of program needs. The office may also consult with other groups and individuals as needed. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 174; 2009 c 215 § 13.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Intent—Effective date—2009 c 215: See notes following RCW 28B.92.030.

28B.97.020 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Institution of higher education" means a college or university in the state of Washington that is accredited by an

accrediting association recognized as such by rule of the student achievement council.

(2) "Office" means the office of student financial assistance.

(3) "Program" means the Washington higher education loan program.

(4) "Resident student" has the definition in RCW 28B.15.012(2) (a) through (d). [2012 c 229 § 561; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 175; 2009 c 215 § 14.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Intent—Effective date—2009 c 215: See notes following RCW 28B.92.030.

Chapter 28B.102 RCW FUTURE TEACHERS CONDITIONAL SCHOLARSHIP AND LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM

Sections

28B.102.010	Intent—Legislative findings.
28B.102.020	Definitions.
28B.102.030	Program created—Powers and duties of student achievement council.
28B.102.040	Selection of participants—Processes—Criteria.
28B.102.045	Satisfactory progress required.
28B.102.050	Award of conditional scholarships and loan repayments—Amount—Duration.
28B.102.055	Loan repayment agreements—Rules.
28B.102.060	Repayment obligation.
28B.102.080	Future teachers conditional scholarship account.

28B.102.010 Intent—Legislative findings. The legislature finds that encouraging outstanding students to enter the teaching profession is of paramount importance to the state of Washington. By creating the future teachers conditional scholarship and loan repayment program, the legislature intends to assist in the effort to recruit as future teachers individuals who have distinguished themselves through outstanding academic achievement or demonstrated their commitment to teaching through work as a paraprofessional in the public school system, and who can act as role models for children. The legislature urges business, industry, and philanthropic community organizations to join with state government in making this program successful. [2004 c 58 § 1; 1987 c 437 § 1.]

28B.102.020 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Approved education program" means an education program in the state of Washington for knowledge and skills generally learned in preschool through twelfth grade. Approved education programs may include but are not limited to:

- (a) K-12 schools under Title 28A RCW; or
- (b) Other K-12 educational sites in the state of Washington as designated by the student achievement council.

(2) "Conditional scholarship" means a loan that is forgiven in whole or in part if the recipient renders service as a teacher in an approved education program in this state.

(3) "Eligible student" means a student who is registered for at least six credit hours or the equivalent, demonstrates high academic achievement, is a resident student as defined by RCW 28B.15.012 and 28B.15.013, and has a declared intention to complete an approved preparation program leading to initial teacher certification or required for earning an additional endorsement, and commits to teaching service in the state of Washington.

(4) "Equalization fee" means the additional amount added to the principal of a loan under this chapter to equate the debt to that which the student would have incurred if the loan had been received through the federal subsidized Stafford student loan program.

(5) "Forgiven" or "to forgive" or "forgiveness" means to render service as a teacher in an approved education program in the state of Washington in lieu of monetary repayment.

(6) "Institution of higher education" or "institution" means a college or university in the state of Washington that is accredited by an accrediting association recognized as such by rule of the student achievement council.

(7) "Loan repayment" means a federal student loan that is repaid in whole or in part if the recipient renders service as a teacher in an approved education program in Washington state.

(8) "Office" means the office of student financial assistance.

(9) "Participant" means an eligible student who has received a conditional scholarship or loan repayment under this chapter.

(10) "Public school" means an elementary school, a middle school, junior high school, or high school within the public school system referred to in Article IX of the state Constitution.

(11) "Satisfied" means paid-in-full.

(12) "Teacher shortage area" means a shortage of elementary or secondary school teachers in a specific subject area, discipline, classification, or geographic area as defined by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. [2012 c 229 § 562. Prior: 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 176; 2004 c 58 § 2; 1996 c 53 § 1; 1993 sp.s. c 18 § 36; 1987 c 437 § 2.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.102.030 Program created—Powers and duties of student achievement council. The future teachers conditional scholarship and loan repayment program is established. The program shall be administered by the student achievement council. In administering the program, the council shall have the following powers and duties:

- (1) Select students to receive conditional scholarships or loan repayments;
- (2) Adopt necessary rules and guidelines;
- (3) Publicize the program;

(4) Collect and manage repayments from students who do not meet their teaching obligations under this chapter; and

(5) Solicit and accept grants and donations from public and private sources for the program. [2012 c 229 § 563; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 177; 2004 c 58 § 3; 1987 c 437 § 3.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.102.040 Selection of participants—Processes—

Criteria. (1) The office may select participants based on an application process conducted by the office or the office may utilize selection processes for similar students in cooperation with the professional educator standards board or the office of the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) If the office selects participants for the program, it shall establish a selection committee for screening and selecting recipients of the conditional scholarships. The criteria shall emphasize factors demonstrating excellence including but not limited to superior scholastic achievement, leadership ability, community contributions, bilingual ability, willingness to commit to providing teaching service in shortage areas, and an ability to act as a role model for students. Priority will be given to individuals seeking certification or an additional endorsement in math, science, technology education, agricultural education, business and marketing education, family and consumer science education, or special education. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 178; 2008 c 170 § 306; 2005 c 518 § 918. Prior: 2004 c 276 § 905; 2004 c 275 § 68; 2004 c 58 § 4; 1987 c 437 § 4.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Intent—Part headings not law—2008 c 170: See RCW 28A.700.005 and 28A.700.901.

Severability—Effective date—2005 c 518: See notes following RCW 28A.500.030.

Severability—Effective date—2004 c 276: See notes following RCW 43.330.167.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.102.045 Satisfactory progress required. To receive additional disbursements under the program under this chapter, a participant must be considered by his or her institution of higher education to be in a satisfactory progress condition. [2004 c 58 § 5; 1988 c 125 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.102.050 Award of conditional scholarships and loan repayments—Amount—Duration. The office may award conditional scholarships or provide loan repayments to eligible participants from the funds appropriated to the office for this purpose, or from any private donations, or any other funds given to the office for this program. The amount of the conditional scholarship or loan repayment awarded an individual shall not exceed the amount of tuition and fees at the institution of higher education attended by the participant or resident undergraduate tuition and fees at the University of

(2012 Ed.)

Washington per academic year for a full-time student, whichever is lower. Participants are eligible to receive conditional scholarships or loan repayments for a maximum of five years. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 179; 2004 c 58 § 6; 1987 c 437 § 5.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.102.055 Loan repayment agreements—Rules.

(1) Upon documentation of federal student loan indebtedness, the office may enter into agreements with participants to repay all or part of a federal student loan in exchange for teaching service in an approved educational program. The ratio of loan repayment to years of teaching service for the loan repayment program shall be the same as established for the conditional scholarship program.

(2) The agreement shall specify the period of time it is in effect and detail the obligations of the office and the participant, including the amount to be paid to the participant. The agreement may also specify the geographic location and subject matter area of teaching service for which loan repayment will be provided.

(3) At the end of each school year, a participant under this section shall provide evidence to the office that the requisite teaching service has been provided. Upon receipt of the evidence, the office shall pay the participant the agreed-upon amount for one year of full-time teaching service or a prorated amount for less than full-time teaching service. To qualify for additional loan repayments, the participant must be engaged in continuous teaching service as defined by the office.

(4) The office may, at its discretion, arrange to make the loan repayment directly to the holder of the participant's federal student loan.

(5) The office's obligations to a participant under this section shall cease when:

(a) The terms of the agreement have been fulfilled;

(b) The participant fails to maintain continuous teaching service as determined by the office; or

(c) All of the participant's federal student loans have been repaid.

(6) The office shall adopt rules governing loan repayments, including approved leaves of absence from continuous teaching service and other deferments as may be necessary. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 180; 2004 c 58 § 8.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.102.060 Repayment obligation. (1) Participants in the conditional scholarship program incur an obligation to repay the conditional scholarship, with interest and an equalization fee, unless they teach for two years in an approved education program for each year of scholarship received, under rules adopted by the office. Participants who teach in a designated teacher shortage area shall have one year of loan canceled for each year they teach in the shortage area.

(2) The interest rate shall be determined by the office. Participants who fail to complete the teaching service shall incur an equalization fee based on the remaining unforgiven

balance of the loan. The equalization fee shall be added to the remaining balance and repaid by the participant.

(3) The minimum payment shall be set by the office. The maximum period for repayment shall be ten years, with payments of principal and interest commencing six months from the date the participant completes or discontinues the course of study. The interest rate shall be determined by the office and be established by rule. Provisions for deferral of payment shall be determined by the office. The office shall establish an appeal process by rule.

(4) The entire principal and interest of each payment shall be forgiven for each payment period in which the participant teaches in an approved education program until the entire repayment obligation is satisfied. Should the participant cease to teach in an approved education program in this state before the participant's repayment obligation is completed, payments on the unsatisfied portion of the principal and interest shall begin the next payment period and continue until the remainder of the participant's repayment obligation is satisfied.

(5) The office is responsible for collection of repayments made under this section and shall exercise due diligence in such collection, maintaining all necessary records to insure that maximum repayments are made. Collection and servicing of repayments under this section shall be pursued using the full extent of the law, including wage garnishment if necessary. The office is responsible to forgive all or parts of such repayments under the criteria established in this section and shall maintain all necessary records of forgiven payments.

(6) Receipts from the payment of principal or interest or any other subsidies to which the office as administrator is entitled, which are paid by or on behalf of participants under this section, shall be deposited in the future teachers conditional scholarship account and shall be used to cover the costs of granting the conditional scholarships, maintaining necessary records, and making collections under subsection (5) of this section. The office shall maintain accurate records of these costs, and all receipts beyond those necessary to pay such costs shall be used to grant conditional scholarships to eligible students.

(7) The office shall adopt rules to define the terms of repayment, including applicable interest rates, fees, and deferments. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 181; 2011 c 26 § 4; 2004 c 58 § 7; 1996 c 53 § 2; 1993 c 423 § 1; 1991 c 164 § 6; 1987 c 437 § 6.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.102.080 Future teachers conditional scholarship account. (1) The future teachers conditional scholarship account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. An appropriation is not required for expenditures of funds from the account. The account is not subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW except for moneys used for program administration.

(2) The office shall deposit in the account all moneys received for the future teachers conditional scholarship and loan repayment program and for conditional loan programs

under chapter 28A.660 RCW. The account shall be self-sustaining and consist of funds appropriated by the legislature for the future teachers conditional scholarship and loan repayment program, private contributions to the program, receipts from participant repayments from the future teachers conditional scholarship and loan repayment program, and conditional loan programs established under chapter 28A.660 RCW. Beginning July 1, 2004, the office shall also deposit into the account: (a) All funds from the institution of higher education loan account that are traceable to any conditional scholarship program for teachers or prospective teachers established by the legislature before June 10, 2004; and (b) all amounts repaid by individuals under any such program.

(3) Expenditures from the account may be used solely for conditional loans and loan repayments to participants in the future teachers conditional scholarship and loan repayment program established by this chapter, conditional scholarships for participants in programs established in chapter 28A.660 RCW, and costs associated with program administration by the office.

(4) Disbursements from the account may be made only on the authorization of the office.

(5) During the 2009-2011 fiscal biennium, the legislature may transfer from the future teachers conditional scholarship account to the state general fund such amounts as reflect the excess fund balance of the account. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 182; 2010 1st sp.s. c 37 § 917; 2007 c 396 § 9; 2004 c 58 § 9.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 37: See note following RCW 13.06.050.

Captions not law—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.305.215.

Finding—Intent—2007 c 396: See note following RCW 28A.300.515.

Chapter 28B.103 RCW NATIONAL GUARD CONDITIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Sections

28B.103.010 Definitions.

28B.103.020 Program established—Powers and duties of office.

28B.103.030 Repayment obligation.

28B.103.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this section and RCW 28B.103.020 and 28B.103.030.

(1) "Eligible student" means an enlisted member or an officer of the rank of captain or below in the Washington national guard who attends an institution of higher education that is located in this state and accredited by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges, or beginning September 1, 2006, an institution that is located in this state that provides approved training under the Montgomery GI Bill, and who meets any additional selection criteria adopted by the office.

(2) "Conditional scholarship" means a loan that is forgiven in whole or in part if the recipient renders service as a

member of the Washington national guard under rules adopted by the office.

(3) "Forgiven" or "to forgive" or "forgiveness" means either to render service in the Washington national guard in lieu of monetary repayment, or to be relieved of the service obligation under rules adopted by the office.

(4) "Office" means the office of the adjutant general of the state military department.

(5) "Participant" means an eligible student who has received a conditional scholarship under this chapter.

(6) "Service obligation" means serving in the Washington national guard for one additional year for each year of conditional scholarship received under this program. [2006 c 71 § 1; 2000 c 159 § 1; 1994 c 234 § 5.]

28B.103.020 Program established—Powers and duties of office. The Washington state national guard conditional scholarship program is established. The program shall be administered by the office. In administering the program, the powers and duties of the office shall include, but need not be limited to:

(1) The selection of eligible students to receive conditional scholarships;

(2) The award of conditional scholarships funded by federal and state funds, private donations, or repayments from any participant who does not complete the participant's service obligation. Use of state funds is subject to available funds. The annual amount of each conditional scholarship may vary, but shall not exceed the annual cost of undergraduate tuition fees and services and activities fees at the University of Washington, plus an allowance for books and supplies;

(3) The adoption of necessary rules and guidelines, including establishing a priority for eligible students attending an institution of higher education located in this state that is accredited by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges;

(4) The adoption of participant selection criteria. The criteria may include but need not be limited to requirements for: Satisfactory progress, minimum grade point averages, enrollment in courses or programs that lead to a baccalaureate degree or an associate degree or a certificate, and satisfactory participation as a member of the Washington national guard;

(5) The notification of participants of their additional service obligation or required repayment of the conditional scholarship; and

(6) The collection of repayments from participants who do not meet the eligibility criteria or service obligations. [2006 c 71 § 2; 1994 c 234 § 6.]

28B.103.030 Repayment obligation. (1) Participants in the conditional scholarship program incur an obligation to repay the conditional scholarship, with interest, unless they serve in the Washington national guard for one additional year for each year of conditional scholarship received, under rules adopted by the office.

(2) The entire principal and interest of each yearly repayment shall be forgiven for each additional year in which a participant serves in the Washington national guard, under rules adopted by the office.

(2012 Ed.)

(3) If a participant elects to repay the conditional scholarship, the period of repayment shall be four years, with payments accruing quarterly commencing nine months from the date that the participant leaves the Washington national guard or withdraws from the institution of higher education, whichever comes first. The interest rate on the repayments shall be eight percent per year. Provisions for deferral and forgiveness shall be determined by the office.

(4) The office is responsible for collection of repayments made under this section. The office shall exercise due diligence in such collection, maintaining all necessary records to ensure that maximum repayments are made. Collection and servicing of repayments under this section shall be pursued using the full extent of law, including wage garnishment if necessary. The office is responsible to forgive all or parts of such repayments under the criteria established in this section, and shall maintain all necessary records of forgiven payments. The office may contract with the office of student financial assistance for collection of repayments under this section.

(5) Receipts from the payment of principal or interest paid by or on behalf of participants shall be deposited with the office and shall be used to cover the costs of granting the conditional scholarships, maintaining necessary records, and making collections under subsection (4) of this section. The office shall maintain accurate records of these costs, and all receipts beyond those necessary to pay such costs shall be used to grant conditional scholarships to eligible students. [2012 c 229 § 607; 1994 c 234 § 7.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Chapter 28B.105 RCW GET READY FOR MATH AND SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Sections

28B.105.010	GET ready for math and science scholarship program—Purpose—Awards.
28B.105.020	Definitions.
28B.105.030	Eligibility.
28B.105.040	Changes in eligibility—Consequences.
28B.105.050	Repayment obligation—Conditions.
28B.105.060	Office of the superintendent of public instruction—Duties.
28B.105.070	Office of student financial assistance—Duties.
28B.105.080	School districts—Duties.
28B.105.090	Program administrator—Duties.
28B.105.100	Office of student financial assistance and program administrator—Joint duties.
28B.105.110	GET ready for math and science scholarship account.

28B.105.010 GET ready for math and science scholarship program—Purpose—Awards. (1) The GET ready for math and science scholarship program is established. The purpose of the program is to provide scholarships to students who achieve level four on the mathematics or science portions of the tenth grade Washington assessment of student learning or achieve a score in the math section of the SAT or the math section of the ACT that is above the ninety-fifth percentile, major in a mathematics, science, or related field in college, and commit to working in mathematics, science, or a related field for at least three years in Washington following completion of their bachelor's degree. The program shall be

administered by the nonprofit organization selected as the private partner in the public-private partnership.

(2) The total annual amount of each GET ready for math and science scholarship may vary, but shall not exceed the annual cost of resident undergraduate tuition fees and mandatory fees at the University of Washington. An eligible recipient may receive a GET ready for math and science scholarship for up to one hundred eighty quarter credits, or the semester equivalent, or for up to five years, whichever comes first.

(3) Scholarships shall be awarded only to the extent that state funds and private matching funds are available for that purpose in the GET ready for math and science [scholarship] account established in RCW 28B.105.110. [2007 c 214 § 1.]

28B.105.020 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "GET units" means tuition units under the advanced college tuition payment program in chapter 28B.95 RCW.

(2) "Institution of higher education" has the same meaning as in RCW 28B.92.030.

(3) "Office" means the office of student financial assistance.

(4) "Program administrator" means the private nonprofit corporation that is registered under Title 24 RCW and qualified as a tax-exempt entity under section 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue code, that will serve as the private partner in the public-private partnership under this chapter.

(5) "Qualified program" or "qualified major" means a mathematics, science, or related degree program or major line of study offered by an institution of higher education that is included on the list of programs or majors selected by the *board and the program administrator under RCW 28B.105.100. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 183; 2007 c 214 § 2.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board ("board") was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012. The office of student financial assistance replaced the higher education coordinating board for higher education financial aid responsibilities pursuant to 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 102, effective July 1, 2012.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.105.030 Eligibility. (1) An eligible student is a student who:

(a) Is eligible for resident tuition and fee rates as defined in RCW 28B.15.012;

(b) Achieved level four on the mathematics or science portion of the tenth grade Washington assessment of student learning or achieved a score in the math section of the SAT or the math section of the ACT that is above the ninety-fifth percentile;

(c) Has a family income at or below one hundred twenty-five percent of the state median family income at the time the student applies for a GET ready for math and science scholarship and for up to the two previous years;

(d) Has declared an intention to complete a qualified program or qualified major or has entered a qualified program or declared a qualified major at an institution of higher education;

(e) Has declared an intention to work in a mathematics, science, or related field in Washington for at least three years immediately following completion of a bachelor's degree or higher degree.

(2) An eligible recipient is an eligible student who:

(a) Has been awarded a scholarship in accordance with the selection criteria and process established by the *board and the program administrator;

(b) Enrolls at an institution of higher education within one year of graduating from high school;

(c) Maintains satisfactory academic progress, as defined by the institution of higher education where the student is enrolled;

(d) Takes at least one college-level mathematics or science course each term since enrolling in an institution of higher education; and

(e) Enters a qualified program or qualified major no later than the end of the first term in which the student has junior level standing. [2007 c 214 § 3.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012. The office of student financial assistance replaced the higher education coordinating board for higher education financial aid responsibilities pursuant to 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 102, effective July 1, 2012.

28B.105.040 Changes in eligibility—Consequences.

(1) If the student enrolls in a qualified program or declares a qualified major and the program or major is subsequently removed from the list of qualified programs and qualified majors by the office and the program administrator, the student's eligibility to receive a GET ready for math and science scholarship shall not be affected.

(2) If a student who received a GET ready for math and science scholarship ceases to be enrolled in an institution of higher education, withdraws or is no longer enrolled in a qualified program, declares a major that is not a qualified major, or otherwise is no longer eligible to receive a GET ready for math and science scholarship, the student shall notify the program administrator as soon as practicable and is not eligible for further GET ready for math and science scholarship awards. Such a student shall also repay the amount of the GET ready for math and science scholarship awarded to the student as required by RCW 28B.105.050. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 184; 2007 c 214 § 4.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.105.050 Repayment obligation—Conditions. (1) A recipient of a GET ready for math and science scholarship incurs an obligation to repay the scholarship, with interest and an equalization fee, if he or she does not:

(a) Graduate with a bachelor's degree from a qualified program or in a qualified major within five years of first enrolling at an institution of higher education; and

(b) Work in Washington in a mathematics, science, or related occupation full time for at least three years following completion of a bachelor's degree, unless he or she is enrolled in a graduate degree program as provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(2) A former scholarship recipient who has earned a bachelor's degree shall annually verify to the office that he or

she is working full time in a mathematics, science, or related field for three years.

(3) If a former scholarship recipient begins but then stops working full time in a mathematics, science, or related field within three years following completion of a bachelor's degree, he or she shall pay back a prorated portion of the amount of the GET ready for math and science scholarship award received by the recipient, plus interest and a prorated equalization fee.

(4) A recipient may postpone for up to three years his or her in-state work obligation if he or she enrolls full time in a graduate degree program in mathematics, science, or a related field. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 185; 2007 c 214 § 5.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.105.060 Office of the superintendent of public instruction—Duties. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall:

(1) Notify elementary, middle, junior high, high school, and school district staff and administrators, and the children's administration of the department of social and health services about the GET ready for math and science scholarship program using methods in place for communicating with schools and school districts; and

(2) Provide data showing the race, ethnicity, income, and other available demographic information of students who achieve level four of the math and science Washington assessment of student learning in the tenth grade. Compare those data with comparable information on the tenth grade student population as a whole. Submit a report with the analysis to the committees responsible for education and higher education in the legislature on December 1st of even-numbered years. [2007 c 214 § 6.]

28B.105.070 Office of student financial assistance—Duties. The office shall:

(1) Purchase GET units to be owned and held in trust by the office, for the purpose of scholarship awards as provided for in this section;

(2) Distribute scholarship funds, in the form of GET units or through direct payments from the GET ready for math and science scholarship account, to institutions of higher education on behalf of eligible recipients identified by the program administrator;

(3) Provide the program administrator with annual reports regarding enrollment, contact, and graduation information of GET ready for math and science scholarship recipients, if the recipients have given permission for the office to do so;

(4) Collect repayments from former scholarship recipients who do not meet the eligibility criteria or work obligations;

(5) Establish rules for scholarship repayment, approved leaves of absence, deferments, and exceptions to recognize extenuating circumstances that may impact students; and

(6) Provide information to school districts in Washington, at least once per year, about the GET ready for math and science scholarship program. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 186; 2007 c 214 § 7.]

(2012 Ed.)

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.105.080 School districts—Duties. School districts shall:

(1) Notify parents, teachers, counselors, and principals about the GET ready for math and science scholarship program through existing channels. Notification methods may include, but are not limited to, regular school district and building communications, online scholarship bulletins and announcements, notices posted on school walls and bulletin boards, information available in each counselor's office, and school or district scholarship information sessions;

(2) Provide each student who achieves level four on the mathematics or science high school Washington assessment of student learning with information regarding the scholarship program and how to contact the program administrator. [2007 c 214 § 8.]

28B.105.090 Program administrator—Duties. The program administrator shall:

(1) Solicit and accept grants and donations from private sources to match state funds appropriated for the GET ready for math and science scholarship program;

(2) Develop and implement an application, selection, and notification process for awarding GET ready for math and science scholarships;

(3) Notify institutions of higher education of scholarship recipients who will attend their institutions and inform them of the terms of the students' eligibility; and

(4) Report to private donors on the program outcomes and facilitate contact between scholarship recipients and donors, if the recipients have given the program administrator permission to do so, in order for donors to offer employment opportunities, internships, and career information to recipients. [2007 c 214 § 9.]

28B.105.100 Office of student financial assistance and program administrator—Joint duties. The office and the program administrator shall jointly:

(1) Determine criteria for qualifying undergraduate programs, majors, and courses leading to a bachelor's degree in mathematics, science, or a related field, offered by institutions of higher education. The office shall publish the criteria for qualified courses, and lists of qualified programs and qualified majors, on its web site on a biennial basis; and

(2) Establish criteria for selecting among eligible applicants those who, without scholarship assistance, would be least likely to pursue a qualified undergraduate program at an institution of higher education in Washington state. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 187; 2007 c 214 § 10.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.105.110 GET ready for math and science scholarship account. (1) The GET ready for math and science scholarship account is created in the custody of the state treasurer.

(2) The office shall deposit into the account all money received for the GET ready for math and science scholarship program from appropriations and private sources. The account shall be self-sustaining.

(3) Expenditures from the account shall be used for scholarships to eligible students and for purchases of GET units. Purchased GET units shall be owned and held in trust by the office. Expenditures from the account shall be an equal match of state appropriations and private funds raised by the program administrator. During the 2009-2011 fiscal biennium, expenditures from the account not to exceed five percent may be used by the program administrator to carry out the provisions of RCW 28B.105.090.

(4) With the exception of the operating costs associated with the management of the account by the treasurer's office as authorized in chapter 43.79A RCW, the account shall be credited with all investment income earned by the account.

(5) Disbursements from the account are exempt from appropriations and the allotment provisions of chapter 43.88 RCW.

(6) Disbursements from the account shall be made only on the authorization of the office.

(7) During the 2009-2011 fiscal biennium, the legislature may transfer from the GET ready for math and science scholarship account to the state general fund such amounts as have not been donated from or matched by private contributions. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 188; 2010 1st sp.s. c 37 § 918. Prior: 2009 c 564 § 1807; 2009 c 564 § 920; 2008 c 329 § 908; 2007 c 214 § 11.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 37: See note following RCW 13.06.050.

Effective date—2009 c 564: See note following RCW 2.68.020.

Severability—2008 c 329: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [2008 c 329 § 928.]

Effective date—2008 c 329: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [April 1, 2008]." [2008 c 329 § 929.]

Chapter 28B.106 RCW

COLLEGE SAVINGS BOND PROGRAM

Sections

28B.106.005	Findings—Purpose.
28B.106.010	Definitions.
28B.106.020	Bond authorization—Issuance—Requirements.
28B.106.030	Bond sale proceeds—Deposit—Use.
28B.106.040	Higher education bond retirement fund of 1988—Creation—Use—Use of debt-limit general fund bond retirement account.
28B.106.050	Additional means to raise money for bond retirement.
28B.106.060	Bonds to be legal investment.
28B.106.070	Publicity—Marketing strategies and educational programs.
28B.106.080	Interest on bonds exempt from any state income tax.
28B.106.901	Short title.
28B.106.902	Severability—1988 c 125.

28B.106.005 Findings—Purpose. The legislature finds it essential that this and future generations of children be allowed the fullest opportunity to learn and to develop

their intellectual and mental capacities and skills at the post-secondary level. The legislature is greatly concerned about the ever-increasing costs of obtaining higher education. The purpose of this chapter is to assist Washington residents in their quest for higher education and to encourage financial planning to meet higher education costs by creating a college savings bond program. [1988 c 125 § 8.]

28B.106.010 Definitions. The following definitions shall apply throughout this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) "College savings bonds" or "bonds" are Washington state general obligation bonds, issued under the authority of and in accordance with this chapter.

(2) "Office" means the office of student financial assistance, or any successor thereto. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 189; 1988 c 125 § 9.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.106.020 Bond authorization—Issuance—Requirements. For the purpose of providing funds for the acquisition, construction, remodeling, furnishing, and equipping of state buildings and facilities for the state institutions of higher education, including facilities for the *state community college system, and to provide for the administrative costs of such projects, including costs of bond issuance and retirement, salaries and related costs of officials and employees of the state, costs of credit enhancement agreements, and other expenses incidental to the administration of capital projects, the state finance committee is authorized to issue college savings bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of fifty million dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, to finance these projects and all costs incidental thereto.

Bonds authorized in this section shall be sold in such a manner, at such time or times, in such amounts, and at such price as the state finance committee shall determine. The bonds shall not be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation of the net proceeds of the sale of the bonds. The state finance committee may obtain insurance or letters of credit and may authorize the execution and delivery of agreements, promissory notes, and other obligations for the purpose of insuring the payment or enhancing the marketability of college savings bonds authorized in this section. Promissory notes or other obligations issued pursuant to this section shall not constitute a debt or the contracting of indebtedness under any constitutional or statutory indebtedness limitation if their payment is conditioned upon the failure of the state to pay the principal of or interest on the bonds with respect to which the same relate.

If, and to the extent that the state finance committee determines it is economically feasible and in the best interest of the state, the bonds shall be sold at a deep discount from their par value.

College savings bonds authorized under this section shall be sold in accordance with chapter 39.42 RCW. [1988 c 125 § 10.]

***Reviser's note:** The state board for community college education was renamed the state board for community and technical colleges by 1991 c 238 § 30.

28B.106.030 Bond sale proceeds—Deposit—Use.

The proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized in RCW 28B.106.020 shall be deposited in the state building construction account of the general fund in the state treasury, and shall be used exclusively for the purposes specified in RCW 28B.106.020 and for the payment of expenses incurred in the issuance and sale of the college savings bonds. [1988 c 125 § 11.]

28B.106.040 Higher education bond retirement fund of 1988—Creation—Use—Use of debt-limit general fund bond retirement account. The state higher education bond retirement fund of 1988 is hereby created in the state treasury, and shall be used for the payment of principal and interest on the college savings bonds.

The state finance committee shall, on or before June 30th of each year, certify to the state treasurer the amount required for principal and interest on such bonds in accordance with the provisions of the bond proceedings. The state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the state higher education bond retirement fund of 1988, such amounts and at such times as are required by the bond proceedings. If directed by the state finance committee by resolution, the state higher education bond retirement fund of 1988, or any portion thereof, may be deposited in trust with any qualified public depository.

The owner and holder of each of the college savings bonds or the trustee for the owner and holder of any of the college savings bonds may by mandamus or other appropriate proceeding require the transfer and payment of funds as directed in this section.

If a debt-limit general fund bond retirement account is created in the state treasury by chapter 456, Laws of 1997 and becomes effective prior to the issuance of any of the bonds authorized by this chapter, the debt-limit general fund bond retirement account shall be used for the purposes of this chapter in lieu of the state higher education bond retirement fund of 1988. [1997 c 456 § 11; 1988 c 125 § 12.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.106.050 Additional means to raise money for bond retirement. The legislature may provide additional means for raising moneys for the payment of the principal of and interest on the college savings bonds. RCW 28B.106.040 shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for the payment thereof. [1988 c 125 § 13.]

28B.106.060 Bonds to be legal investment. The college savings bonds shall be a legal investment for all state funds or funds under state control and for all funds of any other public body. [1988 c 125 § 14.]

28B.106.070 Publicity—Marketing strategies and educational programs. The office and the state finance committee shall create and implement marketing strategies and educational programs designed to publicize the college

savings bond program to Washington residents. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 190; 1988 c 125 § 16.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.106.080 Interest on bonds exempt from any state income tax. Any interest earned on the bonds shall not be income for the purposes of any state income tax. [1988 c 125 § 17.]

28B.106.901 Short title. This chapter may be known and cited as the college savings bond act of 1988. [1988 c 125 § 18.]

28B.106.902 Severability—1988 c 125. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1988 c 125 § 20.]

**Chapter 28B.108 RCW
AMERICAN INDIAN
ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**

Sections

28B.108.005	Findings.
28B.108.010	Definitions.
28B.108.020	Program created—Duties of the office of student financial assistance—Screening committee.
28B.108.030	Advisory committee.
28B.108.040	Award of scholarships—Amount—Duration.
28B.108.060	Scholarship endowment fund.

28B.108.005 Findings. The legislature recognizes the benefit to our state and nation of providing equal educational opportunities for all races and nationalities. The legislature finds that American Indian students are underrepresented in Washington's colleges and universities. The legislature also finds that past discriminatory practices have resulted in this underrepresentation. Creating an endowed scholarship program to help American Indian students obtain a higher education will help to rectify past discrimination by providing a means and an incentive for American Indian students to pursue a higher education. The state will benefit from contributions made by American Indians who participate in a program of higher education. [1990 c 287 § 1.]

28B.108.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Eligible student" or "student" means an American Indian who is a financially needy student, as defined in RCW 28B.92.030, who is a resident student, as defined by RCW 28B.15.012(2), who is a full-time student at an institution of higher education, and who promises to use his or her education to benefit other American Indians.

(2) "Institution of higher education" or "institution" means a college or university in the state of Washington which is accredited by an accrediting association recognized as such by rule of the council for higher education.

(3) "Office" means the office of student financial assistance. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 191; 2004 c 275 § 69; 1991 c 228 § 10; 1990 c 287 § 2.]

Reviser's note: The definitions in this section have been alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k).

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.108.020 Program created—Duties of the office of student financial assistance—Screening committee. (1) The American Indian endowed scholarship program is created. The program shall be administered by the office. In administering the program, the office's powers and duties shall include but not be limited to:

(a) Selecting students to receive scholarships, with the assistance of a screening committee composed of persons involved in helping American Indian students to obtain a higher education. The membership of the committee may include, but is not limited to representatives of: Indian tribes, urban Indians, the governor's office of Indian affairs, the Washington state Indian education association, and institutions of higher education;

(b) Publicizing the program;

(c) Accepting and depositing donations into the endowment fund created in RCW 28B.108.060;

(d) Requesting from the state investment board and accepting from the state treasurer moneys earned from the endowment fund created in RCW 28B.108.060;

(e) Soliciting and accepting grants and donations from public and private sources for the program; and

(f) Naming scholarships in honor of those American Indians from Washington who have acted as role models.

(2) The student achievement council shall adopt necessary rules and guidelines for the American Indian endowed scholarship program. [2012 c 229 § 608; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 192; 2009 c 259 § 1; 1990 c 287 § 3.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.108.030 Advisory committee. The office shall establish an advisory committee to assist in program design and to develop criteria for the screening and selection of scholarship recipients. The committee shall be composed of representatives of the same groups as the screening committee described in RCW 28B.108.020. The criteria shall assess the student's social and cultural ties to an American Indian community within the state. The criteria shall include a priority for upper-division or graduate students. The criteria may include a priority for students who are majoring in program areas in which expertise is needed by the state's American Indians. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 193; 1991 c 228 § 11; 1990 c 287 § 4.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.108.040 Award of scholarships—Amount—Duration. The office may award scholarships to eligible students from moneys earned from the endowment fund created in RCW 28B.108.060, or from funds appropriated to the council for this purpose, or from any private donations, or from any other funds given to the council for this program. For an undergraduate student, the amount of the scholarship shall not exceed the student's demonstrated financial need. For a graduate student, the amount of the scholarship shall not exceed the student's demonstrated need; or the stipend of a teaching assistant, including tuition, at the University of Washington; whichever is higher. In calculating a student's need, the office shall consider the student's costs for tuition, fees, books, supplies, transportation, room, board, personal expenses, and child care. The student's scholarship awarded under this chapter shall not exceed the amount received by a student attending a state research university. A student is eligible to receive a scholarship for a maximum of five years. However, the length of the scholarship shall be determined at the discretion of the office. [2012 c 229 § 564; 1990 c 287 § 5.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.108.060 Scholarship endowment fund. The American Indian scholarship endowment fund is created in the custody of the state treasurer. Funds appropriated by the legislature for the endowment fund must be deposited into the fund.

(1) Moneys received from the office, private donations, state moneys, and funds received from any other source may be deposited into the endowment fund. Private moneys received as a gift subject to conditions may be deposited into the fund. The investment of private moneys in the fund shall be managed by the state investment board.

(2) At the request of the office, the state investment board shall release earnings from the private moneys invested by it to the state treasurer.

(3) When a condition attached to a gift of private moneys in the fund has failed, the office shall then release the moneys to the donors according to the terms of the conditional gift.

(4) The principal of the endowment fund shall not be invaded. The release of moneys under subsection (3) of this section shall not constitute an invasion of corpus.

(5) The earnings on the fund shall be used solely for the purposes set forth in RCW 28B.108.040, except when the terms of a conditional gift of private moneys in the fund require that a portion of earnings on such moneys be reinvested in the fund. An appropriation is not required for expenditures from the endowment fund. [2012 c 187 § 3; (2012 c 187 § 2 expired July 1, 2012); 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 194; 2009 c 259 § 2; 2007 c 73 § 2; 1993 c 372 § 1; 1991 sp.s. c 13 § 110; 1990 c 287 § 7.]

Effective date—2012 c 187 §§ 3 and 5: "Sections 3 and 5 of this act take effect July 1, 2012." [2012 c 187 § 19.]

Expiration date—2012 c 187 §§ 2 and 4: "Sections 2 and 4 of this act expire July 1, 2012." [2012 c 187 § 18.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28B.109 RCW

WASHINGTON INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Sections

28B.109.010	Definitions.
28B.109.020	Washington international exchange scholarship program—Administration by office of student financial assistance.
28B.109.030	Reciprocal agreements to attend foreign institutions.
28B.109.040	Washington international exchange student scholarships.
28B.109.070	Washington international exchange scholarship endowment fund—State matching funds.
28B.109.080	Scholarship recipients—Service obligation.

28B.109.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Eligible participant" means an international student whose country of residence has a trade relationship with the state of Washington.

(2) "Institution of higher education" or "institution" means a college or university in the state of Washington that is accredited by an accrediting association recognized as such by rule of the student achievement council.

(3) "Office" means the office of student financial assistance.

(4) "Service obligation" means volunteering for a minimum number of hours as established by the student achievement council based on the amount of scholarship award, to speak to or teach groups of Washington citizens, including but not limited to elementary, middle, and high schools, service clubs, and universities.

(5) "Washington international exchange scholarship program" means a scholarship award for a period not to exceed one academic year to attend a Washington institution of higher education made to an international student whose country has an established trade relationship with Washington. [2012 c 229 § 565; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 195; 1996 c 253 § 401.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Purpose—1996 c 253: "(1) The legislature finds that:

(a) Educational, cultural, and business exchange programs are important in developing mutually beneficial relationships between Washington state and other countries;

(b) Enhanced international trade, cultural, and educational opportunities are developed when cities, counties, ports, and others establish sister relationships with their counterparts in other countries;

(c) It is important to the economic future of the state to promote international awareness and understanding; and

(d) The state's economy and economic well-being depend heavily on foreign trade and international exchanges.

(2) The legislature declares that the purpose of chapter 253, Laws of 1996 is to:

(a) Enhance Washington state's ability to develop relationships and contacts throughout the world enabling us to expand international education and trade opportunities for all citizens of the state;

(b) Develop and maintain an international database of contacts in international trade markets;

(c) Encourage outstanding international students who reside in countries with existing trade relationships to attend Washington state's institutions of higher education; and

(d) Encourage Washington students to attend institutions of higher

(2012 Ed.)

education located in countries with existing trading relationships with Washington state." [1996 c 253 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.109.020 Washington international exchange scholarship program—Administration by office of student financial assistance. The Washington international exchange scholarship program is created. The program shall be administered by the office. In administering the program, the office may:

(1) Convene an advisory committee that may include but need not be limited to representatives of the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the department of commerce, the secretary of state, private business, and institutions of higher education;

(2) Select students to receive the scholarship with the assistance of a screening committee composed of leaders in business, international trade, and education;

(3) Adopt necessary rules and guidelines including rules for disbursing scholarship funds to participants;

(4) Publicize the program;

(5) Solicit and accept grants and donations from public and private sources for the program;

(6) Establish and notify participants of service obligations; and

(7) Establish a formula for selecting the countries from which participants may be selected in consultation with the department of commerce. [2012 c 198 § 22; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 196; 1996 c 253 § 402.]

Effective date—2012 c 198: See note following RCW 70.94.6532.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Purpose—Severability—Part headings not law—1996 c 253: See notes following RCW 28B.109.010.

28B.109.030 Reciprocal agreements to attend foreign institutions. The office may negotiate and enter into a reciprocal agreement with foreign countries that have international students attending institutions in Washington. The goal of the reciprocal agreements shall be to allow Washington students enrolled in an institution of higher education to attend an international institution under similar terms and conditions. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 197; 1996 c 253 § 403.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Purpose—Severability—Part headings not law—1996 c 253: See notes following RCW 28B.109.010.

28B.109.040 Washington international exchange student scholarships. If funds are available, the office shall select students yearly to receive a Washington international exchange student scholarship from funds appropriated to the office for this purpose, or from any private donations, or from any other funds given to the office for this program. [2012 c 198 § 23; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 198; 1996 c 253 § 404.]

Effective date—2012 c 198: See note following RCW 70.94.6532.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Purpose—Severability—Part headings not law—1996 c 253: See notes following RCW 28B.109.010.

28B.109.070 Washington international exchange scholarship endowment fund—State matching funds.

The office may request that the treasurer deposit state matching funds into the Washington international exchange scholarship endowment fund when the office can match the state funds with an equal amount of private cash donations, including conditional gifts. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 201; 1996 c 253 § 407.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Purpose—Severability—Part headings not law—1996 c 253: See notes following RCW 28B.109.010.

28B.109.080 Scholarship recipients—Service obligation. Each Washington international exchange scholarship recipient shall agree to complete the service obligation as defined by the office. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 202; 1996 c 253 § 408.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Purpose—Severability—Part headings not law—1996 c 253: See notes following RCW 28B.109.010.

Chapter 28B.110 RCW

GENDER EQUALITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Sections

28B.110.010	Discrimination prohibited.
28B.110.020	Definitions.
28B.110.030	Rules and guidelines.
28B.110.040	Compliance—Community colleges.
28B.110.050	Violation of chapter.
28B.110.060	Existing law and procedures.
28B.110.070	Distribution to students.
28B.110.900	Severability—1989 c 341.

28B.110.010 Discrimination prohibited. Article XXXI, section 1, Amendment 61 of the Washington state Constitution requires equal treatment of all citizens, regardless of gender. Recognizing the benefit to our state and nation of equal educational opportunities for all students, discrimination on the basis of gender against any student in the institutions of higher education of Washington state is prohibited. [1989 c 341 § 1.]

28B.110.020 Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, "institutions of higher education" or "institutions" include the state universities, regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges. [1989 c 341 § 2.]

28B.110.030 Rules and guidelines. In consultation with institutions of higher education, the student achievement council shall develop rules and guidelines to eliminate possible gender discrimination to students, including sexual harassment, at institutions of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016. The rules and guidelines shall include but not be limited to access to academic programs, student employment, counseling and guidance services, financial aid,

recreational activities including club sports, and intercollegiate athletics.

(1) With respect to higher education student employment, all institutions shall be required to:

(a) Make no differentiation in pay scales on the basis of gender;

(b) Assign duties without regard to gender except where there is a bona fide occupational qualification as approved by the Washington human rights commission;

(c) Provide the same opportunities for advancement to males and females; and

(d) Make no difference in the conditions of employment on the basis of gender in areas including, but not limited to, hiring practices, leaves of absence, and hours of employment.

(2) With respect to admission standards, admissions to academic programs shall be made without regard to gender.

(3) Counseling and guidance services for students shall be made available to all students without regard to gender. All academic and counseling personnel shall be required to stress access to all career and vocational opportunities to students without regard to gender.

(4) All academic programs shall be available to students without regard to gender.

(5) With respect to recreational activities, recreational activities shall be offered to meet the interests of students. Institutions which provide the following shall do so with no disparities based on gender: Equipment and supplies; medical care; services and insurance; transportation and per diem allowances; opportunities to receive coaching and instruction; laundry services; assignment of game officials; opportunities for competition, publicity, and awards; and scheduling of games and practice times, including use of courts, gyms, and pools. Each institution which provides showers, toilets, lockers, or training room facilities for recreational purposes shall provide comparable facilities for both males and females.

(6) With respect to financial aid, financial aid shall be equitably awarded by type of aid, with no disparities based on gender.

(7) With respect to intercollegiate athletics, institutions that provide the following shall do so with no disparities based on gender:

(a) Benefits and services including, but not limited to, equipment and supplies; medical services; services and insurance; transportation and per diem allowances; opportunities to receive coaching and instruction; scholarships and other forms of financial aid; conditioning programs; laundry services; assignment of game officials; opportunities for competition, publicity, and awards; and scheduling of games and practice times, including use of courts, gyms, and pools. Each institution which provides showers, toilets, lockers, or training room facilities for athletic purposes shall provide comparable facilities for both males and females.

(b) Opportunities to participate in intercollegiate athletics. Institutions shall provide equitable opportunities to male and female students.

(c) Male and female coaches and administrators. Institutions shall attempt to provide some coaches and administrators of each gender to act as role models for male and female athletes.

(8) Each institution shall develop and distribute policies and procedures for handling complaints of sexual harassment. [2012 c 229 § 566; 1989 c 341 § 3.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.110.040 Compliance—Community colleges. The executive director of the student achievement council, in consultation with the council of presidents and the state board for community and technical colleges, shall monitor the compliance by institutions of higher education with this chapter.

(1) The council shall establish a timetable and guidelines for compliance with this chapter.

(2) By November 30, 1990, each institution shall submit to the council for approval a plan to comply with the requirements of RCW 28B.110.030. The plan shall contain measures to ensure institutional compliance with the provisions of this chapter by September 30, 1994. If participation in activities, such as intercollegiate athletics and matriculation in academic programs is not proportionate to the percentages of male and female enrollment, the plan should outline efforts to identify barriers to equal participation and to encourage gender equity in all aspects of college and university life.

(3) The council may delegate to the state board for community and technical colleges any or all responsibility for community college compliance with the provisions of this chapter. [2012 c 229 § 567; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 203; 1997 c 5 § 5; 1989 c 341 § 4.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.110.050 Violation of chapter. A violation of this chapter shall constitute an unfair practice under chapter 49.60 RCW, the law against discrimination. All rights and remedies under chapter 49.60 RCW, including the right to file a complaint with the human rights commission and to bring a civil action, shall apply. [1989 c 341 § 5.]

28B.110.060 Existing law and procedures. This chapter shall supplement, and shall not supersede, existing law and procedures relating to unlawful discrimination based on gender. [1989 c 341 § 6.]

28B.110.070 Distribution to students. Institutions of higher education shall distribute copies of the provisions of this chapter to all students. [1989 c 341 § 7.]

28B.110.900 Severability—1989 c 341. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1989 c 341 § 8.]

(2012 Ed.)

Chapter 28B.115 RCW HEALTH PROFESSIONAL CONDITIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Sections

28B.115.010	Legislative findings.
28B.115.020	Definitions.
28B.115.030	Program established—Duties of office.
28B.115.040	Technical assistance for rural communities.
28B.115.050	Planning committee—Criteria for selecting participants.
28B.115.070	Eligible credentialed health care professions—Health professional shortage areas.
28B.115.080	Annual award amount—Scholarship preferences—Required service obligations.
28B.115.090	Loan repayment and scholarship awards.
28B.115.100	Discrimination by participants prohibited—Violation.
28B.115.110	Participant obligation—Repayment obligation—Appeals from determinations.
28B.115.120	Participant obligation—Scholarships—Appeals.
28B.115.130	Health professional loan repayment and scholarship program fund.
28B.115.140	Transfer of program administration.
28B.115.150	Osteopathic or allopathic medical student clinical rotations.
28B.115.155	Osteopathic or allopathic medical student clinical rotations—Foreign medical schools.
28B.115.900	Effective date—1989 1st ex.s. c 9.
28B.115.902	Application to scope of chapter—Captions not law—1991 c 332.

Maternity care provider loan repayment: RCW 74.09.820.

Rural health access account: RCW 43.70.325.

28B.115.010 Legislative findings. The legislature finds that changes in demographics, the delivery of health care services, and an escalation in the cost of educating health professionals has resulted in shortages of health professionals. A poor distribution of health care professionals has resulted in a surplus of some professionals in some areas of the state and a shortage of others in other parts of the state such as in the more rural areas. The high cost of health professional education requires that health care practitioners command higher incomes to repay the financial obligations incurred to obtain the required training. Health professional shortage areas are often areas that have troubled economies and lower per capita incomes. These areas often require more services because the health care needs are greater due to poverty or because the areas are difficult to service due to geographic circumstances. The salary potentials for shortage areas are often not as favorable when compared to nonshortage areas and practitioners are unable to serve. The legislature further finds that encouraging health professionals to serve in shortage areas is essential to assure continued access to health care for persons living in these parts of the state. [1989 1st ex.s. c 9 § 716. Formerly RCW 18.150.010.]

28B.115.020 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Credentialed health care profession" means a health care profession regulated by a disciplining authority in the state of Washington under RCW 18.130.040 or by the state board of pharmacy under chapter 18.64 RCW and designated by the department in RCW 28B.115.070 as a profession having shortages of credentialed health care professionals in the state.

(2) "Credentialed health care professional" means a person regulated by a disciplining authority in the state of Washington to practice a health care profession under RCW

18.130.040 or by the state board of pharmacy under chapter 18.64 RCW.

(3) "Department" means the state department of health.

(4) "Eligible education and training programs" means education and training programs approved by the department that lead to eligibility for a credential as a credentialed health care professional.

(5) "Eligible expenses" means reasonable expenses associated with the costs of acquiring an education such as tuition, books, equipment, fees, room and board, and other expenses determined by the office.

(6) "Eligible student" means a student who has been accepted into an eligible education or training program and has a declared intention to serve in a health professional shortage area upon completion of the education or training program.

(7) "Forgiven" or "to forgive" or "forgiveness" means to render health care services in a health professional shortage area in the state of Washington in lieu of monetary repayment.

(8) "Health professional shortage areas" means those areas where credentialed health care professionals are in short supply as a result of geographic maldistribution or as the result of a short supply of credentialed health care professionals in specialty health care areas and where vacancies exist in serious numbers that jeopardize patient care and pose a threat to the public health and safety. The department shall determine health professional shortage areas as provided for in RCW 28B.115.070. In making health professional shortage area designations in the state the department may be guided by applicable federal standards for "health manpower shortage areas," and "medically underserved areas," and "medically underserved populations."

(9) "Loan repayment" means a loan that is paid in full or in part if the participant renders health care services in a health professional shortage area as defined by the department.

(10) "Nonshortage rural area" means a nonurban area of the state of Washington that has not been designated as a rural physician shortage area. The department shall identify the nonshortage rural areas of the state.

(11) "Office" means the office of student financial assistance.

(12) "Participant" means a credentialed health care professional who has received a loan repayment award and has commenced practice as a credentialed health care provider in a designated health professional shortage area or an eligible student who has received a scholarship under this program.

(13) "Program" means the health professional loan repayment and scholarship program.

(14) "Required service obligation" means an obligation by the participant to provide health care services in a health professional shortage area for a period to be established as provided for in this chapter.

(15) "Rural physician shortage area" means rural geographic areas where primary care physicians are in short supply as a result of geographic maldistributions and where their limited numbers jeopardize patient care and pose a threat to public health and safety. The department shall designate rural physician shortage areas.

(16) "Satisfied" means paid-in-full.

(17) "Scholarship" means a loan that is forgiven in whole or in part if the recipient renders health care services in a health professional shortage area.

(18) "Sponsoring community" means a rural hospital or hospitals as authorized in chapter 70.41 RCW, a rural health care facility or facilities as authorized in chapter 70.175 RCW, or a city or county government or governments. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 204; 2011 c 26 § 1; 1991 c 332 § 15; 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 § 717. Formerly RCW 18.150.020.]

Reviser's note: The definitions in this section have been alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k).

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.115.030 Program established—Duties of office.

The health professional loan repayment and scholarship program is established for credentialed health professionals serving in health professional shortage areas. The program shall be administered by the office. In administering this program, the office shall:

(1) Select credentialed health care professionals to participate in the loan repayment portion of the loan repayment and scholarship program and select eligible students to participate in the scholarship portion of the loan repayment and scholarship program;

(2) Adopt rules and develop guidelines to administer the program;

(3) Collect and manage repayments from participants who do not meet their service obligations under this chapter;

(4) Publicize the program, particularly to maximize participation among individuals in shortage areas and among populations expected to experience the greatest growth in the workforce;

(5) Solicit and accept grants and donations from public and private sources for the program; and

(6) Develop criteria for a contract for service in lieu of the service obligation where appropriate, that may be a combination of service and payment. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 205; 1991 c 332 § 16; 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 § 718. Formerly RCW 18.150.030.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.115.040 Technical assistance for rural communities. The department may provide technical assistance to rural communities desiring to become sponsoring communities for the purposes of identification of prospective students for the program, assisting prospective students to apply to an eligible education and training program, making formal agreements with prospective students to provide credentialed health care services in the community, forming agreements between rural communities in a service area to share credentialed health care professionals, and fulfilling any matching requirements. [1991 c 332 § 17.]

28B.115.050 Planning committee—Criteria for selecting participants. The office shall establish a planning committee to assist it in developing criteria for the selection of participants. The office shall include on the planning com-

mittee representatives of the department, the department of social and health services, appropriate representatives from health care facilities, provider groups, consumers, the state board for community and technical colleges, the superintendent of public instruction, and other appropriate public and private agencies and organizations. The criteria may require that some of the participants meet the definition of "needy student" under RCW 28B.92.030. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 206; 2004 c 275 § 70; 1991 c 332 § 18; 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 § 719. Formerly RCW 18.150.040.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.115.070 Eligible credentialed health care professions—Health professional shortage areas. After June 1, 1992, the department, in consultation with the office and the department of social and health services, shall:

(1) Determine eligible credentialed health care professions for the purposes of the loan repayment and scholarship program authorized by this chapter. Eligibility shall be based upon an assessment that determines that there is a shortage or insufficient availability of a credentialed profession so as to jeopardize patient care and pose a threat to the public health and safety. The department shall consider the relative degree of shortages among professions when determining eligibility. The department may add or remove professions from eligibility based upon the determination that a profession is no longer in shortage. Should a profession no longer be eligible, participants or eligible students who have received scholarships shall be eligible to continue to receive scholarships or loan repayments until they are no longer eligible or until their service obligation has been completed;

(2) Determine health professional shortage areas for each of the eligible credentialed health care professions. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 207; 2003 c 278 § 3; 1991 c 332 § 20.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—2003 c 278: See note following RCW 28C.18.120.

28B.115.080 Annual award amount—Scholarship preferences—Required service obligations. After June 1, 1992, the office, in consultation with the department and the department of social and health services, shall:

(1) Establish the annual award amount for each credentialed health care profession which shall be based upon an assessment of reasonable annual eligible expenses involved in training and education for each credentialed health care profession. The annual award amount may be established at a level less than annual eligible expenses. The annual award amount shall be established by the office for each eligible health profession. The awards shall not be paid for more than a maximum of five years per individual;

(2) Determine any scholarship awards for prospective physicians in such a manner to require the recipients declare an interest in serving in rural areas of the state of Washington. Preference for scholarships shall be given to students who reside in a rural physician shortage area or a nonshortage

rural area of the state prior to admission to the eligible education and training program in medicine. Highest preference shall be given to students seeking admission who are recommended by sponsoring communities and who declare the intent of serving as a physician in a rural area. The office may require the sponsoring community located in a nonshortage rural area to financially contribute to the eligible expenses of a medical student if the student will serve in the nonshortage rural area;

(3) Establish the required service obligation for each credentialed health care profession, which shall be no less than three years or no more than five years. The required service obligation may be based upon the amount of the scholarship or loan repayment award such that higher awards involve longer service obligations on behalf of the participant;

(4) Determine eligible education and training programs for purposes of the scholarship portion of the program;

(5) Honor loan repayment and scholarship contract terms negotiated between the office and participants prior to May 21, 1991, concerning loan repayment and scholarship award amounts and service obligations authorized under chapter 28B.115, *28B.104, or 70.180 RCW. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 208; 1993 c 492 § 271; 1991 c 332 § 21.]

***Reviser's note:** Chapter 28B.104 RCW was repealed by 1991 sp.s. c 27 § 2.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Finding—1993 c 492: "The legislature finds that the successful implementation of health care reform will depend on a sufficient supply of primary health care providers throughout the state. Many rural and medically underserved urban areas lack primary health care providers and because of this, basic health care services are limited or unavailable to populations living in these areas. The legislature has in recent years initiated new programs to address these provider shortages but funding has been insufficient and additional specific provider shortages remain." [1993 c 492 § 269.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.20.050.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28B.115.090 Loan repayment and scholarship awards. (1) The office may grant loan repayment and scholarship awards to eligible participants from the funds appropriated for this purpose, or from any private or public funds given to the office for this purpose. Participants are ineligible to receive loan repayment if they have received a scholarship from programs authorized under this chapter or chapter 70.180 RCW or are ineligible to receive a scholarship if they have received loan repayment authorized under this chapter or chapter 28B.115 RCW.

(2) Funds appropriated for the program, including reasonable administrative costs, may be used by the office for the purposes of loan repayments or scholarships. The office shall annually establish the total amount of funding to be awarded for loan repayments and scholarships and such allocations shall be established based upon the best utilization of funding for that year.

(3) One portion of the funding appropriated for the program shall be used by the office as a recruitment incentive for communities participating in the community-based recruitment and retention program as authorized by chapter 70.185 RCW; one portion of the funding shall be used by the office as a recruitment incentive for recruitment activities in state-

operated institutions, county public health departments and districts, county human service agencies, federal and state contracted community health clinics, and other health care facilities, such as rural hospitals that have been identified by the department, as providing substantial amounts of charity care or publicly subsidized health care; one portion of the funding shall be used by the office for all other awards. The office shall determine the amount of total funding to be distributed between the three portions. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 209; 2003 c 278 § 4; 1991 c 332 § 22; 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 § 720. Formerly RCW 18.150.050.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—2003 c 278: See note following RCW 28C.18.120.

28B.115.100 Discrimination by participants prohibited—Violation. In providing health care services the participant shall not discriminate against a person on the basis of the person's ability to pay for such services or because payment for the health care services provided to such persons will be made under the insurance program established under part A or B of Title XVIII of the federal social security act or under a state plan for medical assistance including Title XIX of the federal social security act or under the state medical assistance program authorized by chapter 74.09 RCW and agrees to accept assignment under section 18.42(b)(3)(B)(ii) of the federal social security act for all services for which payment may be made under part B of Title XVIII of the federal social security act and enters into an appropriate agreement with the department of social and health services for medical assistance under Title XIX of the federal social security act to provide services to individuals entitled to medical assistance under the plan and enters into appropriate agreements with the department of social and health services for medical care services under chapter 74.09 RCW. Participants found by the *board or the department in violation of this section shall be declared ineligible for receiving assistance under the program authorized by this chapter. [1991 c 332 § 23.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012. The office of student financial assistance replaced the higher education coordinating board for higher education financial aid responsibilities pursuant to 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 102, effective July 1, 2012.

28B.115.110 Participant obligation—Repayment obligation—Appeals from determinations. Participants in the health professional loan repayment and scholarship program who are awarded loan repayments shall receive payment from the program for the purpose of repaying educational loans secured while attending a program of health professional training which led to a credential as a credentialed health professional in the state of Washington.

(1) Participants shall agree to meet the required service obligation in a designated health professional shortage area.

(2) Repayment shall be limited to eligible educational and living expenses as determined by the office and shall include principal and interest.

(3) Loans from both government and private sources may be repaid by the program. Participants shall agree to allow the office access to loan records and to acquire information from lenders necessary to verify eligibility and to

determine payments. Loans may not be renegotiated with lenders to accelerate repayment.

(4) Repayment of loans established pursuant to this program shall begin no later than ninety days after the individual has become a participant. Payments shall be made quarterly, or more frequently if deemed appropriate by the office, to the participant until the loan is repaid or the participant becomes ineligible due to discontinued service in a health professional shortage area or after the required service obligation when eligibility discontinues, whichever comes first.

(5) Should the participant discontinue service in a health professional shortage area, payments against the loans of the participants shall cease to be effective on the date that the participant discontinues service.

(6) Except for circumstances beyond their control, participants who serve less than the required service obligation shall be obligated to repay to the program an amount equal to twice the total amount paid by the program on their behalf. This amount is due and payable immediately. Participants who are unable to pay the full amount due shall enter into a payment arrangement with the office, including an arrangement for payment of interest. The maximum period for repayment is ten years. The office shall determine the applicability of this subsection. The interest rate shall be determined by the office and be established by rule.

(7) The office is responsible for the collection of payments made on behalf of participants from the participants who discontinue service before completion of the required service obligation. The office shall exercise due diligence in such collection, maintaining all necessary records to ensure that the maximum amount of payment made on behalf of the participant is recovered. Collection under this section shall be pursued using the full extent of the law, including wage garnishment if necessary.

(8) The office shall not be held responsible for any outstanding payments on principal and interest to any lenders once a participant's eligibility expires.

(9) The office shall temporarily or, in special circumstances, permanently defer the requirements of this section for eligible students as defined in RCW 28B.10.017.

(10) The office shall establish an appeal process by rule. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 210; 2011 c 26 § 2. Prior: 1991 c 332 § 24; 1991 c 164 § 8; 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 § 721. Formerly RCW 18.150.060.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.115.120 Participant obligation—Scholarships—Appeals. (1) Participants in the health professional loan repayment and scholarship program who are awarded scholarships incur an obligation to repay the scholarship, with penalty and interest, unless they serve the required service obligation in a health professional shortage area in the state of Washington.

(2) The interest rate shall be determined by the office and established by rule.

(3) The period for repayment shall coincide with the required service obligation, with payments of principal and interest commencing no later than six months from the date the participant completes or discontinues the course of study

or completes or discontinues the required postgraduate training. Provisions for deferral of payment shall be determined by the office.

(4) The entire principal and interest of each payment shall be forgiven for each payment period in which the participant serves in a health professional shortage area until the entire repayment obligation is satisfied or the borrower ceases to so serve. Should the participant cease to serve in a health professional shortage area of this state before the participant's repayment obligation is completed, payment of the unsatisfied portion of the principal and interest is due and payable immediately.

(5) In addition to the amount determined in subsection (4) of this section, except for circumstances beyond their control, participants who serve less than the required service obligation shall be obliged to pay a penalty of an amount equal to twice the unsatisfied portion of the principal.

(6) Participants who are unable to pay the full amount due shall enter into a payment arrangement with the office for repayment including interest. The maximum period for repayment is ten years.

(7) The office is responsible for collection of repayments made under this section and shall exercise due diligence in such collection, maintaining all necessary records to ensure that maximum repayments are made. Collection and servicing of repayments under this section shall be pursued using the full extent of the law, including wage garnishment if necessary, and shall be performed by entities approved for such servicing by the Washington student loan guaranty association or its successor agency. The office is responsible to forgive all or parts of such repayments under the criteria established in this section and shall maintain all necessary records of forgiven payments.

(8) Receipts from the payment of principal or interest or any other subsidies to which the office as administrator is entitled, which are paid by or on behalf of participants under this section, shall be deposited with the office and shall be used to cover the costs of granting the scholarships, maintaining necessary records, and making collections under subsection (7) of this section. The office shall maintain accurate records of these costs, and all receipts beyond those necessary to pay such costs shall be used to grant scholarships to eligible students.

(9) Sponsoring communities who financially contribute to the eligible financial expenses of eligible medical students may enter into agreements with the student to require repayment should the student not serve the required service obligation in the community as a primary care physician. The office may develop criteria for the content of such agreements with respect to reasonable provisions and obligations between communities and eligible students.

(10) The office may make exceptions to the conditions for participation and repayment obligations should circumstances beyond the control of individual participants warrant such exceptions. The office shall establish an appeal process by rule. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 211; 2011 c 26 § 3; 1993 c 423 § 2; 1991 c 332 § 25.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

(2012 Ed.)

28B.115.130 Health professional loan repayment and scholarship program fund. (1) Any funds appropriated by the legislature for the health professional loan repayment and scholarship program or any other public or private funds intended for loan repayments or scholarships under this program shall be placed in the account created by this section.

(2) The health professional loan repayment and scholarship program fund is created in custody of the state treasurer. All receipts from the program shall be deposited into the fund. Only the office, or its designee, may authorize expenditures from the fund. The fund is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is required for expenditures. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 212; 1991 c 332 § 28.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.115.140 Transfer of program administration. After consulting with the office, the governor may transfer the administration of this program to another agency with an appropriate mission. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 213; 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 § 722. Formerly RCW 18.150.070.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.115.150 Osteopathic or allopathic medical student clinical rotations. Any osteopathic or allopathic medical school receiving state funds or authorized by the *higher education coordinating board may not prohibit a hospital or physician from entering into an agreement to provide student clinical rotations to qualified osteopathic or allopathic medical students. [2011 c 150 § 2.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012. The office of student financial assistance replaced the higher education coordinating board for higher education financial aid responsibilities pursuant to 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 102, effective July 1, 2012.

Findings—2011 c 150: "The legislature finds that a severe shortage of primary health care providers exists in Washington, particularly in rural and underserved areas of the state. The legislature further finds that an over reliance on specialty health care at the expense of primary care results in a health care system that is less efficient. The legislature further finds that institutions of higher education must produce more primary care providers. The legislature further finds that the efficient use of clinical sites for rotations will expand the supply of primary care providers. The legislature further finds that expanding residency programs in community health centers will increase residents' exposure to primary care practice." [2011 c 150 § 1.]

28B.115.155 Osteopathic or allopathic medical student clinical rotations—Foreign medical schools. A foreign osteopathic or allopathic medical school may not prohibit a hospital or physician from entering into an agreement to provide student clinical rotations to qualified osteopathic or allopathic medical students. [2011 c 150 § 3.]

Findings—2011 c 150: See note following RCW 28B.115.150.

28B.115.900 Effective date—1989 1st ex.s. c 9. See RCW 43.70.910.

28B.115.902 Application to scope of chapter—Captions not law—1991 c 332. See notes following RCW 18.130.010.

Chapter 28B.116 RCW
FOSTER CARE
ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Sections

28B.116.005	Findings.
28B.116.010	Definitions.
28B.116.020	Program created—Duties of the office of student financial assistance.
28B.116.030	Award of scholarships.
28B.116.050	Foster care endowed scholarship trust fund.
28B.116.060	Foster care scholarship endowment fund.
28B.116.070	State matching funds—Transfer of funds from trust fund to endowment fund.

28B.116.005 Findings. The legislature finds that children who grow up in the foster care system face many financial challenges. The legislature also finds that these financial challenges can discourage or prevent these children from pursuing a higher education. The legislature further finds that access to a higher education will give children who are in foster care hope for the future. Moreover, the legislature finds that financial assistance will help these children become successful, productive, contributing citizens and avoid cycles of abuse, poverty, violence, and delinquency. [2005 c 215 § 1.]

28B.116.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Cost of attendance" means the cost associated with the attendance of the institution of higher education as determined by the office of student financial assistance, including but not limited to tuition, room, board, and books.

(2) "Eligible student" means a student who:

(a) Is between the ages of sixteen and twenty-three;

(b) Has been in foster care in the state of Washington for a minimum of six months since his or her fourteenth birthday;

(c) Is a financially needy student, as defined in RCW 28B.92.030;

(d) Is a resident student, as defined in RCW 28B.15.012(2);

(e) Has entered or will enter an institution of higher education in Washington state within three years of high school graduation or having successfully completed his or her GED;

(f) Is not pursuing a degree in theology; and

(g) Makes satisfactory progress towards the completion of a degree or certificate program.

(3) "Institution of higher education" means a college or university in the state of Washington that is accredited by an accrediting association recognized as such by rule of the student achievement council.

(4) "Office" means the office of student financial assistance. [2012 c 229 § 568. Prior: 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 214; 2005 c 215 § 2.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.116.020 Program created—Duties of the office of student financial assistance. (1) The foster care endowed scholarship program is created. The purpose of the program

is to help students who were in foster care attend an institution of higher education in the state of Washington. The foster care endowed scholarship program shall be administered by the office.

(2) In administering the program, the office's powers and duties shall include but not be limited to:

(a) Adopting necessary rules and guidelines; and

(b) Administering the foster care endowed scholarship trust fund and the foster care scholarship endowment fund.

(3) In administering the program, the office's powers and duties may include but not be limited to:

(a) Working with the department of social and health services and the superintendent of public instruction to provide information about the foster care endowed scholarship program to children in foster care in the state of Washington and to students over the age of sixteen who could be eligible for this program;

(b) Publicizing the program; and

(c) Contracting with a private agency to perform outreach to the potentially eligible students. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 215; 2009 c 560 § 20; 2005 c 215 § 3.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—Effective date—Disposition of property and funds—Assignment/delegation of contractual rights or duties—2009 c 560: See notes following RCW 18.06.080.

28B.116.030 Award of scholarships. (1) The office may award scholarships to eligible students from the foster care scholarship endowment fund in RCW 28B.116.060, from funds appropriated to the student achievement council for this purpose, from any private donations, or from any other funds given to the office for the program.

(2) The office may award scholarships to eligible students from moneys earned from the foster care scholarship endowment fund created in RCW 28B.116.060, or from funds appropriated to the council for this purpose, or from any private donations, or from any other funds given to the office for this program. For an undergraduate student, the amount of the scholarship shall not exceed the student's demonstrated financial need. For a graduate student, the amount of the scholarship shall not exceed the student's demonstrated need; or the stipend of a teaching assistant, including tuition, at the University of Washington; whichever is higher. In calculating a student's need, the office shall consider the student's costs for tuition, fees, books, supplies, transportation, room, board, personal expenses, and child care. The student's scholarship awarded under this chapter shall not exceed the amount received by a student attending a state research university. A student is eligible to receive a scholarship for a maximum of five years. However, the length of the scholarship shall be determined at the discretion of the office.

(3) Grants under this chapter shall not affect eligibility for the state student financial aid program. [2012 c 229 § 569; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 216; 2005 c 215 § 4.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.116.050 Foster care endowed scholarship trust fund. (1) The foster care endowed scholarship trust fund is created in the custody of the state treasurer.

(2) Funds appropriated by the legislature for the foster care endowed scholarship trust fund shall be deposited in the foster care endowed scholarship trust fund. When conditions in RCW 28B.116.070 are met, the office shall deposit state matching moneys from the trust fund into the foster care scholarship endowment fund.

(3) No appropriation is required for expenditures from the trust fund.

(4) During the 2011-2013 fiscal biennium, the legislature may transfer from the foster care endowed scholarship trust fund to the state general fund such amounts as reflect the excess fund balance of the account. [2011 1st sp.s. c 50 § 929; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 217; 2005 c 215 § 6.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 217 and by 2011 1st sp.s. c 50 § 929, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective dates—2011 1st sp.s. c 50: See note following RCW 15.76.115.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.116.060 Foster care scholarship endowment fund. The foster care scholarship endowment fund is created in the custody of the state treasurer.

(1) Moneys received from the office, private donations, state matching moneys, and funds received from any other source may be deposited into the foster care scholarship endowment fund. Private moneys received as a gift subject to conditions may be deposited into the endowment fund if the conditions do not violate state or federal law. The investment of private moneys in the fund shall be managed by the state investment board.

(2) At the request of the office, the state investment board shall release earnings from the private moneys invested by it to the state treasurer.

(3) The office may disburse grants to eligible students from the foster care scholarship endowment fund. No appropriation is required for expenditures from the endowment fund.

(4) When notified by court order that a condition attached to a gift of private moneys from the foster care scholarship endowment fund has failed, the office shall release those moneys to the donors according to the terms of the conditional gift.

(5) The principal of the foster care scholarship endowment fund shall not be invaded. For the purposes of this section, only the first twenty-five thousand dollars deposited into the foster care scholarship endowment fund shall be considered the principal. The release of moneys under subsection (4) of this section shall not constitute an invasion of the corpus.

(6) The foster care scholarship endowment fund shall be used solely for the purposes in this chapter, except when the conditional gift of private moneys in the endowment fund require a portion of the earnings on such moneys be reinvested in the endowment fund. [2012 c 187 § 5; (2012 c 187

(2012 Ed.)

§ 4 expired July 1, 2012); 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 218; 2007 c 73 § 3; 2005 c 215 § 7.]

Effective date—2012 c 187 §§ 3 and 5: See note following RCW 28B.108.060.

Expiration date—2012 c 187 §§ 2 and 4: See note following RCW 28B.108.060.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.116.070 State matching funds—Transfer of funds from trust fund to endowment fund. (1) The office may deposit twenty-five thousand dollars of state matching funds into the foster care scholarship endowment fund when the office can match state funds with an equal amount of private cash donations.

(2) After the initial match of twenty-five thousand dollars, state matching funds from the foster care endowed scholarship trust fund shall be released to the foster care scholarship endowment fund semiannually so long as there are funds available in the foster care endowed scholarship trust fund. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 219; 2005 c 215 § 8.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Chapter 28B.117 RCW

PASSPORT TO COLLEGE PROMISE PROGRAM

Sections

28B.117.005	Findings—Intent.
28B.117.010	Program created—Purpose.
28B.117.020	Definitions.
28B.117.030	Program design and implementation—Student eligibility—Scholarships.
28B.117.040	Identification of eligible students and applicants—Duties of institutions of higher education—Duties of the department of social and health services.
28B.117.050	Internet web site and outreach program.
28B.117.060	Program of supplemental educational transition planning for youth in foster care—Contract with nongovernmental entity.
28B.117.070	Reports—Recommendations.
28B.117.900	Construction—2007 c 314.
28B.117.901	Expiration of chapter.
28B.117.902	Short title—2012 c 163.

28B.117.005 Findings—Intent. (Expires June 30, 2022.) (1)(a) The legislature finds that in Washington, there are more than seven thousand three hundred children in foster family or group care. These children face unique obstacles and burdens as they transition to adulthood, including lacking continuity in their elementary and high school educations. As compared to the general population of students, twice as many foster care youth change schools at least once during their elementary and secondary school careers, and three times as many change schools at least three times. Only thirty-four percent of foster care youth graduate from high school within four years, compared to seventy percent for the general population. Of the former foster care youth who earn a high school diploma, more than twenty-eight percent earn a GED instead of a traditional high school diploma. This is almost six times the rate of the general population. Research indicates that GED holders tend not to be as economically successful as the holders of traditional high school diplomas.

Only twenty percent of former foster care youth who earn a high school degree enroll in college, compared to over sixty percent of the population generally. Of the former foster care youth who do enroll in college, very few go on to earn a degree. Less than two percent of former foster care youth hold bachelor's degrees, compared to twenty-eight percent of Washington's population generally.

(b) Former foster care youth face two critical hurdles to enrolling in college. The first is a lack of information regarding preparation for higher education and their options for enrolling in higher education. The second is finding the financial resources to fund their education. As a result of the unique hurdles and challenges that face former foster care youth, a disproportionate number of them are part of society's large group of marginalized youth and are at increased risk of continuing the cycle of poverty and violence that frequently plagues their families.

(c) Former foster care youth suffer from mental health problems at a rate greater than that of the general population. For example, one in four former foster care youth report having suffered from posttraumatic stress disorder within the previous twelve months, compared to only four percent of the general population. Similarly, the incidence of major depression among former foster care youth is twice that of the general population, twenty percent versus ten percent.

(d) There are other barriers for former foster care youth to achieving successful adulthood. One-third of former foster care youth live in households that are at or below the poverty level. This is three times the rate for the general population. The percentage of former foster care youth who report being homeless within one year of leaving foster care varies from over ten percent to almost twenty-five percent. By comparison, only one percent of the general population reports having been homeless at sometime during the past year. One in three former foster care youth lack health insurance, compared to less than one in five people in the general population. One in six former foster care youth receive cash public assistance. This is five times the rate of the general population.

(e) Approximately twenty-five percent of former foster care youth are incarcerated at sometime after leaving foster care. This is four times the rate of incarceration for the general population. Of the former foster care youth who "age out" of foster care, twenty-seven percent of the males and ten percent of the females are incarcerated within twelve to eighteen months of leaving foster care.

(f) Female former foster care youth become sexually active more than seven months earlier than their nonfoster care counterparts, have more sexual partners, and have a mean age of first pregnancy of almost two years earlier than their peers who were not in foster care.

(2) The legislature intends to create the passport to college promise pilot program. The pilot program will initially operate for a six-year period, and will have two primary components, as follows:

(a) Significantly increasing outreach to foster care youth between the ages of fourteen and eighteen regarding the higher education opportunities available to them, how to apply to college, and how to apply for and obtain financial aid; and

(b) Providing financial aid to former foster care youth to assist with the costs of their public undergraduate college education. [2007 c 314 § 1.]

28B.117.010 Program created—Purpose. (Expires June 30, 2022.) The passport to college promise program is created. The purpose of the program is:

(1) To encourage current and former foster care youth to prepare for, attend, and successfully complete higher education;

(2) To improve the high school graduation outcomes of foster youth through coordinated P-20 and child welfare outreach, intervention, and planning; and

(3) To improve postsecondary outcomes by providing current and former foster care youth with the educational planning, information, institutional support, and direct financial resources necessary for them to succeed in higher education. [2012 c 163 § 2; 2007 c 314 § 3.]

Findings—2012 c 163: "In 2007, with the passport to college promise program, this state took a significant step toward providing higher education opportunities to youth in and alumni of foster care. The passport to college promise program not only provides financial aid to former foster youth but, just as important, it also recognizes the critical role of wraparound services and provides early outreach to foster care youth regarding postsecondary educational opportunities. The December 2011 report by the higher education coordinating board on the first three years of the six-year program indicates that the passport to college promise program has increased the number of former foster youth enrolling in higher education and working toward college degrees and certificates.

This state recognizes that educational success in the early grades is key to increasing postsecondary opportunities for youth in and alumni of foster care. Recent efforts in this state to pave the way for educational success have included legislation: Providing for wraparound educational advocacy services; mandating the timely transmission of educational records; and recognizing the importance of maintaining a foster child in the school program he or she was in before entering the foster care system and minimizing the number of times a child has to change schools.

The federal fostering connections to success and increasing adoptions act of 2008, P.L. 110-351, similarly recognizes that schools are often the most important source of focus and stability for children in foster care and made several changes to improve educational outcomes for these children. As part of this nationwide effort, the United States departments of education and health and human services are encouraging state and local education agencies and child welfare agencies to collaborate on policies and procedures to provide educational stability and improve outcomes for foster children.

The legislature reiterates its earlier recognition of the critical role education plays in improving outcomes for youth in and alumni of foster care, as well as the key role played by wraparound services in providing continuity, seamless educational transitions, and higher levels of educational attainment. With these changes to the passport to college promise program, the college bound scholarship program, the provision of more seamless wraparound services, and revisions to various reporting requirements, the legislature strives to make Washington the leader in the nation with respect to foster youth and alumni graduating from high school, enrolling in postsecondary education, and completing postsecondary education." [2012 c 163 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 163: "This act takes effect July 1, 2012." [2012 c 163 § 15.]

28B.117.020 Definitions. (Expires June 30, 2022.) The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Cost of attendance" means the cost associated with attending a particular institution of higher education as determined by the office, including but not limited to tuition, fees, room, board, books, personal expenses, and transportation, plus the cost of reasonable additional expenses incurred by an

eligible student and approved by a financial aid administrator at the student's school of attendance.

(2) "Financial need" means the difference between a student's cost of attendance and the student's total family contribution as determined by the method prescribed by the United States department of education.

(3) "Independent college or university" means a private, nonprofit institution of higher education, open to residents of the state, providing programs of education beyond the high school level leading to at least the baccalaureate degree, and accredited by the Northwest association of schools and colleges, and other institutions as may be developed that are approved by the *board as meeting equivalent standards as those institutions accredited under this section.

(4) "Institution of higher education" means any institution eligible to and participating in the state need grant program.

(5) "Office" means the office of student financial assistance.

(6) "Program" means the passport to college promise program created in this chapter. [2012 c 163 § 3; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 220; 2007 c 314 § 2.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board ("board") was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

Findings—Effective date—2012 c 163: See notes following RCW 28B.117.010.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Expiration date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 220-225: "Sections 220 through 225 of this act expire June 30, 2013." [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 402.]

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.117.030 Program design and implementation—Student eligibility—Scholarships. (Effective until June 30, 2013.) (1) The office shall design and, to the extent funds are appropriated for this purpose, implement, a program of supplemental scholarship and student assistance for students who have emancipated from the state foster care system after having spent at least one year in care.

(2) The office shall convene and consult with an advisory committee to assist with program design and implementation. The committee shall include but not be limited to former foster care youth and their advocates; representatives from the state board for community and technical colleges, and from public and private agencies that assist current and former foster care recipients in their transition to adulthood; and student support specialists from public and private colleges and universities.

(3) To the extent that sufficient funds have been appropriated for this purpose, a student is eligible for assistance under this section if he or she:

(a) Emancipated from foster care on or after January 1, 2007, after having spent at least one year in foster care subsequent to his or her sixteenth birthday;

(b) Is a resident student, as defined in RCW 28B.15.012(2);

(c) Is enrolled with or will enroll on at least a half-time basis with an institution of higher education in Washington state by the age of twenty-one;

(2012 Ed.)

(d) Is making satisfactory academic progress toward the completion of a degree or certificate program, if receiving supplemental scholarship assistance;

(e) Has not earned a bachelor's or professional degree; and

(f) Is not pursuing a degree in theology.

(4) A passport to college scholarship under this section:

(a) Shall not exceed resident undergraduate tuition and fees at the highest-priced public institution of higher education in the state; and

(b) Shall not exceed the student's financial need, less a reasonable self-help amount defined by the office, when combined with all other public and private grant, scholarship, and waiver assistance the student receives.

(5) An eligible student may receive a passport to college scholarship under this section for a maximum of five years after the student first enrolls with an institution of higher education or until the student turns age twenty-six, whichever occurs first. If a student turns age twenty-six during an academic year, and would otherwise be eligible for a scholarship under this section, the student shall continue to be eligible for a scholarship for the remainder of the academic year.

(6) The office, in consultation with and with assistance from the state board for community and technical colleges, shall perform an annual analysis to verify that those institutions of higher education at which students have received a scholarship under this section have awarded the student all available need-based and merit-based grant and scholarship aid for which the student qualifies.

(7) In designing and implementing the passport to college student support program under this section, the office, in consultation with and with assistance from the state board for community and technical colleges, shall ensure that a participating college or university:

(a) Has a viable plan for identifying students eligible for assistance under this section, for tracking and enhancing their academic progress, for addressing their unique needs for assistance during school vacations and academic interims, and for linking them to appropriate sources of assistance in their transition to adulthood;

(b) Receives financial and other incentives for achieving measurable progress in the recruitment, retention, and graduation of eligible students. [2012 c 229 § 609; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 221; 2007 c 314 § 4.]

Expiration date—2012 c 229 §§ 570 and 609: "Sections *570 and 609 of this act expire June 30, 2013." [2012 c 229 § 907.]

***Reviser's note:** Section 570 of this act was vetoed.

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Expiration date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 220-225: See note following RCW 28B.117.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.117.030 Program design and implementation—Student eligibility—Scholarships. (Effective June 30, 2013, until June 30, 2022.) (1) The office shall design and, to the extent funds are appropriated for this purpose, implement, a program of supplemental scholarship and student

assistance for students who have emancipated from the state foster care system after having spent at least one year in care.

(2) The office shall convene and consult with an advisory committee to assist with program design and implementation. The committee shall include but not be limited to former foster care youth and their advocates; representatives from the state board for community and technical colleges, and from public and private agencies that assist current and former foster care recipients in their transition to adulthood; and student support specialists from public and private colleges and universities.

(3) To the extent that sufficient funds have been appropriated for this purpose, a student is eligible for assistance under this section if he or she:

(a) Emancipated from foster care on or after January 1, 2007, after having spent at least one year in foster care subsequent to his or her sixteenth birthday;

(b) Is a resident student, as defined in RCW 28B.15.012(2);

(c) Is enrolled with or will enroll on at least a half-time basis with an institution of higher education in Washington state by the age of twenty-one;

(d) Is making satisfactory academic progress toward the completion of a degree or certificate program, if receiving supplemental scholarship assistance;

(e) Has not earned a bachelor's or professional degree; and

(f) Is not pursuing a degree in theology.

(4) A passport to college scholarship under this section:

(a) Shall not exceed resident undergraduate tuition and fees at the highest-priced public institution of higher education in the state; and

(b) Shall not exceed the student's financial need, less a reasonable self-help amount defined by the *board, when combined with all other public and private grant, scholarship, and waiver assistance the student receives.

(5) An eligible student may receive a passport to college scholarship under this section for a maximum of five years after the student first enrolls with an institution of higher education or until the student turns age twenty-six, whichever occurs first. If a student turns age twenty-six during an academic year, and would otherwise be eligible for a scholarship under this section, the student shall continue to be eligible for a scholarship for the remainder of the academic year.

(6) The office, in consultation with and with assistance from the state board for community and technical colleges, shall perform an annual analysis to verify that those institutions of higher education at which students have received a scholarship under this section have awarded the student all available need-based and merit-based grant and scholarship aid for which the student qualifies.

(7) In designing and implementing the passport to college student support program under this section, the office, in consultation with and with assistance from the state board for community and technical colleges, shall ensure that a participating college or university:

(a) Has a viable plan for identifying students eligible for assistance under this section, for tracking and enhancing their academic progress, for addressing their unique needs for assistance during school vacations and academic interims,

and for linking them to appropriate sources of assistance in their transition to adulthood;

(b) Receives financial and other incentives for achieving measurable progress in the recruitment, retention, and graduation of eligible students. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 221; 2007 c 314 § 4.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board ("board") was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012. The office of student financial assistance replaced the higher education coordinating board for higher education financial aid responsibilities pursuant to 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 102, effective July 1, 2012.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Expiration date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 220-225: See note following RCW 28B.117.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.117.040 Identification of eligible students and applicants—Duties of institutions of higher education—Duties of the department of social and health services. (Expires June 30, 2022.)

Effective operation of the passport to college promise program requires early and accurate identification of former foster care youth so that they can be linked to the financial and other assistance that will help them succeed in college. To that end:

(1) All institutions of higher education that receive funding for student support services under RCW 28B.117.030 shall include on their applications for admission or on their registration materials a question asking whether the applicant has been in foster care in Washington state for at least one year since his or her sixteenth birthday together with an explanation that financial and support services may be available. All other institutions of higher education are strongly encouraged to include such a question and explanation. No institution may consider whether an applicant may be eligible for a scholarship or student support services under this chapter when deciding whether the applicant will be granted admission.

(2) The department of social and health services shall devise and implement procedures for efficiently, promptly, and accurately identifying students and applicants who are eligible for services under RCW 28B.117.030, and for sharing that information with the office and with institutions of higher education. The procedures shall include appropriate safeguards for consent by the applicant or student before disclosure. [2012 c 163 § 4; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 222; 2007 c 314 § 5.]

Findings—Effective date—2012 c 163: See notes following RCW 28B.117.010.

Legislative recommendation—2012 c 163: See note following RCW 74.13.105.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Expiration date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 220-225: See note following RCW 28B.117.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.117.050 Internet web site and outreach program. (Expires June 30, 2022.) (1) To the extent funds are appropriated for this purpose, the office, with input from the state board for community and technical colleges, the foster care partnership, and institutions of higher education, shall

develop and maintain an internet web site and outreach program to serve as a comprehensive portal for foster care youth in Washington state to obtain information regarding higher education including, but not necessarily limited to:

(a) Academic, social, family, financial, and logistical information important to successful postsecondary educational success;

(b) How and when to obtain and complete college applications;

(c) What college placement tests, if any, are generally required for admission to college and when and how to register for such tests;

(d) How and when to obtain and complete a federal free application for federal student aid (FAFSA); and

(e) Detailed sources of financial aid likely available to eligible former foster care youth, including the financial aid provided by this chapter.

(2) The office shall determine whether to design, build, and operate such program and web site directly or to use, support, and modify existing web sites created by government or nongovernmental entities for a similar purpose. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 223; 2007 c 314 § 6.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Expiration date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 220-225: See note following RCW 28B.117.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.117.060 Program of supplemental educational transition planning for youth in foster care—Contract with nongovernmental entity. (Expires June 30, 2022.)

(1) To the extent funds are appropriated for this purpose, the department of social and health services, with input from the state board for community and technical colleges, the office, and institutions of higher education, shall contract with at least one nongovernmental entity through a request for proposals process to develop, implement, and administer a program of supplemental educational transition planning for youth in foster care in Washington state.

(2) The nongovernmental entity or entities chosen by the department shall have demonstrated success in working with foster care youth and assisting foster care youth in successfully making the transition from foster care to independent adulthood.

(3) The selected nongovernmental entity or entities shall provide supplemental educational transition planning to foster care youth in Washington state beginning at age fourteen and then at least every six months thereafter. The supplemental transition planning shall include:

(a) Comprehensive information regarding postsecondary educational opportunities including, but not limited to, sources of financial aid, institutional characteristics and record of support for former foster care youth, transportation, housing, and other logistical considerations;

(b) How and when to apply to postsecondary educational programs;

(c) What precollege tests, if any, the particular foster care youth should take based on his or her postsecondary goals and when to take the tests;

(d) What courses to take to prepare the particular foster care youth to succeed at his or her postsecondary plans;

(2012 Ed.)

(e) Social, community, educational, logistical, and other issues that frequently impact college students and their success rates; and

(f) Which web sites, nongovernmental entities, public agencies, and other foster care youth support providers specialize in which services.

(4) The selected nongovernmental entity or entities shall work directly with the school counselors at the foster care youths' high schools to ensure that a consistent and complete transition plan has been prepared for each foster care youth who emancipates out of the foster care system in Washington state. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 224; 2007 c 314 § 7.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Expiration date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 220-225: See note following RCW 28B.117.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.117.070 Reports—Recommendations. (Expires June 30, 2022.)

The Washington state institute for public policy shall complete an evaluation of the passport to college promise program and shall submit a report to appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 2012. The report shall estimate the impact of the program on eligible students' participation and success in postsecondary education, and shall include recommendations for program revision and improvement. [2012 c 163 § 5; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 225; 2007 c 314 § 8.]

Findings—Effective date—2012 c 163: See notes following RCW 28B.117.010.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Expiration date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 220-225: See note following RCW 28B.117.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.117.900 Construction—2007 c 314. (Expires June 30, 2022.)

Nothing in this chapter may be construed to:

(1) Guarantee acceptance by, or entrance into, any institution of higher education; or

(2) Limit the participation of youth, in or formerly in, foster care in Washington state in any other program of financial assistance for postsecondary education. [2007 c 314 § 9.]

28B.117.901 Expiration of chapter. This chapter expires June 30, 2022. [2012 c 163 § 13; 2007 c 314 § 10.]

Findings—Effective date—2012 c 163: See notes following RCW 28B.117.010.

28B.117.902 Short title—2012 c 163. This act may be known and cited as the educational success for youth and alumni of foster care act. [2012 c 163 § 14.]

Findings—Effective date—2012 c 163: See notes following RCW 28B.117.010.

Chapter 28B.118 RCW

COLLEGE BOUND SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Sections

28B.118.005 Intent—Finding.

28B.118.010 Program design.

28B.118.020	Duties of the office of the superintendent of public instruction.
28B.118.030	Duty of school districts—Notification.
28B.118.040	Duties of the office of student financial assistance.
28B.118.050	Grants, gifts, bequests, and devises.
28B.118.060	Rules.
28B.118.075	Caseload estimate.

28B.118.005 Intent—Finding. The legislature intends to inspire and encourage all Washington students to dream big by creating a guaranteed four-year tuition scholarship program for students from low-income families. The legislature finds that, too often, financial barriers prevent many of the brightest students from considering college as a future possibility. Often the cost of tuition coupled with the complexity of finding and applying for financial aid is enough to prevent a student from even applying to college. Many students become disconnected from the education system early on and may give up or drop out before graduation. It is the intent of the legislature to alert students early in their educational career to the options and opportunities available beyond high school. [2007 c 405 § 1.]

28B.118.010 Program design. The office of student financial assistance shall design the Washington college bound scholarship program in accordance with this section and in alignment with the state need grant program in chapter 28B.92 RCW unless otherwise provided in this section.

(1) "Eligible students" are those students who:

(a) Qualify for free or reduced-price lunches. If a student qualifies in the seventh grade, the student remains eligible even if the student does not receive free or reduced-price lunches thereafter; or

(b) Are dependent pursuant to chapter 13.34 RCW and:

(i) In grade seven through twelve; or

(ii) Are between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one and have not graduated from high school.

(2) Eligible students shall be notified of their eligibility for the Washington college bound scholarship program beginning in their seventh grade year. Students shall also be notified of the requirements for award of the scholarship.

(3)(a) To be eligible for a Washington college bound scholarship, a student eligible under subsection (1)(a) of this section must sign a pledge during seventh or eighth grade that includes a commitment to graduate from high school with at least a C average and with no felony convictions. The pledge must be witnessed by a parent or guardian and forwarded to the office of student financial assistance by mail or electronically, as indicated on the pledge form.

(b) A student eligible under subsection (1)(b) of this section shall be automatically enrolled, with no action necessary by the student or the student's family, and the enrollment form must be forwarded by the department of social and health services to the *higher education coordinating board or its successor by mail or electronically, as indicated on the form.

(4)(a) Scholarships shall be awarded to eligible students graduating from public high schools, approved private high schools under chapter 28A.195 RCW, or who received home-based instruction under chapter 28A.200 RCW.

(b) To receive the Washington college bound scholarship, a student must graduate with at least a "C" average from a public high school or an approved private high school under

chapter 28A.195 RCW in Washington or have received home-based instruction under chapter 28A.200 RCW, must have no felony convictions, and must be a resident student as defined in RCW 28B.15.012(2) (a) through (d).

(5) A student's family income will be assessed upon graduation before awarding the scholarship.

(6) If at graduation from high school the student's family income does not exceed sixty-five percent of the state median family income, scholarship award amounts shall be as provided in this section.

(a) For students attending two or four-year institutions of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016, the value of the award shall be (i) the difference between the student's tuition and required fees, less the value of any state-funded grant, scholarship, or waiver assistance the student receives; (ii) plus five hundred dollars for books and materials.

(b) For students attending private four-year institutions of higher education in Washington, the award amount shall be the representative average of awards granted to students in public research universities in Washington.

(c) For students attending private vocational schools in Washington, the award amount shall be the representative average of awards granted to students in public community and technical colleges in Washington.

(7) Recipients may receive no more than four full-time years' worth of scholarship awards.

(8) Institutions of higher education shall award the student all need-based and merit-based financial aid for which the student would otherwise qualify. The Washington college bound scholarship is intended to replace unmet need, loans, and, at the student's option, work-study award before any other grants or scholarships are reduced.

(9) The first scholarships shall be awarded to students graduating in 2012.

(10) The state of Washington retains legal ownership of tuition units awarded as scholarships under this chapter until the tuition units are redeemed. These tuition units shall remain separately held from any tuition units owned under chapter 28B.95 RCW by a Washington college bound scholarship recipient.

(11) The scholarship award must be used within five years of receipt. Any unused scholarship tuition units revert to the Washington college bound scholarship account.

(12) Should the recipient terminate his or her enrollment for any reason during the academic year, the unused portion of the scholarship tuition units shall revert to the Washington college bound scholarship account. [2012 c 229 § 402; 2012 c 163 § 8; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 226; 2008 c 321 § 9; 2007 c 405 § 2.]

Reviser's note: *(1) The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

(2) This section was amended by 2012 c 163 § 8 and by 2012 c 229 § 402, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Effective date—2012 c 163: See notes following RCW 28B.117.010.

Legislative recommendation—2012 c 163: See note following RCW 74.13.105.

Short title—2012 c 163: See RCW 28B.117.902.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—2008 c 321: See note following RCW 28A.655.061.

28B.118.020 Duties of the office of the superintendent of public instruction. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall:

(1) Notify elementary, middle, and junior high schools about the Washington college bound scholarship program using methods in place for communicating with schools and school districts; and

(2) Work with the office of student financial assistance to develop application collection and student tracking procedures. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 227; 2007 c 405 § 3.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.118.030 Duty of school districts—Notification. Each school district shall notify students, parents, teachers, counselors, and principals about the Washington college bound scholarship program through existing channels. Notification methods may include, but are not limited to, regular school district and building communications, online scholarship bulletins and announcements, notices posted on school walls and bulletin boards, information available in each counselor's office, and school or district scholarship information sessions. [2007 c 405 § 4.]

28B.118.040 Duties of the office of student financial assistance. The office of student financial assistance shall:

(1) With the assistance of the office of the superintendent of public instruction, implement and administer the Washington college bound scholarship program;

(2) Develop and distribute, to all schools with students enrolled in grade seven or eight, a pledge form that can be completed and returned electronically or by mail by the student or the school to the office of student financial assistance;

(3) Develop and implement a student application, selection, and notification process for scholarships;

(4) Track scholarship recipients to ensure continued eligibility and determine student compliance for awarding of scholarships;

(5) Subject to appropriation, deposit funds into the state educational trust fund;

(6) Purchase tuition units under the advanced college tuition payment program in chapter 28B.95 RCW to be owned and held in trust by the *board, for the purpose of scholarship awards as provided for in this section; and

(7) Distribute scholarship funds, in the form of tuition units purchased under the advanced college tuition payment program in chapter 28B.95 RCW or through direct payments from the state educational trust fund, to institutions of higher education on behalf of scholarship recipients identified by the office, as long as recipients maintain satisfactory academic progress. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 228; 2007 c 405 § 5.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board ("board") was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012. The office of student financial assistance replaced the higher education coordinating

(2012 Ed.)

board for higher education financial aid responsibilities pursuant to 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 102, effective July 1, 2012.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.118.050 Grants, gifts, bequests, and devises. The office of student financial assistance may accept grants, gifts, bequests, and devises of real and personal property from any source for the purpose of granting financial aid in addition to that funded by the state. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 229; 2007 c 405 § 6.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.118.060 Rules. The office of student financial assistance may adopt rules to implement this chapter. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 230; 2007 c 405 § 7.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.118.075 Caseload estimate. The caseload forecast council shall estimate the anticipated caseload of the Washington college bound scholarship program and shall submit this forecast as specified in RCW 43.88C.020. [2011 c 304 § 1.]

Chapter 28B.119 RCW WASHINGTON PROMISE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Sections

28B.119.005	Intent—Finding.
28B.119.010	Program design—Parameters.
28B.119.020	Implementation and administration.
28B.119.030	Funding for state need grant program not impaired.
28B.119.040	Requirements for students receiving home-based instruction not affected.
28B.119.050	Washington promise scholarship account.
28B.119.900	Effective date—2002 c 204.

28B.119.005 Intent—Finding. The legislature intends to strengthen the link between postsecondary education and K-12 education by creating the Washington promise scholarship program for academically successful high school graduates from low and middle-income families. The legislature finds that, increasingly, an individual's economic viability is contingent on postsecondary educational opportunities, yet the state's full financial obligation is eliminated after the twelfth grade. Students who work hard in kindergarten through twelfth grade and successfully complete high school with high academic marks may not have the financial ability to attend college because they cannot obtain financial aid or the financial aid is insufficient. [2002 c 204 § 1.]

28B.119.010 Program design—Parameters. The office of student financial assistance shall design the Washington promise scholarship program based on the following parameters:

(1) Scholarships shall be awarded to students graduating from public and approved private high schools under chapter

28A.195 RCW, students participating in home-based instruction as provided in chapter 28A.200 RCW, and persons twenty-one years of age or younger receiving a GED certificate, who meet both an academic and a financial eligibility criteria.

(a) Academic eligibility criteria shall be defined as follows:

(i) Beginning with the graduating class of 2002, students graduating from public and approved private high schools under chapter 28A.195 RCW must be in the top fifteen percent of their graduating class, as identified by each respective high school at the completion of the first term of the student's senior year; or

(ii) Students graduating from public high schools, approved private high schools under chapter 28A.195 RCW, students participating in home-based instruction as provided in chapter 28A.200 RCW, and persons twenty-one years of age or younger receiving a GED certificate, must equal or exceed a cumulative scholastic assessment test I score of twelve hundred on their first attempt or must equal or exceed a composite American college test score of twenty-seven on their first attempt.

(b) To meet the financial eligibility criteria, a student's family income shall not exceed one hundred thirty-five percent of the state median family income adjusted for family size, as determined by the office of student financial assistance for each graduating class. Students not meeting the eligibility requirements for the first year of scholarship benefits may reapply for the second year of benefits, but must still meet the income standard set by the office for the student's graduating class.

(2) Promise scholarships are not intended to supplant any grant, scholarship, or tax program related to postsecondary education. If the office of student financial assistance finds that promise scholarships supplant or reduce any grant, scholarship, or tax program for categories of students, then the office shall adjust the financial eligibility criteria or the amount of scholarship to the level necessary to avoid supplanting.

(3) Within available funds, each qualifying student shall receive two consecutive annual awards, the value of each not to exceed the full-time annual resident tuition rates charged by Washington's community colleges. The office of student financial assistance shall award scholarships to as many students as possible from among those qualifying under this section.

(4) By October 15th of each year, the office of student financial assistance shall determine the award amount of the scholarships, after taking into consideration the availability of funds.

(5) The scholarships may only be used for undergraduate coursework at accredited institutions of higher education in the state of Washington.

(6) The scholarships may be used for undergraduate coursework at Oregon institutions of higher education that are part of the border county higher education opportunity project in RCW 28B.76.685 when those institutions offer programs not available at accredited institutions of higher education in Washington state.

(7) The scholarships may be used for college-related expenses, including but not limited to, tuition, room and board, books, and materials.

(8) The scholarships may not be awarded to any student who is pursuing a degree in theology.

(9) The office of student financial assistance may establish satisfactory progress standards for the continued receipt of the promise scholarship.

(10) The office of student financial assistance shall establish the time frame within which the student must use the scholarship. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 231; 2004 c 275 § 60; 2003 c 233 § 5; 2002 c 204 § 2.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.119.020 Implementation and administration.

The office of student financial assistance, with the assistance of the office of the superintendent of public instruction, shall implement and administer the Washington promise scholarship program described in RCW 28B.119.010 as follows:

(1) The first scholarships shall be awarded to eligible students enrolling in postsecondary education in the 2002-03 academic year.

(2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall provide information to the office of student financial assistance that is necessary for implementation of the program. The office of student financial assistance and the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall jointly establish a timeline and procedures necessary for accurate and timely data reporting.

(a) For students meeting the academic eligibility criteria as provided in RCW 28B.119.010(1)(a), the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall provide the office of student financial assistance with student names, addresses, birth dates, and unique numeric identifiers.

(b) Public and approved private high schools under chapter 28A.195 RCW shall provide requested information necessary for implementation of the program to the office of the superintendent of public instruction within the established timeline.

(c) All student data is confidential and may be used solely for the purposes of providing scholarships to eligible students.

(3) The office of student financial assistance may adopt rules to implement this chapter. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 232; 2002 c 204 § 3.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.119.030 Funding for state need grant program not impaired. The Washington promise scholarship program shall not be funded at the expense of the state need grant program as defined in chapter 28B.92 RCW. In administering the state need grant and promise scholarship programs, the office of student financial assistance shall first ensure that eligibility for state need grant recipients is at least fifty-five

percent of state median family income. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 233; 2004 c 275 § 71; 2002 c 204 § 4.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.119.040 Requirements for students receiving home-based instruction not affected. This chapter shall not be construed to change current state requirements for students who received home-based instruction under chapter 28A.200 RCW. [2002 c 204 § 5.]

28B.119.050 Washington promise scholarship account. (1) The Washington promise scholarship account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. The account shall be a nontreasury account retaining its interest earnings in accordance with RCW 43.79A.040.

(2) The office of student financial assistance shall deposit in the account all money received for the program. The account shall be self-sustaining and consist of funds appropriated by the legislature for the Washington promise scholarship program, private contributions to the program, and refunds of Washington promise scholarships.

(3) Expenditures from the account shall be used for scholarships to eligible students.

(4) With the exception of the operating costs associated with the management of the account by the treasurer's office as authorized in chapter 43.79A RCW, the account shall be credited with all investment income earned by the account.

(5) Disbursements from the account are exempt from appropriations and the allotment provisions of chapter 43.88 RCW.

(6) Disbursements from the account shall be made only on the authorization of the office of student financial assistance. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 234; 2002 c 204 § 6.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.119.900 Effective date—2002 c 204. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [March 27, 2002]. [2002 c 204 § 9.]

Chapter 28B.120 RCW

WASHINGTON FUND FOR INNOVATION AND QUALITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM

Sections

28B.120.005	Findings.
28B.120.010	Washington fund for innovation and quality in higher education program—Incentive grants.
28B.120.020	Program administration—Powers and duties of student achievement council.
28B.120.025	Program administration—Powers and duties of state board for community and technical colleges.
28B.120.030	Receipt of gifts, grants, and endowments.
28B.120.040	Student achievement council fund for innovation and quality.
28B.120.900	Intent—1999 c 169.

(2012 Ed.)

28B.120.005 Findings. The legislature finds that encouraging collaboration among the various educational sectors to meet statewide productivity and educational attainment needs as described in the system design plan developed by the *higher education coordinating board will strengthen the entire educational system, kindergarten through twelfth grade and higher education. The legislature also recognizes that the most effective way to develop innovative and collaborative programs is to encourage institutions to develop them voluntarily, in line with established state goals. Through a system of competitive grants, the legislature shall encourage the development of innovative and collaborative and cost-effective solutions to issues of critical statewide need, including:

(1) Raising educational attainment and planning and piloting innovative initiatives to reach new locations and populations;

(2) Recognizing needs of special populations of students, including access and completion efforts targeting underrepresented populations;

(3) Furthering the development of learner-centered, technology-assisted course delivery, including expansion of online and hybrid coursework, open courseware, and other uses of technology in order to effectively and efficiently share costs, improve the quality of instruction and student, faculty, and administrative services, increase undergraduate and graduate student access, retention, and graduation, and to enhance transfer capability;

(4) Furthering the development of competency-based measurements of student achievement to be used as the basis for awarding degrees and certificates;

(5) Increasing the collaboration among both public and private sector institutions of higher education; and

(6) Improving productivity through innovations such as accelerated programs and alternative scheduling. [2010 c 245 § 6; 1999 c 169 § 2; 1991 c 98 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

Findings—Expand on demand—System design plan endorsed—2010 c 245: See note following RCW 28B.50.020.

28B.120.010 Washington fund for innovation and quality in higher education program—Incentive grants. The Washington fund for innovation and quality in higher education program is established. The student achievement council shall administer the program and shall work in close collaboration with the state board for community and technical colleges and other local and regional entities. Through this program the student achievement council may award on a competitive basis incentive grants to state public or private nonprofit institutions of higher education or consortia of institutions to encourage programs designed to address specific system problems. Each institution or consortia of institutions receiving the award shall contribute some financial support, either by covering part of the costs for the program during its implementation, or by assuming continuing support at the end of the grant period. Strong priority will be given to proposals that involve more than one sector of education. Institutions are encouraged to solicit nonstate funds to support these cooperative programs. [2012 c 229 § 571; 2010 c 245 § 7; 1999 c 169 § 5; 1996 c 41 § 1; 1991 c 98 § 2.]

[Title 28B RCW—page 255]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Findings—Expand on demand—System design plan endorsed—2010 c 245: See note following RCW 28B.50.020.

28B.120.020 Program administration—Powers and duties of student achievement council. The student achievement council shall have the following powers and duties in administering the program for those proposals in which a four-year institution of higher education is named as the lead institution and fiscal agent:

- (1) To adopt rules necessary to carry out the program;
 - (2) To award grants no later than September 1st in those years when funding is available by June 30th;
 - (3) To establish each biennium specific guidelines for submitting grant proposals consistent with RCW 28B.120.005 and consistent with the ten-year plan for higher education, the system design plan, the overall goals of the program and the guidelines established by the state board for community and technical colleges under RCW 28B.120.025.
- After June 30, 2001, and each biennium thereafter, the council shall determine funding priorities for proposals for the biennium in consultation with the legislature, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the state board for community and technical colleges, the workforce training and education coordinating board, higher education institutions, educational associations, and business and community groups consistent with statewide needs;
- (4) To solicit grant proposals and provide information to the institutions of higher education about the program; and
 - (5) To establish reporting, evaluation, accountability, monitoring, and dissemination requirements for the recipients of the grants awarded by the office of financial management. [2012 c 229 § 572; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 235; 2010 c 245 § 8; 1999 c 169 § 3; 1996 c 41 § 2; 1991 c 98 § 3.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Expand on demand—System design plan endorsed—2010 c 245: See note following RCW 28B.50.020.

28B.120.025 Program administration—Powers and duties of state board for community and technical colleges. The state board for community and technical colleges has the following powers and duties in administering the program for those proposals in which a community or technical college is named as the lead institution and fiscal agent:

- (1) To adopt rules necessary to carry out the program;
- (2) To establish one or more review committees to assist in the evaluation of proposals for funding. The review committee shall include individuals with significant experience in higher education in areas relevant to one or more of the funding period priorities and shall include representatives from both the four-year and two-year sectors of higher education;
- (3) To award grants no later than September 1st in those years when funding is available by June 30th;
- (4) To establish each biennium specific guidelines for submitting grant proposals consistent with the overall goals

of the program and consistent with the guidelines established by the student achievement council under RCW 28B.120.020. During the 1999-01 biennium the guidelines shall be consistent with the following desired outcomes of:

(a) Minority and diversity initiatives that encourage the participation of minorities in higher education, including students with disabilities;

(b) K-12 teacher preparation models that encourage collaboration between higher education and K-12 to improve the preparedness of teachers, including provisions for higher education faculty involved with teacher preparation to spend time teaching in K-12 schools;

(c) Collaborative instructional programs involving K-12, community and technical colleges, and four-year institutions of higher education to develop a three-year degree program, or reduce the time to degree;

(d) Contracts with public or private institutions or businesses to provide services or the development of collaborative programs;

(e) Articulation and transfer activities to smooth the transfer of students from K-12 to higher education, or from the community colleges and technical colleges to four-year institutions;

(f) Projects that further the development of learner-centered, technology-assisted course delivery; and

(g) Projects that further the development of competency-based measurements of student achievement to be used as the basis for awarding degrees and certificates;

(5) To solicit grant proposals and provide information to the community and technical colleges and private career schools; and

(6) To establish reporting, evaluation, accountability, monitoring, and dissemination requirements for the recipients of the grants awarded by the state board for community and technical colleges. [2012 c 229 § 573; 1999 c 169 § 4.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.120.030 Receipt of gifts, grants, and endowments. The student achievement council and the state board for community and technical colleges may solicit and receive such gifts, grants, and endowments from public or private sources as may be made from time to time, in trust or otherwise, for the use and benefit of the purposes of the program and may expend the same or any income therefrom according to the terms of the gifts, grants, or endowments. [2012 c 229 § 574; 1999 c 169 § 6; 1991 c 98 § 4.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.120.040 Student achievement council fund for innovation and quality. The student achievement council fund for innovation and quality is hereby established in the custody of the state treasurer. The student achievement council shall deposit in the fund all moneys received under RCW 28B.120.030. Moneys in the fund may be spent only for the purposes of RCW 28B.120.010 and 28B.120.020. Disbursements from the fund shall be on the authorization of the student achievement council. The fund is subject to the allot-

ment procedure provided under chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is required for disbursements. [2012 c 229 § 575; 1999 c 169 § 7; 1996 c 41 § 3; 1991 c 98 § 5.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28B.120.900 Intent—1999 c 169. It is the intent of the legislature to update and fund the higher education competitive grant program established by the 1991 legislature, known as the Washington fund for innovation and quality in higher education. Changes are needed so that the goals and priorities set forth for awarding grants reflect the 1999-01 goals and priorities. The legislature also intends to improve the administration of the program by separating responsibilities between the *higher education coordinating board and the state board for community and technical colleges. [1999 c 169 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

Chapter 28B.121 RCW FOOD ANIMAL VETERINARIAN CONDITIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Sections

28B.121.005	Findings—Intent.
28B.121.010	Definitions.
28B.121.020	Program established.
28B.121.030	Selection of participants—Selection committee—Selection criteria.
28B.121.040	Eligibility.
28B.121.050	Award of scholarships—Amount—Duration.
28B.121.060	Repayment obligation—Rules.
28B.121.070	Food animal veterinarian conditional scholarship account.

28B.121.005 Findings—Intent. The legislature finds that there is a critical shortage of food animal veterinarians particularly in rural areas of the state. The legislature finds that among the factors contributing to this shortage is the need to repay student loans that are taken out to pay for an extensive and high-cost education. To pay these student loans, licensed graduates currently find it necessary to take higher paying positions that provide service to companion and small animals.

The legislature finds that the livestock industry provides a critical component of the food supply. Providing adequate animal health and disease diagnostic services is of high importance not only to protect animal health, but also for the protection of our food supply, the protection of public health from potential effects of contagious diseases, and to provide an essential disease detection and response capability.

The legislature intends to increase the supply of food animal veterinarians by providing incentives to graduates of Washington State University college of veterinary medicine to focus on food animal health services to address this critical shortage. [2008 c 208 § 1.]

28B.121.010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "College" means the Washington State University college of veterinary medicine.

(2012 Ed.)

(2) "Conditional scholarship" means a loan that is forgiven in whole or in part if the recipient renders service as a food animal veterinarian in this state.

(3) "Eligible student" means a student who is registered for at least six credit hours or the equivalent, is making satisfactory academic progress as defined by the college, has declared veterinary medicine for his or her major, and has a declared intention to practice veterinary medicine with an emphasis in food animal medicine in the state of Washington.

(4) "Food animal" means any species commonly recognized as livestock including, but not limited to, poultry, cattle, swine, and sheep.

(5) "Food animal veterinarian" means a veterinarian licensed and registered under chapter 18.92 RCW and engaged in general and food animal practice as a primary specialty, who has at least fifty percent of his or her practice time devoted to large production animal veterinary practice.

(6) "Forgiven" or "to forgive" or "forgiveness" means to practice veterinary medicine with an emphasis in food animal medicine in the state of Washington in lieu of monetary repayment.

(7) "Participant" means an eligible student who has received a conditional scholarship under this chapter.

(8) "Satisfied" means paid-in-full.

(9) "University" means Washington State University. [2008 c 208 § 2.]

28B.121.020 Program established. The food animal veterinarian conditional scholarship program is established. The program shall be administered by the university. In administering the program, the university has the following powers and duties:

(1) To select, in consultation with the college, up to two students each year to receive conditional scholarships;

(2) To adopt necessary rules and guidelines;

(3) To publicize the program;

(4) To collect and manage repayments from students who do not meet their obligations under this chapter; and

(5) To solicit and accept grants and donations from public and private sources for the program. [2008 c 208 § 3.]

28B.121.030 Selection of participants—Selection committee—Selection criteria. (1) The university shall select participants based on an application process conducted by the university.

(2) The university shall establish a selection committee for screening and selecting recipients of the conditional scholarships. The selection committee shall include at least two representatives from the college, at least one of whom is a faculty member teaching in food animal veterinary medicine, and at least one representative from the beef, dairy, or sheep industry.

(3) The selection criteria shall emphasize factors demonstrating a sustained interest in food animals and serving the needs of Washington's agricultural communities. The criteria shall also take into account the need for food animal veterinarians in diverse areas of the state and allocate funds in a manner designed to represent a cross-section of geographic locations. [2008 c 208 § 4.]

28B.121.040 Eligibility. To remain an eligible student and receive continuing disbursements under the program, a participant must be considered by the college to be making satisfactory academic progress. [2008 c 208 § 5.]

28B.121.050 Award of scholarships—Amount—Duration. The university may award conditional scholarships to eligible students from the funds appropriated to the university for this purpose, or from any private donations, or any other funds given to the university for this program. The amount of the conditional scholarship awarded an individual may not exceed the amount of resident tuition and fees at the college, as well as the cost of room, board, laboratory fees and supplies, and books, incurred by an eligible student and approved by a financial aid administrator at the university. Participants are eligible to receive conditional scholarships for a maximum of five years. [2008 c 208 § 6.]

28B.121.060 Repayment obligation—Rules. (1) A participant in the conditional scholarship program incurs an obligation to repay the conditional scholarship, with interest, unless he or she is employed as a food animal veterinarian in Washington state for each year of scholarship received, under rules adopted by the university.

(2) The interest rate shall be determined annually by the university.

(3) The minimum payment shall be set by the university. The maximum period for repayment is ten years, with payments of principal and interest accruing quarterly commencing six months from the date the participant completes or discontinues the course of study, including any internship or residency in food animal medicine and surgery. Provisions for deferral of payment shall be determined by the university.

(4) The entire principal and interest of each payment shall be forgiven for each payment period in which the participant is employed as a food animal veterinarian in this state until the entire repayment obligation is satisfied. Should the participant cease to be employed as a food animal veterinarian in this state before the participant's repayment obligation is completed, payments on the unsatisfied portion of the principal and interest shall begin the next payment period and continue until the remainder of the participant's repayment obligation is satisfied.

(5) The university is responsible for collection of repayments made under this section and shall exercise due diligence in such collection, maintaining all necessary records to ensure that maximum repayments are made. Collection and servicing of repayments under this section shall be pursued using the full extent of the law, including wage garnishment if necessary. The university is responsible to forgive all or parts of such repayments under the criteria established in this section and shall maintain all necessary records of forgiven payments.

(6) Receipts from the payment of principal or interest or any other subsidies to which the university as administrator is entitled, that are paid by or on behalf of participants under this section, shall be deposited in the food animal veterinarian conditional scholarship account and shall be used to cover the costs of granting the conditional scholarships, maintaining necessary records, and making collections under subsection (5) of this section. The university shall maintain accurate

records of these costs, and all receipts beyond those necessary to pay such costs shall be used to grant conditional scholarships to eligible students.

(7) The university shall adopt rules to define the terms of repayment, including applicable interest rates, fees, and deferments. [2008 c 208 § 7.]

28B.121.070 Food animal veterinarian conditional scholarship account. (1) The food animal veterinarian conditional scholarship account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. No appropriation is required for expenditures of funds from the account. The account is not subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW except for monies used for program administration.

(2) The university shall deposit into the account all monies received for the program. The account shall be self-sustaining and consist of funds appropriated by the legislature for the food animal veterinarian conditional scholarship program, private contributions to the program, and receipts from participant repayments.

(3) Expenditures from the account may be used solely for conditional scholarships to participants in the program established by this chapter and costs associated with program administration by the university.

(4) Disbursements from the account may be made only on the authorization of the university. [2008 c 208 § 8.]

Chapter 28B.122 RCW AEROSPACE TRAINING STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

Sections

28B.122.010	Definitions.
28B.122.020	Program established.
28B.122.030	Program eligibility—Student eligibility.
28B.122.040	Awards.
28B.122.050	Aerospace training student loan account.
28B.122.060	Annual report.

28B.122.010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Aerospace training or educational program" means a course in the aerospace industry offered by the Washington aerospace training and research center, the Spokane aerospace technology center, or Renton technical college.

(2) "Eligible student" means a student who is registered for an aerospace training or educational program, is making satisfactory progress as defined by the program, and has a declared intention to work in the aerospace industry in the state of Washington.

(3) "Office" means the office of student financial assistance.

(4) "Participant" means an eligible student who has received an aerospace training student loan.

(5) "Student loan" means a loan that is approved by the office and awarded to an eligible student. [2012 c 50 § 4; 2011 c 8 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 50 §§ 4-8: "Sections 4 through 8 of this act take effect July 1, 2012." [2012 c 50 § 9.]

Finding—Intent—2012 c 50: See note following RCW 28B.50.903.

28B.122.020 Program established. (1) The aerospace training student loan program is established.

(2) The program shall be designed in consultation with representatives of aerospace employers, aerospace workers, and aerospace training or educational programs.

(3) The program shall be administered by the office. In administering the program, the office has the following powers and duties:

(a) To screen and select, in coordination with representatives of aerospace training or educational programs, eligible students to receive an aerospace training student loan;

(b) To consider an eligible student's financial inability to meet the total cost of the aerospace training or educational program in the selection process;

(c) To issue low-interest student loans;

(d) To establish an annual loan limit equal to the cost of attendance minus any other financial aid received;

(e) To define the terms of repayment, including applicable interest rates, fees, and deferments;

(f) To collect and manage repayments from students who do not meet their obligations under this chapter;

(g) To solicit and accept grants and donations from public and private sources for the program; and

(h) To adopt necessary rules. [2012 c 50 § 5; 2011 c 8 § 2.]

Effective date—2012 c 50 §§ 4-8: See note following RCW 28B.122.010.

Finding—Intent—2012 c 50: See note following RCW 28B.50.903.

28B.122.030 Program eligibility—Student eligibility.

(1) To remain an aerospace training or educational program in which a participant may be registered, the program must have an advisory committee that includes at least one member representing aerospace employers and at least one member from organized labor representing aerospace workers.

(2) To remain an eligible student and receive continuing disbursements under the program, a participant must be considered by the aerospace training or educational program to be making satisfactory progress. [2011 c 8 § 3.]

28B.122.040 Awards. The office may award aerospace training student loans to eligible students from the funds available in the aerospace training student loan account for this program. The amount of the student loan awarded an individual may not exceed tuition and fees for the program of study. [2012 c 50 § 6; 2011 c 8 § 4.]

Effective date—2012 c 50 §§ 4-8: See note following RCW 28B.122.010.

Finding—Intent—2012 c 50: See note following RCW 28B.50.903.

28B.122.050 Aerospace training student loan account.

(1) The aerospace training student loan account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. No appropriation is required for expenditures of funds from the account for student loans. An appropriation is required for expenditures of funds from the account for costs associated with program administration by the office. The account is not subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW.

(2) The office shall deposit into the account all moneys received for the program. The account shall be self-sustaining and consist of moneys received for the program by the

(2012 Ed.)

office, and receipts from participant repayments, including principal and interest.

(3) Expenditures from the account may be used solely for student loans to participants in the program established by this chapter and costs associated with program administration by the office.

(4) Disbursements from the account may be made only on the authorization of the office. [2012 c 50 § 7; 2011 c 8 § 5.]

Effective date—2012 c 50 §§ 4-8: See note following RCW 28B.122.010.

Finding—Intent—2012 c 50: See note following RCW 28B.50.903.

28B.122.060 Annual report. (1) The office, in collaboration with aerospace training or educational programs, shall submit an annual report regarding the aerospace training student loan program to the governor and to the appropriate committees of the legislature.

(2) The annual report shall describe the design and implementation of the aerospace training student loan program, and shall include the following:

(a) The number of applicants for loans;

(b) The number of participants in the loan program;

(c) The number of participants in the loan program who complete an aerospace training or educational program;

(d) The number of participants in the loan program who are placed in employment;

(e) The nature of that employment, including: (i) The type of job; (ii) whether the job is full-time, part-time, or temporary; (iii) whether the job pays annual wages that are: (A) Less than thirty thousand dollars; (B) thirty thousand dollars or greater, but less than sixty thousand dollars; or (C) sixty thousand dollars or more; and

(f) Demographic profiles of applicants for loans and participants in the loan programs.

(3) The annual report shall be submitted by December 1st of each year after July 22, 2011. [2012 c 50 § 8; 2011 c 8 § 6.]

Effective date—2012 c 50 §§ 4-8: See note following RCW 28B.122.010.

Finding—Intent—2012 c 50: See note following RCW 28B.50.903.

**Chapter 28B.130 RCW
TRANSPORTATION DEMAND
MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS**

Sections

28B.130.005 Findings—Intent.

28B.130.010 Definitions.

28B.130.020 Transportation fee.

28B.130.030 Use of transportation fees.

28B.130.040 Adoption of guidelines for establishing and funding transportation demand management programs.

28B.130.005 Findings—Intent. Transportation demand management strategies that reduce the number of vehicles on Washington state's highways, roads, and streets, and provide attractive and effective alternatives to single-occupancy travel, can improve ambient air quality, conserve fossil fuels, and forestall the need for capital improvements to the state's transportation system. The legislature has required many public and private employers in the state's largest

counties to implement transportation demand management programs to reduce the number of single-occupant vehicle travelers during the morning and evening rush hours, and has provided substantial funding for the University of Washington's UPASS program, which has been immensely successful in its first two years of implementation. The legislature finds that additional transportation demand management strategies are required to mitigate the adverse social, environmental, and economic effects of auto dependency and traffic congestion. While expensive capital improvements, including dedicated busways and commuter rail systems, may be necessary to improve the region's mobility, they are only part of the solution. All public and private entities that attract single-occupant vehicle drivers must develop imaginative and cost-effective ways to encourage walking, bicycling, carpooling, vanpooling, bus riding, and telecommuting. It is the intent of the legislature to revise those portions of state law that inhibit the application of imaginative solutions to the state's transportation mobility problems, and to encourage many more public and private institutions of higher learning to adopt effective transportation demand management strategies.

The legislature finds further that many of the institutions of higher education in the state's largest counties are responsible for significant numbers of single-occupant vehicle trips to and from their campuses. These single-occupant vehicle trips are not only contributing to the degradation of the state's environment and deterioration of its transportation system, but are also usurping parking spaces from surrounding residential communities because existing parking facilities cannot accommodate students' current demand. Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature to permit these institutions to develop and fund transportation demand management programs that reduce single-occupant vehicle travel and promote alternatives to single-occupant vehicle driving. The legislature encourages institutions of higher education to include faculty and staff in their transportation demand management programs. [1993 c 447 § 1.]

28B.130.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Transportation fee" means the fee charged to employees and students at institutions of higher education for the purposes provided in RCW 28B.130.020.

(2) "Transportation demand management program" means the set of strategies adopted by an institution of higher education to reduce the number of single-occupant vehicles traveling to its campus. These strategies may include but are not limited to those identified in RCW 70.94.531. [1993 c 447 § 2.]

28B.130.020 Transportation fee. (1) The governing board of an institution of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016 may impose either a voluntary or a mandatory transportation fee on employees and on students at the institution. The board of regents of Washington State University may impose either a voluntary or a mandatory transportation fee on faculty and staff working at the Riverpoint higher education park and on students attending classes there. The transportation fee shall be used solely to fund transportation

demand management programs that reduce the demand for campus and neighborhood parking, and promote alternatives to single-occupant vehicle driving. If the board charges a mandatory transportation fee to students, it shall charge a mandatory transportation fee to employees. The transportation fee for employees may exceed, but shall not be lower than the transportation fee charged to students. The transportation fee for employees may be deducted from the employees' paychecks. The transportation fee for students may be imposed annually, or each academic term. For students attending community colleges and technical colleges, the mandatory transportation fee shall not exceed sixty percent of the maximum rate permitted for services and activities fees at community colleges, unless, through a vote, a majority of students consent to increase the transportation fee. For students attending four-year institutions of higher education or classes at the Riverpoint higher education park, the mandatory transportation fee shall not exceed thirty-five percent of the maximum rate permitted for services and activities fees at the institution where the student is enrolled unless, through a vote, a majority of students consents to increase the transportation fee. The board may make a limited number of exceptions to the fee based on a policy adopted by the board.

(2) The board of regents of Washington State University shall not impose a transportation fee on any student who is already paying a transportation fee to the institution of higher education in which the student is enrolled. [1998 c 344 § 7; 1997 c 273 § 2; 1993 c 447 § 3.]

Intent—Findings—1998 c 344: See note following RCW 28B.10.029.

28B.130.030 Use of transportation fees. Transportation fees shall be spent only on activities directly related to the institution of higher education's transportation demand management program. These may include, but are not limited to the following activities: Transit, carpool, and vanpool subsidies; ridesharing programs, and program advertising for carpools, vanpools, and transit service; guaranteed ride-home and telecommuting programs; and bicycle storage facilities. Funds may be spent on capital or operating costs incurred in the implementation of any of these strategies, and may be also used to contract with local or regional transit agencies for transportation services. Funds may be used for existing programs if they are incorporated into the campus transportation demand management program. [1993 c 447 § 4.]

28B.130.040 Adoption of guidelines for establishing and funding transportation demand management programs. The board of trustees or board of regents of each institution of higher education imposing a transportation fee shall adopt guidelines governing the establishment and funding of transportation demand management programs supported by transportation fees. These guidelines shall establish procedures for budgeting and expending transportation fee revenue. [1993 c 447 § 5.]

Chapter 28B.133 RCW

GAINING INDEPENDENCE FOR STUDENTS WITH DEPENDENTS PROGRAM

Sections

28B.133.005 Finding—Intent.

28B.133.010	Program created.
28B.133.020	Eligibility.
28B.133.030	Solicitation of gifts, grants, or endowments—Use.
28B.133.040	Program administration.
28B.133.050	Use of grants.
28B.133.900	Short title.
28B.133.901	Captions not law—2003 c 19.

28B.133.005 Finding—Intent. The legislature finds that financially needy students, especially those with dependents, are finding it increasingly difficult to stay in school due to the high costs of caring for their dependent children.

The legislature intends to establish an educational assistance grant program, funded through gifts, grants, or endowments from private sources, for students with dependents who have additional financial needs due to the care they provide for their dependents eighteen years of age or younger. [2003 c 19 § 1.]

28B.133.010 Program created. The educational assistance grant program for students with dependents is hereby created, subject to the availability of receipts of gifts, grants, or endowments from private sources. The program is created to serve financially needy students with dependents eighteen years of age or younger, by assisting them directly through a grant program to pursue a degree or certificate at public or private institutions of higher education, as defined in RCW 28B.92.030, that participate in the state need grant program. [2004 c 275 § 72; 2003 c 19 § 2.]

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.133.020 Eligibility. To be eligible for the educational assistance grant program for students with dependents, applicants shall: (1) Be residents of the state of Washington; (2) be needy students as defined in *RCW 28B.92.030(3); (3) be eligible to participate in the state need grant program as set forth under RCW 28B.92.080; and (4) have dependents eighteen years of age or younger who are under their care. [2004 c 275 § 73; 2003 c 19 § 3.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28B.92.030 was alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k), changing subsection (3) to subsection (5). RCW 28B.92.030 was subsequently amended by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 159, changing subsection (5) to subsection (4), effective July 1, 2012. RCW 28B.92.030 was subsequently amended by 2012 c 229 § 557, changing subsection (4) to subsection (5).

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.133.030 Solicitation of gifts, grants, or endowments—Use. The office may solicit and receive gifts, grants, or endowments from private sources that are made from time to time, in trust or otherwise, for the use and benefit of the purposes of the educational assistance grant program. The director, or the director's designee, may spend gifts, grants, or endowments or income from the private sources according to their terms unless the receipt of the gifts, grants, or endowments violates RCW 42.17A.560. [2012 c 198 § 24; 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 236; 2011 c 60 § 12; 2003 c 19 § 4.]

Effective date—2012 c 198: See note following RCW 70.94.6532.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Effective date—2011 c 60: See RCW 42.17A.919.

28B.133.040 Program administration. The office of student financial assistance shall develop and administer the educational assistance grant program for students with dependents. In administering the program, once the balance in the students with dependents grant account is five hundred thousand dollars, the office's powers and duties shall include but not be limited to:

- (1) Adopting necessary rules and guidelines;
- (2) Publicizing the program;
- (3) Accepting and depositing donations into the grant account established in *RCW 28B.133.030; and
- (4) Soliciting and accepting grants and donations from private sources for the program. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 237; 2003 c 19 § 5.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 28B.133.030 was amended by 2012 c 198 § 24, deleting (1) which created the grant account.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

28B.133.050 Use of grants. The educational assistance grant program for students with dependents grants may be used by eligible participants to attend any public or private college or university in the state of Washington as defined in RCW 28B.92.030. Each participating student may receive an amount to be determined by the office of student financial assistance, with a minimum amount of one thousand dollars per academic year, not to exceed the student's documented financial need for the course of study as determined by the institution.

Educational assistance grants for students with dependents are not intended to supplant any grant scholarship or tax program related to postsecondary education. If the office of student financial assistance finds that the educational assistance grants for students with dependents supplant or reduce any grant, scholarship, or tax program for categories of students, then the office shall adjust the financial eligibility criteria or the amount of the grant to the level necessary to avoid supplanting. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 238; 2004 c 275 § 74; 2003 c 19 § 6.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

28B.133.900 Short title. This chapter may be known and cited as the gaining independence for students with dependents program. [2003 c 19 § 7.]

28B.133.901 Captions not law—2003 c 19. Captions used in this act are not any part of the law. [2003 c 19 § 9.]

Chapter 28B.135 RCW CHILD CARE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS

Sections

28B.135.010	Four-year student child care in higher education account—Program established.
28B.135.020	Grants—Eligibility—Grant period.
28B.135.030	Program administration—Four-year institutions of higher education—Rules—Reports.

- 28B.135.035 Program administration—Community and technical colleges—Rules—Reports.
 28B.135.040 Four-year student child care in higher education account.

28B.135.010 Four-year student child care in higher education account—Program established. The four-year student child care in higher education account is established. The office of student financial assistance shall administer the program for the four-year institutions of higher education. Through this program the office shall award either competitive or matching child care grants to state institutions of higher education to encourage programs to address the need for high quality, accessible, and affordable child care for students at higher education institutions. The grants shall be used exclusively for the provision of quality child care services for students at institutions of higher education. The university or college administration and student government association, or its equivalent, of each institution receiving the award may contribute financial support in an amount equal to or greater than the child care grant received by the institution. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 239; 2010 1st sp.s. c 9 § 5; 2008 c 162 § 2; 1999 c 375 § 1.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 9: See note following RCW 28A.650.035.

Intent—2008 c 162: "It is the intent of the legislature to improve access to higher education for all residents and ensure that students have the necessary resources and support services to attain their educational goals while keeping families strong. For many students, the lack of affordable, accessible, quality child care on or in close proximity to colleges and universities is a barrier to completion of their higher education goals. Further, it is the intent of the legislature to adopt policies that, to the extent possible, leverage existing resources and maximize educational outcomes by supporting affordable, accessible, and quality child care programs." [2008 c 162 § 1.]

28B.135.020 Grants—Eligibility—Grant period. The institution of higher education shall be eligible to receive the grant for a period not exceeding two years. After the expiration of any two-year grant, the institution may reapply to receive subsequent grant awards or a continuation of the grant awarded the prior two years. [1999 c 375 § 2.]

28B.135.030 Program administration—Four-year institutions of higher education—Rules—Reports. The office of student financial assistance shall have the following powers and duties in administering the program for the four-year institutions of higher education:

- (1) To adopt rules necessary to carry out the program;
- (2) To establish one or more review committees to assist in the evaluation of proposals for funding. The review committees may receive input from parents, educators, and other experts in the field of early childhood education for this purpose;
- (3) To establish each biennium specific guidelines for submitting grant proposals consistent with the overall goals of the program. The guidelines shall be consistent with the following desired outcomes of increasing access to quality child care for students, providing affordable child care alternatives for students, creating a partnership between university or college administrations, university or college founda-

tions, and student government associations, or their equivalents;

(4) To proportionally distribute the amount of money available in the trust fund based on the financial support for child care received by the student government associations or their equivalents. Student government associations may solicit funds from private organizations and targeted fund-raising campaigns as part of their financial support for child care;

(5) To solicit grant proposals and provide information to the institutions of higher education about the program; [and]

(6) To establish reporting, evaluation, accountability, monitoring, and dissemination requirements for the recipients of the grants; and[.] [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 240; 2008 c 162 § 3; 2005 c 490 § 8; 1999 c 375 § 3.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2008 c 162: See note following RCW 28B.135.010.

Effective date—2005 c 490: See note following RCW 43.215.540.

28B.135.035 Program administration—Community and technical colleges—Rules—Reports. The state board for community and technical colleges shall have the following powers and duties in administering the program established in RCW 28B.135.010 for the two-year institutions of higher education:

- (1) To adopt rules necessary to carry out the program;
- (2) To establish, if deemed necessary, one or more review committees to assist in the evaluation of proposals for funding. The review committees may receive input from parents, educators, and other experts in the field of early childhood education for this purpose;
- (3) To establish each biennium specific guidelines for submitting grant proposals consistent with the overall goals of the program. The guidelines shall be consistent with the following desired outcomes of increasing access to quality child care for students, providing affordable child care alternatives for students, creating more cooperative preschool programs or other alternative parent education models, creating models that can be replicated at other institutions, creating a partnership between college administrations, college foundations, and student government associations, or their equivalents, and increasing innovation at campus child care centers;

(4) To establish guidelines for an allocation system based on factors that include but are not limited to: The amount of money available in the trust fund and the financial support for child care received by the student government associations or their equivalents. Student government associations may solicit funds from private organizations and targeted fund-raising campaigns as part of their financial support for child care;

(5) To solicit grant proposals and provide information to the institutions of higher education about the program;

(6) To establish reporting, evaluation, accountability, monitoring, and dissemination requirements for the recipients of the grants; and

(7) To report to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 15, 2008, and every two years thereafter, on the status of program design and implementation within

the community and technical college system. The report shall include but not be limited to summary information on the institutions receiving child [care] grant allocations, the amount contributed by each college administration and student government association for the purposes of child care, including expenditures and reports for the previous biennium, services provided by each institutional child care center, the number of students using such services, and identifiable unmet need. [2008 c 162 § 4.]

Intent—2008 c 162: See note following RCW 28B.135.010.

28B.135.040 Four-year student child care in higher education account. The four-year student child care in higher education account is established in the custody of the state treasurer. Moneys in the account may be spent only for the purposes of RCW 28B.135.010. Disbursements from the account shall be on the authorization of the office of student financial assistance. The account is subject to the allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is required for disbursements. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 241; 2010 1st sp.s. c 9 § 4; 1999 c 375 § 4.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 9: See note following RCW 28A.650.035.

Chapter 28B.140 RCW
FINANCING RESEARCH FACILITIES
AT RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES

Sections

- 28B.140.005 Policy.
- 28B.140.010 Scope of authority.
- 28B.140.020 Financial responsibility of university—No state general fund obligation.
- 28B.140.030 Authority of chapter—Supplemental.
- 28B.140.900 Reports to the legislature.

28B.140.005 Policy. It is the policy of the state to encourage basic and applied scientific research by the state’s research universities. The creation of knowledge is a core mission of the state’s research universities, and research provides teaching and learning opportunities for students and faculty. State-of-the-art facilities for research by research universities serve to attract the most capable students and faculty to the state and research grants from public and private institutions throughout the world. The application of such research stimulates investment and employment within Washington and the strengthening of our tax base. In order to finance research facilities, the state’s research universities often use federal, state, private, and university resources and therefore require the authority to enter into financing arrangements that leverage funding sources and reduce the costs of such complex facilities to the state. [2002 c 151 § 1.]

28B.140.010 Scope of authority. The University of Washington and Washington State University each may:

- (1) Acquire, construct, rehabilitate, equip, and operate facilities and equipment to promote basic and applied research in the sciences;

(2012 Ed.)

- (2) Borrow money for such research purposes, including interest during construction and other incidental costs, issue revenue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, refinance the same before or at maturity, and provide for the amortization of such indebtedness by pledging all or a component of the fees and revenues of the university available for such purpose derived from the ownership and operation of any of its facilities or conducting research that are not subject to appropriation by the legislature and that do not constitute general state revenues as defined in Article VIII, section 1 of the state Constitution;

- (3) Enter into leases, with or without an option to purchase, of real and personal property to be used in basic and applied research in the sciences; and

- (4) Lease all or a portion of such facilities and equipment as is deemed prudent by the university to provide for research conducted by persons or entities that are not part of the university but that provide rental income to support university research facilities or provide opportunities for the interaction of public and private research and research personnel, including students and faculty. [2002 c 151 § 2.]

28B.140.020 Financial responsibility of university—No state general fund obligation. The governing body of a university financing facilities and equipment under this chapter shall give due regard to the costs of maintaining and operating such facilities and equipment during the useful lives of the facilities and equipment. No state appropriated funds may be used for (1) the payment of maintenance and operation of the facilities and equipment financed under this chapter; or (2) the grant or contract-supported research activities housed in these facilities. If funding through grants or contracts for research activities housed in these facilities is reduced, eliminated, or declared insufficient, the funding deficiencies are not a state obligation to be paid from the state general fund. [2002 c 151 § 3.]

28B.140.030 Authority of chapter—Supplemental. The authority granted by this chapter is supplemental to any existing or future authority granted to the University of Washington and Washington State University and shall not be construed to limit the existing or future authority of these universities. [2002 c 151 § 4.]

28B.140.900 Reports to the legislature. Before January 31st of each year, the University of Washington and Washington State University must report to the ways and means committee of the senate and the capital budget committee of the house of representatives on the financing arrangements entered into under the authority of this chapter. [2002 c 151 § 7.]

Chapter 28B.142 RCW
LOCAL BORROWING AUTHORITY—
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES

Sections

- 28B.142.005 Finding—Intent.
- 28B.142.010 Bonds, notes, evidences of indebtedness—University of Washington and Washington State University.
- 28B.142.020 Reports.

- 28B.142.030 Bonds, notes, evidences of indebtedness—University of Washington—Refinancing.
 28B.142.040 Authority of chapter—Supplemental.

28B.142.005 Finding—Intent. The legislature hereby recognizes that the University of Washington and Washington State University will require additional methods of funding to meet the universities' educational and research missions and remain competitive in a challenging environment. State appropriations are sufficient to meet only a portion of these research universities' funding requirements. The state authorizes the universities to collect student tuition, services and activities fees, building fees, and technology fees, subject to statutory limits. In addition, the universities generate revenue from other sources such as grants, contracts, other fees, sales and services, and investment income. The legislature finds that the research universities are able to leverage these local nonstate-appropriated funds to enhance university facilities and services for the benefit of students, faculty, and the larger community. The legislature intends that the research universities be permitted to borrow and incur obligations for any university purpose, so long as repayment is limited to local nonappropriated university funds and so long as the state's credit or general state revenues are not obligated or used for repayment. To permit the University of Washington to refinance the real and personal property acquired between August and October 2006 before the end of the fiscal biennium, sections of chapter 24, Laws of 2007 necessary to accomplish this limited purpose are made effective before the end of the biennium. [2007 c 24 § 1.]

28B.142.010 Bonds, notes, evidences of indebtedness—University of Washington and Washington State University. The board of regents of the University of Washington and Washington State University may issue bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness for any university purpose. The board of regents of the University of Washington and Washington State University may obligate all or a component of the fees and revenues of the university for the payment of such bonds, notes, or evidences of indebtedness: PROVIDED, That such fees and revenues are not subject to appropriation by the legislature and do not constitute general state revenues as defined in Article VIII, section 1 of the state Constitution. Such bonds, notes, and other indebtedness shall not constitute bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness secured by the full faith and credit of the state or required to be paid, directly or indirectly, from general state revenues. Bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness issued under this chapter shall be issued in accordance with the procedures in RCW 28B.10.310 and 28B.10.315 or the provisions applicable to either the state or local governments under chapter 39.46 or 39.53 RCW. [2009 c 500 § 4; 2007 c 24 § 2.]

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

28B.142.020 Reports. The University of Washington and Washington State University must report annually to the ways and means committee of the senate, the capital budget committee of the house of representatives, and the office of the state treasurer on any bonds, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness issued under this chapter as a part of a public securities offering. The report shall include a summary of the

total outstanding debt of the university, a summary of any public securities offerings issued that year by purpose, including rating information from at least one nationally recognized credit rating agency, issuance costs, interest rate information, sources of repayment, and a copy of the annual bondholder report filed by the University of Washington and Washington State University in accordance with Rule 15c2-12 of the securities and exchange commission. [2007 c 24 § 3.]

28B.142.030 Bonds, notes, evidences of indebtedness—University of Washington—Refinancing. The board of regents of the University of Washington may issue bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness under this section for the purpose of refinancing real and personal property acquired by the University of Washington during the period between August and October 2006. The board of regents of the University of Washington may obligate all or a component of the fees and revenues of the university for the payment of such bonds, notes, or evidences of indebtedness: PROVIDED, That such fees and revenues are not subject to appropriation by the legislature and do not constitute general state revenues as defined in Article VIII, section 1 of the state Constitution. Bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness issued under this section shall be issued in accordance with the procedures in RCW 28B.10.310 and 28B.10.315 or the provisions applicable to either the state or local governments under chapter 39.46 or 39.53 RCW. Such bonds, notes, and other indebtedness shall not constitute bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness secured by the full faith and credit of the state or required to be paid, directly or indirectly, from general state revenues. [2009 c 500 § 5; 2007 c 24 § 4.]

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

Effective date—2007 c 24 § 4: "Section 4 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect May 1, 2007." [2007 c 24 § 6.]

28B.142.040 Authority of chapter—Supplemental. The authority granted by this chapter is in addition and supplemental to any previously granted or future authority granted to the University of Washington or Washington State University and shall not be construed to limit the existing or future powers or authority of these universities, including without limitation the authority to issue bonds, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness pursuant to RCW 28B.10.300 through 28B.10.330, 28B.20.145, or 28B.20.395 through 28B.20.398, or chapter 28B.140 RCW, or to participate in state reimbursable bond, certificate of participation, or other state debt programs. [2007 c 24 § 5.]

Chapter 28B.145 RCW OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARSHIP ACT

Sections

- 28B.145.005 Finding—Intent.
 28B.145.010 Definitions.
 28B.145.020 Opportunity scholarship board.
 28B.145.030 Program administrator—Duties—Scholarship account—Endowment account.
 28B.145.040 Opportunity scholarship program.
 28B.145.050 Opportunity scholarship match transfer account.

- 28B.145.060 Opportunity expansion program—Generally—Reports.
- 28B.145.070 Reports—Review for legislative action.
- 28B.145.080 Evaluation of opportunity scholarship and opportunity expansion programs by joint legislative audit and review committee.
- 28B.145.900 Short title.
- 28B.145.901 Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 13.

28B.145.005 Finding—Intent. The legislature finds that, despite increases in degree production, there remain acute shortages in high employer demand programs of study, particularly in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and health care fields of study. According to the workforce training and education coordinating board, seventeen percent of Washington businesses had difficulty finding job applicants in 2010. Eleven thousand employers did not fill a vacancy because they lacked qualified job applicants. Fifty-nine percent of projected job openings in Washington state from now until 2017 will require some form of postsecondary education and training.

It is the intent of the legislature to provide jobs and opportunity by making Washington the place where the world’s most productive companies find the world’s most talented people. The legislature intends to accomplish this through the creation of the opportunity scholarship and the opportunity expansion programs to help mitigate the impact of tuition increases, increase the number of baccalaureate degrees in high employer demand and other programs, and invest in programs and students to meet market demands for a knowledge-based economy while filling middle-income jobs with a sufficient supply of skilled workers. [2011 1st sp.s. c 13 § 1.]

28B.145.010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (1) **"*Board"** means the higher education coordinating board or its successor.
- (2) **"Eligible education programs"** means high employer demand and other programs of study as determined by the opportunity scholarship board.
- (3) **"Eligible expenses"** means reasonable expenses associated with the costs of acquiring an education such as tuition, books, equipment, fees, room and board, and other expenses as determined by the program administrator in consultation with the *board and the state board for community and technical colleges.
- (4) **"Eligible student"** means a resident student who received their high school diploma or GED in Washington and who:
 - (a)(i) Has been accepted at a four-year institution of higher education into an eligible education program leading to a baccalaureate degree; or
 - (ii) Will attend a two-year institution of higher education and intends to transfer to an eligible education program at a four-year institution of higher education;
- (b) Declares an intention to obtain a baccalaureate degree; and
- (c) Has a family income at or below one hundred twenty-five percent of the state median family income at the time the student applies for an opportunity scholarship.
- (5) **"High employer demand program of study"** has the same meaning as provided in RCW 28B.50.030.

(6) **"Participant"** means an eligible student who has received a scholarship under the opportunity scholarship program.

(7) **"Program administrator"** means a college scholarship organization that is a private nonprofit corporation registered under Title 24 RCW and qualified as a tax-exempt entity under section 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue code, with expertise in managing scholarships and college advising.

(8) **"Resident student"** has the same meaning as provided in RCW 28B.15.012. [2011 1st sp.s. c 13 § 2.]

***Reviser’s note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012. The office of student financial assistance replaced the higher education coordinating board for higher education financial aid responsibilities pursuant to 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 102, effective July 1, 2012.

28B.145.020 Opportunity scholarship board. (1) The opportunity scholarship board is created. The opportunity scholarship board consists of seven members:

(a) Three members appointed by the governor. For two of the three appointments, the governor shall consider names from a list provided by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives; and

(b) Four foundation or business and industry representatives appointed by the governor from among the state’s most productive industries such as aerospace, manufacturing, health sciences, information technology, and others. The foundation or business and industry representatives shall be selected from among nominations provided by the private sector donors to the opportunity scholarship and opportunity expansion programs. However, the governor may request, and the private sector donors shall provide, an additional list or lists from which the governor shall select these representatives.

(2) Board members shall hold their offices for a term of four years from the first day of September and until their successors are appointed. No more than the terms of two members may expire simultaneously on the last day of August in any one year.

(3) The members of the opportunity scholarship board shall elect one of the business and industry representatives to serve as chair.

(4) Five members of the board constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In case of a vacancy, or when an appointment is made after the date of expiration of the term, the governor or the president of the senate or the speaker of the house of representatives, depending upon which made the initial appointment to that position, shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term of the board member whose office has become vacant or expired.

(5) The opportunity scholarship board shall be staffed by the program administrator.

(6) The purpose of the opportunity scholarship board is to provide oversight and guidance for the opportunity expansion and the opportunity scholarship programs in light of established legislative priorities and to fulfill the duties and responsibilities under this chapter, including but not limited to determining eligible education programs for purposes of the opportunity scholarship program. Duties, exercised

jointly with the program administrator, include soliciting funds and setting annual fund-raising goals.

(7) The opportunity scholarship board may report to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature with recommendations as to:

(a) Whether some or all of the scholarships should be changed to conditional scholarships that must be repaid in the event the participant does not complete the eligible education program; and

(b) A source or sources of funds for the opportunity expansion program in addition to the voluntary contributions of the high technology research and development tax credit under RCW 82.32.800. [2011 1st sp.s. c 13 § 3.]

28B.145.030 Program administrator—Duties—Scholarship account—Endowment account. (1) The program administrator, under contract with the *board, shall staff the opportunity scholarship board and shall have the duties and responsibilities provided in this chapter, including but not limited to publicizing the program, selecting participants for the opportunity scholarship award, distributing opportunity scholarship awards, and achieving the maximum possible rate of return on investment of the accounts in subsection (2) of this section, while ensuring transparency in the investment decisions and processes. Duties, exercised jointly with the opportunity scholarship board, include soliciting funds and setting annual fund-raising goals. The program administrator shall be paid an administrative fee as determined by the opportunity scholarship board.

(2) With respect to the opportunity scholarship program, the program administrator shall:

(a) Establish and manage two separate accounts into which to receive grants and contributions from private sources as well as state matching funds, and from which to disburse scholarship funds to participants;

(b) Solicit and accept grants and contributions from private sources, via direct payment, pledge agreement, or escrow account, of private sources for deposit into one or both of the two accounts created in this subsection (2)(b) in accordance with this subsection (2)(b):

(i) The "scholarship account," whose principal may be invaded, and from which scholarships must be disbursed beginning no later than December 1, 2011, if, by that date, state matching funds in the amount of five million dollars or more have been received. Thereafter, scholarships shall be disbursed on an annual basis beginning no later than May 1, 2012, and every May 1st thereafter;

(ii) The "endowment account," from which scholarship moneys may be disbursed from earnings only in years when:

(A) The state match has been made into both the scholarship and the endowment account;

(B) The state appropriations for the state need grant under RCW 28B.92.010 meet or exceed state appropriations for the state need grant made in the 2011-2013 biennium, adjusted for inflation, and eligibility for state need grant recipients is at least seventy percent of state median family income; and

(C) The state has demonstrated progress toward the goal of total per-student funding levels, from state appropriations plus tuition and fees, of at least the sixtieth percentile of total per-student funding at similar public institutions of higher

education in the global challenge states, as defined, measured, and reported in RCW 28B.15.068. In any year in which the office of financial management reports that the state has not made progress toward this goal, no new scholarships may be awarded. In any year in which the office of financial management reports that the percentile of total per-student funding is less than the sixtieth percentile and at least five percent less than the prior year, pledges of future grants and contributions may, at the request of the donor, be released and grants and contributions already received refunded to the extent that opportunity scholarship awards already made can be fulfilled from the funds remaining in the endowment account; and

(iii) An amount equal to at least fifty percent of all grants and contributions must be deposited into the scholarship account until such time as twenty million dollars have been deposited into the account, after which time the private donors may designate whether their contributions must be deposited to the scholarship or the endowment account. The opportunity scholarship board and the program administrator must work to maximize private sector contributions to both the scholarship account and the endowment account, to maintain a robust scholarship program while simultaneously building the endowment, and to determine the division between the two accounts in the case of undesignated grants and contributions, taking into account the need for a long-term funding mechanism and the short-term needs of families and students in Washington. The first five million dollars in state match, as provided in RCW 28B.145.040, shall be deposited into the scholarship account and thereafter the state match shall be deposited into the two accounts in equal proportion to the private funds deposited in each account;

(c) Provide proof of receipt of grants and contributions from private sources to the *board, identifying the amounts received by name of private source and date, and whether the amounts received were deposited into the scholarship or the endowment account;

(d) In consultation with the *higher education coordinating board and the state board for community and technical colleges, make an assessment of the reasonable annual eligible expenses associated with eligible education programs identified by the opportunity scholarship board;

(e) Determine the dollar difference between tuition fees charged by institutions of higher education in the 2008-09 academic year and the academic year for which an opportunity scholarship is being distributed;

(f) Develop and implement an application, selection, and notification process for awarding opportunity scholarships;

(g) Determine the annual amount of the opportunity scholarship for each selected participant. The annual amount shall be at least one thousand dollars or the amount determined under (e) of this subsection, but may be increased on an income-based, sliding scale basis up to the amount necessary to cover all reasonable annual eligible expenses as assessed pursuant to (d) of this subsection, or to encourage participation in baccalaureate degree programs identified by the opportunity scholarship board;

(h) Distribute scholarship funds to selected participants. Once awarded, and to the extent funds are available for distribution, an opportunity scholarship shall be automatically

renewed until the participant withdraws from or is no longer attending the program, completes the program, or has taken the credit or clock hour equivalent of one hundred twenty-five percent of the published length of time of the participant's program, whichever occurs first, and as long as the participant annually submits documentation of filing both a free application for federal student aid and for available federal education tax credits, including but not limited to the American opportunity tax credit; and

(i) Notify institutions of scholarship recipients who will attend their institutions and inform them of the terms of the students' eligibility.

(3) With respect to the opportunity expansion program, the program administrator shall:

(a) Assist the opportunity scholarship board in developing and implementing an application, selection, and notification process for making opportunity expansion awards; and

(b) Solicit and accept grants and contributions from private sources for opportunity expansion awards. [2011 1st sp.s. c 13 § 4.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

28B.145.040 Opportunity scholarship program. (1) The opportunity scholarship program is established.

(2) The purpose of this scholarship program is to provide scholarships that will help low and middle-income Washington residents earn baccalaureate degrees in high employer demand and other programs of study and encourage them to remain in the state to work. The program must be designed for both students starting at two-year institutions of higher education and intending to transfer to four-year institutions of higher education and students starting at four-year institutions of higher education.

(3) The opportunity scholarship board shall determine which programs of study, including but not limited to high employer demand programs, are eligible for purposes of the opportunity scholarship.

(4) The source of funds for the program shall be a combination of private grants and contributions and state matching funds. A state match may be earned under this section for private contributions made on or after June 6, 2011. A state match, up to a maximum of fifty million dollars annually, shall be provided beginning the later of January 1, 2014, or January 1st next following the end of the fiscal year in which collections of state retail sales and use tax, state business and occupation tax, and state public utility tax exceed, by ten percent the amounts collected from these tax resources in the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2008, as determined by the department of revenue. [2011 1st sp.s. c 13 § 5.]

28B.145.050 Opportunity scholarship match transfer account. (1) The opportunity scholarship match transfer account is created in the custody of the state treasurer as a nonappropriated account to be used solely and exclusively for the opportunity scholarship program created in RCW 28B.145.040. The purpose of the account is to provide matching funds for the opportunity scholarship program.

(2) Revenues to the account shall consist of appropriations by the legislature into the account and any gifts, grants,

(2012 Ed.)

or donations received by the director of the *board for this purpose.

(3) No expenditures from the account may be made except upon receipt of proof, by the director of the *board from the program administrator, of private contributions to the opportunity scholarship program. Expenditures, in the form of matching funds, may not exceed the total amount of private contributions.

(4) Only the director of the *board or the director's designee may authorize expenditures from the opportunity scholarship match transfer account. Such authorization must be made as soon as practicable following receipt of proof as required under subsection (3) of this section. [2011 1st sp.s. c 13 § 6.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

28B.145.060 Opportunity expansion program—Generally—Reports. (1) The opportunity expansion program is established.

(2) The opportunity scholarship board shall select institutions of higher education to receive opportunity expansion awards. In so doing, the opportunity scholarship board must:

(a) Solicit, receive, and evaluate proposals from institutions of higher education that are designed to directly increase the number of baccalaureate degrees produced in high employer demand and other programs of study, and that include annual numerical targets for the number of such degrees, with a strong emphasis on serving students who received their high school diploma or GED in Washington or are adult Washington residents who are returning to school to gain a baccalaureate degree;

(b) Develop criteria for evaluating proposals and awarding funds to the proposals deemed most likely to increase the number of baccalaureate degrees and degrees produced in high employer demand and other programs of study;

(c) Give priority to proposals that include a partnership between public and private partnership entities that leverage additional private funds;

(d) Give priority to proposals that are innovative, efficient, and cost-effective, given the nature and cost of the particular program of study;

(e) Consult and operate in consultation with existing higher education stakeholders, including but not limited to: Faculty, labor, student organizations, and relevant higher education agencies; and

(f) Determine which proposals to improve and accelerate the production of baccalaureate degrees in high employer demand and other programs of study will receive opportunity expansion awards for the following state fiscal year, notify the state treasurer, and announce the awards.

(3) The state treasurer, at the direction of the opportunity scholarship board, must distribute the funds that have been awarded to the institutions of higher education from the opportunity expansion account.

(4) Institutions of higher education receiving awards under this section may not supplant existing general fund state revenues with opportunity expansion awards.

(5) Annually, the office of financial management shall report to the opportunity scholarship board, the governor, and the relevant committees of the legislature regarding the per-

centage of Washington households with incomes in the middle-income bracket or higher. For purposes of this section, "middle-income bracket" means household incomes between two hundred and five hundred percent of the 2010 federal poverty level, as determined by the United States department of health and human services for a family of four, adjusted annually for inflation.

(6) Annually, the *higher education coordinating board must report to the opportunity scholarship board, the governor, and the relevant committees of the legislature regarding the increase in the number of degrees in high employer demand and other programs of study awarded by institutions of higher education over the average of the preceding ten academic years.

(7) In its comprehensive plan, the workforce training and education coordinating board shall include specific strategies to reach the goal of increasing the percentage of Washington households living in the middle-income bracket or higher, as calculated by the office of financial management and developed by the agency or education institution that will lead the strategy. [2011 1st sp.s. c 13 § 7.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

28B.145.070 Reports—Review for legislative action.

(1) By December 1, 2012, and annually each December 1st thereafter, the opportunity scholarship board, together with the program administrator, shall report to the *board, the governor, and the appropriate committees of the legislature regarding the opportunity scholarship and opportunity expansion programs, including but not limited to:

(a) Which education programs the opportunity scholarship board determined were eligible for purposes of the opportunity scholarship;

(b) The number of applicants for the opportunity scholarship, disaggregated, to the extent possible, by race, ethnicity, gender, county of origin, age, and median family income;

(c) The number of participants in the opportunity scholarship program, disaggregated, to the extent possible, by race, ethnicity, gender, county of origin, age, and median family income;

(d) The number and amount of the scholarships actually awarded, and whether the scholarships were paid from the scholarship account or the endowment account;

(e) The institutions and eligible education programs in which opportunity scholarship participants enrolled, together with data regarding participants' completion and graduation;

(f) The total amount of private contributions and state match moneys received for the opportunity scholarship program, how the funds were distributed between the scholarship and endowment accounts, the interest or other earnings on the accounts, and the amount of any administrative fee paid to the program administrator; and

(g) Identification of the programs the opportunity scholarship board selected to receive opportunity expansion awards and the amount of such awards.

(2) In the next succeeding legislative session following receipt of a report required under subsection (1) of this section, the appropriate committees of the legislature shall review the report and consider whether any legislative action is necessary with respect to either the opportunity scholarship

program or the opportunity expansion program, including but not limited to consideration of whether any legislative action is necessary with respect to the nature and level of focus on high employer demand fields and the number and amount of scholarships. [2011 1st sp.s. c 13 § 8.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

28B.145.080 Evaluation of opportunity scholarship and opportunity expansion programs by joint legislative audit and review committee.

(1) Beginning in 2018, the joint legislative audit and review committee shall evaluate the opportunity scholarship and opportunity expansion programs, and submit a report to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 2018. The committee's evaluation shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) The number and type of eligible education programs as determined by the opportunity scholarship board;

(b) The number of participants in the opportunity scholarship program in relation to the number of participants who completed a baccalaureate degree;

(c) The total cumulative number of students who received opportunity scholarships, and the total cumulative number of students who gained a baccalaureate degree after receiving an opportunity scholarship and the types of baccalaureate degrees awarded;

(d) The amount of private contributions to the opportunity scholarship program, annually and in total;

(e) The amount of state match moneys to the opportunity scholarship program, annually and in total;

(f) The amount of any administrative fees paid to the program administrator, annually and in total;

(g) The source and amount of funding, annually and cumulatively, for the opportunity expansion program;

(h) The number and type of proposals submitted by institutions for opportunity expansion awards, the number and type of proposals that received an award of opportunity expansion funds, and the amount of such awards;

(i) The total cumulative number of additional high employer demand degrees produced in Washington state due to the opportunity expansion program, including both the initial opportunity expansion awards and the subsequent inclusion in base funding; and

(j) Evidence that the existence of the opportunity scholarship and opportunity expansion programs have contributed to the achievement of the public policy objectives of helping to mitigate the impact of tuition increases, increasing the number of baccalaureate degrees in high employer demand and other programs, and investing in programs and students to meet market demands for a knowledge-based economy while filling middle-income jobs with a sufficient supply of skilled workers.

(2) In the event that the joint legislative audit and review committee is charged with completing an evaluation of other aspects of degree production, funding, or other aspects of higher education in 2018, and to the extent that it is economical and feasible to do so, the committee shall combine the multiple evaluations and submit a single report. [2011 1st sp.s. c 13 § 9.]

28B.145.900 Short title. This chapter may be known and cited as the opportunity scholarship act. [2011 1st sp.s. c 13 § 11.]

28B.145.901 Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 13. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [June 6, 2011]. [2011 1st sp.s. c 13 § 13.]

**Chapter 28B.155 RCW
JOINT CENTER FOR
AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION**

Sections

28B.155.010 Joint center for aerospace technology innovation.
28B.155.020 Gifts, grants, donations.

Reviser’s note—Sunset Act application: The joint center for aerospace technology innovation is subject to review, termination, and possible extension under chapter 43.131 RCW, the Sunset Act. See RCW 43.131.417. RCW 28B.155.010 and 28B.155.020 are scheduled for future repeal under RCW 43.131.418.

28B.155.010 Joint center for aerospace technology innovation. (1) The joint center for aerospace technology innovation is created to:

(a) Pursue joint industry-university research in computing, manufacturing efficiency, materials/structures innovation, and other new technologies that can be used in aerospace firms;

(b) Enhance the education of students in the engineering departments of the University of Washington, Washington State University, and other participating institutions through industry-focused research; and

(c) Work directly with existing small, medium-sized, and large aerospace firms and aerospace industry associations to identify research needs and opportunities to transfer off-the-shelf technologies that would benefit such firms.

(2) The center shall be operated and administered as a multi-institutional education and research center, conducting research and development programs in various locations within Washington under the joint authority of the University of Washington and Washington State University. The initial administrative offices of the center shall be west of the crest of the Cascade mountains. In order to meet aerospace industry needs, the facilities and resources of the center must be made available to all four-year institutions of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016. Resources include, but are not limited to, internships, on-the-job training, and research opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students and faculty.

(3) The powers of the center are vested in and shall be exercised by a board of directors. The board shall consist of nine members appointed by the governor. The governor shall appoint a nonvoting chair. Of the eight voting members, one member shall represent small aerospace firms, one member shall represent medium-sized firms, one member shall represent large aerospace firms, one member shall represent labor, two members shall represent aerospace industry associations, and two members shall represent higher education. The terms of the initial members shall be staggered.

(4) The board shall hire an executive director. The executive director shall hire such staff as the board deems necessary to operate the center. Staff support may be provided from among the cooperating institutions through cooperative agreements to the extent funds are available. The executive director may enter into cooperative agreements for programs and research with public and private organizations including state and nonstate agencies consistent with policies of the participating institutions.

(5) The board must:

(a) Work with aerospace industry associations and aerospace firms of all sizes to identify the research areas that will benefit the intermediate and long-term economic vitality of the Washington aerospace industry;

(b) Identify entrepreneurial researchers to join or lead research teams in the research areas specified in (a) of this subsection and the steps the University of Washington and Washington State University will take to recruit such researchers;

(c) Assist firms to integrate existing technologies into their operations and align the activities of the center with those of impact Washington and innovate Washington to enhance services available to aerospace firms;

(d) Develop internships, on-the-job training, research, and other opportunities and ensure that all undergraduate and graduate students enrolled in an aerospace engineering curriculum have direct experience with aerospace firms;

(e) Assist researchers and firms in safeguarding intellectual property while advancing industry innovation;

(f) Develop and strengthen university-industry relationships through promotion of faculty collaboration with industry, and sponsor, in collaboration with innovate Washington, at least one annual symposium focusing on aerospace research in the state of Washington;

(g) Encourage a full range of projects from small research projects that meet the specific needs of a smaller company to large scale, multipartner projects;

(h) Develop nonstate support of the center’s research activities through leveraging dollars from federal and private for-profit and nonprofit sources;

(i) Leverage its financial impact through joint support arrangements on a project-by-project basis as appropriate;

(j) Establish mechanisms for soliciting and evaluating proposals and for making awards and reporting on technological progress, financial leverage, and other measures of impact;

(k) By June 30, 2013, develop an operating plan that includes the specific processes, methods, or mechanisms the center will use to accomplish each of its duties as set out in this subsection; and

(l) Report biennially to the legislature and the governor about the impact of the center’s work on the state’s economy and the aerospace sector, with projections of future impact, providing indicators of its impact, and outlining ideas for enhancing benefits to the state. The report must be coordinated with the governor’s office, the Washington economic development commission, the department of commerce, and innovate Washington. [2012 c 242 § 1.]

Sunset Act application: See note following chapter digest.

28B.155.020 Gifts, grants, donations. The joint center for aerospace technology innovation may solicit and receive gifts, grants, donations, sponsorships, or contributions from any federal, state, or local governmental agency or program or any private source, and expend the same for any purpose consistent with this chapter. [2012 c 242 § 2.]

Sunset Act application: See note following chapter digest.

Chapter 28B.900 RCW CONSTRUCTION

Sections

28B.900.010	Repeals and savings—1969 ex.s. c 223.
28B.900.020	Moneys transferred.
28B.900.030	Continuation of existing law.
28B.900.040	Provisions to be construed in pari materia.
28B.900.050	Title, chapter, section headings not part of law.
28B.900.060	Invalidity of part of title not to affect remainder.
28B.900.070	This code defined.
28B.900.080	Effective date—1969 ex.s. c 223.

28B.900.010 Repeals and savings—1969 ex.s. c 223. See 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.98.010. Formerly RCW 28B.98.010.

28B.900.020 Moneys transferred. All moneys in the Southwestern Washington State College bond retirement fund and the Southwestern Washington State College capital projects account are hereby transferred to The Evergreen State College bond retirement fund and The Evergreen State College capital projects account respectively, which latter fund and account are created in RCW 28B.35.370. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.98.020. Formerly RCW 28B.98.020.]

28B.900.030 Continuation of existing law. The provisions of this title, Title 28B RCW, insofar as they are substantially the same as statutory provisions repealed by this chapter, and relating to the same subject matter, shall be construed as restatements and continuations, and not as new enactments. Nothing in this 1969 code revision of Title 28 RCW shall be construed as authorizing any new bond issues or new or additional appropriations of moneys but the bond issue authorizations herein contained shall be construed only as continuations of bond issues authorized by prior laws herein repealed and reenacted, and the appropriations of moneys herein contained are continued herein for historical purposes only and this 1969 act shall not be construed as a reappropriation thereof and no appropriation contained herein shall be deemed to be extended or revived hereby and such appropriation shall lapse or shall have lapsed in accordance with the original enactment: PROVIDED, That this 1969 act shall not operate to terminate, extend, or otherwise affect any appropriation for the biennium commencing July 1, 1967 and ending June 30, 1969. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.98.030. Formerly RCW 28B.98.030.]

28B.900.040 Provisions to be construed in pari materia. The provisions of this title, Title 28B RCW, shall be construed in pari materia even though as a matter of prior legislative history they were not originally enacted in the same statute. The provisions of this title shall also be construed in pari materia with the provisions of Title 28A RCW, and with other laws relating to education. This section shall not oper-

ate retroactively. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.98.040. Formerly RCW 28B.98.040.]

28B.900.050 Title, chapter, section headings not part of law. Title headings, chapter headings, and section or subsection headings, as used in this title, Title 28B RCW, do not constitute any part of the law. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.98.050. Formerly RCW 28B.98.050.]

28B.900.060 Invalidity of part of title not to affect remainder. If any provision of this title, Title 28B RCW, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the title, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.98.060. Formerly RCW 28B.98.060.]

28B.900.070 This code defined. As used in this title, Title 28B RCW, "this code" means Titles 28A and 28B of this 1969 act. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.98.070. Formerly RCW 28B.98.070.]

28B.900.080 Effective date—1969 ex.s. c 223. This act shall take effect on July 1, 1970. [1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28B.98.080. Formerly RCW 28B.98.080.]

Title 28C

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Chapters

- 28C.04 Vocational education.**
28C.10 Private vocational schools.
28C.18 Workforce training and education.

Displaced homemaker act: Chapter 28B.04 RCW.

Public bodies may retain collection agencies to collect public debts—Fees: RCW 19.16.500.

Vocational agriculture education—Service areas—Programs in local school districts: RCW 28A.300.090.

Chapter 28C.04 RCW VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Sections

- 28C.04.390 Worker retraining program funds—Workforce training customer advisory committee.
28C.04.400 Job skills program—Legislative declaration and policy.
28C.04.410 Job skills program—Definitions.
28C.04.420 Job skills program—Grants—Reports.
28C.04.520 Washington award for vocational excellence—Intent.
28C.04.525 Washington award for vocational excellence—Establishment—Purposes.
28C.04.530 Washington award for vocational excellence—Board’s duties.
28C.04.535 Washington award for vocational excellence—Granted annually—Notice—Presentation.
28C.04.540 Washington award for vocational excellence—Contributions.
28C.04.545 Washington award for vocational excellence—Fee waivers—Grants.
28C.04.550 Washington award for vocational excellence—When effective.
28C.04.600 AIDS information—Vocational schools.

AIDS information: Chapter 70.24 RCW.

Vocational agriculture education—Service areas—Programs in local school districts: RCW 28A.300.090.

28C.04.390 Worker retraining program funds—Workforce training customer advisory committee. (1) The college board worker retraining program funds shall be used for training programs and related support services, including financial aid, counseling, referral to training resources, job referral, and job development that:

- (a) Are consistent with the unified plan for workforce development;
- (b) Provide increased enrollments for dislocated workers;
- (c) Provide customized training opportunities for dislocated workers; and
- (d) Provide increased enrollments and support services, including financial aid for those students not receiving unemployment insurance benefits, that do not replace or supplant any existing enrollments, programs, support services, or funding sources.

(2) The college board shall develop a plan for use of the worker retraining program funds in conjunction with the workforce training customer advisory committee established in subsection (3) of this section. In developing the plan the college board shall:

(a) Provide that applicants for worker retraining program funds shall solicit financial support for training programs and give priority in receipt of funds to those applicants which are most successful in matching public dollars with financial support;

(b) Provide that applicants for worker retraining program funds shall develop training programs in partnership with local businesses, industry associations, labor, and other partners as appropriate and give priority in receipt of funds to those applicants who develop customized training programs in partnership with local businesses, industry associations, and labor organizations;

(c) Give priority in receipt of funds to those applicants serving rural areas;

(d) Ensure that applicants receiving worker retraining program funds gather information from local workforce development councils on employer workforce needs, including the needs of businesses with less than twenty-five employees;

(e) Provide for specialized vocational training at a private career school or college at the request of a recipient eligible under subsection (1)(b) of this section. Available tuition for the training is limited to the amount that would otherwise be payable per enrolled quarter to a public institution; and

(f) Give priority in receipt of funds to those applicants working toward careers in the aerospace, health care, advanced manufacturing, construction, forest product, and renewable energy industries; high-demand occupations in strategic industry clusters identified in the state comprehensive plan and the workforce development councils’ local comprehensive plans for workforce educational training as identified in RCW 28C.18.080 and 28C.18.150; and occupations and industries identified by community and technical colleges in collaboration with local workforce development councils. For purposes of this section, health care includes long-term care.

(3) The executive director of the college board shall appoint a workforce training customer advisory committee by July 1, 1999, to:

(a) Assist in the development of the plan for the use of the college board worker retraining program funds and recommend guidelines to the college board for the operation of worker retraining programs;

(b) Recommend selection criteria for worker retraining programs and grant applicants for receipt of worker retraining program grants;

(c) Provide advice to the college board on other workforce development activities of the community and technical colleges;

(d) Recommend selection criteria for job skills grants, consistent with criteria established in this chapter and chapter

121, Laws of 1999. Such criteria shall include a prioritization of job skills applicants in rural areas;

(e) Recommend guidelines to the college board for the operation of the job skills program; and

(f) Recommend grant applicants for receipt of job skills program grants.

(4) Members of the workforce training customer advisory committee shall consist of three college system representatives selected by the executive director of the college board, three representatives of business selected from nominations provided by statewide business organizations, and three representatives of labor selected from nominations provided by a statewide labor organization representing a cross-section of workers in the state. [2010 1st sp.s. c 24 § 2; 1999 c 121 § 1.]

Findings—Intent—2010 1st sp.s. c 24: "(1) The legislature finds that in times of severe economic recession, the state has a special obligation to help unemployed and low-income citizens access the training and education necessary to help them find and keep living wage jobs. The legislature also finds that during times of recession, when state revenues are at their lowest, demand for education and training are at their highest, making it especially important for the legislature to set clear goals and make the most efficient use of limited state resources.

(2) The legislature therefore intends to expand training and education programs, which have proven to be successful, to help Washington citizens receive the training they need. These programs include the worker retraining program, the opportunity grant program, and the opportunity internship program. The legislature further intends to create more effective intake and outreach systems to reach the greatest number of citizens and connect them to the resources they need, including college, apprenticeship, and preapprenticeship." [2010 1st sp.s. c 24 § 1.]

28C.04.400 Job skills program—Legislative declaration and policy. The legislature declares that it is an important function of government to increase opportunities for gainful employment, to assist in promoting a productive and expanding economy, and to encourage the flow of business and industry support to educational institutions. Therefore, the legislature finds that it is in the public interest of the state to encourage and facilitate the formation of cooperative relationships between business and industry and educational institutions which provide for the development and significant expansion of programs of skills training and education consistent with employment needs and to make interested individuals aware of the employment opportunities presented thereby. It is the policy of the state of Washington to ensure that programs of skill training are available on a regional basis and are utilized by a variety of businesses and industries. [1983 1st ex.s. c 21 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.04.410 Job skills program—Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout RCW 28C.04.390 and 28C.04.420.

(1) "Applicant" means an educational institution which has made application for a job skills grant under RCW 28C.04.390 and 28C.04.420.

(2) "Business and industry" means a private corporation, institution, firm, person, group, or association concerned with commerce, trades, manufacturing, or the provision of services within the state, or a public or nonprofit hospital licensed by the department of social and health services.

(3) "College board" means the state board for community and technical colleges under chapter 28B.50 RCW.

(4) "Dislocated worker" means an individual who meets the definition of dislocated worker contained in P.L. 105-220, Sec. 101 on July 25, 1999.

(5) "Educational institution" means a public secondary or postsecondary institution, an independent institution, or a private career school or college within the state authorized by law to provide a program of skills training or education beyond the secondary school level. Any educational institution receiving a job skills grant under RCW 28C.04.420 shall be free of sectarian control or influence as set forth in Article IX, section 4 of the state Constitution.

(6) "Equipment" means tangible personal property which will further the objectives of the supported program and for which a definite value and evidence in support of the value have been provided by the donor.

(7) "Financial support" means any thing of value which is contributed by business, industry, and others to an educational institution which is reasonably calculated to support directly the development and expansion of a particular program under RCW 28C.04.390 and 28C.04.420 and represents an addition to any financial support previously or customarily provided to such educational institutions by the donor. "Financial support" includes, but is not limited to, funds, equipment, facilities, faculty, and scholarships for matriculating students and trainees.

(8) "Job skills grant" means funding that is provided to an educational institution by the college board for the development or significant expansion of a program under RCW 28C.04.390 and 28C.04.420.

(9) "Job skills program" means a program of skills training or education separate from and in addition to existing vocational education programs and which:

(a) Provides short-term training which has been designated for specific industries;

(b) Provides training for prospective employees before a new plant opens or when existing industry expands;

(c) Includes training and retraining for workers already employed by an existing industry or business where necessary to avoid dislocation or where upgrading of existing employees would create new vacancies for unemployed persons;

(d) Serves areas with high concentrations of economically disadvantaged persons and high unemployment;

(e) Promotes the growth of industry clusters;

(f) Serves areas where there is a shortage of skilled labor to meet job demands; or

(g) Promotes the location of new industry in areas affected by economic dislocation.

(10) "Technical assistance" means professional and any other assistance provided by business and industry to an educational institution, which is reasonably calculated to support directly the development and expansion of a particular program and which represents an addition to any technical assistance previously or customarily provided to the educational institutions by the donor. [2009 c 554 § 1; 1999 c 121 § 2; 1983 1st ex.s. c 21 § 2.]

Reviser's note: The definitions in this section have been alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.04.420 Job skills program—Grants—Reports.

The college board may, subject to appropriation from the legislature or from funds made available from any other public or private source and pursuant to rules adopted by the college board with the advice of the workforce training customer advisory committee established in RCW 28C.04.390, provide job skills grants to educational institutions. The job skills grants shall be used exclusively for programs which are consistent with the job skills program. The college board shall work in collaboration with the workforce training customer advisory committee established in RCW 28C.04.390 to assure that:

(1) The program is within the scope of the job skills program under this chapter and may reasonably be expected to succeed and thereby increase employment within the state;

(2) Provision has been made to use any available alternative funding from local, state, and federal sources;

(3) The job skills grant will only be used to cover the costs associated with the program;

(4) The program will not unnecessarily duplicate existing programs and could not be provided by another educational institution more effectively or efficiently;

(5) The program involves an area of skills training and education for which there is a demonstrable need;

(6) The applicant has made provisions for the use of existing federal and state resources for student financial assistance;

(7) The job skills grant is essential to the success of the program as the resources of the applicant are inadequate to attract the technical assistance and financial support necessary for the program from business and industry;

(8) The program represents a collaborative partnership between business, industry, labor, educational institutions, and other partners, as appropriate;

(9) The commitment of financial support from business and industry shall be equal to or greater than the amount of the requested job skills grant;

(10) The job skills program gives priority to applications:

(a) Proposing training that leads to transferable skills that are interchangeable among different jobs, employers, or workplaces;

(b) From firms in strategic industry clusters as identified by the state or local areas;

(c) Proposing coordination with other cluster-based programs or initiatives including, but not limited to, industry skill panels, centers of excellence, innovation partnership zones, state-supported cluster growth grants, and local cluster-based economic development initiatives;

(d) Proposing industry-based credentialing; and

(e) Proposing increased capacity for educational institutions that can be made available to industry and students beyond the grant recipients;

(11) Binding commitments have been made to the college board by the applicant for adequate reporting of information and data regarding the program to the college board, particularly information concerning the recruitment and employment of trainees and students, and including a requirement for an annual or other periodic audit of the books of the applicant directly related to the program, and for such control on the part of the college board as it considers prudent over the

management of the program, so as to protect the use of public funds, including, in the discretion of the commission and without limitation, right of access to financial and other records of the applicant directly related to the programs; and

(12) A provision has been made by the applicant to work, in cooperation with the employment security department, to identify and screen potential trainees, and that provision has been made by the applicant for the participation as trainees of low-income persons including temporary assistance for needy families recipients, dislocated workers, and persons from minority and economically disadvantaged groups to participate in the program.

Beginning October 1, 1999, and every two years thereafter, the college board shall provide the legislature and the governor with a report describing the activities and outcomes of the state job skills program. [2009 c 554 § 2; 1999 c 121 § 3; 1983 1st ex.s. c 21 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.04.520 Washington award for vocational excellence—Intent. Every year community colleges, technical colleges, and high schools graduate students who have distinguished themselves by their outstanding performance in their occupational training programs. The legislature intends to recognize and honor these students by establishing a Washington award for vocational excellence. [1995 1st sp.s. c 7 § 1; 1984 c 267 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.04.525 Washington award for vocational excellence—Establishment—Purposes. The Washington award for vocational excellence program is established. The purposes of this annual program are to:

(1) Maximize public awareness of the achievements, leadership ability, and community contributions of the students enrolled in occupational training programs in high schools, community colleges, and technical colleges;

(2) Emphasize the dignity of work in our society;

(3) Instill respect for those who become skilled in crafts and technology;

(4) Recognize the value of vocational education and its contribution to the economy of this state;

(5) Foster business, labor, and community involvement in vocational-technical training programs and in this award program; and

(6) Recognize the outstanding achievements of up to three vocational or technical students, at least two of whom should be graduating high school students, in each legislative district. Students who have completed at least one year of a vocational-technical program in a community college or public technical college may also be recognized. [1995 1st sp.s. c 7 § 2; 1987 c 231 § 3; 1984 c 267 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.04.530 Washington award for vocational excellence—Board's duties. (1) The workforce training and education coordinating board shall have the responsibility for the development and administration of the Washington award for vocational excellence program. The workforce training and education coordinating board shall develop the program in consultation with other state agencies and private organiza-

tions having interest and responsibility in vocational education, including but not limited to: The state board for community and technical colleges, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, a voluntary professional association of vocational educators, and representatives from business, labor, and industry.

(2) The workforce training and education coordinating board shall establish a planning committee to develop the criteria for screening and selecting the students who will receive the award. This criteria shall include but not be limited to the following characteristics: Proficiency in their chosen fields, attendance, attitude, character, leadership, and civic contributions. [1995 1st sp.s. c 7 § 3; 1987 c 231 § 2; 1984 c 267 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.04.535 Washington award for vocational excellence—Granted annually—Notice—Presentation. Except for the 2011-12 and 2012-13 school years, the Washington award for vocational excellence shall be granted annually. The workforce training and education coordinating board shall notify the students receiving the award, their vocational instructors, local chambers of commerce, the legislators of their respective districts, and the governor, after final selections have been made. The workforce training and education coordinating board, in conjunction with the governor's office, shall prepare appropriate certificates to be presented to the selected students. Awards shall be presented in public ceremonies at times and places determined by the workforce training and education coordinating board in cooperation with the office of the governor. [2011 1st sp.s. c 50 § 930; 1995 1st sp.s. c 7 § 4; 1984 c 267 § 4.]

Effective dates—2011 1st sp.s. c 50: See note following RCW 15.76.115.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.04.540 Washington award for vocational excellence—Contributions. The workforce training and education coordinating board may accept any and all donations, grants, bequests, and devices, conditional or otherwise, or money, property, service, or other things of value which may be received from any federal, state, or local agency, any institution, person, firm, or corporation, public and private, to be held, used, or applied for the purposes of the Washington award for vocational excellence program. The workforce training and education coordinating board shall encourage maximum participation from business, labor, and community groups. The workforce training and education coordinating board shall also coordinate, where feasible, the contribution activities of the various participants.

The workforce training and education coordinating board shall not make expenditures from funds collected under this section until February 15, 1985. [1995 1st sp.s. c 7 § 5; 1984 c 267 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.04.545 Washington award for vocational excellence—Fee waivers—Grants. (1) The respective governing boards of the public technical colleges shall provide fee waivers for a maximum of two years for those recipients of the Washington award for vocational excellence established under RCW 28C.04.520 through 28C.04.540 who received

the award before June 30, 1994. To qualify for the waiver, recipients shall enter the public technical college within three years of receiving the award. An above average rating at the technical college in the first year shall be required to qualify for the second-year waiver.

(2) Students named by the workforce training and education coordinating board after June 30, 1994, as recipients of the Washington award for vocational excellence under RCW 28C.04.520 through 28C.04.550 shall be eligible to receive a grant for undergraduate coursework as authorized under RCW 28B.76.670.

(3)(a) Beginning with awards made during the 1998-99 academic year, recipients must complete using the award before the fall term in the sixth year following the date of the award. For these recipients, eligibility for the award is forfeited after this period.

(b) All persons awarded a Washington award for vocational excellence before the 1995-96 academic year and who have remaining eligibility on April 19, 1999, must complete using the award before September 2002. For these recipients, eligibility for the award is forfeited after this period.

(c) All persons awarded a Washington award for vocational excellence during the 1995-96, 1996-97, and 1997-98 academic years must complete using the award before September 2005. For these recipients, eligibility for the award is forfeited after this period. [2004 c 275 § 61; 1999 c 28 § 1; 1995 1st sp.s. c 7 § 6; 1987 c 231 § 4; 1984 c 267 § 7.]

Part headings not law—2004 c 275: See note following RCW 28B.76.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.04.550 Washington award for vocational excellence—When effective. The Washington award for vocational excellence shall be effective commencing with the 1984-85 academic year. [1987 c 505 § 16; 1984 c 267 § 8.]

28C.04.600 AIDS information—Vocational schools. Each publicly operated vocational school shall make information available to all newly matriculated students on methods of transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus and prevention of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. The curricula and materials shall be reviewed for medical accuracy by the office on AIDS in coordination with the appropriate regional AIDS service network. [1988 c 206 § 503.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 28C.10 RCW PRIVATE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

Sections

28C.10.010	Intent.
28C.10.020	Definitions.
28C.10.030	Application of chapter.
28C.10.040	Agency's duties—Rules—Investigations—Interagency agreements about degree and nondegree programs.
28C.10.050	Minimum standards—Denial of application for licensure—Determination that school or program is at risk of closure or termination.
28C.10.060	Licenses—Requirements—Renewal.
28C.10.070	Fees.
28C.10.082	Tuition recovery fund—Created—State treasurer custodian.
28C.10.084	Tuition recovery trust fund—Deposits—Operation—Claims.
28C.10.090	Actions prohibited without license.

- 28C.10.100 Suspension or modification of requirements of chapter.
 28C.10.110 Unfair business practices.
 28C.10.120 Complaints—Investigations—Hearings—Remedies—Transition assistance for students.
 28C.10.130 Violations—Civil penalties.
 28C.10.140 Violations—Criminal sanctions.
 28C.10.150 Actions resulting in jurisdiction of courts.
 28C.10.160 Educational records—Permanent file—Protection.
 28C.10.170 Contracts voidable—When.
 28C.10.180 Enforceability of debts—Authority to offer degree required.
 28C.10.190 Actions to enforce chapter—Who may bring—Relief.
 28C.10.200 Injunctive relief—Agency may seek.
 28C.10.210 Violation of chapter unfair or deceptive practice under RCW 19.86.020.
 28C.10.220 Remedies and penalties in chapter nonexclusive and cumulative.
 28C.10.900 Severability—1986 c 299.
 28C.10.902 Effective date—1986 c 299.

28C.10.010 Intent. It is the intent of this chapter to protect against practices by private vocational schools which are false, deceptive, misleading, or unfair, and to help ensure adequate educational quality at private vocational schools. [1986 c 299 § 1.]

28C.10.020 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Agency" means the workforce training and education coordinating board.

(2) "Agent" means a person owning an interest in, employed by, or representing for remuneration a private vocational school within or without this state, who enrolls or personally attempts to secure the enrollment in a private vocational school of a resident of this state, offers to award educational credentials for remuneration on behalf of a private vocational school, or holds himself or herself out to residents of this state as representing a private vocational school for any of these purposes.

(3) "Degree" means any designation, appellation, letters, or words including but not limited to "associate," "bachelor," "master," "doctor," or "fellow" which signify or purport to signify satisfactory completion of an academic program of study beyond the secondary school level.

(4) "Education" includes but is not limited to, any class, course, or program of training, instruction, or study.

(5) "Educational credentials" means degrees, diplomas, certificates, transcripts, reports, or documents, that signify satisfactory completion of the requirements or prerequisites for any educational program.

(6) "Entity" includes, but is not limited to, a person, company, firm, society, association, partnership, corporation, or trust.

(7) "Private vocational school" means any location where an entity is offering postsecondary education in any form or manner for the purpose of instructing, training, or preparing persons for any vocation or profession.

(8) "Probation" means the agency has officially notified a private vocational school in writing that the school or a program offered by the school has been identified by the agency as at risk and has deficiencies that must be corrected within a specified time period.

(9) "Program" means a sequence of approved subjects offered by a school that teaches skills and fundamental knowledge required for employment in a particular occupation.

(10) "To grant" includes to award, issue, sell, confer, bestow, or give.

(11) "To offer" includes, in addition to its usual meanings, to advertise or publicize. "To offer" also means to solicit or encourage any person, directly or indirectly, to perform the act described.

(12) "To operate" means to establish, keep, or maintain any facility or location where, from, or through which education is offered or educational credentials are offered or granted to residents of this state, and includes contracting for the performance of any such act. [2007 c 462 § 1; 1993 c 445 § 1; 1991 c 238 § 81; 1990 c 188 § 5; 1986 c 299 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.10.030 Application of chapter. This chapter does not apply to:

(1) Bona fide trade, business, professional, or fraternal organizations sponsoring educational programs primarily for that organization's membership or offered by that organization on a no-fee basis;

(2) Entities offering education that is exclusively avocational or recreational;

(3) Education not requiring payment of money or other consideration if this education is not advertised or promoted as leading toward educational credentials;

(4) Entities that are established, operated, and governed by this state or its political subdivisions under Title 28A, 28B, or 28C RCW;

(5) Degree-granting programs in compliance with the rules of the student achievement council;

(6) Any other entity to the extent that it has been exempted from some or all of the provisions of this chapter under RCW 28C.10.100;

(7) Entities not otherwise exempt that are of a religious character, but only as to those educational programs exclusively devoted to religious or theological objectives and represented accurately in institutional catalogs or other official publications;

(8) Entities offering only courses certified by the federal aviation administration;

(9) Barber and cosmetology schools licensed under chapter 18.16 RCW;

(10) Entities which only offer courses approved to meet the continuing education requirements for licensure under chapter 18.04, 18.79, or 48.17 RCW; and

(11) Entities not otherwise exempt offering only workshops or seminars lasting no longer than three calendar days. [2012 c 229 § 576; 1994 sp.s. c 9 § 723; 1990 c 188 § 6; 1986 c 299 § 3.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.10.040 Agency's duties—Rules—Investigations—Interagency agreements about degree and nondegree programs. The agency:

(1) Shall maintain a list of private vocational schools licensed under this chapter;

(2) Shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW to carry out this chapter;

(3) May investigate any entity the agency reasonably believes to be subject to the jurisdiction of this chapter. In connection with the investigation, the agency may administer oaths and affirmations, issue subpoenas and compel attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any books, papers, correspondence, memorandums, or other records which the agency deems relevant or material to the investigation. The agency, including its staff and any other authorized persons, may conduct site inspections and examine records of all schools subject to this chapter;

(4) Shall develop an interagency agreement with the student achievement council to regulate degree-granting private vocational schools with respect to degree and nondegree programs. [2012 c 229 § 577; 1994 c 38 § 5; 1986 c 299 § 4.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28C.10.050 Minimum standards—Denial of application for licensure—Determination that school or program is at risk of closure or termination. (1) The agency shall adopt by rule minimum standards for entities operating private vocational schools. The minimum standards shall include, but not be limited to, requirements to assess whether a private vocational school is eligible to obtain and maintain a license in this state.

(2) The requirements adopted by the agency shall, at a minimum, require a private vocational school to:

(a) Disclose to the agency information about its ownership and financial position and to demonstrate to the agency that the school is financially viable and responsible and that it has sufficient financial resources to fulfill its commitments to students. Financial disclosures provided to the agency shall not be subject to public disclosure under chapter 42.56 RCW;

(b) Follow a uniform statewide cancellation and refund policy as specified by the agency;

(c) Disclose through use of a school catalog, brochure, or other written material, necessary information to students so that students may make informed enrollment decisions. The agency shall specify what information is required;

(d) Use an enrollment contract or agreement that includes: (i) The school's cancellation and refund policy, (ii) a brief statement that the school is licensed under this chapter and that inquiries may be made to the agency, and (iii) other necessary information as determined by the agency;

(e) Describe accurately and completely in writing to students before their enrollment prerequisites and requirements for (i) completing successfully the programs of study in which they are interested and (ii) qualifying for the fields of employment for which their education is designed;

(f) Comply with the requirements of RCW 28C.10.084;

(g) Assess the basic skills and relevant aptitudes of each potential student to determine that a potential student has the basic skills and relevant aptitudes necessary to complete and benefit from the program in which the student plans to enroll, including but not limited to administering a United States department of education-approved English as a second language exam before enrolling students for whom English is a second language unless the students provide proof of graduation from a United States high school or proof of completion of a GED in English or results of another academic assess-

ment determined appropriate by the agency. Guidelines for such assessments shall be developed by the agency, in consultation with the schools;

(h) Discuss with each potential student the potential student's obligations in signing any enrollment contract and/or incurring any debt for educational purposes. The discussion shall include the inadvisability of acquiring an excessive educational debt burden that will be difficult to repay given employment opportunities and average starting salaries in the potential student's chosen occupation;

(i) Ensure that any enrollment contract between the private vocational school and its students has an attachment in a format provided by the agency. The attachment shall be signed by both the school and the student. The attachment shall stipulate that the school has complied with (h) of this subsection and that the student understands and accepts his or her responsibilities in signing any enrollment contract or debt application. The attachment shall also stipulate that the enrollment contract shall not be binding for at least five days, excluding Sundays and holidays, following signature of the enrollment contract by both parties; and

(j) Comply with the requirements related to qualifications of administrators and instructors.

(3) The agency may deny a private vocational school's application for licensure if the school fails to meet the requirements in this section.

(4) The agency may determine that a licensed private vocational school or a particular program of a private vocational school is at risk of closure or termination if:

(a) There is a pattern or history of substantiated student complaints filed with the agency pursuant to RCW 28C.10.120; or

(b) The private vocational school fails to meet minimum licensing requirements and has a pattern or history of failing to meet the minimum requirements.

(5) If the agency determines that a private vocational school or a particular program is at risk of closure or termination, the agency shall require the school to take corrective action. [2007 c 462 § 2; 2005 c 274 § 247; 2001 c 23 § 1; 1990 c 188 § 7; 1987 c 459 § 3; 1986 c 299 § 5.]

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.10.060 Licenses—Requirements—Renewal.

Any entity desiring to operate a private vocational school shall apply for a license to the agency on a form provided by the agency. The agency shall issue a license if the school:

(1) Files a completed application with information satisfactory to the agency. Misrepresentation by an applicant shall be grounds for the agency, at its discretion, to deny or revoke a license.

(2) Complies with the requirements for the *tuition recovery fund under RCW 28C.10.084.

(3) Pays the required fees.

(4) Meets the minimum standards adopted by the agency under RCW 28C.10.050.

Licenses shall be valid for one year from the date of issue unless revoked or suspended. If a school fails to file a completed renewal application at least thirty days before the expiration date of its current license the school shall be subject to

payment of a late filing fee fixed by the agency. [1987 c 459 § 4; 1986 c 299 § 6.]

***Reviser's note:** The "tuition recovery fund" was renamed the "tuition recovery trust fund" by 1993 c 445.

28C.10.070 Fees. The agency shall establish fees by rule at a level necessary to approximately recover the staffing costs incurred in administering this chapter. All fees collected under this section shall be deposited in the state general fund. [1986 c 299 § 7.]

28C.10.082 *Tuition recovery fund—Created—State treasurer custodian. The *tuition recovery fund is hereby established in the custody of the state treasurer. The agency shall deposit in the fund all moneys received under RCW 28C.10.084. Moneys in the fund may be spent only for the purposes under RCW 28C.10.084. Disbursements from the fund shall be on authorization of the agency. The fund is subject to the allotment procedure provided under chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is required for disbursements. [1991 sp.s. c 13 § 85; 1987 c 459 § 2.]

***Reviser's note:** The "tuition recovery fund" was renamed the "tuition recovery trust fund" by 1993 c 445.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.10.084 Tuition recovery trust fund—Deposits—Operation—Claims. (1) The agency shall establish, maintain, and administer a tuition recovery trust fund. All funds collected for the tuition recovery trust fund are payable to the state for the benefit and protection of any student or enrollee of a private vocational school licensed under this chapter, or, in the case of a minor, his or her parents or guardian, for purposes including but not limited to the settlement of claims related to school closures under subsection (10) of this section and the settlement of claims under RCW 28C.10.120. The fund shall be liable for settlement of claims and costs of administration but shall not be liable to pay out or recover penalties assessed under RCW 28C.10.130 or 28C.10.140. No liability accrues to the state of Washington from claims made against the fund.

(2) By June 30, 1998, a minimum operating balance of one million dollars shall be achieved in the fund and maintained thereafter. If disbursements reduce the operating balance below two hundred thousand dollars at any time before June 30, 1998, or below one million dollars thereafter, each participating owner shall be assessed a pro rata share of the deficiency created, based upon the incremental scale created under subsection (6) of this section for each private vocational school. The agency shall adopt schedules of times and amounts for effecting payments of assessment.

(3) In order for a private vocational school to be and remain licensed under this chapter each owner shall, in addition to other requirements under this chapter, make cash deposits on behalf of the school into a tuition recovery trust fund as a means to assure payment of claims brought under this chapter.

(4) The amount of liability that can be satisfied by this fund on behalf of each private vocational school licensed under this chapter shall be the amount of unearned prepaid tuition in possession of the owner.

(5) The fund's liability with respect to each participating private vocational school commences on the date of the initial deposit into the fund made on its behalf and ceases one year from the date the school is no longer licensed under this chapter.

(6) The agency shall adopt by rule a matrix for calculating the deposits into the fund on behalf of each vocational school. Proration shall be determined by factoring the school's share of liability in proportion to the aggregated liability of all participants under the fund by grouping such prorations under the incremental scale created by subsection (4) of this section. Expressed as a percentage of the total liability, that figure determines the amount to be contributed when factored into a fund containing one million dollars. The total amount of its prorated share, minus the amount paid for initial capitalization, shall be payable in up to twenty increments over a ten-year period, commencing with the sixth month after the initial capitalization deposit has been made on behalf of the school. Additionally, the agency shall require deposits for initial capitalization, under which the amount each owner deposits is proportionate to the school's share of two hundred thousand dollars, employing the matrix developed under this subsection.

(7) No vested right or interests in deposited funds is created or implied for the depositor, either at any time during the operation of the fund or at any such future time that the fund may be dissolved. All funds deposited are payable to the state for the purposes described under this section. The agency shall maintain the fund, serve appropriate notices to affected owners when scheduled deposits are due, collect deposits, and make disbursements to settle claims against the fund. When the aggregated deposits total five million dollars and the history of disbursements justifies such modifications, the agency may at its own option reduce the schedule of deposits whether as to time, amount, or both and the agency may also entertain proposals from among the licensees with regard to disbursing surplus funds for such purposes as vocational scholarships.

(8) Based on annual financial data supplied by the owner, the agency shall determine whether the increment assigned to that private vocational school on the incremental scale established under subsection (6) of this section has changed. If an increase or decrease in gross annual tuition income has occurred, a corresponding change in the school's incremental position and contribution schedule shall be made before the date of the owner's next scheduled deposit into the fund. Such adjustments shall only be calculated and applied annually.

(9) If the majority ownership interest in a private vocational school is conveyed through sale or other means into different ownership, all contributions made to the date of transfer remain in the fund. The new owner shall continue to make contributions to the fund until the original ten-year cycle is completed. All tuition recovery trust fund contributions shall remain with the private vocational school transferred, and no additional cash deposits may be required beyond the original ten-year contribution cycle.

(10) To settle claims adjudicated under RCW 28C.10.120 and claims resulting when a private vocational school ceases to provide educational services, the agency may make disbursements from the fund. Students enrolled

under a training contract executed between a school and a public or private agency or business are not eligible to make a claim against the fund. In addition to the processes described for making reimbursements related to claims under RCW 28C.10.120, the following procedures are established to deal with reimbursements related to school closures:

(a) The agency shall attempt to notify all potential claimants. The unavailability of records and other circumstances surrounding a school closure may make it impossible or unreasonable for the agency to ascertain the names and whereabouts of each potential claimant but the agency shall make reasonable inquiries to secure that information from all likely sources. The agency shall then proceed to settle the claims on the basis of information in its possession. The agency is not responsible or liable for claims or for handling claims that may subsequently appear or be discovered.

(b) Thirty days after identified potential claimants have been notified, if a claimant refuses or neglects to file a claim verification as requested in such notice, the agency shall be relieved of further duty or action on behalf of the claimant under this chapter.

(c) After verification and review, the agency may disburse funds from the tuition recovery trust fund to settle or compromise the claims. However, the liability of the fund for claims against the closed school shall not exceed the amount of unearned prepaid tuition in the possession of the owner.

(d) In the instance of claims against a closed school, the agency shall seek to recover such disbursed funds from the assets of the defaulted owner, including but not limited to asserting claims as a creditor in bankruptcy proceedings.

(11) When funds are disbursed to settle claims against a licensed private vocational school, the agency shall make demand upon the owner for recovery. The agency shall adopt schedules of times and amounts for effecting recoveries. An owner's failure to perform subjects the school's license to suspension or revocation under *RCW 28C.10.050 in addition to any other available remedies.

(12) For purposes of this section, "owner" includes, but is not limited to, a person, company, firm, society, association, partnership, corporation, or trust having a controlling ownership interest in a private vocational school. [2001 c 23 § 2; 1999 c 321 § 3; 1993 c 445 § 2; 1990 c 188 § 8; 1987 c 459 § 1.]

*Reviser's note: The suspension and revocation provisions of RCW 28C.10.050 were eliminated by 2007 c 462 § 2.

Intent—1999 c 321: See note following RCW 28B.15.100.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.10.090 Actions prohibited without license. A private vocational school, whether located in this state or outside of this state, shall not conduct business of any kind, make any offers, advertise or solicit, or enter into any contracts unless the private vocational school is licensed under this chapter. [1986 c 299 § 9.]

28C.10.100 Suspension or modification of requirements of chapter. The executive director of the agency may suspend or modify any of the requirements under this chapter in a particular case if the agency finds that:

(1) The suspension or modification is consistent with the purposes of this chapter; and

(2) The education to be offered addresses a substantial, demonstrated need among residents of the state or that literal application of this chapter would cause a manifestly unreasonable hardship. [1986 c 299 § 10.]

28C.10.110 Unfair business practices. It is an unfair business practice for an entity operating a private vocational school or an agent employed by a private vocational school to:

(1) Fail to comply with the terms of a student enrollment contract or agreement;

(2) Use an enrollment contract form, catalog, brochure, or similar written material affecting the terms and conditions of student enrollment other than that previously submitted to the agency and authorized for use;

(3) Advertise in the help wanted section of a newspaper or otherwise represent falsely, directly or by implication, that the school is an employment agency, is making an offer of employment or otherwise is attempting to conceal the fact that what is being represented are course offerings of a school;

(4) Represent falsely, directly or by implication, that an educational program is approved by a particular industry or that successful completion of the program qualifies a student for admission to a labor union or similar organization or for the receipt of a state license in any business, occupation, or profession;

(5) Represent falsely, directly or by implication, that a student who successfully completes a course or program of instruction may transfer credit for the course or program to any institution of higher education;

(6) Represent falsely, directly or by implication, in advertising or in any other manner, the school's size, location, facilities, equipment, faculty qualifications, or the extent or nature of any approval received from an accrediting association;

(7) Represent that the school is approved, recommended, or endorsed by the state of Washington or by the agency, except the fact that the school is authorized to operate under this chapter may be stated;

(8) Provide prospective students with any testimonial, endorsement, or other information which has the tendency to mislead or deceive prospective students or the public regarding current practices of the school, current conditions for employment opportunities, or probable earnings in the occupation for which the education was designed;

(9) Designate or refer to sales representatives as "counselors," "advisors," or similar terms which have the tendency to mislead or deceive prospective students or the public regarding the authority or qualifications of the sales representatives;

(10) Make or cause to be made any statement or representation in connection with the offering of education if the school or agent knows or reasonably should have known the statement or representation to be false, substantially inaccurate, or misleading;

(11) Engage in methods of advertising, sales, collection, credit, or other business practices which are false, deceptive, misleading, or unfair, as determined by the agency by rule; or

(12) Attempt to recruit students in or within forty feet of a building that contains a welfare or unemployment office.

Recruiting includes, but is not limited to canvassing and surveying. Recruiting does not include leaving materials at or near an office for a person to pick up of his or her own accord, or handing a brochure or leaflet to a person provided that no attempt is made to obtain a name, address, telephone number, or other data, or to otherwise actively pursue the enrollment of the individual.

It is a violation of this chapter for an entity operating a private vocational school to engage in an unfair business practice. The agency may deny, revoke, or suspend the license of any entity that is found to have engaged in a substantial number of unfair business practices or that has engaged in significant unfair business practices. [2001 c 23 § 3; 1990 c 188 § 9; 1986 c 299 § 11.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.10.120 Complaints—Investigations—Hearings—Remedies—Transition assistance for students. (1) Complaints may be filed under this chapter only by a person claiming loss of tuition or fees as a result of an unfair business practice. The complaint shall set forth the alleged violation and shall contain information required by the agency on forms provided for that purpose. A complaint may also be filed with the agency by an authorized staff member of the agency or by the attorney general.

(2) The agency shall investigate any complaint under this section and shall first attempt to bring about a negotiated settlement. The agency director or the director's designee may conduct an informal hearing with the affected parties in order to determine whether a violation has occurred.

(3) If the agency finds that the private vocational school or its agent engaged in or is engaging in any unfair business practice, the agency shall issue and cause to be served upon the violator an order requiring the violator to cease and desist from the act or practice and may impose the penalties provided under RCW 28C.10.130. If the agency finds that the complainant has suffered loss as a result of the act or practice, the agency may order the violator to pay full or partial restitution of any amounts lost. The loss may include any money paid for tuition, required or recommended course materials, and any reasonable living expenses incurred by the complainant during the time the complainant was enrolled at the school.

(4) The complainant is not bound by the agency's determination of restitution. The complainant may reject that determination and may pursue any other legal remedy.

(5) The violator may, within twenty days of being served any order described under subsection (3) of this section, file an appeal under the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW. Timely filing stays the agency's order during the pendency of the appeal. If the agency prevails, the appellant shall pay the costs of the administrative hearing.

(6) If a private vocational school closes without providing adequate notice to its enrolled students, the agency shall provide transition assistance to the school's students including, but not limited to, information regarding: (a) Transfer options available to students; (b) financial aid discharge eligibility and procedures; (c) the labor market, job search strategies, and placement assistance services; and (d) other support services available to students. [2007 c 462 § 3; 1993 c 445 § 3; 1990 c 188 § 10; 1989 c 175 § 83; 1986 c 299 § 12.]

(2012 Ed.)

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.10.130 Violations—Civil penalties. Any private vocational school or agent violating RCW 28C.10.060, 28C.10.090, or 28C.10.110 or the applicable agency rules is subject to a civil penalty of not more than one hundred dollars for each separate violation. Each day on which a violation occurs constitutes a separate violation. Multiple violations on a single day may be considered separate violations. The fine may be imposed by the agency under RCW 28C.10.120, or in any court of competent jurisdiction. [1986 c 299 § 13.]

28C.10.140 Violations—Criminal sanctions. Any entity or any owner, officer, agent, or employee of such entity who wilfully violates RCW 28C.10.060 or 28C.10.090 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for up to three hundred sixty-four days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Each day on which a violation occurs constitutes a separate violation. The criminal sanctions may be imposed by a court of competent jurisdiction in an action brought by the attorney general of this state. [2011 c 96 § 23; 1986 c 299 § 14.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 96: See note following RCW 9A.20.021.

28C.10.150 Actions resulting in jurisdiction of courts. A private vocational school, whether located in this state or outside of this state, that conducts business of any kind, makes any offers, advertises, solicits, or enters into any contracts in this state or with a resident of this state is subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state for any cause of action arising from the acts. [1986 c 299 § 15.]

28C.10.160 Educational records—Permanent file—Protection. If any private vocational school discontinues its operation, the chief administrative officer of the school shall file with the agency the original or legible true copies of all educational records required by the agency. If the agency determines that any educational records are in danger of being made unavailable to the agency, the agency may seek a court order to protect and if necessary take possession of the records. The agency shall cause to be maintained a permanent file of educational records coming into its possession. [1986 c 299 § 16.]

28C.10.170 Contracts voidable—When. If a student or prospective student is a resident of this state at the time any contract relating to payment for education or any note, instrument, or other evidence of indebtedness relating thereto is entered into, RCW 28C.10.180 shall govern the rights of the parties to the contract or evidence of indebtedness. If a contract or evidence of indebtedness contains any of the following agreements, the contract is voidable at the option of the student or prospective student:

(1) That the law of another state shall apply;

(2) That the maker or any person liable on the contract or evidence of indebtedness consents to the jurisdiction of another state;

(3) That another person is authorized to confess judgment on the contract or evidence of indebtedness; or

(4) That fixes venue. [1986 c 299 § 17.]

28C.10.180 Enforceability of debts—Authority to offer degree required. A note, instrument, or other evidence of indebtedness or contract relating to payment for education is not enforceable in the courts of this state by a private vocational school or holder of the instrument unless the private vocational school was licensed under this chapter at the time the note, instrument, or other evidence of indebtedness or contract was entered into. [1986 c 299 § 18.]

28C.10.190 Actions to enforce chapter—Who may bring—Relief. The attorney general or the prosecuting attorney of any county in which a private vocational school or agent of the school is found may bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction for the enforcement of this chapter. The court may issue an injunction or grant any other appropriate form of relief. [1986 c 299 § 19.]

28C.10.200 Injunctive relief—Agency may seek. The agency may seek injunctive relief, after giving notice to the affected party, in a court of competent jurisdiction for a violation of this chapter or the rules adopted under this chapter. The agency need not allege or prove that the agency has no adequate remedy at law. The right of injunction provided in this section is in addition to any other legal remedy which the agency has and is in addition to any right of criminal prosecution provided by law. The existence of agency action with respect to alleged violations of this chapter and rules adopted under this chapter does not operate as a bar to an action for injunctive relief under this section. [1986 c 299 § 20.]

28C.10.210 Violation of chapter unfair or deceptive practice under RCW 19.86.020. A violation of this chapter or the rules adopted under this chapter affects the public interest and is an unfair or deceptive act or practice in violation of RCW 19.86.020 of the consumer protection act. The remedies and sanctions provided by this section shall not preclude application of other remedies and sanctions. [1986 c 299 § 21.]

28C.10.220 Remedies and penalties in chapter non-exclusive and cumulative. The remedies and penalties provided for in this chapter are nonexclusive and cumulative and do not affect any other actions or proceedings. [1986 c 299 § 22.]

28C.10.900 Severability—1986 c 299. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1986 c 299 § 27.]

28C.10.902 Effective date—1986 c 299. This act shall take effect July 1, 1986. [1986 c 299 § 31.]

Chapter 28C.18 RCW WORKFORCE TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Sections

- 28C.18.005 Findings.
- 28C.18.010 Definitions.
- 28C.18.020 Workforce training and education coordinating board.
- 28C.18.030 Purpose of the board.
- 28C.18.040 Director's duties.
- 28C.18.050 Board designation and functions for federal purposes—Monitoring state plans for consistency.
- 28C.18.060 Board's duties.
- 28C.18.070 Intent—"Program" clarified.
- 28C.18.080 Comprehensive plan—Contents—Updates—Agency operating plans—Reports to the legislature (*as amended by 2009 c 92*).
- 28C.18.080 Comprehensive plan—Contents—Updates—Agency operating plans—Reports to the legislature (*as amended by 2009 c 151*).
- 28C.18.080 Comprehensive plan—Contents—Updates—Agency operating plans—Reports to the legislature (*as amended by 2009 c 421*).
- 28C.18.090 Additional board duties—Program evaluation by operating agencies.
- 28C.18.100 Assessments by board—Biennial report to legislature and governor.
- 28C.18.110 Identification of policies and methods to promote efficiency and sharing of resources—Report to governor and legislature.
- 28C.18.120 State strategic plan for supply of health care personnel—Reports.
- 28C.18.130 Industry skill panels—Grants—Role.
- 28C.18.132 Electronically distributed learning—Work group—Report.
- 28C.18.134 Employer workplace-based educational programs with distance learning components—Pilot project—Report.
- 28C.18.136 Receipt of federal and private funds.
- 28C.18.140 Industry skill panels—Standards—Report.
- 28C.18.150 Local unified plan for the workforce development system—Strategic plan.
- 28C.18.160 Opportunity internship program—Purpose—Program incentives—Rules.
- 28C.18.162 Opportunity internship program—Definitions.
- 28C.18.164 Opportunity internship program—Opportunity internship consortia—Contracts—Federal funds.
- 28C.18.166 Opportunity internship program—List of consortium graduates—Notifying office of student financial assistance of state need grant eligibility.
- 28C.18.168 Opportunity internship program—List of employed graduates—Verification—Incentive payments.
- 28C.18.170 Green industry skill panels—Prioritization of workforce training programs.
- 28C.18.180 Lifelong learning program.
- 28C.18.190 Aerospace and advanced materials manufacturing—Program review—Analysis of training system.
- 28C.18.900 Effective dates—Severability—1991 c 238.

Centers of excellence: RCW 28B.50.902.

Dual credit programs—Annual report: RCW 28A.600.280.

Duty relative to opportunity scholarship program: RCW 28B.145.060.

28C.18.005 Findings. The legislature finds that the state's system of workforce training and education is inadequate for meeting the needs of the state's workers, employers, and economy. A growing shortage of skilled workers is already hurting the state's economy. There is a shortage of available workers and too often prospective employees lack the skills and training needed by employers. Moreover, with demographic changes in the state's population employers will need to employ a more culturally diverse workforce in the future.

The legislature further finds that the state's current workforce training and education system is fragmented among numerous agencies, councils, boards, and committees, with inadequate overall coordination. No comprehensive strategic plan guides the different parts of the system. There is no single point of leadership and responsibility. There is insuffi-

cient guidance from employers and workers built into the system to ensure that the system is responsive to the needs of its customers. Adult workforce education lacks a uniform system of governance, with an inefficient division in governance between community colleges and vocational technical institutes, and inadequate local authority. The parts of the system providing adult basic skills and literacy education are especially uncoordinated and lack sufficient visibility to adequately address the needs of the large number of adults in the state who are functionally illiterate. The workforce training and education system's data and evaluation methods are inconsistent and unable to provide adequate information for determining how well the system is performing on a regular basis so that the system may be held accountable for the outcomes it produces. Much of the workforce training and education system provides inadequate opportunities to meet the needs of people from culturally diverse backgrounds. Finally, our public and private educational institutions are not producing the number of people educated in vocational/technical skills needed by employers.

The legislature recognizes that we must make certain that our public and private institutions of education place appropriate emphasis on the needs of employers and on the needs of the approximately eighty percent of our young people who enter the world of work without completing a four-year program of higher education. We must make our workforce education and training system better coordinated, more efficient, more responsive to the needs of business and workers and local communities, more accountable for its performance, and more open to the needs of a culturally diverse population. [1996 c 99 § 1; 1991 c 238 § 1.]

28C.18.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this title.

(1) "Adult basic education" means instruction designed to achieve mastery of skills in reading, writing, oral communication, and computation at a level sufficient to allow the individual to function effectively as a parent, worker, and citizen in the United States, commensurate with that individual's actual ability level, and includes English as a second language and preparation and testing service for the general education development exam.

(2) "Board" means the workforce training and education coordinating board.

(3) "Director" means the director of the workforce training and education coordinating board.

(4) "Industry skill panel" means a regional partnership of business, labor, and education leaders that identifies skill gaps in a key economic cluster and enables the industry and public partners to respond to and be proactive in addressing workforce skill needs.

(5) "Training system" means programs and courses of secondary vocational education, technical college programs and courses, community college vocational programs and courses, private career school and college programs and courses, employer-sponsored training, adult basic education programs and courses, programs and courses funded by the federal workforce investment act, programs and courses funded by the federal vocational act, programs and courses funded under the federal adult education act, publicly funded

programs and courses for adult literacy education, and apprenticeships, and programs and courses offered by private and public nonprofit organizations that are representative of communities or significant segments of communities and provide job training or adult literacy services.

(6) "Vocational education" means organized educational programs offering a sequence of courses which are directly related to the preparation or retraining of individuals in paid or unpaid employment in current or emerging occupations requiring other than a baccalaureate or advanced degree. Such programs shall include competency-based applied learning which contributes to an individual's academic knowledge, higher-order reasoning, and problem-solving skills, work attitudes, general employability skills, and the occupational-specific skills necessary for economic independence as a productive and contributing member of society. Such term also includes applied technology education.

(7) "Workforce development council" means a local workforce investment board as established in P.L. 105-220 Sec. 117.

(8) "Workforce skills" means skills developed through applied learning that strengthen and reinforce an individual's academic knowledge, critical thinking, problem solving, and work ethic and, thereby, develop the employability, occupational skills, and management of home and work responsibilities necessary for economic independence. [2009 c 151 § 5; 2008 c 103 § 2; 1996 c 99 § 2; 1991 c 238 § 2.]

Reviser's note: The definitions in this section have been alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k).

Findings—Intent—2008 c 103: "(1) The legislature finds that a skilled workforce is essential for employers and job seekers to compete in today's global economy. The engines of economic progress are fueled by education and training. The legislature further finds that industry skill panels are a critical and proven form of public-private partnership that harness the expertise of leaders in business, labor, and education to identify workforce development strategies for industries that drive Washington's regional economies. Industry skill panels foster innovation and enable industry leaders and public partners to be proactive, addressing changing needs for businesses quickly and strategically. Industry skill panels leverage small state investments with private sector investments to ensure that public resources are better aligned with industry needs.

(2) The legislature further finds that industry skill panels support other valuable initiatives such as the department of community, trade, and economic development's cluster-based economic development grants; the community and technical college centers of excellence, high-demand funds, and the job skills program; and the employment security department's incumbent worker training funds. Industry skill panels provide a framework for coordinating these and other investments in line with economic and workforce development strategies identified by industry leaders. It is the intent of the legislature to support the development and maintenance of industry skill panels in key sectors of the economy as an efficient and effective way to support regional economic development." [2008 c 103 § 1.]

28C.18.020 Workforce training and education coordinating board. (1) There is hereby created the workforce training and education coordinating board as a state agency and as the successor agency to the state board for vocational education. Once the coordinating board has convened, all references to the state board for vocational education in the Revised Code of Washington shall be construed to mean the workforce training and education coordinating board, except that reference to the state board for vocational education in RCW 49.04.030 shall mean the state board for community and technical colleges.

(2)(a) The board shall consist of nine voting members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, as follows: Three representatives of business, three representatives of labor, and, serving as ex officio members, the superintendent of public instruction, the executive director of the state board for community and technical colleges, and the commissioner of the employment security department. The chair of the board shall be a nonvoting member selected by the governor with the consent of the senate, and shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. In selecting the chair, the governor shall seek a person who understands the future economic needs of the state and nation and the role that the state's training system has in meeting those needs. Each voting member of the board may appoint a designee to function in his or her place with the right to vote. In making appointments to the board, the governor shall seek to ensure geographic, ethnic, and gender diversity and balance. The governor shall also seek to ensure diversity and balance by the appointment of persons with disabilities.

(b) The business representatives shall be selected from among nominations provided by a statewide business organization representing a cross-section of industries. However, the governor may request, and the organization shall provide, an additional list or lists from which the governor shall select the business representatives. The nominations and selections shall reflect the cultural diversity of the state, including women, people with disabilities, and racial and ethnic minorities, and diversity in sizes of businesses.

(c) The labor representatives shall be selected from among nominations provided by statewide labor organizations. However, the governor may request, and the organizations shall provide, an additional list or lists from which the governor shall select the labor representatives. The nominations and selections shall reflect the cultural diversity of the state, including women, people with disabilities, and racial and ethnic minorities.

(d) Each business member may cast a proxy vote or votes for any business member who is not present and who authorizes in writing the present member to cast such vote.

(e) Each labor member may cast a proxy vote for any labor member who is not present and who authorizes in writing the present member to cast such vote.

(f) The chair shall appoint to the board one nonvoting member to represent racial and ethnic minorities, women, and people with disabilities. The nonvoting member appointed by the chair shall serve for a term of four years with the term expiring on June 30th of the fourth year of the term.

(g) The business members of the board shall serve for terms of four years, the terms expiring on June 30th of the fourth year of the term except that in the case of initial members, one shall be appointed to a two-year term and one appointed to a three-year term.

(h) The labor members of the board shall serve for terms of four years, the terms expiring on June 30th of the fourth year of the term except that in the case of initial members, one shall be appointed to a two-year term and one appointed to a three-year term.

(i) Any vacancies among board members representing business or labor shall be filled by the governor with nomina-

tions provided by statewide organizations representing business or labor, respectively.

(j) The board shall adopt bylaws and shall meet at least bimonthly and at such other times as determined by the chair who shall give reasonable prior notice to the members or at the request of a majority of the voting members.

(k) Members of the board shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.040 and shall receive travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

(l) The board shall be formed and ready to assume its responsibilities under this chapter by October 1, 1991.

(m) The director of the board shall be appointed by the governor from a list of three names submitted by a committee made up of the business and labor members of the board. However, the governor may request, and the committee shall provide, an additional list or lists from which the governor shall select the director. The governor may dismiss the director only with the approval of a majority vote of the board. The board, by a majority vote, may dismiss the director with the approval of the governor.

(3) The state board for vocational education is hereby abolished and its powers, duties, and functions are hereby transferred to the workforce training and education coordinating board. All references to the director or the state board for vocational education in the Revised Code of Washington shall be construed to mean the director or the workforce training and education coordinating board. [2010 c 128 § 6; 1991 c 238 § 3.]

28C.18.030 Purpose of the board. The purpose of the board is to provide planning, coordination, evaluation, monitoring, and policy analysis for the state training system as a whole, and advice to the governor and legislature concerning the state training system, in cooperation with the state training system and the student achievement council. [2012 c 229 § 578; 1996 c 99 § 3; 1991 c 238 § 4.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

28C.18.040 Director's duties. (1) The director shall serve as chief executive officer of the board who shall administer the provisions of this chapter, employ such personnel as may be necessary to implement the purposes of this chapter, and utilize staff of existing operating agencies to the fullest extent possible.

(2) The director shall not be the chair of the board.

(3) Subject to the approval of the board, the director shall appoint necessary deputy and assistant directors and other staff who shall be exempt from the provisions of chapter 41.06 RCW. The director's appointees shall serve at the director's pleasure on such terms and conditions as the director determines but subject to chapter 42.52 RCW.

(4) The director shall appoint and employ such other employees as may be required for the proper discharge of the functions of the board.

(5) The director shall, as permissible under P.L. 101-392, as amended, integrate the staff of the council on vocational education, and contract with the state board for community and technical colleges for assistance for adult basic skills and

literacy policy development and planning as required by P.L. 100-297, as amended. [1994 c 154 § 307; 1991 c 238 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.18.050 Board designation and functions for federal purposes—Monitoring state plans for consistency.

(1) The board shall be designated as the state board of vocational education as provided for in P.L. 98-524, as amended, and shall perform such functions as is necessary to comply with federal directives pertaining to the provisions of such law.

(2) The board shall perform the functions of the human resource investment council as provided for in the federal job training partnership act, P.L. 97-300, as amended.

(3) The board shall provide policy advice for any federal act pertaining to workforce development that is not required by state or federal law to be provided by another state body.

(4) Upon enactment of new federal initiatives relating to workforce development, the board shall advise the governor and the legislature on mechanisms for integrating the federal initiatives into the state's workforce development system and make recommendations on the legislative or administrative measures necessary to streamline and coordinate state efforts to meet federal guidelines.

(5) The board shall monitor for consistency with the state comprehensive plan for workforce training and education the policies and plans established by the state job training coordinating council, the advisory council on adult education, and the Washington state plan for adult basic education, and provide guidance for making such policies and plans consistent with the state comprehensive plan for workforce training and education. [1995 c 130 § 3; 1991 c 238 § 6.]

28C.18.060 Board's duties. The board, in cooperation with the operating agencies of the state training system and private career schools and colleges, shall:

(1) Concentrate its major efforts on planning, coordination evaluation, policy analysis, and recommending improvements to the state's training system;

(2) Advocate for the state training system and for meeting the needs of employers and the workforce for workforce education and training;

(3) Establish and maintain an inventory of the programs of the state training system, and related state programs, and perform a biennial assessment of the vocational education, training, and adult basic education and literacy needs of the state; identify ongoing and strategic education needs; and assess the extent to which employment, training, vocational and basic education, rehabilitation services, and public assistance services represent a consistent, integrated approach to meet such needs;

(4) Develop and maintain a state comprehensive plan for workforce training and education, including but not limited to, goals, objectives, and priorities for the state training system, and review the state training system for consistency with the state comprehensive plan. In developing the state comprehensive plan for workforce training and education, the board shall use, but shall not be limited to: Economic, labor market, and populations trends reports in office of financial management forecasts; joint office of financial management and employment security department labor force, industry

employment, and occupational forecasts; the results of scientifically based outcome, net-impact and cost-benefit evaluations; the needs of employers as evidenced in formal employer surveys and other employer input; and the needs of program participants and workers as evidenced in formal surveys and other input from program participants and the labor community;

(5) In consultation with the student achievement council, review and make recommendations to the office of financial management and the legislature on operating and capital facilities budget requests for operating agencies of the state training system for purposes of consistency with the state comprehensive plan for workforce training and education;

(6) Provide for coordination among the different operating agencies and components of the state training system at the state level and at the regional level;

(7) Develop a consistent and reliable database on vocational education enrollments, costs, program activities, and job placements from publicly funded vocational education programs in this state;

(8)(a) Establish standards for data collection and maintenance for the operating agencies of the state training system in a format that is accessible to use by the board. The board shall require a minimum of common core data to be collected by each operating agency of the state training system;

(b) Develop requirements for minimum common core data in consultation with the office of financial management and the operating agencies of the training system;

(9) Establish minimum standards for program evaluation for the operating agencies of the state training system, including, but not limited to, the use of common survey instruments and procedures for measuring perceptions of program participants and employers of program participants, and monitor such program evaluation;

(10) Every two years administer scientifically based outcome evaluations of the state training system, including, but not limited to, surveys of program participants, surveys of employers of program participants, and matches with employment security department payroll and wage files. Every five years administer scientifically based net-impact and cost-benefit evaluations of the state training system;

(11) In cooperation with the employment security department, provide for the improvement and maintenance of quality and utility in occupational information and forecasts for use in training system planning and evaluation. Improvements shall include, but not be limited to, development of state-based occupational change factors involving input by employers and employees, and delineation of skill and training requirements by education level associated with current and forecasted occupations;

(12) Provide for the development of common course description formats, common reporting requirements, and common definitions for operating agencies of the training system;

(13) Provide for effectiveness and efficiency reviews of the state training system;

(14) In cooperation with the student achievement council, facilitate transfer of credit policies and agreements between institutions of the state training system, and encourage articulation agreements for programs encompassing two

years of secondary workforce education and two years of postsecondary workforce education;

(15) In cooperation with the student achievement council, facilitate transfer of credit policies and agreements between private training institutions and institutions of the state training system;

(16) Develop policy objectives for the workforce investment act, P.L. 105-220, or its successor; develop coordination criteria for activities under the act with related programs and services provided by state and local education and training agencies; and ensure that entrepreneurial training opportunities are available through programs of each local workforce investment board in the state;

(17) Make recommendations to the commission of student assessment, the state board of education, and the superintendent of public instruction, concerning basic skill competencies and essential core competencies for K-12 education. Basic skills for this purpose shall be reading, writing, computation, speaking, and critical thinking, essential core competencies for this purpose shall be English, math, science/technology, history, geography, and critical thinking. The board shall monitor the development of and provide advice concerning secondary curriculum which integrates vocational and academic education;

(18) Establish and administer programs for marketing and outreach to businesses and potential program participants;

(19) Facilitate the location of support services, including but not limited to, child care, financial aid, career counseling, and job placement services, for students and trainees at institutions in the state training system, and advocate for support services for trainees and students in the state training system;

(20) Facilitate private sector assistance for the state training system, including but not limited to: Financial assistance, rotation of private and public personnel, and vocational counseling;

(21) Facilitate the development of programs for school-to-work transition that combine classroom education and on-the-job training, including entrepreneurial education and training, in industries and occupations without a significant number of apprenticeship programs;

(22) Include in the planning requirements for local workforce investment boards a requirement that the local workforce investment boards specify how entrepreneurial training is to be offered through the one-stop system required under the workforce investment act, P.L. 105-220, or its successor;

(23) Encourage and assess progress for the equitable representation of racial and ethnic minorities, women, and people with disabilities among the students, teachers, and administrators of the state training system. Equitable, for this purpose, shall mean substantially proportional to their percentage of the state population in the geographic area served. This function of the board shall in no way lessen more stringent state or federal requirements for representation of racial and ethnic minorities, women, and people with disabilities;

(24) Participate in the planning and policy development of governor set-aside grants under P.L. 97-300, as amended;

(25) Administer veterans' programs, licensure of private vocational schools, the job skills program, and the Washington award for vocational excellence;

(26) Allocate funding from the state job training trust fund;

(27) Work with the director of commerce and the economic development commission to ensure coordination among workforce training priorities, the long-term economic development strategy of the economic development commission, and economic development and entrepreneurial development efforts, including but not limited to assistance to industry clusters;

(28) Conduct research into workforce development programs designed to reduce the high unemployment rate among young people between approximately eighteen and twenty-four years of age. In consultation with the operating agencies, the board shall advise the governor and legislature on policies and programs to alleviate the high unemployment rate among young people. The research shall include disaggregated demographic information and, to the extent possible, income data for adult youth. The research shall also include a comparison of the effectiveness of programs examined as a part of the research conducted in this subsection in relation to the public investment made in these programs in reducing unemployment of young adults. The board shall report to the appropriate committees of the legislature by November 15, 2008, and every two years thereafter. Where possible, the data reported to the legislative committees should be reported in numbers and in percentages;

(29) Adopt rules as necessary to implement this chapter.

The board may delegate to the director any of the functions of this section. [2012 c 229 § 579; 2009 c 151 § 6; 2008 c 212 § 2; 2007 c 149 § 1; 1996 c 99 § 4; 1993 c 280 § 17; 1991 c 238 § 7.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Finding—Intent—2008 c 212: "The legislature finds that there is a persistent and unacceptable high rate of unemployment among young people in Washington. The unemployment rate among those between eighteen and twenty-four years of age is seventeen percent, about four times the unemployment rate among the general population. It is the legislature's intent that the workforce training and education coordinating board examine programs to help young people be more successful in the workforce and make recommendations to improve policies and programs in Washington." [2008 c 212 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

28C.18.070 Intent—"Program" clarified. (1) The legislature continues to recognize the vital role that workforce development efforts play in equipping the state's workers with the skills they need to succeed in an economy that requires higher levels of skill and knowledge. The legislature also recognizes that businesses are increasingly relying on the state's workforce development programs and expect them to be responsive to their changing skill requirements. The state benefits from a workforce development system that allows firms and workers to be highly competitive in global markets.

(2) The establishment of the workforce training and education coordinating board was an integral step in developing a strategic approach to workforce development. For the coordinating board to carry out its intended role, the board must be able to give unambiguous guidance to operating agencies, the governor, and the legislature. It is the intent of chapter 130, Laws of 1995, to clarify the preeminent role intended for

the workforce training and education coordinating board in coordination and policy development of the state's workforce development efforts.

(3) In the event that federal workforce development funds are block granted to the state, it is the intent of the legislature to seek the broadest possible input, from local and statewide organizations concerned with workforce development, on the allocation of the federal funds.

(4) For purposes of RCW 28C.18.080 through 28C.18.110, the term "program" shall not refer to the activities of individual institutions such as individual community or technical colleges, common schools, service delivery areas, or job service centers; nor shall it refer to individual fields of study or courses. [1995 c 130 § 1.]

28C.18.080 Comprehensive plan—Contents—Updates—Agency operating plans—Reports to the legislature (as amended by 2009 c 92).

(1) ~~((The state comprehensive plan for workforce training and education shall be updated every two years and presented to the governor and the appropriate legislative policy committees.))~~ The board shall develop a state comprehensive plan for workforce training and education for a ten-year time period. The board shall submit the ten-year state comprehensive plan to the governor and the appropriate legislative policy committees. Every four years by December 1st, beginning December 1, 2012, the board shall submit an update of the ten-year state comprehensive plan for workforce training and education to the governor and the appropriate legislative policy committees. Following public hearings, the legislature shall, by concurrent resolution, approve or recommend changes to the initial plan and the updates. The plan shall then become the state's workforce training policy unless legislation is enacted to alter the policies set forth in the plan.

(2) The comprehensive plan shall include workforce training role and mission statements for the workforce development programs of operating agencies represented on the board and sufficient specificity regarding expected actions by the operating agencies to allow them to carry out actions consistent with the comprehensive plan.

(3) Operating agencies represented on the board shall have operating plans for their workforce development efforts that are consistent with the comprehensive plan and that provide detail on implementation steps they will take to carry out their responsibilities under the plan. Each operating agency represented on the board shall provide an annual progress report to the board.

(4) The comprehensive plan shall include recommendations to the legislature and the governor on the modification, consolidation, initiation, or elimination of workforce training and education programs in the state.

(5) The comprehensive plan shall address how the state's workforce development system will meet the needs of employers hiring for industrial projects of statewide significance.

(6) The board shall report to the appropriate legislative policy committees by December 1st of each year on its progress in implementing the comprehensive plan and on the progress of the operating agencies in meeting their obligations under the plan. [2009 c 92 § 1; 1997 c 369 § 5; 1995 c 130 § 2.]

28C.18.080 Comprehensive plan—Contents—Updates—Agency operating plans—Reports to the legislature (as amended by 2009 c 151).

(1) The state comprehensive plan for workforce training and education shall be updated every two years and presented to the governor and the appropriate legislative policy committees. Following public hearings, the legislature shall, by concurrent resolution, approve or recommend changes to the initial plan and the updates. The plan shall then become the state's workforce training policy unless legislation is enacted to alter the policies set forth in the plan.

(2) The comprehensive plan shall include workforce training role and mission statements for the workforce development programs of operating agencies represented on the board and sufficient specificity regarding expected actions by the operating agencies to allow them to carry out actions consistent with the comprehensive plan.

(3) Operating agencies represented on the board shall have operating plans for their workforce development efforts that are consistent with the comprehensive plan and that provide detail on implementation steps they will take to carry out their responsibilities under the plan. Each operating

agency represented on the board shall provide an annual progress report to the board.

(4) The comprehensive plan shall include recommendations to the legislature and the governor on the modification, consolidation, initiation, or elimination of workforce training and education programs in the state.

(5) ~~The comprehensive plan shall ((address how the state's workforce development system will meet the needs of employers hiring for industrial projects of statewide significance))~~ identify the strategic industry clusters targeted by the workforce development system. In identifying the strategic clusters, the board shall consult with the economic development commission to identify clusters that meet the criteria identified by the working group convened by the economic development commission and the workforce training and education coordinating board under RCW 43.330.280.

(6) The board shall report to the appropriate legislative policy committees by December 1st of each year on its progress in implementing the comprehensive plan and on the progress of the operating agencies in meeting their obligations under the plan. [2009 c 151 § 7; 1997 c 369 § 5; 1995 c 130 § 2.]

28C.18.080 Comprehensive plan—Contents—Updates—Agency operating plans—Reports to the legislature (as amended by 2009 c 421).

(1) The state comprehensive plan for workforce training and education shall be updated every two years and presented to the governor and the appropriate legislative policy committees. Following public hearings, the legislature shall, by concurrent resolution, approve or recommend changes to the initial plan and the updates. The plan shall then become the state's workforce training policy unless legislation is enacted to alter the policies set forth in the plan.

(2) The comprehensive plan shall include workforce training role and mission statements for the workforce development programs of operating agencies represented on the board and sufficient specificity regarding expected actions by the operating agencies to allow them to carry out actions consistent with the comprehensive plan.

(3) Operating agencies represented on the board shall have operating plans for their workforce development efforts that are consistent with the comprehensive plan and that provide detail on implementation steps they will take to carry out their responsibilities under the plan. Each operating agency represented on the board shall provide an annual progress report to the board.

(4) The comprehensive plan shall include recommendations to the legislature and the governor on the modification, consolidation, initiation, or elimination of workforce training and education programs in the state.

(5) The comprehensive plan shall address how the state's workforce development system will meet the needs of employers hiring for ~~((industrial))~~ projects of statewide significance.

(6) The board shall report to the appropriate legislative policy committees by December 1 of each year on its progress in implementing the comprehensive plan and on the progress of the operating agencies in meeting their obligations under the plan. [2009 c 421 § 6; 1997 c 369 § 5; 1995 c 130 § 2.]

Reviser's note: RCW 28C.18.080 was amended three times during the 2009 legislative session, each without reference to the other. For rule of construction concerning sections amended more than once during the same legislative session, see RCW 1.12.025.

Effective date—2009 c 421: See note following RCW 43.157.005.

Project of statewide significance—Defined: RCW 43.157.010.

28C.18.090 Additional board duties—Program evaluation by operating agencies.

(1) The board shall specify, by December 31, 1995, the common core data to be collected by the operating agencies of the state training system and the standards for data collection and maintenance required in RCW 28C.18.060(8).

(2) The minimum standards for program evaluation by operating agencies required in RCW 28C.18.060(9) shall include biennial program evaluations; the first of such evaluations shall be completed by the operating agencies July 1, 1996. The program evaluation of adult basic skills education shall be provided by the advisory council on adult education.

(3) The board shall complete, by January 1, 1996, its first outcome-based evaluation and, by September 1, 1996, its nonexperimental net-impact and cost-benefit evaluations of

the training system. The outcome, net-impact, and cost-benefit evaluations shall for the first evaluations, include evaluations of each of the following programs: Secondary vocational-technical education, work-related adult basic skills education, postsecondary workforce training, job training partnership act titles II and III, as well as of the system as a whole.

(4) The board shall use the results of its outcome, net-impact, and cost-benefit evaluations to develop and make recommendations to the legislature and the governor for the modification, consolidation, initiation, or elimination of workforce training and education programs in the state.

The board shall perform the requirements of this section in cooperation with the operating agencies. [1995 c 130 § 4.]

28C.18.100 Assessments by board—Biennial report to legislature and governor. The board shall, by January 1, 1996, and biennially thereafter: (1) Assess the total demand for training from the perspective of workers, and from the perspective of employers; (2) assess the available supply of publicly and privately provided training which workers and employers are demanding; (3) assess the costs to the state of meeting the demand; and (4) present the legislature and the governor with a strategy for bridging the gap between the supply and the demand for training services. [1995 c 130 § 5.]

28C.18.110 Identification of policies and methods to promote efficiency and sharing of resources—Report to governor and legislature. The board shall, in cooperation with the operating agencies, by January 1, 1996:

(1) Identify policies to reduce administrative and other barriers to efficient operation of the state's workforce development system and barriers to improved coordination of workforce development in the state. These policies shall include waivers of statutory requirements and administrative rules, as well as implementation of one-stop access to workforce development services and school-to-work transition;

(2) Identify ways for operating agencies to share resources, instructors, and curricula through collaboration with other public and private entities to increase training opportunities and reduce costs; and

(3) Report to the governor and the appropriate legislative committees its recommendations for any statutory changes necessary to enhance operational efficiencies or improve coordination. The board shall work with the operating agencies of the state's workforce development system to reduce administrative barriers that do not require statutory changes. [1995 c 130 § 6.]

28C.18.120 State strategic plan for supply of health care personnel—Reports. The board shall:

(1) Facilitate ongoing collaboration among stakeholders in order to address the health care personnel shortage;

(2) In collaboration with stakeholders, establish and maintain a state strategic plan for ensuring an adequate supply of health care personnel that safeguards the ability of the health care delivery system in Washington state to provide quality, accessible health care to residents of Washington; and

(3) Report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2003, and annually thereafter, on progress on the state plan and make additional recommendations as necessary. [2003 c 278 § 2.]

Findings—2003 c 278: "The legislature finds and declares:

(1) There is a severe shortage of health care personnel in Washington state;

(2) The shortage contributes to increased costs in health care and threatens the ability of the health care system to provide adequate and accessible services;

(3) The current shortage of health care personnel is structural rather than the cyclical shortages of the past, and this is due to demographic changes that will increase demand for health care services;

(4) An increasing proportion of the population will reach retirement age, and an increasing proportion of health care personnel will also reach retirement age; and

(5) There should be continuing collaboration among health care workforce stakeholders to address the shortage of health care personnel." [2003 c 278 § 1.]

28C.18.130 Industry skill panels—Grants—Role. (1) Subject to funding provided for the purposes of this section, the board, in consultation with the state board for community and technical colleges, the *department of community, trade, and economic development, and the employment security department, shall allocate grants on a competitive basis to establish and support industry skill panels.

(2) Eligible applicants for the grants allocated under this section include, but are not limited to, workforce development councils, community and technical colleges, economic development councils, private career schools, chambers of commerce, trade associations, and apprenticeship councils.

(3) Entities applying for a grant under this section shall provide an employer match of at least twenty-five percent to be eligible. The local match may include in-kind services.

(4) It shall be the role of industry skill panels funded under this chapter to enable businesses in the industry to address workforce skill needs. Industry skill panels shall identify workforce strategies to meet the needs in order to benefit employers and workers across the industry. Examples of strategies include, but are not limited to: Developing career guidance materials; producing or updating skill standards and curricula; designing training programs and courses; developing technical assessments and certifications; arranging employer mentoring, tutoring, and internships; identifying private sector assistance in providing faculty or equipment to training providers; and organizing industry conferences disseminating best practices. The products and services of particular skill panels shall depend upon the needs of the industry. [2008 c 103 § 3.]

***Reviser's note:** The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

Findings—Intent—2008 c 103: See note following RCW 28C.18.010.

28C.18.132 Electronically distributed learning—Work group—Report. (Expires December 31, 2012.) (1) To the extent funds are appropriated specifically for this purpose and in partnership with the state board for community and technical colleges, the board shall convene a work group that includes representatives from the prosperity partnership, the technology alliance, the *higher education coordinating board, a private career or vocational school, a four-year public institution of higher education, the council of faculty representatives, the united faculty of Washington state, commu-

nity and technical college faculty, and a community and technical college student, to take the following actions related to electronically distributed learning:

(a) Identify and evaluate current national private employer workplace-based educational programs with electronically distributed learning components provided by public colleges and universities. The evaluation shall include:

(i) A review of the literature and interviews of practitioners about promising practices and results;

(ii) An initial determination of feasibility based on targeted populations served, subject matter, and level of education;

(iii) An overview of technological considerations and adult learning strategies for distribution of learning to employer sites; and

(iv) An overview of cost factors, including shared costs or coinvestments by public and private partners;

(b) Review and, to the extent necessary, establish standards and best practices regarding electronically distributed learning and related support services including online help desk support, advising, mentoring, counseling, and tutoring;

(c) Recommend methods to increase student access to electronically distributed learning programs of study and identify barriers to programs of study participation and completion;

(d) Determine methods to increase the institutional supply and quality of open course materials, with a focus on the OpenCourseWare initiative at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology;

(e) Recommend methods to increase the availability and use of digital open textbooks; and

(f) Review and report demographic information on electronically distributed learning programs of study enrollments, retention, and completions.

(2) The board shall work in cooperation with the state board for community and technical colleges to report the preliminary results of the studies to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 2008, and a final report by December 1, 2009. [2008 c 258 § 2.]

***Reviser's note:** The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

Expiration date—2008 c 258 §§ 2-4: "Sections 2 through 4 of this act expire December 31, 2012." [2008 c 258 § 5.]

Findings—Intent—2008 c 258: "The legislature finds that there are many working adults in Washington that need additional postsecondary educational opportunities to further develop their employability. The legislature further finds that many of these people postpone or call off their personal educational plans because they are busy working and raising their families. Because the largest portion of our workforce over the next thirty years is already employed but in need of skill development, and because many low-wage, low-skilled, and mid-skilled individuals cannot take advantage of postsecondary educational opportunities as they currently exist, the legislature intends to identify and test additional postsecondary educational opportunities tailored to make postsecondary education accessible to working adults through the use of campuses extended to include workplace-based educational offerings." [2008 c 258 § 1.]

28C.18.134 Employer workplace-based educational programs with distance learning components—Pilot project—Report. (Expires December 31, 2012.) (1) To the extent funds are appropriated specifically for this purpose, the board shall use a matching fund strategy to select and evaluate up to eight pilot projects operated by Washington

(2012 Ed.)

institutions of higher education. By September 2008, the board shall select up to eight institutions of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.92.030 including at least four community or technical colleges to develop and offer a pilot project providing employer workplace-based educational programs with distance learning components. The board shall convene a task force that includes representatives from the state board for community and technical colleges and the *higher education coordinating board to select the participant institutions. At a minimum, the criteria for selecting the educational institutions shall address:

(a) The ability to demonstrate a capacity to make a commitment of resources to build and sustain a high quality program;

(b) The ability to readily engage faculty appropriately qualified to develop and deliver a high quality curriculum;

(c) The ability to demonstrate demand for the proposed program from a sufficient number of interested employees within its service area to make the program cost-effective and feasible to operate; and

(d) The identification of employers that demonstrate a commitment to host an on-site program. Employers shall demonstrate their commitment to provide:

(i) Access to educational coursework and educational advice and support for entry-level and semiskilled workers, including paid and unpaid release time, and adequate classroom space that is equipped appropriately for the selected technological distance learning methodologies to be used;

(ii) On-site promotion and encouragement of worker participation, including employee orientations, peer support and mentoring, educational tutoring, and career planning;

(iii) Allowance of a reasonable level of worker choice in the type and level of coursework available;

(iv) Commitment to work with college partner to ensure the relevance of coursework to the skill demands and potential career pathways of the employer host site and other participating employers;

(v) Willingness to participate in an evaluation of the pilot to analyze the net benefit to the employer host site, other employer partners, the worker-students, and the colleges; and

(vi) In firms with union representation, the mandatory establishment of a labor-management committee to oversee design and participation.

(2) Institutions of higher education may submit an application to become a pilot college under this section. An institution of higher education selected as a pilot college shall develop the curriculum for and design and deliver courses. However, the programs developed under this section are subject to approval by the state board for technical and community colleges under RCW 28B.50.090 and by the *higher education coordinating board under **RCW 28B.76.230.

(3) The board shall evaluate the pilot project and report the outcomes to students and employers by December 1, 2012. [2008 c 258 § 3.]

Reviser's note: *(1) The higher education coordinating board was abolished by 2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 301, effective July 1, 2012.

***(2) RCW 28B.76.230 was recodified as RCW 28B.77.080 pursuant to 2012 c 229 § 904.

Expiration date—2008 c 258 §§ 2-4: See note following RCW 28C.18.132.

Findings—Intent—2008 c 258: See note following RCW 28C.18.132.

28C.18.136 Receipt of federal and private funds. (*Expires December 31, 2012.*) The board may receive and expend federal funds and private gifts or grants, which funds must be expended in accordance with any conditions upon which the funds are contingent. [2008 c 258 § 4.]

Expiration date—2008 c 258 §§ 2-4: See note following RCW 28C.18.132.

Findings—Intent—2008 c 258: See note following RCW 28C.18.132.

28C.18.140 Industry skill panels—Standards—Report. The board shall establish industry skill panel standards that identify the expectations for industry skill panel products and services. The board shall establish the standards in consultation with labor, the state board for community and technical colleges, the employment security department, the institute of workforce development and economic sustainability, and the *department of community, trade, and economic development. Continued funding of particular industry skill panels shall be based on meeting the standards established by the board under this section. Beginning December 1, 2008, the board shall report annually to the governor and the economic development and higher education committees of the legislature on the results of the industry skill panels funded under this chapter in meeting the standards. [2008 c 103 § 4.]

***Reviser's note:** The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

Findings—Intent—2008 c 103: See note following RCW 28C.18.010.

28C.18.150 Local unified plan for the workforce development system—Strategic plan. (1) Workforce development councils, in partnership with local elected officials, shall develop and maintain a local unified plan for the workforce development system including, but not limited to, the local plan required by P.L. 105-220, Title I. The unified plan shall include a strategic plan that assesses local employment opportunities and skill needs, the present and future workforce, the current workforce development system, information on financial resources, diversity, goals, objectives, and strategies for the local workforce development system, and a system-wide financial strategy for implementing the plan. Local workforce development councils shall submit their strategic plans to the board for review and to the governor for approval.

(2) The strategic plan shall clearly articulate the connection between workforce and economic development efforts in the local area including the area industry clusters and the strategic clusters the community is targeting for growth. The plan shall include, but is not limited to:

(a) Data on current and projected employment opportunities in the local area;

(b) Identification of workforce investment needs of existing businesses and businesses considering location in the region, with special attention to industry clusters;

(c) Identification of educational, training, employment, and support service needs of job seekers and workers in the local area, including individuals with disabilities and other underrepresented talent sources;

(d) Analysis of the industry demand, potential labor force supply, and educational, employment, and workforce

support available to businesses and job seekers in the region; and

(e) Collaboration with associate development organizations in regional planning efforts involving combined strategies around workforce development and economic development policies and programs. Combined planning efforts shall include, but not be limited to, assistance to industry clusters in the area.

(3) The board shall work with workforce development councils to develop implementation and funding strategies for purposes of this section. [2009 c 151 § 8.]

28C.18.160 Opportunity internship program—Purpose—Program incentives—Rules. (1) The opportunity internship program is created under this section and RCW 28C.18.162 through 28C.18.168. The purpose of the program is to provide incentives for opportunity internship consortia to use existing resources to build educational and employment pipelines to high-demand occupations in targeted industries for low-income high school students. Three types of incentives are provided through the program:

(a) Each opportunity internship graduate shall be eligible for up to one year of financial assistance for postsecondary education as provided in RCW 28B.92.084;

(b) Each opportunity internship graduate who completes a postsecondary program of study shall receive a job interview with an employer participating in an opportunity internship consortium that has agreed to provide such interviews; and

(c) For each opportunity internship graduate who completes a postsecondary program of study, obtains employment in a high-demand occupation that pays a starting salary or wages of not less than thirty thousand dollars per year, and remains employed for at least six months, the participating opportunity internship consortium shall be eligible to receive an incentive payment as provided in RCW 28C.18.168.

(2) The opportunity internship program shall be administered by the board and the board may adopt rules to implement the program. [2009 c 238 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—2009 c 238: "(1) The legislature finds that moving low-income high school students efficiently through a progression of career exploration, internships or preapprenticeships in high-demand occupations, and completion of postsecondary education benefits these students by increasing the relevance of their high school education, increasing their connection to the working world, accelerating their entry into a high-demand occupation, and increasing their earnings and opportunities.

(2) The legislature further finds that in a difficult economy, youth unemployment rates increase sharply. Providing paid internships and preapprenticeships to high school students creates not only an immediate short-term economic stimulus in local communities, but also creates the potential to sustain that economic recovery by making students better prepared for postsecondary education and employment in the types of occupations that will generate economic growth over the long term.

(3) The legislature further finds that moving students efficiently through secondary and postsecondary education reduces state expenditures by improving on-time graduation and postsecondary retention and increases state revenues by providing for graduates with higher lifelong earnings and taxpaying potential.

(4) Employers and local economies benefit from the development of a long-term relationship with potential employees and a more consistent pipeline of skilled workers into the occupations for which they are having the most trouble finding skilled workers.

(5) Therefore the legislature intends to provide incentives for local consortia of employers, labor organizations, educational institutions, and workforce and economic development councils to use existing funds to build edu-

cational and employment pipelines to high-demand occupations for low-income high school students." [2009 c 238 § 1.]

Outcome evaluation—2009 c 238: "(1) The workforce training and education coordinating board shall conduct an outcome evaluation of opportunity internship programs. At a minimum, the analysis shall examine the financial benefits of on-time graduation, youth employment while in high school, postsecondary education enrollment and completion, and adult employment in high-demand occupations compared to the local and state costs of the programs.

(2) The board shall submit a preliminary analysis to the governor and the education and higher education committees of the legislature by December 1, 2012, and a final analysis by December 1, 2014." [2009 c 238 § 11.]

28C.18.162 Opportunity internship program—Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this section and RCW 28C.18.160 and 28C.18.164 through 28C.18.168.

(1) "High-demand occupation" means an occupation with a substantial number of current or projected employment opportunities.

(2) "Low-income high school student" means a student who is enrolled in grades ten, eleven, or twelve in a public high school and who qualifies for federal free or reduced-price meals. If a student qualifies at the time the student begins participating in the opportunity internship program, the student remains eligible even if the student does not receive free or reduced-price meals thereafter. To participate in the program, the student must remain enrolled in high school until the student receives a high school diploma.

(3) "Opportunity internship consortium" means a local consortium formed for the purpose of participating in the opportunity internship program and which may be composed of a local workforce development council, economic development council, area high schools, community or technical colleges, apprenticeship councils, preapprenticeship programs such as running start for the trades, private vocational schools licensed under chapter 28C.10 RCW, public and private four-year institutions of higher education, employers in targeted industries, and labor organizations.

(4) "Opportunity internship graduate" means a low-income high school student who successfully completes an opportunity internship program and graduates from high school.

(5) "Postsecondary program of study" means an undergraduate or graduate certificate, apprenticeship, or degree program.

(6) "Preapprenticeship" means a program of at least ninety hours and not more than one hundred eighty hours in length that provides practical experience, education, preparation, and the development of skills that would be beneficial for entry into state-approved apprenticeship programs, including but not limited to construction industry structure and the construction process; orientation to state-approved apprenticeship; tools of the various trades and safe handling of power tools; and industry standards of safety, responsibility, and craft excellence.

(7) "Targeted industry" means a business or industry identified by a local workforce development council as having high-demand occupations that require candidates to have completed a postsecondary program of study. [2009 c 238 § 3.]

Findings—Intent—2009 c 238: See note following RCW 28C.18.160.

28C.18.164 Opportunity internship program—Opportunity internship consortia—Contracts—Federal funds. (1) Opportunity internship consortia may apply to the board to offer an opportunity internship program.

(a) The board, in consultation with the Washington state apprenticeship and training council, may select those consortia that demonstrate the strongest commitment and readiness to implement a high quality opportunity internship program for low-income high school students. The board shall place a priority on consortia with demonstrated experience working with similar populations of students and demonstrated capacity to assist a large number of students through the progression of internship or preapprenticeship, high school graduation, postsecondary education, and retention in a high-demand occupation. The board shall place a priority on programs that emphasize secondary career and technical education and nonbaccalaureate postsecondary education; however, programs that target four-year postsecondary degrees are eligible to participate.

(b)(i) Except as provided in (b)(ii) of this subsection (1), the board shall enter into a contract with each consortium selected to participate in the program. No more than ten consortia per year shall be selected to participate in the program, and to the extent possible, the board shall assure a geographic distribution of consortia in regions across the state emphasizing a variety of targeted industries. Each consortium may select no more than one hundred low-income high school students per year to participate in the program.

(ii) For fiscal years 2011 through 2013, the board shall enter into a contract with each consortium selected to participate in the program. No more than twelve consortia per year shall be selected to participate in the program, and to the extent possible, the board shall assure a geographic distribution of consortia in regions across the state emphasizing a variety of targeted industries. No more than five thousand low-income high school students per year may be selected to participate in the program.

(2) Under the terms of an opportunity internship program contract, an opportunity internship consortium shall commit to the following activities which shall be conducted using existing federal, state, local, or private funds available to the consortium:

(a) Identify high-demand occupations in targeted industries for which opportunity internships or preapprenticeships shall be developed and provided;

(b) Develop and implement the components of opportunity internships, including paid or unpaid internships or preapprenticeships of at least ninety hours in length in high-demand occupations with employers in the consortium, mentoring and guidance for students who participate in the program, assistance with applications for postsecondary programs and financial aid, and a guarantee of a job interview with a participating employer for all opportunity internship graduates who successfully complete a postsecondary program of study;

(c) Once the internship or preapprenticeship components have been developed, conduct outreach efforts to inform low-income high school students about high-demand occupations, the opportunity internship program, options for postsecondary programs of study, and the incentives and opportunities provided to students who participate in the program;

(d) Obtain appropriate documentation of the low-income status of students who participate in the program;

(e) Maintain communication with opportunity internship graduates of the consortium who enroll in postsecondary programs of study; and

(f) Submit an annual report to the board on the progress of and participation in the opportunity internship program of the consortium.

(3) Opportunity internship consortia are encouraged to:

(a) Provide paid opportunity internships or preapprenticeships, including during the summer months to encourage students to stay enrolled in high school;

(b) Work with high schools to offer opportunity internships as approved worksite learning experiences where students can earn high school credit;

(c) Designate the local workforce development council as fiscal agent for the opportunity internship program contract;

(d) Work with area high schools to incorporate the opportunity internship program into comprehensive guidance and counseling programs such as the navigation 101 program; and

(e) Coordinate the opportunity internship program with other workforce development and postsecondary education programs, including opportunity grants, the college bound scholarship program, federal workforce investment act initiatives, and college access challenge grants.

(4) The board shall seek federal funds that may be used to support the opportunity internship program, including providing the incentive payments under RCW 28C.18.168. [2010 1st sp.s. c 24 § 4; 2009 c 238 § 4.]

Findings—Intent—2010 1st sp.s. c 24: See note following RCW 28C.04.390.

Findings—Intent—2009 c 238: See note following RCW 28C.18.160.

28C.18.166 Opportunity internship program—List of consortium graduates—Notifying office of student financial assistance of state need grant eligibility. On an annual basis, each opportunity internship consortium shall provide the board with a list of the opportunity internship graduates from the consortium. The board shall compile the lists from all consortia and shall notify the office of student financial assistance of the eligibility of each graduate on the lists to receive a state need grant under chapter 28B.92 RCW if the graduate enrolls in a postsecondary program of study within one year of high school graduation. [2011 1st sp.s. c 11 § 242; 2009 c 238 § 5.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 11 §§ 101-103, 106-202, 204-244, and 301: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 11: See note following RCW 28B.76.020.

Findings—Intent—2009 c 238: See note following RCW 28C.18.160.

28C.18.168 Opportunity internship program—List of employed graduates—Verification—Incentive payments. (1) On an annual basis, each opportunity internship consortium shall provide the board with a list of the opportunity internship graduates from the consortium who have completed a postsecondary program of study, obtained employment in a high-demand occupation that pays a starting salary or wages of not less than thirty thousand dollars per year, and remained employed for at least six months.

(2) The board shall verify the information on the lists from each consortium. Subject to funds appropriated or otherwise available for this purpose, the board shall allocate to each consortium an incentive payment of two thousand dollars for each graduate on the consortium's list. In the event that insufficient funds are appropriated to provide a full payment, the board shall prorate payments across all consortia and shall notify the governor and the legislature of the amount of the shortfall.

(3) Opportunity internship consortia shall use the incentive payments to continue operating opportunity internship programs. [2009 c 238 § 6.]

Findings—Intent—2009 c 238: See note following RCW 28C.18.160.

28C.18.170 Green industry skill panels—Prioritization of workforce training programs. (1) The legislature directs the board to create and pilot green industry skill panels. These panels shall consist of business representatives from industry sectors related to clean energy, labor unions representing workers in those industries or labor affiliates administering state-approved, joint apprenticeship programs or labor-management partnership programs that train workers for these industries, state and local veterans agencies, employer associations, educational institutions, and local workforce development councils within the region that the panels propose to operate, and other key stakeholders as determined by the applicant. Any of these stakeholder organizations are eligible to receive grants under this section and serve as the intermediary that convenes and leads the panel. Panel applicants must provide labor market and industry analysis that demonstrates high demand, or demand of strategic importance to the development of the state's clean energy economy as identified in this section, for middle or high-wage occupations, or occupations that are part of career pathways to the same, within the relevant industry sector. The panel shall, in consultation with the department and the *leadership team:

(a) Conduct labor market and industry analyses, in consultation with the employment security department, and drawing on the findings of its research when available;

(b) Recommend strategies to meet the recruitment and training needs of the industry and small businesses; and

(c) Recommend strategies to leverage and align other public and private funding sources.

(2) The board may prioritize workforce training programs that lead to a credential, certificate, or degree in green economy jobs. For purposes of this section, green economy jobs include those in the primary industries of a green economy, including clean energy, high-efficiency building, green transportation, and environmental protection. Prioritization efforts may include but are not limited to: (a) Prioritization of the use of high employer-demand funding for workforce training programs in green economy jobs; (b) increased outreach efforts to public utilities, education, labor, government, and private industry to develop tailored, green job training programs; and (c) increased outreach efforts to target populations. Outreach efforts may be conducted in partnership with local workforce development councils.

(3) The definitions in RCW 43.330.010 apply to this section. [2009 c 536 § 8.]

***Reviser's note:** The leadership team was created in 2009 c 536 § 3, which was vetoed.

Short title—2009 c 536: See note following RCW 43.330.370.

28C.18.180 Lifelong learning program. (1) A lifelong learning program is established within the workforce training and education coordinating board to provide the opportunity for employees, with the support of their employers, to create educational savings accounts that may be used to fund approved education and training. In operating the program, the board:

(a) May partner with, and coordinate the voluntary alignment of services with, financial institutions and other public, private, and nonprofit organizations in order to enable low-wage workers to attain high-skilled and high-wage jobs in their communities;

(b) Must work with its partners to:

(i) Establish the policies, rules, and procedures, including but not limited to standards for fund management and for approving career development plans and education and training, that support the operation of the program;

(ii) Ensure the program is marketed to various geographic areas and industry sectors of the state, as well as to low-wage workers, their employers, and the communities in which they reside; and

(iii) Help partners coordinate new career counseling services with existing online and other providers, including the state's WorkSource system;

(c) May work with financial institutions to encourage their full engagement in:

(i) The management functions of the program, including managing lifelong learning accounts for individual employers and their respective employees consistent with program requirements and guidelines;

(ii) Adding value to the program through the provision of financial literacy and career counseling; and

(iii) Aligning their activities under a consolidated partnership, which may include the designation of one fund manager to streamline the establishment and management of the program; and

(d) May develop program policies and system options that will lead the program to become self-sustaining.

(2) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section.

(a) "Approved career development plan" means an employee's career development plan that is approved by the program managers and contains the necessary information to determine if expenditures are in alignment with program criteria.

(b) "Approved education and training" means education, training, and associated costs aligned with an approved career development plan and thus eligible to be funded from a lifelong learning account.

(c) "Financial institution" means any federally chartered or state chartered bank, savings bank, or savings and loan association, or credit union.

(d) "Lifelong learning accounts" means joint savings accounts that are established by employees and employers to support the education and training of employees and that are aligned with their approved career development plan. [2012 c 33 § 2.]

(2012 Ed.)

Finding—Intent—2012 c 33: "The legislature finds that training and education is vitally important in the development of skilled workers and the promotion of an internationally competitive economy. It is the intent of the legislature to promote the opportunity to succeed. It is the further intent of the legislature to build a highly skilled and globally competitive workforce by supporting the movement of low-skilled workers into average-skilled jobs and moving average-skilled workers into high-skilled jobs to achieve a world class competitive workforce that is sustainable through the coming decades. The legislature intends, through the establishment of a lifelong learning program, to address the challenge of providing low-skilled workers with postsecondary education and training and ultimately achieving excellence in all sectors of our workforce and economy. The legislature intends that participation in the lifelong learning program is completely voluntary and in no way obligatory for employers or employees. The legislature intends the lifelong learning program to develop partnerships and mechanisms through which:

(1) Workers take responsibility for advancing in their careers and improving their economic future by investing their own funds in their training and education;

(2) Employers voluntarily promote the success of their businesses, workers, and communities by investing in their workers' lifelong learning accounts;

(3) Educational and training institutions promote the establishment of lifelong learning accounts to equip students and their employers with a means to meet the financial demands of higher education tuition costs and the competitive needs of industries;

(4) State and local government institutions provide the infrastructure, incentives, and proactive support for employees, employers, and institutions to invest in lifelong learning accounts; and

(5) Financial institutions and nonprofit organizations invest their resources to provide the initial web of support to establish pilot projects, foster program development, assist in impact evaluation, and assist in migrating the program achievements and best practices across other communities and industries in the United States." [2012 c 33 § 1.]

28C.18.190 Aerospace and advanced materials manufacturing—Program review—Analysis of training system. (1) By September 1, 2012, and each September 1st thereafter, the workforce training and education coordinating board, working with the state board for community and technical colleges, shall evaluate the programs recommended for review by the aerospace and advanced materials manufacturing pipeline advisory committee under RCW 28B.50.903. This evaluation shall include the outcome results both for the persons receiving the training and the employers.

(2) By September 1, 2016, and every four years thereafter, the workforce training and education coordinating board shall conduct and complete an analysis of the results of the training system for aerospace and advanced materials manufacturing. This analysis shall include but not be limited to a specific net-impact and cost-benefit evaluation of the training system for the aerospace and advanced materials manufacturing industry and the outcome results both for the persons receiving the training and the employers.

(3) All requirements in this section are subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for the specific purposes described. [2012 c 50 § 3.]

Finding—Intent—2012 c 50: See note following RCW 28B.50.903.

28C.18.900 Effective dates—Severability—1991 c 238. See RCW 28B.50.917 and 28B.50.918.

Title 29A

ELECTIONS

Chapters

- 29A.04 General provisions.
- 29A.08 Voters and registration.
- 29A.12 Voting systems.
- 29A.16 Precincts.
- 29A.20 Qualifications, terms, and requirements for elective offices.
- 29A.24 Filing for office.
- 29A.28 Vacancies.
- 29A.32 Voters' pamphlets.
- 29A.36 Ballots and other voting forms.
- 29A.40 Elections by mail.
- 29A.52 Primaries and elections.
- 29A.53 Instant runoff voting pilot project.
- 29A.56 Special circumstances elections.
- 29A.60 Canvassing.
- 29A.64 Recounts.
- 29A.68 Contesting an election.
- 29A.72 State initiative and referendum.
- 29A.76 Redistricting.
- 29A.76B Congressional districts and apportionment.
- 29A.80 Political parties.
- 29A.84 Crimes and penalties.
- 29A.88 Nuclear waste site—Election for disapproval.

Chapter 29A.04 RCW GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections

DEFINITIONS

- 29A.04.001 Scope of definitions.
- 29A.04.008 Ballot and related terms.
- 29A.04.013 Canvassing.
- 29A.04.019 Counting center.
- 29A.04.025 County auditor.
- 29A.04.031 Date of mailing.
- 29A.04.037 Disabled voter.
- 29A.04.043 Election.
- 29A.04.055 Election officer.
- 29A.04.061 Elector.
- 29A.04.067 Filing officer.
- 29A.04.073 General election.
- 29A.04.079 Infamous crime.
- 29A.04.086 Major political party.
- 29A.04.091 Measures.
- 29A.04.097 Minor political party.
- 29A.04.109 Overseas voter.
- 29A.04.110 Partisan office.
- 29A.04.121 Precinct.
- 29A.04.127 Primary.
- 29A.04.133 Qualified.
- 29A.04.139 Recount.
- 29A.04.145 Registered voter.
- 29A.04.151 Residence.
- 29A.04.163 Service voter.
- 29A.04.169 Short term.
- 29A.04.175 Special election.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 29A.04.205 State policy.
- 29A.04.206 Voters' rights.
- 29A.04.210 Registration required—Exception.
- 29A.04.216 County auditor—Duties—Exceptions.
- 29A.04.220 County auditor—Public notice of availability of services.

- 29A.04.223 Vote by mail impacts on voters with disabilities—Mitigation—Advisory committee, plan.
- 29A.04.225 Public disclosure reports.
- 29A.04.230 Secretary of state as chief election officer.
- 29A.04.235 Election laws for county auditors.
- 29A.04.240 Information in foreign languages.
- 29A.04.250 Toll-free media and web page.
- 29A.04.255 Electronic documents—Acceptance.

TIMES FOR HOLDING ELECTIONS

- 29A.04.311 Primaries.
- 29A.04.321 State and local general elections—Statewide general election—Exceptions—Special county elections.
- 29A.04.330 City, town, and district general and special elections—Exceptions.
- 29A.04.340 Elections in certain first-class school districts.

ELECTION COSTS

- 29A.04.410 Costs borne by constituencies.
- 29A.04.420 State share.
- 29A.04.430 Interest on reimbursement.
- 29A.04.440 Election account.
- 29A.04.450 Local government grant program.
- 29A.04.460 Grant program—Administration.
- 29A.04.470 Grant program—Advisory committee.

ADMINISTRATION

- 29A.04.510 Election administration and certification board—Generally.
- 29A.04.520 Appeals.
- 29A.04.525 Complaint procedures.
- 29A.04.530 Duties of secretary of state.
- 29A.04.540 Training of administrators.
- 29A.04.550 Denial of certification—Review and appeal.
- 29A.04.560 Election review section.
- 29A.04.570 Review of county election procedures.
- 29A.04.575 Visits to elections offices, facilities.
- 29A.04.580 County auditor and review staff.
- 29A.04.590 Election assistance and clearinghouse program.

RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY

- 29A.04.611 Rules by secretary of state.
- 29A.04.620 Rules.
- 29A.04.630 Joint powers and duties with board.

CONSTRUCTION

- 29A.04.900 Continuation of existing law.
- 29A.04.901 Headings and captions not part of law.
- 29A.04.902 Invalidity of part not to affect remainder.
- 29A.04.903 Effective date—2003 c 111.
- 29A.04.904 Severability—2004 c 271.
- 29A.04.905 Effective date—2004 c 271.

DEFINITIONS

29A.04.001 Scope of definitions. Words and phrases as defined in this chapter, wherever used in Title 29A RCW, shall have the meaning as in this chapter ascribed to them, unless where used the context thereof shall clearly indicate to the contrary or unless otherwise defined in the chapter of which they are a part. [2003 c 111 § 101. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.01.005. For like prior law see 1907 c 209 § 1, part; RRS § 5177, part. Formerly RCW 29.01.005.]

29A.04.008 Ballot and related terms. As used in this title:

- (1) "Ballot" means, as the context implies, either:

(a) The issues and offices to be voted upon in a jurisdiction or portion of a jurisdiction at a particular primary, general election, or special election;

(b) A facsimile of the contents of a particular ballot whether printed on a paper ballot or ballot card or as part of a voting machine or voting device;

(c) A physical or electronic record of the choices of an individual voter in a particular primary, general election, or special election; or

(d) The physical document on which the voter's choices are to be recorded;

(2) "Paper ballot" means a piece of paper on which the ballot for a particular election or primary has been printed, on which a voter may record his or her choices for any candidate or for or against any measure, and that is to be tabulated manually;

(3) "Ballot card" means any type of card or piece of paper of any size on which a voter may record his or her choices for any candidate and for or against any measure and that is to be tabulated on a vote tallying system;

(4) "Sample ballot" means a printed facsimile of all the issues and offices on the ballot in a jurisdiction and is intended to give voters notice of the issues, offices, and candidates that are to be voted on at a particular primary, general election, or special election;

(5) "Provisional ballot" means a ballot issued to a voter who would otherwise be denied an opportunity to vote a regular ballot, for any reason authorized by the Help America Vote Act, including but not limited to the following:

(a) The voter's name does not appear in the list of registered voters for the county;

(b) There is an indication in the voter registration system that the voter has already voted in that primary, special election, or general election, but the voter wishes to vote again;

(c) There is a question on the part of the voter concerning the issues or candidates on which the voter is qualified to vote;

(d) Any other reason allowed by law;

(6) "Party ballot" means a primary election ballot specific to a particular major political party that lists all candidates for partisan office who affiliate with that same major political party, as well as the nonpartisan races and ballot measures to be voted on at that primary;

(7) "Nonpartisan ballot" means a primary election ballot that lists all nonpartisan races and ballot measures to be voted on at that primary. [2011 c 10 § 1; 2007 c 38 § 1; 2005 c 243 § 1; 2004 c 271 § 102.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: "The county auditor of any county that maintained poll sites as of July 22, 2011, shall notify by mail each registered poll voter that all future primaries, special elections, and general elections will be conducted by mail." [2011 c 10 § 85.]

29A.04.013 Canvassing. "Canvassing" means the process of examining ballots or groups of ballots, subtotals, and cumulative totals in order to determine the official returns of a primary or general election and includes the tabulation of any votes that were not previously tabulated. [2011 c 10 § 2; 2003 c 111 § 103; 1990 c 59 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.01.008.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Intent—1990 c 59: "By this act the legislature intends to unify and simplify the laws and procedures governing filing for elective office, ballot layout, ballot format, voting equipment, and canvassing." [1990 c 59 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.04.019 Counting center. "Counting center" means the facility or facilities designated by the county auditor to count and canvass ballots. [2011 c 10 § 3; 2003 c 111 § 104. Prior: 1999 c 158 § 1; 1990 c 59 § 4. Formerly RCW 29.01.042.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

29A.04.025 County auditor. "County auditor" means the county auditor in a noncharter county or the officer, irrespective of title, having the overall responsibility to maintain voter registration and to conduct state and local elections in a charter county. [2003 c 111 § 105; 1984 c 106 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.01.043.]

29A.04.031 Date of mailing. For registered voters voting by mail, "date of mailing" means the date of the postal cancellation on the envelope in which the ballot is returned to the election official by whom it was issued. For all service and overseas voters, "date of mailing" means the date stated by the voter on the declaration. [2011 c 10 § 4; 2003 c 111 § 106; 1987 c 346 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.01.045.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Legislative intent—Effective date—1987 c 346: See notes following RCW 29A.40.010.

29A.04.037 Disabled voter. "Disabled voter" means any registered voter who qualifies for special parking privileges under RCW 46.19.010, or who is defined as blind under RCW 74.18.020, or who qualifies to require assistance with voting under RCW 29A.40.160. [2011 c 10 § 5; 2010 c 161 § 1103; 2003 c 111 § 107. Prior: 1987 c 346 § 4. Formerly RCW 29.01.047.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Effective date—Intent—Legislation to reconcile chapter 161, Laws of 2010 and other amendments made during the 2010 legislative session—2010 c 161: See notes following RCW 46.04.013.

Legislative intent—Effective date—1987 c 346: See notes following RCW 29A.40.010.

29A.04.043 Election. "Election" when used alone means a general election except where the context indicates that a special election is included. "Election" when used without qualification does not include a primary. [2003 c 111 § 108. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 5; 1965 c 9 § 29.01.050; prior: 1907 c 209 § 1, part; RRS § 5177(c). See also 1950 ex.s. c 14 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.01.050.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

29A.04.055 Election officer. "Election officer" includes any officer who has a duty to perform relating to elections under the provisions of any statute, charter, or ordi-

nance. [2003 c 111 § 110. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.01.060. Formerly RCW 29.01.060.]

29A.04.061 Elector. "Elector" means any person who possesses all of the qualifications to vote under Article VI of the state Constitution. [2003 c 111 § 111. Prior: 1987 c 346 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.01.065.]

Legislative intent—Effective date—1987 c 346: See notes following RCW 29A.40.010.

29A.04.067 Filing officer. "Filing officer" means the county or state officer with whom declarations of candidacy for an office are required to be filed under this title. [2003 c 111 § 112. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 77. Formerly RCW 29.01.068.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

29A.04.073 General election. "General election" means an election required to be held on a fixed date recurring at regular intervals. [2003 c 111 § 113. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.01.070. Formerly RCW 29.01.070.]

29A.04.079 Infamous crime. An "infamous crime" is a crime punishable by death in the state penitentiary or imprisonment in a state correctional facility. Neither an adjudication in juvenile court pursuant to chapter 13.40 RCW, nor a conviction for a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor, is an "infamous crime." [2009 c 369 § 1; 2003 c 111 § 114. Prior: 1992 c 7 § 31; 1965 c 9 § 29.01.080; prior: Code 1881 § 3054; 1865 p 25 § 5; RRS § 5113. Formerly RCW 29.01.080.]

Contests, conviction of felony without reversal or restoration of civil rights as grounds for: RCW 29A.68.020.

Denial of civil rights for conviction of infamous crime: State Constitution Art. 6 § 3.

29A.04.086 Major political party. "Major political party" means a political party of which at least one nominee for president, vice president, United States senator, or a state-wide office received at least five percent of the total vote cast at the last preceding state general election in an even-numbered year. A political party qualifying as a major political party under this section retains such status until the next even-year election at which a candidate of that party does not achieve at least five percent of the vote for one of the previously specified offices. If none of these offices appear on the ballot in an even-year general election, the major party retains its status as a major party through that election. However, a political party of which no nominee received at least ten percent of the total vote cast may forgo its status as a major political party by filing with the secretary of state an appropriate party rule within sixty days of attaining major party status under this section, or within fifteen days of June 10, 2004, whichever is later. [2004 c 271 § 103.]

29A.04.091 Measures. "Measure" includes any proposition or question submitted to the voters. [2003 c 111 § 117; 1965 c 9 § 29.01.110. Formerly RCW 29.01.110.]

29A.04.097 Minor political party. "Minor political party" means a political organization other than a major political

party. [2003 c 111 § 116. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.01.100; prior: 1955 c 102 § 8; prior: 1907 c 209 § 26, part; RRS § 5203, part. Formerly RCW 29.01.100.]

Minor party convention: RCW 29A.20.111 through 29A.20.201.

Political parties: Chapter 29A.80 RCW.

29A.04.109 Overseas voter. "Overseas voter" means any elector of the state of Washington outside the territorial limits of the United States. [2009 c 369 § 2; 2003 c 111 § 119. Prior: 1987 c 346 § 6. Formerly RCW 29.01.117.]

Legislative intent—Effective date—1987 c 346: See notes following RCW 29A.40.010.

29A.04.110 Partisan office. "Partisan office" means a public office for which a candidate may indicate a political party preference on his or her declaration of candidacy and have that preference appear on the primary and general election ballot in conjunction with his or her name. The following are partisan offices:

- (1) United States senator and United States representative;
- (2) All state offices, including legislative, except (a) judicial offices and (b) the office of superintendent of public instruction;
- (3) All county offices except (a) judicial offices and (b) those offices for which a county home rule charter provides otherwise. [2005 c 2 § 4 (Initiative Measure No. 872, approved November 2, 2004).]

Reviser's note: The constitutionality of Initiative Measure No. 872 was upheld in *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al.*, 552 U.S. . . . (2008).

Short title—Intent—Contingent effective date—2005 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 872): See notes following RCW 29A.52.112.

29A.04.121 Precinct. "Precinct" means a geographical subdivision for voting purposes that is established by a county legislative authority. [2003 c 111 § 121; 1965 c 9 § 29.01.120. Prior: 1933 c 1 § 2; RRS § 5114-2; prior: 1915 c 16 § 1; RRS § 5114. Formerly RCW 29.01.120.]

29A.04.127 Primary. "Primary" or "primary election" means a procedure for winnowing candidates for public office to a final list of two as part of a special or general election. Each voter has the right to cast a vote for any candidate for each office without any limitation based on party preference or affiliation, of either the voter or the candidate. [2005 c 2 § 5 (Initiative Measure No. 872, approved November 2, 2004); 2003 c 111 § 122. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.01.130; prior: 1907 c 209 § 1, part; RRS § 5177(a). See also 1950 ex.s. c 14 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.01.130.]

Reviser's note: (1) RCW 29A.04.127 was amended by 2005 c 2 § 5 (Initiative Measure No. 872) without cognizance of its repeal by 2004 c 271 § 193. For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025.

(2) The constitutionality of Initiative Measure No. 872 was upheld in *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al.*, 552 U.S. . . . (2008).

Short title—Intent—Contingent effective date—2005 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 872): See notes following RCW 29A.52.112.

Nonpartisan primaries: RCW 29A.52.210 through 29A.52.240.

Partisan primaries: RCW 29A.52.111 through 29A.52.130.

Presidential primary: RCW 29A.56.010 through 29A.56.060.

Times for holding primaries: RCW 29A.04.311.

29A.04.127 Primary. [2003 c 111 § 122. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.01.130; prior: 1907 c 209 § 1, part; RRS § 5177(a). See also 1950 ex.s. c 14 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.01.130.] Repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193.

Reviser's note: (1) RCW 29A.04.127 was amended by 2005 c 2 § 5 (Initiative Measure No. 872) without cognizance of its repeal by 2004 c 271 § 193. For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025.

(2) The constitutionality of Initiative Measure No. 872 was upheld in *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al.*, 552 U.S. . . . (2008).

29A.04.133 Qualified. "Qualified" when pertaining to a winner of an election means that for such election:

- (1) The results have been certified;
- (2) Any required bond has been posted; and
- (3) The winner has taken and subscribed an oath or affirmation in compliance with the appropriate statute, or if none is specified, that he or she will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of the office to the best of his or her ability. This oath or affirmation shall be administered and certified by any officer or notary public authorized to administer oaths, without charge therefor. [2007 c 374 § 1; 2003 c 111 § 123. Prior: 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.01.135.]

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: RCW 29A.20.040(1).

29A.04.139 Recount. "Recount" means the process of retabulating ballots and producing amended election returns based on that retabulation, even if the vote totals have not changed. [2003 c 111 § 124. Prior: 2001 c 225 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.01.136.]

29A.04.145 Registered voter. "Registered voter" means any elector who has completed the statutory registration procedures established by this title. The terms "registered voter" and "qualified elector" are synonymous. [2003 c 111 § 125; 1987 c 346 § 7. Formerly RCW 29.01.137.]

Legislative intent—Effective date—1987 c 346: See notes following RCW 29A.40.010.

29A.04.151 Residence. "Residence" for the purpose of registering and voting means a person's permanent address where he or she physically resides and maintains his or her abode. However, no person gains residence by reason of his or her presence or loses his or her residence by reason of his or her absence:

- (1) While employed in the civil or military service of the state or of the United States;
- (2) While engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state or the United States or the high seas;
- (3) While a student at any institution of learning;
- (4) While confined in any public prison.

Absence from the state on business shall not affect the question of residence of any person unless the right to vote has been claimed or exercised elsewhere. [2003 c 111 § 126; 1971 ex.s. c 178 § 1; 1965 c 9 § 29.01.140. Prior: 1955 c 181 § 1; prior: (i) Code 1881 § 3051; 1865 p 25 § 2; RRS § 5110. (ii) Code 1881 § 3053; 1866 p 8 § 11; 1865 p 25 § 4; RRS § 5111. Formerly RCW 29.01.140.]

Residence, contingencies affecting: State Constitution Art. 6 § 4.

29A.04.163 Service voter. "Service voter" means any elector of the state of Washington who is a member of the armed forces under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1973 ff-6 while in active service, is a member of a reserve component of the armed forces, is a student or member of the faculty at a United States

military academy, is a member of the merchant marine of the United States, or is a member of a religious group or welfare agency officially attached to and serving with the armed forces of the United States. [2009 c 369 § 3; 2003 c 111 § 127. Prior: 1991 c 23 § 13; 1987 c 346 § 8. Formerly RCW 29.01.155.]

Legislative intent—Effective date—1987 c 346: See notes following RCW 29A.40.010.

29A.04.169 Short term. "Short term" means the brief period of time starting upon the completion of the certification of election returns and ending with the start of the full term and is applicable only when the office concerned is being held by an appointee to fill a vacancy. The vacancy must have occurred after the last election at which such office could have been voted upon for an unexpired term. Short term elections are always held in conjunction with elections for the full term for the office. [2003 c 111 § 130; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 120 § 14. Formerly RCW 29.01.180.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.04.175 Special election. "Special election" means any election that is not a general election and may be held in conjunction with a general election or primary. [2003 c 111 § 129; 1965 c 9 § 29.01.170. Prior: Code 1881 § 3056; 1865 p 27 § 2; RRS § 5155. Formerly RCW 29.01.170.]

GENERAL PROVISIONS

29A.04.205 State policy. It is the policy of the state of Washington to encourage every eligible person to register to vote and to participate fully in all elections, and to protect the integrity of the electoral process by providing equal access to the process while guarding against discrimination and fraud. The election registration laws and the voting laws of the state of Washington must be administered without discrimination based upon race, creed, color, national origin, sex, or political affiliation. [2003 c 111 § 132; 2001 c 41 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.04.001.]

29A.04.206 Voters' rights. The rights of Washington voters are protected by its constitution and laws and include the following fundamental rights:

- (1) The right of qualified voters to vote at all elections;
- (2) The right of absolute secrecy of the vote. No voter may be required to disclose political faith or adherence in order to vote;
- (3) The right to cast a vote for any candidate for each office without any limitation based on party preference or affiliation, of either the voter or the candidate. [2005 c 2 § 3 (Initiative Measure No. 872, approved November 2, 2004).]

Reviser's note: The constitutionality of Initiative Measure No. 872 was upheld in *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al.*, 552 U.S. . . . (2008).

Short title—Intent—Contingent effective date—2005 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 872): See notes following RCW 29A.52.112.

29A.04.210 Registration required—Exception. Except for service and overseas voters, only persons registered to vote shall be permitted to vote:

- (1) At any election held for the purpose of electing persons to public office;

- (2) At any recall election of a public officer;
- (3) At any election held for the submission of a measure to any voting constituency;
- (4) At any primary election.

This section does not apply to elections where being registered to vote is not a prerequisite to voting. [2009 c 369 § 4; 2003 c 111 § 133; 1965 c 9 § 29.04.010. Prior: 1955 c 181 § 8; prior: (i) 1933 c 1 § 22, part; RRS § 5114-22, part. (ii) 1933 c 1 § 23; RRS § 5114-23. See also 1935 c 26 § 3; RRS § 5189. Formerly RCW 29.04.010.]

Overseas, service voters, same ballots as registered voters: RCW 29A.40.010.

Subversive activities, disqualification from voting: RCW 9.81.040.

29A.04.216 County auditor—Duties—Exceptions.

The county auditor of each county shall be ex officio the supervisor of all primaries and elections, general or special, and it shall be the county auditor's duty to provide places for holding such primaries and elections; to provide the supplies and materials necessary for the conduct of elections; and to publish and post notices of calling such primaries and elections in the manner provided by law. The notice of a primary held in an even-numbered year must indicate that the office of precinct committee officer will be on the ballot. The auditor shall also apportion to each city, town, or district, and to the state of Washington in the odd-numbered year, its share of the expense of such primaries and elections. This section does not apply to general or special elections for any city, town, or district that is not subject to RCW 29A.04.321 and 29A.04.330, but all such elections must be held and conducted at the time, in the manner, and by the officials (with such notice, requirements for filing for office, and certifications by local officers) as provided and required by the laws governing such elections. [2011 c 10 § 6; 2004 c 271 § 104.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.04.220 County auditor—Public notice of availability of services. The county auditor shall provide public notice of the availability of registration and voting aids, assistance to elderly and disabled persons, and procedures for voting calculated to reach elderly and disabled persons not later than public notice of the closing of registration for a primary or election. [2011 c 10 § 7; 2003 c 111 § 135; 1999 c 298 § 18; 1985 c 205 § 10. Formerly RCW 29.57.140.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.04.223 Vote by mail impacts on voters with disabilities—Mitigation—Advisory committee, plan. (1) The legislature finds that the elimination of polling places resulting from the transition to vote by mail creates barriers that restrict the ability of many voters with disabilities from achieving the independence and privacy in voting provided by the accessible voting devices required under the help America vote act. Counties must take appropriate steps to mitigate these impacts and to address the obligation to provide voters with disabilities an equal opportunity to vote independently and privately, to the extent that this can be

(2012 Ed.)

achieved without incurring undue administrative and financial burden.

(2) Each county shall establish and maintain an advisory committee that includes persons with diverse disabilities and persons with expertise in providing accommodations for persons with disabilities. The committee shall assist election officials in developing a plan to identify and implement changes to improve the accessibility of elections for voters with disabilities. The plan shall include recommendations for the following:

(a) The number of voting centers that will be maintained in order to ensure that people with disabilities have reasonable access to accessible voting devices, and a written explanation for how the determination was made;

(b) The locations of ballot drop-off facilities, voting centers, and other election-related functions necessary to maximize accessibility to persons with disabilities;

(c) Outreach to voters with disabilities on the availability of disability accommodation, including in-person disability access voting;

(d) Transportation of voting devices to locations convenient for voters with disabilities in order to ensure reasonable access for voters with disabilities; and

(e) Implementation of the provisions of the help America vote act related to persons with disabilities.

Counties must update the plan at least annually. The election review staff of the secretary of state shall review and evaluate the plan in conformance with the review procedure identified in RCW 29A.04.570.

(3) Counties may form a joint advisory committee to develop the plan identified in subsection (2) of this section if no more than one of the participating counties has a population greater than seventy thousand. [2011 c 10 § 44; 2010 c 215 § 5; 2006 c 207 § 7. Formerly RCW 29A.46.260.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Findings—2010 c 215: See note following RCW 50.40.071.

29A.04.225 Public disclosure reports. Each county auditor or county elections official shall ensure that reports filed pursuant to chapter 42.56 RCW are arranged, handled, indexed, and disclosed in a manner consistent with the rules of the public disclosure commission adopted under *RCW 42.17.375. [2005 c 274 § 248; 2003 c 111 § 136. Prior: 1983 c 294 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.04.025.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 42.17.375 was repealed by 2010 c 205 § 10; and by 2010 c 204 § 1103, effective January 1, 2012.

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

29A.04.230 Secretary of state as chief election officer. The secretary of state through the election division shall be the chief election officer for all federal, state, county, city, town, and district elections that are subject to this title. The secretary of state shall keep records of elections held for which he or she is required by law to canvass the results, make such records available to the public upon request, and coordinate those state election activities required by federal law. [2003 c 111 § 137; 1994 c 57 § 4; 1965 c 9 § 29.04.070. Prior: 1963 c 200 § 23; 1949 c 161 § 12; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5147-2. Formerly RCW 29.04.070.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.04.235 Election laws for county auditors. The secretary of state shall ensure that each county auditor is provided with the most recent version of the election laws of the state, as contained in this title. Where amendments have been enacted after the last compilation of the election laws, he or she shall ensure that each county auditor receives a copy of those amendments before the next primary or election. [2011 c 10 § 8; 2003 c 111 § 138; 1965 c 9 § 29.04.060. Prior: (i) 1907 c 209 § 16; RRS § 5193. (ii) 1889 p 413 § 34; RRS § 5299. Formerly RCW 29.04.060.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.04.240 Information in foreign languages. In order to encourage the broadest possible voting participation by all eligible citizens, the secretary of state shall produce voter registration information in the foreign languages required of state agencies. [2003 c 111 § 139; 2001 c 41 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.04.085.]

29A.04.250 Toll-free media and web page. The secretary of state shall provide a toll-free media and web page designed to allow voter communication with the office of the secretary of state. [2003 c 111 § 141. Prior: 2001 c 41 § 5. Formerly RCW 29.04.091.]

29A.04.255 Electronic documents—Acceptance. The secretary of state or a county auditor shall accept and file in his or her office electronic transmissions of the following documents:

- (1) Declarations of candidacy;
- (2) County canvass reports;
- (3) Voters' pamphlet statements;
- (4) Arguments for and against ballot measures that will appear in a voters' pamphlet;
- (5) Requests for recounts;
- (6) Certification of candidates and measures by the secretary of state;
- (7) Direction by the secretary of state for the conduct of a recount;
- (8) Requests for ballots;
- (9) Any other election related document authorized by rule adopted by the secretary of state under RCW 29A.04.611.

The acceptance by the secretary of state or the county auditor is conditional upon the document being filed in a timely manner, being legible, and otherwise satisfying the requirements of state law or rules with respect to form and content.

The secretary may by rule require that the original of any document, a copy of which is filed by electronic transmission under this section, also be filed by a deadline established by the secretary by rule. [2011 c 349 § 1; 2011 c 348 § 1; 2011 c 10 § 9; 2004 c 266 § 5; 2003 c 111 § 142; 1991 c 186 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.04.230.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2011 c 10 § 9, 2011 c 348 § 1, and by 2011 c 349 § 1, each without reference to the other. All amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective date—2011 c 349: "Except for sections 10 through 12, 21, 27, 28, and 30 of this act, this act takes effect January 1, 2012." [2011 c 349 § 33.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Effective date—2004 c 266: See note following RCW 29A.04.575.

TIMES FOR HOLDING ELECTIONS

29A.04.311 Primaries. Primaries for general elections to be held in November, and the election of precinct committee officers, must be held on the first Tuesday of the preceding August. [2011 c 349 § 2; 2006 c 344 § 1; 2004 c 271 § 105.]

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: "Sections 1 through 16 and 18 through 40 of this act take effect January 1, 2007." [2006 c 344 § 41.]

29A.04.321 State and local general elections—State-wide general election—Exceptions—Special county elections. (1) All state, county, city, town, and district general elections for the election of federal, state, legislative, judicial, county, city, town, and district officers, and for the submission to the voters of the state, county, city, town, or district of any measure for their adoption and approval or rejection, shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year in which they may be called. A state-wide general election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November of each year. However, the statewide general election held in odd-numbered years shall be limited to (a) city, town, and district general elections as provided for in RCW 29A.04.330, or as otherwise provided by law; (b) the election of federal officers for the remainder of any unexpired terms in the membership of either branch of the Congress of the United States; (c) the election of state and county officers for the remainder of any unexpired terms of offices created by or whose duties are described in Article II, section 15, Article III, sections 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, and Article IV, sections 3 and 5 of the state Constitution and RCW 2.06.080; (d) the election of county officers in any county governed by a charter containing provisions calling for general county elections at this time; and (e) the approval or rejection of state measures, including proposed constitutional amendments, matters pertaining to any proposed constitutional convention, initiative measures and referendum measures proposed by the electorate, referendum bills, and any other matter provided by the legislature for submission to the electorate.

(2) A county legislative authority may call a special county election by presenting a resolution to the county auditor prior to the proposed election date. A special election called by the county legislative authority shall be held on one of the following dates as decided by such governing body:

- (a) The second Tuesday in February;
- (b) The third Tuesday in April until January 1, 2013;
- (c) The fourth Tuesday in April on or after January 1, 2013;
- (d) The day of the primary as specified by RCW 29A.04.311; or
- (e) The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

(3) A resolution calling for a special election on a date set forth in subsection (2)(a) through (c) of this section must be presented to the county auditor at least forty-six days prior to the election date. A resolution calling for a special election on a date set forth in subsection (2)(d) of this section must be presented to the county auditor no later than the Friday immediately before the first day of regular candidate filing. A resolution calling for a special election on a date set forth in subsection (2)(e) of this section must be presented to the county auditor no later than the day of the primary.

(4) In addition to the dates set forth in subsection (2)(a) through (e) of this section, a special election to validate an excess levy or bond issue may be called at any time to meet the needs resulting from fire, flood, earthquake, or other act of God. Such county special election shall be noticed and conducted in the manner provided by law.

(5) This section shall supersede the provisions of any and all other statutes, whether general or special in nature, having different dates for such city, town, and district elections, the purpose of this section being to establish mandatory dates for holding elections. This section shall not be construed as fixing the time for holding primary elections, or elections for the recall of any elective public officer. [2011 c 349 § 3; 2009 c 413 § 2; (2009 c 413 § 1 expired July 1, 2011); 2006 c 344 § 2; 2004 c 271 § 106.]

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

Effective date—2009 c 413 §§ 2 and 4: "Sections 2 and 4 of this act take effect July 1, 2011." [2009 c 413 § 6.]

Expiration date—2009 c 413 §§ 1 and 3: "Sections 1 and 3 of this act expire July 1, 2011." [2009 c 413 § 5.]

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

29A.04.330 City, town, and district general and special elections—Exceptions. (1) All city, town, and district general elections shall be held throughout the state of Washington on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November in the odd-numbered years.

This section shall not apply to:

(a) Elections for the recall of any elective public officer;

(b) Public utility districts, conservation districts, or district elections at which the ownership of property within those districts is a prerequisite to voting, all of which elections shall be held at the times prescribed in the laws specifically applicable thereto;

(c) Consolidation proposals as provided for in RCW 28A.315.235 and nonhigh capital fund aid proposals as provided for in chapter 28A.540 RCW; and

(d) Special flood control districts consisting of three or more counties.

(2) The county auditor, as ex officio supervisor of elections, upon request in the form of a resolution of the governing body of a city, town, or district, presented to the auditor prior to the proposed election date, may call a special election in such city, town, or district, and for the purpose of such special election he or she may combine, unite, or divide precincts. Such a special election shall be held on one of the following dates as decided by the governing body:

(a) The second Tuesday in February;

(b) The third Tuesday in April until January 1, 2013;

(c) The fourth Tuesday in April on or after January 1, 2013;

(d) The day of the primary election as specified by RCW 29A.04.311; or

(e) The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

(3) A resolution calling for a special election on a date set forth in subsection (2)(a) through (c) of this section must be presented to the county auditor at least forty-six days prior to the election date. A resolution calling for a special election on a date set forth in subsection (2)(d) of this section must be presented to the county auditor no later than the Friday immediately before the first day of regular candidate filing. A resolution calling for a special election on a date set forth in subsection (2)(e) of this section must be presented to the county auditor no later than the day of the primary.

(4) In addition to subsection (2)(a) through (e) of this section, a special election to validate an excess levy or bond issue may be called at any time to meet the needs resulting from fire, flood, earthquake, or other act of God, except that no special election may be held between the first day for candidates to file for public office and the last day to certify the returns of the general election other than as provided in subsection (2)(d) and (e) of this section. Such special election shall be conducted and notice thereof given in the manner provided by law.

(5) This section shall supersede the provisions of any and all other statutes, whether general or special in nature, having different dates for such city, town, and district elections, the purpose of this section being to establish mandatory dates for holding elections. [2011 c 349 § 4. Prior: 2009 c 413 § 4; (2009 c 413 § 3 expired July 1, 2011); 2009 c 144 § 3; 2006 c 344 § 3; 2004 c 266 § 6; 2003 c 111 § 145; 2002 c 43 § 2; 1994 c 142 § 2; 1992 c 37 § 2; 1990 c 33 § 562; 1989 c 4 § 10 (Initiative Measure No. 99); 1986 c 167 § 6; 1980 c 3 § 2; 1975-76 2nd ex.s. c 111 § 2; 1965 c 123 § 3; 1965 c 9 § 29.13.020; prior: 1963 c 200 § 1; 1955 c 55 § 1; 1951 c 101 § 1; 1949 c 161 § 1; 1927 c 182 § 1; 1923 c 53 § 2; 1921 c 61 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5144. Formerly RCW 29.13.020.]

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

Effective date—2009 c 413 §§ 2 and 4: See note following RCW 29A.04.321.

Expiration date—2009 c 413 §§ 1 and 3: See note following RCW 29A.04.321.

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

Effective date—2004 c 266: See note following RCW 29A.04.575.

Intent—2002 c 43: "The legislature finds that there are conflicting interpretations as to the intent of the legislature in the enactment of chapter 305, Laws of 1999. The purpose of this act is to make statutory changes that further clarify this intent.

It is the intent of the legislature that elections of conservation district supervisors continue to be conducted under procedures in the conservation district statutes, chapter 89.08 RCW, and that such elections not be conducted under the general election laws contained in Title 29 RCW. Further, it is the intent of the legislature that there be no change made with regard to applicability of the public disclosure act, *chapter 42.17 RCW, to conservation district supervisors from those that existed before the enactment of chapter 305, Laws of 1999." [2002 c 43 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** Provisions in chapter 42.17 RCW relating to public disclosure are recodified in chapter 42.56 RCW by 2005 c 274.

Effective date—2002 c 43: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state gov-

ernment and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [March 14, 2002]." [2002 c 43 § 6.]

Purpose—Statutory references—Severability—1990 c 33: See RCW 28A.900.100 through 28A.900.102.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.04.340 Elections in certain first-class school districts. (1) In each county with a population of two hundred ten thousand or more, first-class school districts containing a city of the first-class shall hold their elections biennially as provided in RCW 29A.04.330.

(2) Except as provided in RCW 28A.343.610, the directors to be elected may be elected for terms of six years and until their successors are elected, qualified, and assume office in accordance with RCW 29A.20.040.

(3) If the board of directors of a school district pursuant to subsection (1) of this section reduces the length of the term of office for school directors in the district from six to four years, the reduction in the length of term must not affect the term of office of any incumbent director without his or her consent, and a provision must be made to appropriately stagger future elections of school directors. [2009 c 107 § 4.]

Retroactive application—2009 c 107 §§ 1-4: See note following RCW 28A.343.300.

Effective date—2009 c 107: See note following RCW 28A.343.300.

ELECTION COSTS

29A.04.410 Costs borne by constituencies. Every city, town, and district is liable for its proportionate share of the costs when such elections are held in conjunction with other elections held under RCW *29A.04.320 and 29A.04.330.

Whenever any city, town, or district holds any primary or election, general or special, on an isolated date, all costs of such elections must be borne by the city, town, or district concerned.

The purpose of this section is to clearly establish that the county is not responsible for any costs involved in the holding of any city, town, or district election.

In recovering such election expenses, including a reasonable pro-ration of administrative costs, the county auditor shall certify the cost to the county treasurer with a copy to the clerk or auditor of the city, town, or district concerned. Upon receipt of such certification, the county treasurer shall make the transfer from any available and appropriate city, town, or district funds to the county current expense fund or to the county election reserve fund if such a fund is established. Each city, town, or district must be promptly notified by the county treasurer whenever such transfer has been completed. However, in those districts wherein a treasurer, other than the county treasurer, has been appointed such transfer procedure does not apply, but the district shall promptly issue its warrant for payment of election costs. [2003 c 111 § 146; 1965 c 123 § 5; 1965 c 9 § 29.13.045. Prior: 1963 c 200 § 7; 1951 c 257 § 5. Formerly RCW 29.13.045.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29A.04.320 was repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment, see RCW 29A.04.321.

Diking districts, election to authorize, costs: RCW 85.38.060.

Diking or drainage district, reorganization into improvement district 1917 act, election to authorize: RCW 85.38.060.

1933 act, election to authorize: RCW 85.38.060.

Expense of printing and mailing ballots, envelopes, and instructions: RCW 29A.36.220.

Port districts, formation of, election on, expense of: RCW 53.04.070.

Public utility district elections, expense of: RCW 54.08.041.

Reclamation districts of one million acres, election to form, expense: RCW 89.30.115.

Soil and water conservation district, election to form, expense: RCW 89.08.140.

Water-sewer districts

annexation of territory by, election on, expense: RCW 57.24.050.

formation of, expense: RCW 57.04.055.

29A.04.420 State share. (1) Whenever state officers or measures are voted upon at a state primary or general election held in an odd-numbered year under *RCW 29A.04.320, the state of Washington shall assume a prorated share of the costs of that state primary or general election.

(2) Whenever a primary or vacancy election is held to fill a vacancy in the position of United States senator or United States representative under chapter 29A.28 RCW, the state of Washington shall assume a prorated share of the costs of that primary or vacancy election.

(3) The county auditor shall apportion the state's share of these expenses when prorating election costs under RCW 29A.04.410 and shall file such expense claims with the secretary of state.

(4) The secretary of state shall include in his or her biennial budget requests sufficient funds to carry out this section. Reimbursements for election costs shall be from appropriations specifically provided by law for that purpose. [2003 c 111 § 147. Prior: 1985 c 45 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 144 § 4; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 4 § 1; 1973 c 4 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.13.047.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29A.04.320 was repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment, see RCW 29A.04.321.

Legislative intent—1985 c 45: "It is the intention of the legislature that sections 2 through 7 of this act shall provide an orderly and predictable election procedure for filling vacancies in the offices of United States representative and United States senator." [1985 c 45 § 1.]

29A.04.430 Interest on reimbursement. For any reimbursement of election costs under RCW 29A.04.420, the secretary of state shall pay interest at an annual rate equal to two percentage points in excess of the discount rate on ninety-day commercial paper in effect at the federal reserve bank in San Francisco on the fifteenth day of the month immediately preceding the payment for any period of time in excess of thirty days after the receipt of a properly executed and documented voucher for such expenses and the entry of an allotment from specifically appropriated funds for this purpose. The secretary of state shall promptly notify any county that submits an incomplete or inaccurate voucher for reimbursement under RCW 29A.04.420. [2003 c 111 § 148; 1986 c 167 § 7. Formerly RCW 29.13.048.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.04.440 Election account. (1) The election account is created in the state treasury.

(2) The following receipts must be deposited into the account:

Amounts received from the federal government under Public Law 107-252 (October 29, 2002), known as the "Help Amer-

ica Vote Act of 2002," including any amounts received under subsequent amendments to the act; amounts appropriated or otherwise made available by the state legislature for the purposes of carrying out activities for which federal funds are provided to the state under Public Law 107-252, including any amounts received under subsequent amendments to the act; and such other amounts as may be appropriated by the legislature to the account.

(3) Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. Expenditures from the account may be made only to facilitate the implementation of Public Law 107-252. [2004 c 266 § 2. Prior: 2003 c 48 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.04.260.]

Effective date—2004 c 266: See note following RCW 29A.04.575.

Effective date—2003 c 48: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [April 17, 2003]." [2003 c 48 § 3.]

29A.04.450 Local government grant program. The secretary of state shall establish a competitive local government grant program to solicit and prioritize project proposals from county election offices. Potential projects [project] proposals must be new projects designed to help the county election office comply with the requirements of the Help America Vote Act (P.L. 107-252). Grant funds will not be allocated to fund existing statutory functions of local elections [election] offices, and in order to be eligible for a grant, local election offices must maintain an elections budget at or above the local elections budget by July 1, 2004. [2004 c 267 § 201.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

29A.04.460 Grant program—Administration. The secretary of state will administer the grant program and disburse funds from the election account established in the state treasury by the legislature in chapter 48, Laws of 2003. Only grant proposals from local government election offices will be reviewed. The secretary of state and any local government grant recipient shall enter into an agreement outlining the terms of the grant and a payment schedule. The payment schedule may allow the secretary of state to make payments directly to vendors contracted by the local government election office from Help America Vote Act (P.L. 107-252) funds. The secretary of state shall adopt any rules necessary to facilitate this section. [2004 c 267 § 202.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

29A.04.470 Grant program—Advisory committee. (1) The secretary of state shall create an advisory committee and adopt rules governing project eligibility, evaluation, awarding of grants, and other criteria for administering the local government grant program, which may include a preference for grants that include a match of local funds.

(2) The advisory committee shall review grant proposals and establish a prioritized list of projects to be considered for funding by the third Tuesday in May of each year beginning in 2004 and continuing as long as funds in the election account established by RCW 29A.04.440 are available. The grant award may have an effective date other than the date the project is placed on the prioritized list, including money spent

(2012 Ed.)

previously by the county that would qualify for reimbursement under the Help America Vote Act (P.L. 107-252).

(3) Examples of projects that would be eligible for local government grant funding include, but are not limited to the following:

(a) Replacement or upgrade of voting equipment, including the replacement of punch card voting systems;

(b) Purchase of additional voting equipment, including the purchase of equipment to meet the disability requirements of the Help America Vote Act (P.L. 107-252);

(c) Purchase of new election management system hardware and software capable of integrating with the statewide voter registration system required by the Help America Vote Act (P.L. 107-252);

(d) Development and production of election worker training materials;

(e) Voter education programs;

(f) Publication of a local voters' pamphlet;

(g) Toll-free access system to provide notice of the outcome of provisional ballots; and

(h) Training for local election officials. [2011 c 10 § 10; 2004 c 267 § 203.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

ADMINISTRATION

29A.04.510 Election administration and certification board—Generally. (1) The Washington state election administration and certification board is established and has the responsibilities and authorities prescribed by this chapter. The board is composed of the following members:

(a) The secretary of state or the secretary's designee;

(b) The state director of elections or the director's designee;

(c) Four county auditors appointed by the Washington state association of county auditors or their alternates who are county auditors designated by the association to serve as such alternates, each appointee and alternate to serve at the pleasure of the association;

(d) One member from each of the two largest political party caucuses of the house of representatives designated by and serving at the pleasure of the legislative leader of the respective caucus;

(e) One member from each of the two largest political party caucuses of the senate designated by and serving at the pleasure of the legislative leader of the respective caucus; and

(f) One representative from each major political party, designated by and serving at the pleasure of the chair of the party's state central committee.

(2) The board shall elect a chair from among its number; however, neither the secretary of state nor the state director of elections nor their designees may serve as the chair of the board. A majority of the members appointed to the board constitutes a quorum for conducting the business of the board. Chapter 42.30 RCW, the Open Public Meetings Act, and RCW 42.32.030 regarding minutes of meetings, apply to the meetings of the board.

(3) Members of the board shall serve without compensation. The secretary of state shall reimburse members of the

board, other than those who are members of the legislature, for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060. Members of the board who are members of the legislature shall be reimbursed as provided in chapter 44.04 RCW. [2003 c 111 § 149; 1992 c 163 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.60.010.]

29A.04.520 Appeals. The board created in RCW 29A.04.510 shall review appeals filed under RCW 29A.04.550 or 29A.04.570. A decision of the board regarding the appeal must be supported by not less than a majority of the members appointed to the board. A decision of the board regarding an appeal filed under RCW 29A.04.570 concerning an election review conducted under that section is final. If a decision of the board regarding an appeal filed under RCW 29A.04.550 includes a recommendation that a certificate be issued, the secretary of state, upon the recommendation of the board, shall issue the certificate. [2003 c 111 § 150.]

29A.04.525 Complaint procedures. The state-based administrative complaint procedures required in the Help America Vote Act (P.L. 107-252) and detailed in administrative rule apply to all primary, general, and special elections administered under this title. [2004 c 267 § 401.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

29A.04.530 Duties of secretary of state. The secretary of state shall:

(1) Establish and operate, or provide by contract, training and certification programs for state and county elections administration officials and personnel, including training on election laws, the various types of election law violations, and discrimination;

(2) Administer tests for state and county officials and personnel who have received such training and issue certificates to those who have successfully completed the training and passed such tests;

(3) Maintain a record of those individuals who have received such training and certificates; and

(4) Provide the staffing and support services required by the board created under RCW 29A.04.510. [2009 c 415 § 8; 2006 c 206 § 1; 2005 c 243 § 2; 2003 c 111 § 151. Prior: 2001 c 41 § 11; 1992 c 163 § 5. Formerly RCW 29.60.030.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.04.540 Training of administrators. A person having responsibility for the administration or conduct of elections shall, within eighteen months of undertaking those responsibilities, receive general training regarding the conduct of elections and specific training regarding their responsibilities and duties as prescribed by this title or by rules adopted by the secretary of state under this title. Included among those persons for whom such training is mandatory are the following:

(1) Secretary of state elections division personnel;

(2) County elections administrators under RCW 36.22.220; and

(3) Any other person or group charged with election administration responsibilities if the person or group is design-

nated by rule adopted by the secretary of state as requiring the training.

Neither this section nor RCW 29A.04.530 may be construed as requiring an elected official to receive training or a certificate of training as a condition for seeking or holding elective office or as a condition for carrying out constitutional duties. [2011 c 10 § 11; 2009 c 415 § 9; 2003 c 111 § 152; 1992 c 163 § 6. Formerly RCW 29.60.040.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.04.550 Denial of certification—Review and appeal. (1) A decision of the secretary of state to deny certification under RCW 29A.04.530 must be entered in the manner specified for orders under the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW. Such a decision is not effective for a period of twenty days following the date of the decision, during which time the person denied certification may file a petition with the secretary of state requesting the secretary to reconsider the decision and to grant certification. The petitioner shall include in the petition, an explanation of the reasons why the initial decision is incorrect and certification should be granted, and may include a request for a hearing on the matter. The secretary of state shall reconsider the matter if the petition is filed in a proper and timely manner. If a hearing is requested, the secretary of state shall conduct the hearing within sixty days after the date on which the petition is filed. The secretary of state shall render a final decision on the matter within ninety days after the date on which the petition is filed.

(2) Within twenty days after the date on which the secretary of state makes a final decision denying a petition under this section, the petitioner may appeal the denial to the board created in RCW 29A.04.510. In deciding appeals, the board shall restrict its review to the record established when the matter was before the secretary of state. The board shall affirm the decision if it finds that the record supports the decision and that the decision is not inconsistent with other decisions of the secretary of state in which the same standards were applied and certification was granted. Similarly, the board shall reverse the decision and recommend to the secretary of state that certification be granted if the board finds that such support is lacking or that such inconsistency exists.

(3) Judicial review of certification decisions will be as prescribed under RCW 34.05.510 through 34.05.598, but is limited to the review of board decisions denying certification. [2003 c 111 § 153; 1992 c 163 § 7. Formerly RCW 29.60.050.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.04.560 Election review section. An election review section is established in the elections division of the office of the secretary of state. Permanent staff of the elections division, trained and certified as required by RCW 29A.04.540, shall perform the election review functions prescribed by RCW 29A.04.570. The staff may also be required to assist in training, certification, and other duties as may be assigned by the secretary of state to ensure the uniform and orderly conduct of elections in this state. [2003 c 111 § 154. Prior: 1992 c 163 § 8. Formerly RCW 29.60.060.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.04.570 Review of county election procedures.

(1)(a) The election review staff of the office of the secretary of state shall conduct a review of election-related policies, procedures, and practices in an affected county or counties:

(i) If the unofficial returns of a primary or general election for a position in the state legislature indicate that a mandatory recount is likely for that position; or

(ii) If unofficial returns indicate a mandatory recount is likely in a statewide election or an election for federal office.

Reviews conducted under (a)(ii) of this subsection shall be performed in as many selected counties as time and staffing permit. Reviews conducted as a result of mandatory recounts shall be performed between the time the unofficial returns are complete and the time the recount is to take place, if possible.

(b) In addition to conducting reviews under (a) of this subsection, the election review staff shall also conduct such a review in a county at least once every five years, in conjunction with a county primary or special or general election, at the direction of the secretary of state or at the request of the county auditor. If staffing or budget levels do not permit a five-year election cycle for reviews, then reviews must be done as often as possible. If any resident of this state believes that an aspect of a primary or election has been conducted inappropriately in a county, the resident may file a complaint with the secretary of state. The secretary shall consider such complaints in scheduling periodic reviews under this section.

(c) Before an election review is conducted in a county, the secretary of state shall provide the county auditor of the affected county and the chair of the state central committee of each major political party with notice that the review is to be conducted. When a periodic review is to be conducted in a county at the direction of the secretary of state under (b) of this subsection, the secretary shall provide the affected county auditor not less than thirty days' notice.

(2) Reviews shall be conducted in conformance with rules adopted under RCW 29A.04.630. In performing a review in a county under this chapter, the election review staff shall evaluate the policies and procedures established for conducting the primary or election in the county and the practices of those conducting it. As part of the review, the election review staff shall issue to the county auditor and the members of the county canvassing board a report of its findings and recommendations regarding such policies, procedures, and practices. A review conducted under this chapter shall not include any evaluation, finding, or recommendation regarding the validity of the outcome of a primary or election or the validity of any canvass of returns nor does the election review staff have any jurisdiction to make such an evaluation, finding, or recommendation under this title.

(3) The county auditor or the county canvassing board shall respond to the review report in writing, listing the steps that will be taken to correct any problems listed in the report. Within one year of issuance of the response provided by the county auditor or county canvassing board, the secretary of state shall verify that the county has taken the steps to correct the problems noted in the report.

(4) The county auditor of the county in which a review is conducted under this section or a member of the canvassing

board of the county may appeal the findings or recommendations of the election review staff regarding the review by filing an appeal with the board created under RCW 29A.04.510. [2009 c 415 § 10; 2005 c 240 § 1; 2003 c 111 § 155. Prior: 1997 c 284 § 1; 1992 c 163 § 9. Formerly RCW 29.60.070.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.04.575 Visits to elections offices, facilities. The secretary of state, or any staff of the elections division of the office of secretary of state, may make unannounced on-site visits to county election offices and facilities to observe the handling, processing, counting, or tabulation of ballots. [2004 c 266 § 1. Prior: 2003 c 109 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.04.075.]

Effective date—2004 c 266: "This act takes effect July 1, 2004." [2004 c 266 § 25.]

29A.04.580 County auditor and review staff. The county auditor may designate any person who has been certified under this chapter, other than the auditor, to participate in a review conducted in the county under this chapter. Each county auditor and canvassing board shall cooperate fully during an election review by making available to the reviewing staff any material requested by the staff. The reviewing staff shall have full access to the county's election material. If ballots are reviewed by the staff, they shall be reviewed in the presence of the canvassing board or its designees. Ballots shall not leave the custody of the canvassing board. During the review and after its completion, the review staff may make appropriate recommendations to the county auditor or canvassing board, or both, to bring the county into compliance with the training required under this chapter, and the laws or rules of the state of Washington, to safeguard election material or to preserve the integrity of the elections process. [2011 c 10 § 12; 2003 c 111 § 156. Prior: 1992 c 163 § 10. Formerly RCW 29.60.080.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.04.590 Election assistance and clearinghouse program. The secretary of state shall establish within the elections division an election assistance and clearinghouse program, which shall provide regular communication between the secretary of state, local election officials, and major and minor political parties regarding newly enacted elections legislation, relevant judicial decisions affecting the administration of elections, and applicable attorney general opinions, and which shall respond to inquiries from elections administrators, political parties, and others regarding election information. This section does not empower the secretary of state to offer legal advice or opinions, but the secretary may discuss the construction or interpretation of election law, case law, or legal opinions from the attorney general or other competent legal authority. [2003 c 111 § 157. Prior: 1992 c 163 § 11. Formerly RCW 29.60.090.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY

29A.04.611 Rules by secretary of state. The secretary of state as chief election officer shall make reasonable rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW not inconsistent with the federal and state election laws to effectuate any provision of this title and to facilitate the execution of its provisions in an orderly, timely, and uniform manner relating to any federal, state, county, city, town, and district elections. To that end the secretary shall assist local election officers by devising uniform forms and procedures.

In addition to the rule-making authority granted otherwise by this section, the secretary of state shall make rules governing the following provisions:

- (1) The maintenance of voter registration records;
- (2) The preparation, maintenance, distribution, review, and filing of precinct maps;
- (3) Standards for the design, layout, and production of ballots;
- (4) The examination and testing of voting systems for certification;
- (5) The source and scope of independent evaluations of voting systems that may be relied upon in certifying voting systems for use in this state;
- (6) Standards and procedures for the acceptance testing of voting systems by counties;
- (7) Standards and procedures for testing the programming of vote tallying software for specific primaries and elections;
- (8) Standards and procedures for the preparation and use of each type of certified voting system including procedures for the operation of counting centers where vote tallying systems are used;
- (9) Standards and procedures to ensure the accurate tabulation and canvassing of ballots;
- (10) Consistency among the counties of the state in the preparation of ballots, the operation of vote tallying systems, and the canvassing of primaries and elections;
- (11) Procedures to ensure the secrecy of a voter's ballot when a small number of ballots are counted;
- (12) The use of substitute devices or means of voting when a voting device is found to be defective, the counting of votes cast on the defective device, the counting of votes cast on the substitute device, and the documentation that must be submitted to the county auditor regarding such circumstances;
- (13) Procedures for the transportation of sealed containers of voted ballots or sealed voting devices;
- (14) The acceptance and filing of documents via electronic transmission;
- (15) Voter registration applications and records;
- (16) The use of voter registration information in the conduct of elections;
- (17) The coordination, delivery, and processing of voter registration records accepted by driver licensing agents or the department of licensing;
- (18) The coordination, delivery, and processing of voter registration records accepted by agencies designated by the governor to provide voter registration services;
- (19) Procedures to receive and distribute voter registration applications by mail;

(20) Procedures for a voter to change his or her voter registration address within a county by telephone;

(21) Procedures for a voter to change the name under which he or she is registered to vote;

(22) Procedures for canceling dual voter registration records and for maintaining records of persons whose voter registrations have been canceled;

(23) Procedures for the electronic transfer of voter registration records between county auditors and the office of the secretary of state;

(24) Procedures and forms for declarations of candidacy;

(25) Procedures and requirements for the acceptance and filing of declarations of candidacy by electronic means;

(26) Procedures for the circumstance in which two or more candidates have a name similar in sound or spelling so as to cause confusion for the voter;

(27) Filing for office;

(28) The order of positions and offices on a ballot;

(29) Sample ballots;

(30) Independent evaluations of voting systems;

(31) The testing, approval, and certification of voting systems;

(32) The testing of vote tallying software programming;

(33) Standards and procedures to prevent fraud and to facilitate the accurate processing and canvassing of ballots, including standards for the approval and implementation of hardware and software for automated signature verification systems;

(34) Standards and procedures to guarantee the secrecy of ballots;

(35) Uniformity among the counties of the state in the conduct of elections;

(36) Standards and procedures to accommodate overseas voters and service voters;

(37) The tabulation of paper ballots;

(38) The accessibility of voting centers;

(39) The aggregation of precinct results if reporting the results of a single precinct could jeopardize the secrecy of a person's ballot;

(40) Procedures for conducting a statutory recount;

(41) Procedures for filling vacancies in congressional offices if the general statutory time requirements for availability of ballots, certification, canvassing, and related procedures cannot be met;

(42) Procedures for the statistical sampling of signatures for purposes of verifying and canvassing signatures on initiative, referendum, and recall election petitions;

(43) Standards and deadlines for submitting material to the office of the secretary of state for the voters' pamphlet;

(44) Deadlines for the filing of ballot titles for referendum bills and constitutional amendments if none have been provided by the legislature;

(45) Procedures for the publication of a state voters' pamphlet;

(46) Procedures for conducting special elections regarding nuclear waste sites if the general statutory time requirements for availability of ballots, certification, canvassing, and related procedures cannot be met;

(47) Procedures for conducting partisan primary elections;

(48) Standards and procedures for the proper conduct of voting on accessible voting devices;

(49) Standards for voting technology and systems used by the state or any political subdivision to be accessible for individuals with disabilities, including nonvisual accessibility for the blind and visually impaired, in a manner that provides the same opportunity for access and participation, including privacy and independence, as other voters;

(50) All data formats for transferring voter registration data on electronic or machine-readable media for the purpose of administering the statewide voter registration list required by the Help America Vote Act (P.L. 107-252);

(51) Defining the interaction of electronic voter registration election management systems employed by each county auditor to maintain a local copy of each county's portion of the official state list of registered voters;

(52) Provisions and procedures to implement the state-based administrative complaint procedure as required by the Help America Vote Act (P.L. 107-252);

(53) Facilitating the payment of local government grants to local government election officers or vendors; and

(54) Standards for the verification of signatures on ballot declarations. [2011 c 10 § 13; 2009 c 369 § 5. Prior: 2006 c 207 § 1; 2006 c 206 § 2; 2004 c 271 § 151.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.04.620 Rules. The secretary of state as chief election officer may make rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW to facilitate the operation, accomplishment, and purpose of the presidential primary authorized in RCW 29A.56.010 through 29A.56.060. The secretary of state shall adopt rules consistent with this chapter to comply with national or state political party rules. [2003 c 111 § 162; 1995 1st sp.s. c 20 § 4; 1989 c 4 § 7 (Initiative Measure No. 99). Formerly RCW 29.19.070.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.04.630 Joint powers and duties with board. (1) The secretary of state and the board created in RCW 29A.04.510 shall jointly adopt rules, in the manner specified for the adoption of rules under the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW, governing:

(a) The training of persons officially designated by major political parties as elections observers under this title, and the training and certification of election administration officials and personnel;

(b) The policies and procedures for conducting election reviews under RCW 29A.04.570; and

(c) The policies and standards to be used by the board in reviewing and rendering decisions regarding appeals filed under RCW 29A.04.570.

(2) The board created in RCW 29A.04.510 may adopt rules governing its procedures. [2003 c 111 § 163; 1992 c 163 § 4. Formerly RCW 29.60.020.]

CONSTRUCTION

29A.04.900 Continuation of existing law. The provisions of this title insofar as they are substantially the same as statutory provisions repealed by this chapter, and relating to

(2012 Ed.)

the same subject matter, shall be construed as restatements and continuations, and not as new enactments. [2003 c 111 § 158. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.98.010. Formerly RCW 29.98.010.]

29A.04.901 Headings and captions not part of law. Chapter headings, part, subpart, and section or subsection captions, as used in this title do not constitute any part of the law. [2003 c 111 § 159; 1965 c 9 § 29.98.020. Formerly RCW 29.98.020.]

29A.04.902 Invalidity of part not to affect remainder. If any provision of this title, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the title, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [2003 c 111 § 160. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.98.030. Formerly RCW 29.98.030.]

29A.04.903 Effective date—2003 c 111. This act takes effect July 1, 2004. [2003 c 111 § 2405.]

29A.04.904 Severability—2004 c 271. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [2004 c 271 § 204.]

29A.04.905 Effective date—2004 c 271. Except for sections 102 through 193 of this act, this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [April 1, 2004]. [2004 c 271 § 205.]

Reviser's note: Sections 1 through 57 and 101 were vetoed by the governor. Sections 102 through 193 took effect June 10, 2004.

Chapter 29A.08 RCW
VOTERS AND REGISTRATION

Sections

DEFINITIONS

29A.08.010 Minimum information required for voter registration.
29A.08.020 Mailing, date and method.
29A.08.030 Notices, various.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

29A.08.105 Official list, secretary of state—County auditor.
29A.08.107 Applicant information for registration—Provisional registration—Exception.
29A.08.110 Auditor's procedure.
29A.08.112 Voters without traditional residential addresses.
29A.08.115 Registration by other than auditor or secretary of state.
29A.08.120 Registration by mail.
29A.08.123 Registration electronically.
29A.08.125 Database of voter registration records.
29A.08.130 Count of registered voters—Inactive voters.
29A.08.135 Updating information.
29A.08.140 Voter registration deadlines.
29A.08.150 Expense of registration.
29A.08.161 No link between voter and ballot choice.
29A.08.166 Party affiliation not required.

FORMS

29A.08.210 Application—Contents.
29A.08.220 Application—Format—Production.
29A.08.230 Oath of applicant.
29A.08.250 Furnished by secretary of state.

- 29A.08.260 Supply and distribution.
- MOTOR VOTER AND REGISTRATION AT STATE AGENCIES
- 29A.08.310 Voter registration in state offices, colleges.
29A.08.320 Registration or transfer at designated agencies—Form and application.
29A.08.330 Registration at designated agencies—Procedures.
29A.08.340 Registration with driver's license application or renewal.
29A.08.350 Duties of department of licensing, secretary of state.
- TRANSFERS AND NAME CHANGES
- 29A.08.410 Address change within county—Transfer by telephone or e-mail.
29A.08.420 Transfer to another county.
29A.08.440 Voter name change.
- CANCELLATIONS
- 29A.08.510 Death.
29A.08.515 Incapacitation, guardianship.
29A.08.520 Felony conviction—Provisional and permanent restoration of voting rights (*as amended by 2009 c 325*).
29A.08.520 Felony conviction—Restoration of voting rights (*as amended by 2009 c 369*).
29A.08.540 Records preservation.
- LIST MAINTENANCE
- 29A.08.610 Dual registration or voting detection.
29A.08.615 "Active," "inactive" registered voters.
29A.08.620 Change of address information for mail ballots—Assignment of voter to inactive status—Confirmation notice.
29A.08.625 Voting by inactive or canceled voters.
29A.08.630 Return of inactive voter to active status—Cancellation of registration.
29A.08.635 Confirmation notices—Form, contents.
29A.08.640 Confirmation notice—Response, auditor's action.
- PUBLIC ACCESS TO REGISTRATION RECORDS
- 29A.08.710 Originals and automated files.
29A.08.720 Registration, voting records—As public records—Information furnished—Restrictions, confidentiality.
29A.08.740 Violations of restricted use of registered voter data—Penalties—Liabilities.
29A.08.760 Computer file—Duplicate copy—Restrictions and penalties.
29A.08.770 Records concerning accuracy and currency of voters lists.
29A.08.775 Use and maintenance of statewide list.
29A.08.785 Information services board, consultation.
- CHALLENGES
- 29A.08.810 Basis for challenging a voter's registration—Who may bring a challenge—Challenger duties.
29A.08.820 Times for filing challenges—Hearings—Treatment of challenged ballots.
29A.08.835 County auditor to publish voter challenges on the internet—Ongoing notification requirements.
29A.08.840 County auditor duties—Dismissal of challenges—Notification—Hearings—Counting or cancellation of ballots.
29A.08.850 Challenge of registration—Forms, availability.

DEFINITIONS

29A.08.010 Minimum information required for voter registration. (1) The minimum information provided on a voter registration application that is required in order to place a voter registration applicant on the voter registration rolls includes:

- (a) Name;
- (b) Residential address;
- (c) Date of birth;
- (d) A signature attesting to the truth of the information provided on the application; and
- (e) A check or indication in the box confirming the individual is a United States citizen.

(2) The residential address provided must identify the actual physical residence of the voter in Washington, as

defined in RCW 29A.04.151, with detail sufficient to allow the voter to be assigned to the proper precinct and to locate the voter to confirm his or her residence for purposes of verifying qualification to vote under Article VI, section 1 of the state Constitution. A residential address may be either a traditional address or a nontraditional address. A traditional address consists of a street number and name, optional apartment number or unit number, and city or town, as assigned by a local government, which serves to identify the parcel or building of residence and the unit if a multiunit residence. A nontraditional address consists of a narrative description of the location of the voter's residence, and may be used when a traditional address has not been assigned to the voter's residence.

(3) All other information supplied is ancillary and not to be used as grounds for not registering an applicant to vote.

(4) Modification of the language of the official Washington state voter registration form by the voter will not be accepted and will cause the rejection of the registrant's application. [2009 c 369 § 6; 2006 c 320 § 2; 2005 c 246 § 2; 2004 c 267 § 102; 2003 c 111 § 201; 1994 c 57 § 9. Formerly RCW 29.07.005.]

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW 10.64.140.

Effective dates—2004 c 267: "(1) Sections 103, 104, and 115 through 118 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and take effect immediately [March 31, 2004].

(2) Sections 119, 140, 201 through 203, 321, 401, 501, and 702 of this act take effect July 1, 2004.

(3) Sections 301 through 320 of this act take effect January 1, 2005.

(4) Sections 101, 102, 105 through 114, 120 through 139, 601, 701, and 704 of this act take effect January 1, 2006." [2004 c 267 § 707.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.020 Mailing, date and method. The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "By mail" means delivery of a completed original voter registration application by mail to the office of the secretary of state.

(2) For voter registration applicants, "date of mailing" means the date of the postal cancellation on the voter registration application. This date will also be used as the date of application for the purpose of meeting the registration cutoff deadline. If the postal cancellation date is illegible then the date of receipt by the elections official is considered the date of application. If an application is received by the elections official by the close of business on the fifth day after the cutoff date for voter registration and the postal cancellation date is illegible, the application will be considered to have arrived by the cutoff date for voter registration. [2004 c 267 § 103; 2003 c 111 § 204; 1994 c 57 § 30; 1993 c 434 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.08.010.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.030 Notices, various. The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Verification notice" means a notice sent by the county auditor or secretary of state to a voter registration applicant and is used to verify or collect information about

the applicant in order to complete the registration. The verification notice must be designed to include a postage prepaid, preaddressed return form by which the applicant may verify or send information.

(2) "Acknowledgment notice" means a notice sent by nonforwardable mail by the county auditor or secretary of state to a registered voter to acknowledge a voter registration transaction, which can include initial registration, transfer, or reactivation of an inactive registration. An acknowledgment notice may be a voter registration card.

(3) "Identification notice" means a notice sent to a provisionally registered voter to confirm the applicant's identity.

(4) "Confirmation notice" means a notice sent to a registered voter by first-class forwardable mail at the address indicated on the voter's permanent registration record and to any other address at which the county auditor or secretary of state could reasonably expect mail to be received by the voter in order to confirm the voter's residence address. The confirmation notice must be designed to include a postage prepaid, preaddressed return form by which the registrant may verify the address information. [2009 c 369 § 7; 2005 c 246 § 3; 2004 c 267 § 104; 2003 c 111 § 203. Prior: 1994 c 57 § 33. Formerly RCW 29.10.011.]

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW 10.64.140.

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

GENERAL PROVISIONS

29A.08.105 Official list, secretary of state—County auditor. (1) In compliance with the Help America Vote Act (P.L. 107-252), the centralized statewide voter registration list maintained by the secretary of state is the official list of eligible voters for all elections.

(2) In all counties, the county auditor shall be the chief registrar of voters for every precinct within the county. [2009 c 369 § 8; 2004 c 267 § 105; 2003 c 111 § 205; 1999 c 298 § 4; 1994 c 57 § 8; 1984 c 211 § 3; 1980 c 48 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 202 § 4; 1965 c 9 § 29.07.010. Prior: 1957 c 251 § 4; prior: 1939 c 15 § 1, part; 1933 c 1 § 3, part; RRS § 5114-3, part; prior: 1891 c 104 §§ 1, part, 2, part; RRS §§ 5116, part, 5117, part. Formerly RCW 29.07.010.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Intent—1984 c 211: See note following RCW 29A.08.310.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.107 Applicant information for registration—Provisional registration—Exception. (1) If the driver's license number, state identification card number, or last four digits of the social security number provided by the applicant match the information maintained by the Washington department of licensing or the social security administration, and the applicant provided all information required by RCW 29A.08.010, the applicant must be registered to vote.

(2) If the driver's license number, state identification card number, or last four digits of the social security number provided by the applicant do not match the information maintained by the Washington department of licensing or the social security administration, or if the applicant does not provide a Washington driver's license, a Washington state

identification card, or a social security number, the applicant must be provisionally registered to vote. An identification notice must be sent to the voter to obtain the correct driver's license number, state identification card number, last four digits of the social security number, or one of the following forms of alternate identification:

- (a) Valid photo identification;
- (b) A valid enrollment card of a federally recognized Indian tribe in Washington state;
- (c) A copy of a current utility bill;
- (d) A current bank statement;
- (e) A copy of a current government check;
- (f) A copy of a current paycheck; or
- (g) A government document, other than a voter registration card, that shows both the name and address of the voter.

(3) The ballot of a provisionally registered voter may not be counted until the voter provides a driver's license number, a state identification card number, or the last four digits of a social security number that matches the information maintained by the Washington department of licensing or the social security administration, or until the voter provides alternate identification. The identification must be provided no later than the day before certification of the primary or election. If the voter provides one of the forms of identification in subsection (2) of this section, the voter's registration status must be changed from provisionally registered to registered.

(4) A provisional registration must remain on the official list of registered voters through at least two general elections for federal office. If, after two general elections for federal office, the voter still has not verified his or her identity, the provisional registration may be canceled.

(5) The requirements of this section do not apply to an overseas or service voter who registers to vote by signing the return envelope of an absentee ballot, or to a registered voter transferring his or her registration. [2009 c 369 § 9; 2005 c 246 § 4; 2004 c 267 § 106.]

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW 10.64.140.

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

29A.08.110 Auditor's procedure. (1) An application is considered complete only if it contains the information required by RCW 29A.08.010. The applicant is considered to be registered to vote as of the original date of mailing or date of delivery, whichever is applicable. The auditor shall record the appropriate precinct identification, taxing district identification, and date of registration on the voter's record in the state voter registration list. Any mailing address provided shall be used only for mail delivery purposes, and not for precinct assignment or residency purposes. Within sixty days after the receipt of an application or transfer, the auditor shall send to the applicant, by first-class nonforwardable mail, an acknowledgment notice identifying the registrant's precinct and containing such other information as may be required by the secretary of state. The postal service shall be instructed not to forward a voter registration card to any other address and to return to the auditor any card which is not deliverable.

(2) If an application is not complete, the auditor shall promptly mail a verification notice to the applicant. The verification notice shall require the applicant to provide the missing information. If the applicant provides the required

information within forty-five days, the applicant shall be registered to vote as of the original date of application. The applicant shall not be placed on the official list of registered voters until the application is complete. [2009 c 369 § 10; 2005 c 246 § 5; 2004 c 267 § 107; 2003 c 111 § 206. Prior: 1994 c 57 § 32; 1993 c 434 § 6. Formerly RCW 29.08.060.]

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW 10.64.140.

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.112 Voters without traditional residential addresses. No person registering to vote, who meets all the qualifications of a registered voter in the state of Washington, shall be disqualified because he or she lacks a traditional residential address. A voter who lacks a traditional residential address will be registered and assigned to a precinct based on the location provided.

For the purposes of this section, a voter who resides in a shelter, park, motor home, marina, or other identifiable location that the voter deems to be his or her residence lacks a traditional address. A voter who registers under this section must provide a valid mailing address, and must still meet the requirement in Article VI, section 1 of the state Constitution that he or she live in the area for at least thirty days before the election.

A person who has a traditional residential address must use that address for voter registration purposes and is not eligible to register under this section. [2006 c 320 § 3; 2005 c 246 § 6.]

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW 10.64.140.

29A.08.115 Registration by other than auditor or secretary of state. A person or organization collecting voter registration application forms must transmit the forms to the secretary of state or a county auditor within five business days. The registration date on such forms will be the date they are received by the secretary of state or county auditor. [2009 c 369 § 11; 2005 c 246 § 8; 2004 c 267 § 108; 2003 c 111 § 207; 1971 ex.s. c 202 § 15; 1965 c 9 § 29.07.110. Prior: 1957 c 251 § 11; prior: 1947 c 68 § 1, part; 1945 c 95 § 1, part; 1933 c 1 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 5114-6, part; prior: 1919 c 163 § 6, part; 1915 c 16 § 6, part; 1901 c 135 § 5, part; 1893 c 45 § 1, part; 1889 p 415 § 6, part; RRS § 5124, part. Formerly RCW 29.07.110.]

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW 10.64.140.

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

29A.08.120 Registration by mail. Any elector of this state may register to vote by mail under this title. [2004 c 267 § 109; 2003 c 111 § 208. Prior: 1993 c 434 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.08.030.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

29A.08.123 Registration electronically. (1) A person who has a valid Washington state driver's license or state identification card may submit a voter registration application electronically on the secretary of state's web site.

(2) The applicant must attest to the truth of the information provided on the application by affirmatively accepting the information as true.

(3) The applicant must affirmatively assent to use of his or her driver's license or state identification card signature for voter registration purposes.

(4) A voter registration application submitted electronically is otherwise considered a registration by mail.

(5) For each electronic application, the secretary of state must obtain a digital copy of the applicant's driver's license or state identification card signature from the department of licensing.

(6) The secretary of state may employ additional security measures to ensure the accuracy and integrity of voter registration applications submitted electronically. [2007 c 157 § 1.]

Effective date—2007 c 157: "This act takes effect January 1, 2008." [2007 c 157 § 2.]

29A.08.125 Database of voter registration records.

(1) The office of the secretary of state shall maintain a statewide voter registration database. This database must be a centralized, uniform, interactive computerized statewide voter registration list that contains the name and registration information of every registered voter in the state.

(2) The statewide list is the official list of registered voters for the conduct of all elections.

(3) The statewide list must include, but is not limited to, the name, date of birth, residence address, signature, gender, and date of registration of every legally registered voter in the state.

(4) A unique identifier must be assigned to each registered voter in the state.

(5) The database must be coordinated with other government databases within the state including, but not limited to, the department of corrections, the department of licensing, the department of health, the administrative office of the courts, and county auditors. The database may also be coordinated with the databases of election officials in other states.

(6) Authorized employees of the secretary of state and each county auditor must have immediate electronic access to the information maintained in the database.

(7) Voter registration information received by each county auditor must be electronically entered into the database. The office of the secretary of state must provide support, as needed, to enable each county auditor to enter and maintain voter registration information in the state database.

(8) The secretary of state has data authority over all voter registration data.

(9) The voter registration database must be designed to accomplish at a minimum, the following:

(a) Comply with the help America vote act of 2002 (P.L. 107-252);

(b) Identify duplicate voter registrations;

(c) Identify suspected duplicate voters;

(d) Screen against any available databases maintained by other government agencies to identify voters who are ineligible to vote due to a felony conviction, lack of citizenship, or mental incompetence;

(e) Provide images of voters' signatures for the purpose of checking signatures on initiative and referendum petitions;

(f) Provide for a comparison between the voter registration database and the department of licensing change of address database;

(g) Provide access for county auditors that includes the capability to update registrations and search for duplicate registrations; and

(h) Provide for the cancellation of registrations of voters who have moved out of state.

(10) The secretary of state may, upon agreement with other appropriate jurisdictions, screen against any available databases maintained by election officials in other states and databases maintained by federal agencies including, but not limited to, the federal bureau of investigation, the federal court system, the federal bureau of prisons, and the bureau of citizenship and immigration services.

(11) The database shall retain information regarding previous successful appeals of proposed cancellations of registrations in order to avoid repeated cancellations for the same reason.

(12) Each county auditor shall maintain a list of all registered voters within the county that are contained on the official statewide voter registration list. In addition to the information maintained in the statewide database, the county database must also maintain the applicable taxing district and precinct codes for each voter in the county, and a list of elections in which the individual voted.

(13) Each county auditor shall allow electronic access and information transfer between the county's voter registration system and the official statewide voter registration list. [2009 c 369 § 12; 2005 c 246 § 9; 2004 c 267 § 110; 2003 c 111 § 209; 1993 c 408 § 11; 1991 c 81 § 22; 1974 ex.s. c 127 § 12. Formerly RCW 29.07.220.]

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW 10.64.140.

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.130 Count of registered voters—Inactive voters. Election officials shall not include inactive voters in the count of registered voters for the purpose of dividing precincts, determining voter turnout, or other purposes in law for which the determining factor is the number of registered voters. [2011 c 10 § 14; 2009 c 369 § 13; 2003 c 111 § 210; 1994 c 57 § 40. Formerly RCW 29.10.081.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.135 Updating information. (1) When a person who has previously registered to vote in another state applies for voter registration in Washington, the person shall provide on the registration form all information needed to cancel any previous registration. Notification must be made to the state elections office of the applicant's previous state of registration.

(2) A county auditor receiving official information that a voter has registered to vote in another state shall immediately cancel that voter's registration on the official state voter registration list. [2009 c 369 § 14; 2004 c 267 § 111; 2003 c 111 § 211; 2001 c 41 § 6; 1975 1st ex.s. c 184 § 1; 1973 c 153 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.07.092.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

(2012 Ed.)

29A.08.140 Voter registration deadlines. (1) In order to vote in any primary, special election, or general election, a person who is not registered to vote in Washington must:

(a) Submit a registration application no later than twenty-nine days before the day of the primary, special election, or general election; or

(b) Register in person at the county auditor's office in his or her county of residence no later than eight days before the day of the primary, special election, or general election.

(2) A person who is already registered to vote in Washington may update his or her registration no later than twenty-nine days before the day of the primary, special election, or general election to be in effect for that primary, special election, or general election. A registered voter who fails to transfer his or her residential address by this deadline may vote according to his or her previous registration address. [2011 c 10 § 15; 2009 c 369 § 15; 2006 c 97 § 1; 2004 c 267 § 112; 2003 c 111 § 212. Prior: 1993 c 383 § 2; 1980 c 3 § 4; 1974 ex.s. c 127 § 4; 1971 ex.s. c 202 § 20; 1965 c 9 § 29.07.160; prior: 1947 c 68 § 2; 1933 c 1 § 9; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 5114-9. Formerly RCW 29.07.160.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

29A.08.150 Expense of registration. The expense of registration in all rural precincts must be paid by the county. The expense of registration in all precincts lying wholly within a city or town must be paid by the city or town. Registration expenses for this section include both active and inactive voters. [2003 c 111 § 214; 1965 c 9 § 29.07.030. Prior: 1939 c 82 § 1, part; 1933 c 1 § 4, part; RRS § 5114-4, part; prior: 1891 c 104 § 4; RRS § 5119. Formerly RCW 29.07.030.]

29A.08.161 No link between voter and ballot choice. No record may be created or maintained by a state or local governmental agency or a political organization that identifies a voter with the information marked on the voter's ballot, including the choice that a voter makes on a partisan primary ballot regarding political party affiliation. [2004 c 271 § 107.]

29A.08.166 Party affiliation not required. Under no circumstances may an individual be required to affiliate with, join, adhere to, express faith in, or declare a preference for, a political party or organization upon registering to vote. [2004 c 271 § 108.]

FORMS

29A.08.210 Application—Contents. An applicant for voter registration shall complete an application providing the following information concerning his or her qualifications as a voter in this state:

- (1) The former address of the applicant if previously registered to vote;
- (2) The applicant's full name;
- (3) The applicant's date of birth;
- (4) The address of the applicant's residence for voting purposes;

(5) The mailing address of the applicant if that address is not the same as the address in subsection (4) of this section;

(6) The sex of the applicant;

(7) The applicant's Washington state driver's license number, Washington state identification card number, or the last four digits of the applicant's social security number if he or she does not have a Washington state driver's license or Washington state identification card;

(8) A check box allowing the applicant to indicate that he or she is a member of the armed forces, national guard, or reserves, or that he or she is an overseas voter;

(9) A check box allowing the applicant to confirm that he or she is at least eighteen years of age or will be eighteen years of age by the next election;

(10) Clear and conspicuous language, designed to draw the applicant's attention, stating that the applicant must be a United States citizen in order to register to vote;

(11) A check box and declaration confirming that the applicant is a citizen of the United States;

(12) The following warning:

"If you knowingly provide false information on this voter registration form or knowingly make a false declaration about your qualifications for voter registration you will have committed a class C felony that is punishable by imprisonment for up to five years, a fine of up to ten thousand dollars, or both."

(13) The oath required by RCW 29A.08.230 and a space for the applicant's signature; and

(14) Any other information that the secretary of state determines is necessary to establish the identity of the applicant and prevent duplicate or fraudulent voter registrations.

This information shall be recorded on a single registration form to be prescribed by the secretary of state. [2009 c 369 § 16; 2005 c 246 § 11; 2003 c 111 § 216; 1994 c 57 § 11; 1990 c 143 § 7; 1973 1st ex.s. c 21 § 3; 1971 ex.s. c 202 § 9; 1965 c 9 § 29.07.070. Prior: 1947 c 68 § 3, part; 1933 c 1 § 11, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 5114-11, part; prior: 1921 c 177 § 7, part; 1915 c 16 § 8, part; 1901 c 135 § 4, part; 1893 c 45 § 3, part; 1889 p 416 § 8, part; RRS § 5126, part. Formerly RCW 29.07.070.]

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW 10.64.140.

Civil disabilities of wife abolished: RCW 26.16.160.

Civil rights

loss of: State Constitution Art. 6 § 3, RCW 29A.08.520.

restoration of: RCW 9.92.066, 9.94A.637, 9.94A.885, 9.95.260, chapter 9.96 RCW.

Copy of instrument restoring civil rights as evidence: RCW 5.44.090.

Qualifications of electors: State Constitution Art. 6 § 1 (Amendment 5).

Residence defined: RCW 29A.04.151.

Subversive activities as disqualification for voting: RCW 9.81.040.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.220 Application—Format—Production. (1) The secretary of state shall specify by rule the format of all voter registration applications. These applications shall be compatible with existing voter registration records. An applicant for voter registration shall be required to complete only one application and to provide the required information other than his or her signature no more than one time. These applications shall also contain information for the voter to transfer his or her registration.

Any application format specified by the secretary for use in registering to vote in state and local elections shall satisfy the requirements of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-31) and the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-252) for registering to vote in federal elections.

(2) All registration applications required under RCW 29A.08.210 and 29A.08.340 shall be produced and furnished by the secretary of state to the county auditors and the department of licensing. [2004 c 267 § 115; 2003 c 111 § 217. Prior: 1994 c 57 § 18; 1990 c 143 § 9; 1973 1st ex.s. c 21 § 7; 1971 ex.s. c 202 § 18; 1965 c 9 § 29.07.140; prior: (i) 1933 c 1 § 30; RRS § 5114-30. (ii) 1933 c 1 § 13, part; RRS § 5114-13, part. Formerly RCW 29.07.140.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.230 Oath of applicant. For all voter registrations, the registrant shall sign the following oath:

"I declare that the facts on this voter registration form are true. I am a citizen of the United States, I am not presently denied the right to vote as a result of being convicted of a felony, I will have lived in Washington at this address for thirty days immediately before the next election at which I vote, and I will be at least eighteen years old when I vote." [2009 c 369 § 17; 2003 c 111 § 218; 1994 c 57 § 12; 1990 c 143 § 8; 1973 1st ex.s. c 21 § 4; 1971 ex.s. c 202 § 10; 1965 c 9 § 29.07.080. Prior: 1933 c 1 § 12; RRS § 5114-12. Formerly RCW 29.07.080.]

Civil rights

loss of: State Constitution Art. 6 § 3, RCW 29A.08.520.

restoration of: RCW 9.92.066, 9.94A.637, 9.94A.885, 9.95.260, chapter 9.96 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.250 Furnished by secretary of state. The secretary of state shall furnish registration forms necessary to carry out the registration of voters as provided by this chapter without cost to the respective counties. [2005 c 246 § 13; 2004 c 267 § 117; 2003 c 111 § 220; 2001 c 41 § 8; 1999 c 298 § 7; 1993 c 434 § 8. Formerly RCW 29.08.080.]

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW 10.64.140.

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

29A.08.260 Supply and distribution. The county auditor shall distribute forms by which a person may register to vote by mail and transfer any previous registration in this state. The county auditor shall keep a supply of voter registration forms in his or her office at all times for political parties and others interested in assisting in voter registration, and shall make every effort to make these forms generally available to the public. The county auditor shall provide voter registration forms to city and town clerks, state offices, schools, fire stations, public libraries, and any other locations considered appropriate by the auditor or secretary of state for extending registration opportunities to all areas of the county. After the initial distribution of voter registration forms to a given location, a representative designated by the official in charge of that location shall notify the county auditor of the need for additional voter registration supplies. [2009 c 369 §

18; 2004 c 267 § 118; 2003 c 111 § 221. Prior: 1993 c 434 § 4. Formerly RCW 29.08.040.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

MOTOR VOTER AND REGISTRATION AT STATE AGENCIES

29A.08.310 Voter registration in state offices, colleges. (1) The governor, in consultation with the secretary of state, shall designate agencies to provide voter registration services in compliance with federal statutes.

(2) Each state agency designated shall provide voter registration services for employees and the public within each office of that agency.

(3) The secretary of state shall design and provide a standard notice informing the public of the availability of voter registration, which notice shall be posted in each state agency where such services are available.

(4) Each institution of higher education shall put in place an active prompt on its course registration web site, or similar web site that students actively and regularly use, that, if selected, will link the student to the secretary of state's voter registration web site. The prompt must ask the student if he or she wishes to register to vote. [2009 c 369 § 19; 2003 c 111 § 222; 2002 c 185 § 3; 1994 c 57 § 10; 1984 c 211 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.07.025.]

Intent—1984 c 211: "It is the intention of the legislature, in order to encourage the broadest possible participation in the electoral process by the citizens of the state of Washington, to make voter registration services available in state offices which have significant contact with the public." [1984 c 211 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.320 Registration or transfer at designated agencies—Form and application. (1) A person may register to vote or transfer a voter registration when he or she applies for service or assistance and with each renewal, recertification, or change of address at agencies designated under RCW 29A.08.310.

(2) A prospective applicant shall initially be offered a form approved by the secretary of state designed to determine whether the person wishes to register to vote. The form must comply with all applicable state and federal statutes regarding content.

The form shall also contain a box that may be checked by the applicant to indicate that he or she declines to register.

If the person indicates an interest in registering or has made no indication as to a desire to register or not register to vote, the person shall be given a mail-in voter registration application or a prescribed agency application as provided by RCW 29A.08.330. [2004 c 267 § 119; 2004 c 266 § 7; 2003 c 111 § 223. Prior: 1994 c 57 § 27. Formerly RCW 29.07.430.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2004 c 266 § 7 and by 2004 c 267 § 119, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Effective date—2004 c 266: See note following RCW 29A.04.575.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

(2012 Ed.)

29A.08.330 Registration at designated agencies—Procedures. (1) The secretary of state shall prescribe the method of voter registration for each designated agency. The agency shall use either the state voter registration by mail form with a separate declination form for the applicant to indicate that he or she declines to register at this time, or the agency may use a separate form approved for use by the secretary of state.

(2) The person providing service at the agency shall offer voter registration services to every client whenever he or she applies for service or assistance and with each renewal, recertification, or change of address. The person providing service shall give the applicant the same level of assistance with the voter registration application as is offered to fill out the agency's forms and documents, including information about age and citizenship requirements for voter registration.

(3) The person providing service at the agency shall determine if the prospective applicant wants to register to vote or transfer his or her voter registration by asking the following question:

"Do you want to register to vote or transfer your voter registration?"

If the applicant chooses to register or transfer a registration, the service agent shall ask the following:

(a) "Are you a United States citizen?"

(b) "Are you or will you be eighteen years of age on or before the next election?"

If the applicant answers in the affirmative to both questions, the agent shall then provide the applicant with a voter registration form and instructions and shall record that the applicant has requested to register to vote or transfer a voter registration. If the applicant answers in the negative to either question, the agent shall not provide the applicant with a voter registration form.

(4) If an agency uses a computerized application process, it may, in consultation with the secretary of state, develop methods to capture simultaneously the information required for voter registration during a person's computerized application process.

(5) Each designated agency shall transmit the applications to the secretary of state or appropriate county auditor within three business days. [2009 c 369 § 20; 2005 c 246 § 14; 2003 c 111 § 224. Prior: 2001 c 41 § 7; 1994 c 57 § 28. Formerly RCW 29.07.440.]

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW 10.64.140.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.340 Registration with driver's license application or renewal. (1) A person may register to vote, transfer a voter registration, or change his or her name for voter registration purposes when he or she applies for or renews a driver's license or identification card under chapter 46.20 RCW.

(2) To register to vote, transfer his or her voter registration, or change his or her name for voter registration purposes under this section, the applicant shall provide the information required by RCW 29A.08.210.

(3) The driver licensing agent shall record that the applicant has requested to register to vote or transfer a voter registration.

[Title 29A RCW—page 19]

tration. [2003 c 111 § 225; 2001 c 41 § 16; 1999 c 298 § 6; 1994 c 57 § 21; 1990 c 143 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.07.260.]

Civil rights

loss of: State Constitution Art. 6 § 3, RCW 29A.08.520.

restoration of: RCW 9.92.066, 9.94A.637, 9.94A.885, 9.95.260, chapter 9.96 RCW.

Driver licensing agents duties regarding voter registration: RCW 46.20.155.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.350 Duties of department of licensing, secretary of state. The department of licensing shall produce and transmit to the secretary of state the following information from the records of each individual who requested a voter registration or transfer at a driver's license facility: The name, address, date of birth, gender of the applicant, the driver's license number, and the date on which the application for voter registration or transfer was submitted. The secretary of state shall process the registrations and transfers as an electronic application. [2009 c 369 § 21; 2004 c 267 § 120; 2003 c 111 § 226; 1994 c 57 § 22; 1990 c 143 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.07.270.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

TRANSFERS AND NAME CHANGES

29A.08.410 Address change within county—Transfer by telephone or e-mail. A registered voter who changes his or her residence from one address to another within the same county may transfer his or her registration to the new address in one of the following ways:

(1) Sending the county auditor a request stating both the voter's present address and the address from which the voter was last registered;

(2) Appearing in person before the county auditor and making such a request;

(3) Telephoning or e-mailing the county auditor to transfer the registration; or

(4) Submitting a voter registration application. [2009 c 369 § 22; 2003 c 111 § 228; 1994 c 57 § 35; 1991 c 81 § 23; 1975 1st ex.s. c 184 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 202 § 24; 1965 c 9 § 29.10.020. Prior: 1955 c 181 § 4; prior: 1933 c 1 § 14, part; RRS § 5114-14, part; prior: 1919 c 163 § 9, part; 1915 c 16 § 9, part; 1889 p 417 § 12, part; RRS § 5129, part. Formerly RCW 29.10.020.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.420 Transfer to another county. A registered voter who changes his or her residence from one county to another county must do so by submitting a voter registration form. The county auditor of the voter's new county shall transfer the voter's registration from the county of the previous registration. [2009 c 369 § 23; 2004 c 267 § 122; 2003 c 111 § 229; 1999 c 100 § 3; 1994 c 57 § 36; 1991 c 81 § 24; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 26; 1971 ex.s. c 202 § 26; 1965 c 9 § 29.10.040. Prior: 1933 c 1 § 15; RRS § 5114-15. Formerly RCW 29.10.040.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.440 Voter name change. A registered voter who changes his or her name shall notify the county auditor regarding the name change by submitting a notice clearly identifying the name under which he or she is registered to vote, the voter's new name, and the voter's residence, and providing a signature of the new name, or by submitting a voter registration application. [2011 c 10 § 16; 2009 c 369 § 25; 2003 c 111 § 231; 1994 c 57 § 37; 1991 c 81 § 25. Formerly RCW 29.10.051.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

CANCELLATIONS

29A.08.510 Death. The registrations of deceased voters may be canceled from voter registration lists as follows:

(1) Periodically, the registrar of vital statistics of the state shall prepare a list of persons who resided in each county, for whom a death certificate was transmitted to the registrar and was not included on a previous list, and shall supply the list to the secretary of state.

The secretary of state shall compare this list with the registration records and cancel the registrations of deceased voters.

(2) In addition, each county auditor may also use government agencies and newspaper obituary articles as a source of information for identifying deceased voters and canceling a registration. The auditor must verify the identity of the voter by matching the voter's date of birth or an address. The auditor shall record the date and source of the information in the cancellation records.

(3) In addition, any registered voter may sign a statement, subject to the penalties of perjury, to the effect that to his or her personal knowledge or belief another registered voter is deceased. This statement may be filed with the county auditor or the secretary of state. Upon the receipt of such signed statement, the county auditor or the secretary of state shall cancel the registration from the official state voter registration list. [2009 c 369 § 26; 2004 c 267 § 124; 2003 c 111 § 232; 1999 c 100 § 1; 1994 c 57 § 41; 1983 c 110 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 202 § 29; 1965 c 9 § 29.10.090. Prior: 1961 c 32 § 1; 1933 c 1 § 20; RRS § 5114-20. Formerly RCW 29.10.090.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.515 Incapacitation, guardianship. Upon receiving official notice that a court has imposed a guardianship for an incapacitated person and has determined that the person is incompetent for the purpose of rationally exercising the right to vote, under chapter 11.88 RCW, if the incapacitated person is a registered voter in the county, the county auditor shall cancel the incapacitated person's voter registration. [2004 c 267 § 125.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

29A.08.520 Felony conviction—Provisional and permanent restoration of voting rights (as amended by 2009 c 325). (1) (Upon receiving official notice of a person's conviction of a felony in either state or federal court, if the convicted person is a registered voter in the county, the county auditor shall cancel the defendant's voter registration. Additionally, the sec-

retary of state in conjunction with the department of corrections, the Washington state patrol, the office of the administrator for the courts, and other appropriate state agencies shall arrange for a quarterly comparison of a list of known felons with the statewide voter registration list. If a person is found on a felon list and the statewide voter registration list) For a felony conviction in a Washington state court, the right to vote is provisionally restored as long as the person is not under the authority of the department of corrections. For a felony conviction in a federal court or any state court other than a Washington state court, the right to vote is restored as long as the person is no longer incarcerated.

(2)(a) Once the right to vote has been provisionally restored, the sentencing court may revoke the provisional restoration of voting rights if the sentencing court determines that a person has willfully failed to comply with the terms of his or her order to pay legal financial obligations.

(b) If the person has failed to make three payments in a twelve-month period and the county clerk or restitution recipient requests, the prosecutor shall seek revocation of the provisional restoration of voting rights from the court.

(c) To the extent practicable, the prosecutor and county clerk shall inform a restitution recipient of the recipient's right to ask for the revocation of the provisional restoration of voting rights.

(3) If the court revokes the provisional restoration of voting rights, the revocation shall remain in effect until, upon motion by the person whose provisional voting rights have been revoked, the person shows that he or she has made a good faith effort to pay as defined in RCW 10.82.090.

(4) The county clerk shall enter into a database maintained by the administrator for the courts the names of all persons whose provisional voting rights have been revoked, and update the database for any person whose voting rights have subsequently been restored pursuant to subsection (6) of this section.

(5) At least twice a year, the secretary of state shall compare the list of registered voters to a list of felons who are not eligible to vote as provided in subsections (1) and (3) of this section. If a registered voter is not eligible to vote as provided in this section, the secretary of state or county auditor shall confirm the match through a date of birth comparison and suspend the voter registration from the official state voter registration list. The ((canceling authority)) secretary of state or county auditor shall send to the person at his or her last known voter registration address and at the department of corrections, if the person is under the authority of the department, a notice of the proposed cancellation and an explanation of the requirements for provisionally and permanently restoring the right to vote ((once all terms of sentencing have been completed)) and reregistering. ((If the person does not respond within thirty days, the registration must be canceled.)) To the extent possible, the secretary of state shall time the comparison required by this subsection to allow notice and cancellation of voting rights for ineligible voters prior to a primary or general election.

((2)) (6) The right to vote may be permanently restored by ((, for each felony conviction,)) one of the following for each felony conviction:

(a) A certificate of discharge issued by the sentencing court, as provided in RCW 9.94A.637;

(b) A court order restoring the right, as provided in RCW 9.92.066;

(c) A final order of discharge issued by the indeterminate sentence review board, as provided in RCW 9.96.050; or

(d) A certificate of restoration issued by the governor, as provided in RCW 9.96.020.

(7) For the purposes of this section, a person is under the authority of the department of corrections if the person is:

(a) Serving a sentence of confinement in the custody of the department of corrections; or

(b) Subject to community custody as defined in RCW 9.94A.030. [2009 c 325 § 1; 2005 c 246 § 15; 2004 c 267 § 126; 2003 c 111 § 233. Prior: 1994 c 57 § 42. Formerly RCW 29.10.097.]

29A.08.520 Felony conviction—Restoration of voting rights (as amended by 2009 c 369). (1) Upon receiving official notice of a person's conviction of a felony in either state or federal court, if the convicted person is a registered voter in the county, the county auditor shall cancel the defendant's voter registration. ((Additionally,))

(2) The secretary of state in conjunction with the department of corrections, ((the Washington state patrol,)) the office of the administrator for the courts, and other appropriate state agencies shall arrange for a quarterly comparison of a list of known felons with the statewide voter registration list. If a ((person)) registered voter is found on a ((felon)) reliable list ((and the statewide voter registration list)) of felons who are ineligible to vote, the secretary of state or county auditor shall confirm the match through a name and date of birth comparison and suspend the voter registration from the official

state voter registration list. The ((canceling authority)) secretary of state shall send to the person at his or her last known voter registration address a notice of the proposed cancellation and an explanation of the requirements for restoring the right to vote once all terms of sentencing have been completed. If the person does not respond within thirty days, the registration must be canceled.

((2)) (3) The right to vote may be restored by, for each felony conviction, one of the following:

(a) A certificate of discharge issued by the sentencing court, as provided in RCW 9.94A.637;

(b) A court order restoring the right, as provided in RCW 9.92.066;

(c) A final order of discharge issued by the indeterminate sentence review board, as provided in RCW 9.96.050; or

(d) A certificate of restoration issued by the governor, as provided in RCW 9.96.020. [2009 c 369 § 27; 2005 c 246 § 15; 2004 c 267 § 126; 2003 c 111 § 233. Prior: 1994 c 57 § 42. Formerly RCW 29.10.097.]

Reviser's note: RCW 29A.08.520 was amended twice during the 2009 legislative session, each without reference to the other. For rule of construction concerning sections amended more than once during the same legislative session, see RCW 1.12.025.

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW 10.64.140.

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Restoration of civil rights: RCW 9.92.066, 9.94A.637, 9.94A.885, 9.95.260, chapter 9.96 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.540 Records preservation. Registration records of persons whose voter registrations have been canceled as authorized under this title must be preserved in the manner prescribed by rule by the secretary of state. Information from such canceled registration records is available for public inspection and copying to the same extent established by RCW 29A.08.710 for other voter registration information. [2004 c 267 § 127; 2003 c 111 § 235. Prior: 1991 c 81 § 26; 1971 ex.s. c 202 § 32; 1965 ex.s. c 156 § 1; 1965 c 9 § 29.10.110; prior: 1961 c 32 § 2; 1947 c 85 § 5; 1933 c 1 § 21; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 5114-21. Formerly RCW 29.10.110.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

LIST MAINTENANCE

29A.08.610 Dual registration or voting detection.

The secretary of state shall conduct an ongoing list maintenance program designed to detect persons registered in more than one county or voting in more than one county in an election. This program must be applied uniformly throughout the state and must be nondiscriminatory in its application.

The office of the secretary of state shall search the statewide voter registration list to find registered voters with the same date of birth and similar names. Once the potential duplicate registrations are identified, the secretary of state shall refer the potential duplicate registrations to the appropriate county auditors, who shall compare the signatures on each voter registration record and, after confirming that a duplicate registration exists properly resolve the duplication.

If a voter is suspected of voting in two or more counties in an election, the county auditors in each county shall cooperate without delay to determine the voter's county of residence. The county auditor of the county of residence of the voter suspected of voting in two or more counties shall take action under RCW 29A.84.010 without delay. [2009 c 369 § 28; 2004 c 267 § 129; 2003 c 111 § 237; 2001 c 41 § 10; 1999 c 100 § 4. Formerly RCW 29.10.185.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

29A.08.615 "Active," "inactive" registered voters. Registered voters are divided into two categories, "active" and "inactive." All registered voters are classified as active, unless assigned to inactive status by the county auditor. [2003 c 111 § 238. Prior: 1994 c 57 § 34. Formerly RCW 29.10.015.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.620 Change of address information for mail ballots—Assignment of voter to inactive status—Confirmation notice. (1) Each county auditor must request change of address information from the postal service for all mail ballots.

(2) The county auditor shall transfer the registration of a voter and send an acknowledgment notice to the new address informing the voter of the transfer if change of address information received by the county auditor from the postal service, the department of licensing, or another agency designated to provide voter registration services indicates that the voter has moved within the county.

(3) The county auditor shall place a voter on inactive status and send to all known addresses a confirmation notice and a voter registration application if change of address information received by the county auditor from the postal service, the department of licensing, or another agency designated to provide voter registration services indicates that the voter has moved from one county to another.

(4) The county auditor shall place a voter on inactive status and send to all known addresses a confirmation notice if any of the following occur:

(a) Any document mailed by the county auditor to a voter is returned by the postal service as undeliverable without address correction information; or

(b) Change of address information received from the postal service, the department of licensing, or another state agency designated to provide voter registration services indicates that the voter has moved out of the state. [2011 c 10 § 17; 2009 c 369 § 29. Prior: 2004 c 267 § 130; 2004 c 266 § 8; 2003 c 111 § 239; prior: 1994 c 57 § 38. Formerly RCW 29.10.071.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Effective date—2004 c 266: See note following RCW 29A.04.575.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.625 Voting by inactive or canceled voters. (1) A voter whose registration has been made inactive under this chapter and who requests to vote at an ensuing election before two federal general elections have been held must be allowed to vote a regular ballot applicable to the registration address, and the voter's registration restored to active status.

(2) A voter whose registration has been properly canceled under this chapter shall vote a provisional ballot. The voter shall mark the provisional ballot in secrecy, the ballot placed in a security envelope, the security envelope placed in a provisional ballot envelope, and the reasons for the use of the provisional ballot noted.

(3) Upon receipt of such a voted provisional ballot the auditor shall investigate the circumstances surrounding the original cancellation. If he or she determines that the cancellation was in error, the voter's registration must be immediately reinstated, and the voter's provisional ballot must be counted. If the original cancellation was not in error, the voter must be afforded the opportunity to reregister at his or her correct address, and the voter's provisional ballot must not be counted. [2009 c 369 § 30; 2003 c 111 § 240; 1994 c 57 § 47. Formerly RCW 29.10.220.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.630 Return of inactive voter to active status—Cancellation of registration. The county auditor shall return an inactive voter to active voter status if, prior to the passage of two federal general elections, the voter:

(1) Notifies the auditor of a change of address;

(2) Responds to a confirmation notice with information that he or she continues to reside at the registration address; or

(3) Votes or attempts to vote in a primary, special election, or general election. If the inactive voter fails to provide such a notice or take such an action within that period, the auditor shall cancel the person's voter registration. [2009 c 369 § 31; 2004 c 267 § 131; 2003 c 111 § 241. Prior: 1994 c 57 § 39. Formerly RCW 29.10.075.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.635 Confirmation notices—Form, contents. Confirmation notices must be on a form prescribed by, or approved by, the secretary of state and must request that the voter confirm that he or she continues to reside at the address of record and desires to continue to use that address for voting purposes. The notice must inform the voter that if the voter does not respond to the notice and does not vote in either of the next two federal general elections, his or her voter registration will be canceled. [2009 c 369 § 32; 2003 c 111 § 242. Prior: 1994 c 57 § 45. Formerly RCW 29.10.200.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.640 Confirmation notice—Response, auditor's action. (1) If the response to the confirmation notice from the voter indicates that the voter has moved within the county, the auditor shall transfer the voter's registration and send the voter an acknowledgment notice.

(2) If the response from the voter indicates that the voter moved out of the county, but within the state, the auditor shall cancel the voter's registration and notify the county auditor of the voter's new county of residence.

(3) If the response from the voter indicates that the voter has left the state, the auditor shall cancel the voter's registration on the official state voter registration list. [2009 c 369 § 33; 2004 c 267 § 132; 2003 c 111 § 243. Prior: 1994 c 57 § 46. Formerly RCW 29.10.210.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

PUBLIC ACCESS TO REGISTRATION RECORDS

29A.08.710 Originals and automated files. (1) The county auditor shall have custody of the original voter registration records for each county. The original voter registration form must be filed without regard to precinct and is considered confidential and unavailable for public inspection and copying. An automated file of all registered voters must be maintained pursuant to RCW 29A.08.125. An auditor may maintain the automated file in lieu of filing or maintaining the original voter registration forms if the automated file includes all of the information from the original voter registration forms including, but not limited to, a retrievable facsimile of each voter's signature.

(2) The following information contained in voter registration records or files regarding a voter or a group of voters is available for public inspection and copying, except as provided in RCW 40.24.060: The voter's name, address, political jurisdiction, gender, date of birth, voting record, date of registration, and registration number. No other information from voter registration records or files is available for public inspection or copying. [2005 c 246 § 17; 2004 c 267 § 133; 2003 c 111 § 246; 1994 c 57 § 17; 1991 c 81 § 21; 1971 ex.s. c 202 § 17; 1965 c 9 § 29.07.130. Prior: 1933 c 1 § 13, part; RRS § 5114-13, part. Formerly RCW 29.07.130.]

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW 10.64.140.

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.720 Registration, voting records—As public records—Information furnished—Restrictions, confidentiality. (1) In the case of voter registration records received through the department of licensing or an agency designated under RCW 29A.08.310, the identity of the office or agency at which any particular individual registered to vote is not available for public inspection and shall not be disclosed to the public. Any record of a particular individual's choice not to register to vote at an office of the department of licensing or a state agency designated under RCW 29A.08.310 is not available for public inspection and any information regarding such a choice by a particular individual shall not be disclosed to the public.

(2) Subject to the restrictions of RCW 29A.08.710 and 40.24.060, precinct lists and current lists of registered voters are public records and must be made available for public inspection and copying under such reasonable rules and regulations as the county auditor or secretary of state may prescribe. The county auditor or secretary of state shall promptly furnish current lists of registered voters in his or her possession, at actual reproduction cost, to any person requesting such information. The lists shall not be used for the purpose of mailing or delivering any advertisement or offer for any property, establishment, organization, product, or service or for the purpose of mailing or delivering any solicitation for money, services, or anything of value. However, the lists and labels may be used for any political purpose. The county auditor or secretary of state must provide a copy of RCW 29A.08.740 to the person requesting the material that is released under this section.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "political purpose" means a purpose concerned with the support of or opposition

to any candidate for any partisan or nonpartisan office or concerned with the support of or opposition to any ballot proposition or issue. "Political purpose" includes, but is not limited to, such activities as the advertising for or against any candidate or ballot measure or the solicitation of financial support. [2011 c 10 § 18; 2009 c 369 § 34; 2005 c 246 § 18; 2004 c 266 § 9; 2003 c 111 § 247; 1994 c 57 § 5; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 46 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 127 § 2; 1973 1st ex.s. c 111 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 202 § 3; 1965 ex.s. c 156 § 6. Formerly RCW 29.04.100.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW 10.64.140.

Effective date—2004 c 266: See note following RCW 29A.04.575.

Forms, secretary of state to design—Availability to public: RCW 29A.08.850.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.740 Violations of restricted use of registered voter data—Penalties—Liabilities. (1) Any person who uses registered voter data furnished under RCW 29A.08.720 for the purpose of mailing or delivering any advertisement or offer for any property, establishment, organization, product, or service or for the purpose of mailing or delivering any solicitation for money, services, or anything of value is guilty of a class C felony punishable by imprisonment in a state correctional facility for a period of not more than five years or a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars or both such fine and imprisonment, and is liable to each person provided such advertisement or solicitation, without the person's consent, for the nuisance value of such person having to dispose of it, which value is herein established at five dollars for each item mailed or delivered to the person's residence. However, a person who mails or delivers any advertisement, offer, or solicitation for a political purpose is not liable under this section unless the person is liable under subsection (2) of this section. For purposes of this subsection, two or more attached papers or sheets or two or more papers that are enclosed in the same envelope or container or are folded together are one item. Merely having a mailbox or other receptacle for mail on or near the person's residence is not an indication that the person consented to receive the advertisement or solicitation. A class action may be brought to recover damages under this section, and the court may award a reasonable attorney's fee to any party recovering damages under this section.

(2) Each person furnished data under RCW 29A.08.720 shall take reasonable precautions designed to assure that the data is not used for the purpose of mailing or delivering any advertisement or offer for any property, establishment, organization, product, or service or for the purpose of mailing or delivering any solicitation for money, services, or anything of value. However, the data may be used for any political purpose. Where failure to exercise due care in carrying out this responsibility results in the data being used for such purposes, then such person is jointly and severally liable for damages under subsection (1) of this section along with any other person liable under subsection (1) of this section for the misuse of such data. [2005 c 246 § 19. Prior: 2003 c 111 § 249; 2003 c 53 § 176; 1999 c 298 § 2; 1992 c 7 § 32; 1974 ex.s. c 127 § 3; 1973 1st ex.s. c 111 § 4. Formerly RCW 29.04.120.]

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW 10.64.140.

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

29A.08.760 Computer file—Duplicate copy—Restrictions and penalties. The secretary of state shall provide a duplicate copy of the master statewide computer file or electronic data file of registered voters to the consolidated technology services agency for purposes of creating the jury source list without cost. Restrictions as to the commercial use of the information on the statewide computer tape or data file of registered voters, and penalties for its misuse, shall be the same as provided in RCW 29A.08.720 and 29A.08.740. [2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 813; 2009 c 369 § 35; 2004 c 267 § 134; 2003 c 111 § 251; 1995 c 135 § 2. Prior: 1993 c 441 § 2; 1993 c 408 § 10; 1977 ex.s. c 226 § 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 46 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.04.160.]

Effective date—Purpose—2011 1st sp.s. c 43: See notes following RCW 43.19.003.

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Intent—1995 c 135: "The only intent of the legislature in this act is to correct multiple amendments and delete obsolete provisions. It is not the intent of the legislature to change the substance or effect of any presently effective statute." [1995 c 135 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.770 Records concerning accuracy and currency of voters lists. The secretary of state and each county auditor shall maintain for at least two years and shall make available for public inspection and copying all records concerning the implementation of programs and activities conducted for the purpose of insuring the accuracy and currency of official lists of eligible voters. These records must include lists of the names and addresses of all persons to whom notices are sent and information concerning whether or not each person has responded to the notices. These records must contain lists of all persons removed from the list of eligible voters and the reasons why the voters were removed. [2004 c 267 § 135; 2003 c 111 § 252. Prior: 1994 c 57 § 7. Formerly RCW 29.04.240.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.08.775 Use and maintenance of statewide list. Only voters who appear on the official statewide voter registration list are eligible to participate in elections. Each county shall maintain a copy of that county's portion of the state list. The county must ensure that voter registration data used for the production, issuance, and processing of ballots in the administration of each election are the same as the official statewide voter registration list. [2011 c 10 § 19; 2005 c 246 § 20; 2004 c 267 § 136.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW 10.64.140.

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

29A.08.785 Information services board, consultation. In developing the technical standards of data formats for transferring voter registration data, the secretary shall consult with the *information services board. The *board shall review and make recommendations regarding proposed

technical standards prior to implementation. [2004 c 267 § 140.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 43.105.032, which created the "information services board," was repealed by 2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 1013.

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

CHALLENGES

29A.08.810 Basis for challenging a voter's registration—Who may bring a challenge—Challenger duties.

(1) Registration of a person as a voter is presumptive evidence of his or her right to vote. A challenge to the person's right to vote must be based on personal knowledge of one of the following:

(a) The challenged voter has been convicted of a felony and the voter's civil rights have not been restored;

(b) The challenged voter has been judicially declared ineligible to vote due to mental incompetency;

(c) The challenged voter does not live at the residential address provided, in which case the challenger must either:

(i) Provide the challenged voter's actual residence on the challenge form; or

(ii) Submit evidence that he or she exercised due diligence to verify that the challenged voter does not reside at the address provided and to attempt to contact the challenged voter to learn the challenged voter's actual residence, including that the challenger personally:

(A) Sent a letter with return service requested to the challenged voter's residential address provided, and to the challenged voter's mailing address, if provided;

(B) Visited the residential address provided and contacted persons at the address to determine whether the voter resides at the address and, if not, obtained and submitted with the challenge form a signed affidavit subject to the penalties of perjury from a person who owns or manages property, resides, or is employed at the address provided, that to his or her personal knowledge the challenged voter does not reside at the address as provided on the voter registration;

(C) Searched local telephone directories, including online directories, to determine whether the voter maintains a telephone listing at any address in the county;

(D) Searched county auditor property records to determine whether the challenged voter owns any property in the county; and

(E) Searched the statewide voter registration database to determine if the voter is registered at any other address in the state;

(d) The challenged voter will not be eighteen years of age by the next election; or

(e) The challenged voter is not a citizen of the United States.

(2) A person's right to vote may be challenged by another registered voter or the county prosecuting attorney.

(3) The challenger must file a signed affidavit subject to the penalties of perjury swearing that, to his or her personal knowledge and belief, having exercised due diligence to personally verify the evidence presented, the challenged voter either is not qualified to vote or does not reside at the address given on his or her voter registration record based on one of the reasons allowed in subsection (1) of this section. The challenger must provide the factual basis for the challenge,

including any information required by subsection (1)(c) of this section, in the signed affidavit. The challenge may not be based on unsupported allegations or allegations by anonymous third parties. All documents pertaining to the challenge are public records.

(4) Challenges based on a felony conviction under RCW 29A.08.520 must be heard according to RCW 29A.08.520 and rules adopted by the secretary of state. [2011 c 10 § 20; 2006 c 320 § 4; 2003 c 111 § 253. Prior: 2001 c 41 § 9; 1987 c 288 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 30 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.10.125.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Right to vote

loss of: State Constitution Art. 6 § 3, RCW 11.88.010, 11.88.090.

restoration of: RCW 9.92.066, 9.94A.637, 9.94A.885, 9.95.260, chapter 9.96 RCW.

29A.08.820 Times for filing challenges—Hearings—Treatment of challenged ballots. (1) Challenges initiated by a registered voter against a voter who registered to vote less than sixty days before the election, or who changed residence less than sixty days before the election without transferring his or her registration, must be filed not later than ten days before any primary or election, general or special, or within ten days of the voter being added to the voter registration database, whichever is later, at the office of the appropriate county auditor. Challenges initiated by a registered voter or county prosecuting attorney must be filed not later than forty-five days before the election.

(2)(a) If the challenge is filed within forty-five days before an election at which the challenged voter is eligible to vote, a notation of the challenge must be made immediately in the voter registration system, and the county canvassing board presides over the hearing.

(b) If the challenge is filed before the challenged voter's ballot is received, the ballot must be treated as a challenged ballot.

(c) If the challenge is filed after the challenged voter's ballot is received, the challenge cannot affect the current election.

(3) If the challenge is filed at least forty-five days before an election at which the challenged voter is eligible to vote, the county auditor presides over the hearing. [2011 c 10 § 21; 2006 c 320 § 5; 2003 c 111 § 254; 1987 c 288 § 2; 1983 1st ex.s. c 30 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.10.127.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Right to vote

loss of: State Constitution Art. 6 § 3, RCW 11.88.010, 11.88.090.

restoration of: RCW 9.92.066, 9.94A.637, 9.94A.885, 9.95.260, chapter 9.96 RCW.

29A.08.835 County auditor to publish voter challenges on the internet—Ongoing notification requirements. The county auditor shall, within seventy-two hours of receipt, publish on the auditor's internet web site the entire content of any voter challenge filed under chapter 29A.08 RCW. Immediately after publishing any voter challenge, the county auditor shall notify any person who requests to receive such notifications on an ongoing basis. [2006 c 320 § 1.]

29A.08.840 County auditor duties—Dismissal of challenges—Notification—Hearings—Counting or cancellation of ballots. (1) If the challenge is not in proper form or the factual basis for the challenge does not meet the legal grounds for a challenge, the county auditor may dismiss the challenge and notify the challenger of the reasons for the dismissal. A challenge is not in proper form if it is incomplete on its face or does not substantially comply with the form issued by the secretary of state.

(2) If the challenge is in proper form and the factual basis meets the legal grounds for a challenge, the county auditor must notify the challenged voter and provide a copy of the affidavit. The county auditor shall also provide to any person, upon request, a copy of all materials provided to the challenged voter. If the challenge is to the residential address provided by the voter, the challenged voter must be provided notice of the exceptions allowed in RCW 29A.08.112 and 29A.04.151, and Article VI, section 4 of the state Constitution. A challenged voter may transfer or reregister until the day before the election. The county auditor must schedule a hearing and notify the challenger and the challenged voter of the time and place for the hearing.

(3) All notice must be by certified mail to the address provided in the voter registration record, and any other addresses at which the challenged voter is alleged to reside or the county auditor reasonably expects the voter to receive notice. The challenger and challenged voter may either appear in person or submit testimony by affidavit.

(4) The challenger has the burden to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the challenged voter's registration is improper. The challenged voter must be provided a reasonable opportunity to respond. If the challenge is to the residential address provided by the voter, the challenged voter may provide evidence that he or she resides at the location described in his or her voter's registration records, or meets one of the exceptions allowed in RCW 29A.08.112 or 29A.04.151, or Article VI, section 4 of the state Constitution. If either the challenger or challenged voter fails to appear at the hearing, the challenge must be resolved based on the available facts.

(5) If the challenge is based on an allegation under RCW 29A.08.810(1) (a), (b), (d), or (e) and the canvassing board sustains the challenge, the challenged ballot shall not be counted. If the challenge is based on an allegation under RCW 29A.08.810(1)(c) and the canvassing board sustains the challenge, the board shall permit the voter to correct his or her voter registration and any races and ballot measures on the challenged ballot that the voter would have been qualified to vote for had the registration been correct shall be counted.

(6) If the challenger fails to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the registration is improper, the challenge must be dismissed and the pending challenged ballot must be accepted as valid. Challenged ballots must be resolved before certification of the election. The decision of the county auditor or canvassing board is final subject only to judicial review by the superior court under chapter 34.05 RCW. [2006 c 320 § 6; 2003 c 111 § 256. Prior: 1987 c 288 § 4; 1983 1st ex.s. c 30 § 5; 1971 ex.s. c 202 § 34; 1967 c 225 § 3; 1965 ex.s. c 156 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.10.140.]

29A.08.850 Challenge of registration—Forms, availability. The secretary of state must provide forms for voter registration challenges, and the county auditor must make such forms available. A challenge is not required to be submitted on the provided voter challenge form, but may be prepared using an official electronic voter challenge form template provided by the auditor or secretary of state that has been printed and signed by the challenger for submission. [2006 c 320 § 7; 2003 c 111 § 257; 1991 c 81 § 27; 1971 ex.s. c 202 § 35; 1965 ex.s. c 156 § 4. Formerly RCW 29.10.150.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 29A.12 RCW VOTING SYSTEMS

Sections

29A.12.005	"Voting system."
29A.12.010	Authority for use.
29A.12.020	Inspection and test by secretary of state—Report.
29A.12.030	Submitting system or component for examination.
29A.12.040	Independent evaluation.
29A.12.050	Approval required—Modification.
29A.12.060	Maintenance and operation.
29A.12.070	Acceptance test.
29A.12.080	Requirements for approval.
29A.12.085	Paper record.
29A.12.101	Requirements of tallying systems for approval.
29A.12.110	Record of programming—Devices sealed.
29A.12.120	Counting center personnel—Instruction, requirements.
29A.12.130	Tallying systems—Programming tests.
29A.12.140	Operating procedures.
29A.12.150	Recording requirements.
29A.12.160	Blind or visually impaired voter accessibility.
29A.12.170	Consultation with information services board.

29A.12.005 "Voting system." As used in this chapter, "voting system" means:

(1) The total combination of mechanical, electromechanical, or electronic equipment including, but not limited to, the software, firmware, and documentation required to program, control, and support the equipment, that is used:

- (a) To define ballots;
- (b) To cast and count votes;
- (c) To report or display election results from the voting system;
- (d) To maintain and produce any audit trail information; and

(2) The practices and associated documentation used:

- (a) To identify system components and versions of such components;
- (b) To test the system during its development and maintenance;
- (c) To maintain records of system errors and defects;
- (d) To determine specific system changes to be made to a system after the initial qualification of the system; and
- (e) To make available any materials to the voter such as notices, instructions, forms, or paper ballots. [2004 c 267 § 601.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

29A.12.010 Authority for use. At any primary or election in any county, votes may be cast, registered, recorded, or counted by means of voting systems that have been approved under RCW 29A.12.020. [2003 c 111 § 301. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 17; 1967 ex.s. c 109 § 12; 1965 c 9 § 29.33.020; prior:

(i) 1913 c 58 § 1, part; RRS § 5300, part. (ii) 1913 c 58 § 18; RRS § 5318. Formerly RCW 29.33.020.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

29A.12.020 Inspection and test by secretary of state—Report. The secretary of state shall inspect, evaluate, and publicly test all voting systems or components of voting systems that are submitted for review under RCW 29A.12.030. The secretary of state shall determine whether the voting systems conform with all of the requirements of this title, the applicable rules adopted in accordance with this title, and with generally accepted safety requirements. The secretary of state shall transmit a copy of the report of any examination under this section, within thirty days after completing the examination, to the county auditor of each county. [2003 c 111 § 302. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 18; 1982 c 40 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.33.041.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.12.030 Submitting system or component for examination. The manufacturer or distributor of a voting system or component of a voting system may submit that system or component to the secretary of state for examination under RCW 29A.12.020. [2003 c 111 § 303. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 19; 1982 c 40 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.33.051.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.12.040 Independent evaluation. (1) The secretary of state may rely on the results of independent design, engineering, and performance evaluations in the examination under RCW 29A.12.020 if the source and scope of these independent evaluations are specified by rule.

(2) The secretary of state may contract with experts in mechanical or electrical engineering or data processing to assist in examining a voting system or component. The manufacturer or distributor who has submitted a voting system for testing under RCW 29A.12.030 shall pay the secretary of state a deposit to reimburse the cost of any contract for consultation under this section and for any other unrecoverable costs associated with the examination of a voting system or component by the manufacturer or distributor who submitted the voting system or component for examination. [2003 c 111 § 304. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 20; 1982 c 40 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.33.061.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.12.050 Approval required—Modification. If voting systems or devices or vote tallying systems are to be used for conducting a primary or election, only those that have the approval of the secretary of state or had been approved under this chapter or the former chapter 29.34 RCW before March 22, 1982, may be used. Any modification, change, or improvement to any voting system or component of a system that does not impair its accuracy, efficiency,

or capacity or extend its function, may be made without reexamination or reapproval by the secretary of state under RCW 29A.12.020. [2003 c 111 § 305; 1990 c 59 § 21; 1982 c 40 § 4. Formerly RCW 29.33.081.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.12.060 Maintenance and operation. The county auditor of a county in which voting systems are used is responsible for the preparation, maintenance, and operation of those systems and may employ and direct persons to perform some or all of these functions. [2003 c 111 § 306. Prior: 1990 c 59 s 22; 1965 c 9 § 29.33.130; prior: 1955 c 323 § 2; prior: 1935 c 85 § 1, part; 1919 c 163 § 23, part; 1915 c 114 § 5, part; 1913 c 58 § 10, part; RRS § 5309, part. Formerly RCW 29.33.130.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

29A.12.070 Acceptance test. An agreement to purchase or lease a voting system or a component of a voting system is subject to that system or component passing an acceptance test sufficient to demonstrate that the equipment is the same as that certified by the secretary of state and that the equipment is operating correctly as delivered to the county. [2003 c 111 § 307. Prior: 1998 c 58 § 1; 1990 c 59 § 23. Formerly RCW 29.33.145.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

29A.12.080 Requirements for approval. No voting device shall be approved by the secretary of state unless it:

- (1) Secures to the voter secrecy in the act of voting;
- (2) Permits the voter to vote for any person for any office and upon any measure that he or she has the right to vote for;
- (3) Permits the voter to vote for all the candidates of one party;
- (4) Correctly registers all votes cast for any and all persons and for or against any and all measures;
- (5) Provides that a vote for more than one candidate cannot be cast by one single operation of the voting device or vote tally system except when voting for president and vice president of the United States; and
- (6) Except for functions or capabilities unique to this state, has been tested and certified by an independent testing authority designated by the United States election assistance commission. [2006 c 207 § 2; 2003 c 111 § 308. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 26; 1982 c 40 § 6; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 66; 1971 ex.s. c 6 § 1; 1967 ex.s. c 109 § 18. Formerly RCW 29.33.300, 29.34.080.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Voting devices, machines—Recording requirements: RCW 29A.12.150.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.12.085 Paper record. Beginning on January 1, 2006, all direct recording electronic voting devices must produce a paper record of each vote that may be accepted or rejected by the voter before finalizing his or her vote. This record may not be removed from the voting center, and must

(2012 Ed.)

be human readable without an interface and machine readable for counting purposes. If the device is programmed to display the ballot in multiple languages, the paper record produced must be printed in the language used by the voter. Rejected records must either be destroyed or marked in order to clearly identify the record as rejected. Paper records produced by direct recording electronic voting devices are subject to all the requirements of chapter 29A.60 RCW for ballot handling, preservation, reconciliation, transit, and storage. The paper records must be preserved in the same manner and for the same period of time as ballots. [2011 c 10 § 22; 2005 c 242 § 1.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Preservation: RCW 29A.60.095.

Unauthorized removal from voting center: RCW 29A.84.545.

29A.12.101 Requirements of tallying systems for approval. The secretary of state shall not approve a vote tallying system unless it:

- (1) Correctly counts votes on ballots on which the proper number of votes have been marked for any office or issue;
- (2) Ignores votes marked for any office or issue where more than the allowable number of votes have been marked, but correctly counts the properly voted portions of the ballot;
- (3) Accumulates a count of the specific number of ballots tallied for each precinct, total votes by candidate for each office, and total votes for and against each issue of the ballot in that precinct;
- (4) Produces precinct and cumulative totals in printed form; and
- (5) Except for functions or capabilities unique to this state, has been tested and certified by an independent testing authority designated by the United States election assistance commission. [2006 c 207 § 3; 2004 c 271 § 109.]

29A.12.110 Record of programming—Devices sealed. In preparing a voting device for a primary or election, a record shall be made of the programming installed in each device. Except where provided by a rule adopted under RCW 29A.04.611, after being prepared for a primary or election, each device shall be sealed with a uniquely numbered seal. The programmed memory pack for each voting device must be sealed into the device during final preparation and logic and accuracy testing. Except in the case of a device breakdown or error in programming, the memory pack must remain sealed in the device until after 8:00 p.m. on the day of the primary, special election, or general election. [2011 c 10 § 23; 2003 c 111 § 311; 1990 c 59 § 25. Formerly RCW 29.33.330.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

29A.12.120 Counting center personnel—Instruction, requirements. (1) Before each state primary or general election at which voting systems are to be used, the county auditor shall instruct all counting center personnel who will operate a voting system in the proper conduct of their voting system duties.

(2) The county auditor may waive instructional requirements for counting center personnel who have previously received instruction and who have served for a sufficient length of time to be fully qualified to perform their duties. The county auditor shall keep a record of each person who has received instruction and is qualified to serve at the subsequent primary or election.

(3) No person may work in a counting center at a primary or election at which a vote tallying system is used unless that person has received the required instruction and is qualified to perform his or her duties in connection with the handling and tallying of ballots for that primary or election. [2011 c 10 § 24; 2003 c 111 § 312. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 29; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 69. Formerly RCW 29.33.340, 29.34.143.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.12.130 Tallying systems—Programming tests.

At least three days before each state primary or general election, the office of the secretary of state shall provide for the conduct of tests of the programming for each vote tallying system to be used at that primary or general election. The test must verify that the system will correctly count the vote cast for all candidates and on all measures appearing on the ballot at that primary or general election. The test shall verify the capability of the vote tallying system to perform all of the functions that can reasonably be expected to occur during conduct of that particular primary or election. If any error is detected, the cause shall be determined and corrected, and an errorless total shall be produced before the primary or election.

Such tests shall be observed by at least one representative from each major political party, if representatives have been appointed by the respective major political parties and are present at the test, and shall be open to candidates, the press, and the public. The county auditor and any political party observers shall certify that the test has been conducted in accordance with this section. Copies of this certification shall be retained by the secretary of state and the county auditor. All programming materials, test results, and test ballots shall be securely sealed until the day of the primary or general election. [2003 c 111 § 313; 1998 c 58 § 2; 1990 c 59 § 32; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 73. Formerly RCW 29.33.350, 29.34.163.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.12.140 Operating procedures. The secretary of state may publish recommended procedures for the operation of the various vote tallying systems that have been approved. These procedures allow the office of the secretary of state to restrict or define the use of approved systems in elections. [2003 c 111 § 314. Prior: 1998 c 58 § 3; 1990 c 59 § 34; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 75; 1967 ex.s. c 109 § 32. Formerly RCW 29.33.360, 29.34.170.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

[Title 29A RCW—page 28]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.12.150 Recording requirements. (1) No voting device or machine may be used in a county with a population of seventy thousand or more to conduct a primary or general or special election in this state unless it correctly records on a separate ballot the votes cast by each elector for any person and for or against any measure and such separate ballots are available for audit purposes after such a primary or election.

(2) The secretary of state shall not certify under this title any voting device or machine for use in conducting a primary or general or special election in this state unless the device or machine correctly records on a separate ballot the votes cast by each elector for any person and for or against any measure and such separate ballots are available for audit purposes after such a primary or election. [2003 c 111 § 315; 1998 c 245 § 26; 1991 c 363 § 30; 1990 c 184 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.04.200.]

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

29A.12.160 Blind or visually impaired voter accessibility. (1) At each voting center, at least one voting unit certified by the secretary of state shall provide access to individuals who are blind or visually impaired.

(2) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Accessible" includes receiving, using, selecting, and manipulating voter data and controls.

(b) "Nonvisual" includes synthesized speech, Braille, and other output methods.

(c) "Blind and visually impaired" excludes persons who are both deaf and blind. [2011 c 10 § 25; 2004 c 267 § 701; 2004 c 266 § 3. Prior: 2003 c 110 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.33.305.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Effective date—2004 c 266: See note following RCW 29A.04.575.

29A.12.170 Consultation with information services board. In developing technical standards for voting technology and systems to be accessible for individuals with disabilities, the secretary shall consult with the *information services board. The *board shall review and make recommendations regarding proposed technical standards prior to implementation. [2004 c 267 § 321.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 43.105.032, which created the "information services board," was repealed by 2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 1013.

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

Chapter 29A.16 RCW PRECINCTS

(Formerly: Precinct and polling place determination and accessibility)

Sections

29A.16.040	Precincts—Boundaries may be altered.
29A.16.050	Precincts—Restrictions on precinct boundaries—Designated by number.

29A.16.040 Precincts—Boundaries may be altered. The county legislative authority of each county in the state

(2012 Ed.)

shall divide the county into election precincts and establish the boundaries of the precincts.

(1) Precinct boundaries may be altered at any time as long as sufficient time exists prior to a given election for the necessary procedural steps to be honored. Except as permitted under subsection (3) of this section, no precinct changes may be made during the period starting fourteen days prior to the first day for candidates to file for the primary election and ending with the day of the general election.

(2) The county legislative authority may establish by ordinance a limitation on the maximum number of active registered voters in each precinct within its jurisdiction. The number may be less than the number established by law, but in no case may the number exceed one thousand five hundred active registered voters.

(3) The county auditor shall temporarily adjust precinct boundaries when a city or town annexes unincorporated territory to the city or town, or whenever unincorporated territory is incorporated as a city or town. The adjustment must be made as soon as possible after the approval of the annexation or incorporation. The temporary adjustment must be limited to the minimum changes necessary to accommodate the addition of the territory to the city or town, or to establish the eligible voters within the boundaries of the new city or town, and remains in effect only until precinct boundary modifications reflecting the annexation or incorporation are adopted by the county legislative authority. [2011 c 349 § 5; 2011 c 10 § 26; 2004 c 266 § 10; 2003 c 111 § 404; 1999 c 158 § 3; 1994 c 57 § 3; 1986 c 167 § 2; 1980 c 107 § 3. Prior: 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 4; 1977 ex.s. c 128 § 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 129 § 3; 1967 ex.s. c 109 § 1; 1965 c 9 § 29.04.040; prior: (i) 1921 c 178 § 1, part; 1915 c 11 § 1, part; 1907 c 130 § 1, part; 1889 p 402 § 7, part; Code 1881 § 3067, part; 1865 p 30 § 1, part; RRS § 5171, part. (ii) 1907 c 130 § 2, part; 1889 p 408 § 21, part; RRS § 5278, part. (iii) Code 1881 § 2679; 1854 p 65 § 4, part; No RRS. Formerly RCW 29.04.040.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2011 c 10 § 26 and by 2011 c 349 § 5, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Effective date—2004 c 266: See note following RCW 29A.04.575.

"Precinct" defined: RCW 29A.04.121.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.16.050 Precincts—Restrictions on precinct boundaries—Designated by number. (1) Every voting precinct must be wholly within a single congressional district, a single legislative district, a single district of a county legislative authority, and, if applicable, a single city.

(2) Every voting precinct shall be composed, as nearly as practicable, of contiguous and compact areas.

(3) Except as provided in this subsection, changes to the boundaries of any precinct shall follow visible, physical features delineated on the most current maps provided by the United States census bureau. A change need not follow such visible, physical features if (a) it is necessitated by an annexation or incorporation and the proposed precinct boundary is identical to an exterior boundary of the annexed or incorpo-

rated area which does not follow a visible, physical feature; or (b) doing so would substantially impair election administration in the involved area.

(4) After a change to precinct boundaries is adopted by the county legislative authority, if the change does not follow visible physical features, the county auditor shall send to the secretary of state an electronic or paper copy of the description, a map or maps of the changes, and a statement of the applicable exception under subsection (3) of this section. For boundary changes made pursuant to subsection (3)(b) of this section, the auditor shall include a statement of the reasons why following visible, physical features would have substantially impaired election administration.

(5) Every voting precinct within each county shall be designated by number for the purpose of preparation of maps and the tabulation of population for apportionment purposes. These precincts may be identified with names or other numbers for other election purposes.

(6) After a change to precinct boundaries in a city or town, the county auditor shall send one copy of the map or maps delineating the new precinct boundaries within that city or town to the city or town clerk.

(7) Precinct maps are public records and shall be available for inspection by the public during normal office hours in the offices where they are kept. Copies shall be made available to the public for a fee necessary to cover the cost of reproduction. [2003 c 111 § 405; 1999 c 298 § 1; 1989 c 278 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 128 § 2; 1965 c 9 § 29.04.050. Prior: 1921 c 178 § 1, part; 1915 c 11 § 1, part; 1907 c 130 § 1, part; 1889 p 402 § 7, part; Code 1881 § 3067, part; 1865 p 30 § 1, part; RRS § 5171, part. Formerly RCW 29.04.050.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 29A.20 RCW QUALIFICATIONS, TERMS, AND REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTIVE OFFICES

Sections

GENERAL

29A.20.010	Preservation of declarations of candidacy.
29A.20.021	Qualifications for filing, appearance on ballot.
29A.20.030	Local officers, beginning of terms—Organization of district boards of directors.
29A.20.040	Local elected officials, commencement of term of office—Purpose.

MINOR PARTY AND INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE NOMINATIONS

29A.20.111	Definitions—"Convention" and "election jurisdiction."
29A.20.121	Nomination by convention or write-in—Dates—Special filing period.
29A.20.131	Convention—Notice.
29A.20.141	Convention—Requirements for validity.
29A.20.151	Nominating petition—Requirements.
29A.20.161	Certificate of nomination—Requisites.
29A.20.171	Multiple certificates of nomination.
29A.20.181	Presidential electors—Selection at convention.
29A.20.191	Certificate of nomination—Checking signatures—Appeal of determination.
29A.20.201	Declarations of candidacy required, exceptions—Payment of fees.

GENERAL

29A.20.010 Preservation of declarations of candidacy. The secretary of state and each county auditor shall preserve all declarations of candidacy filed in their respective

offices for six months. All declarations of candidacy must be open to public inspection. [2003 c 111 § 501; 1965 c 9 § 29.27.090. Prior: 1921 c 178 § 1, part; 1915 c 11 § 1, part; 1907 c 130 § 1, part; 1889 p 402 § 7, part; Code 1881 § 3067, part; 1865 p 30 § 1, part; RRS § 5171, part. Formerly RCW 29.27.090.]

29A.20.021 Qualifications for filing, appearance on ballot. (1) A person filing a declaration of candidacy for an office shall, at the time of filing, be a registered voter and possess the qualifications specified by law for persons who may be elected to the office.

(2) Excluding the office of precinct committee officer or a temporary elected position such as a charter review board member or freeholder, no person may file for more than one office.

(3) The name of a candidate for an office shall not appear on a ballot for that office unless, except as provided in RCW *3.46.067 and 3.50.057, the candidate is, at the time the candidate's declaration of candidacy is filed, properly registered to vote in the geographic area represented by the office. For the purposes of this section, each geographic area in which registered voters may cast ballots for an office is represented by that office. If a person elected to an office must be nominated from a district or similar division of the geographic area represented by the office, the name of a candidate for the office shall not appear on a primary ballot for that office unless the candidate is, at the time the candidate's declaration of candidacy is filed, properly registered to vote in that district or division. The officer with whom declarations of candidacy must be filed under this title shall review each such declaration filed regarding compliance with this subsection.

(4) The requirements of voter registration and residence within the geographic area of a district do not apply to candidates for congressional office. Qualifications for the United States congress are specified in the United States Constitution. [2004 c 271 § 153.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 3.46.067 was repealed by 2008 c 227 § 12, effective July 1, 2008.

29A.20.030 Local officers, beginning of terms—Organization of district boards of directors. The term of every city, town, and district officer elected to office on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November of the odd-numbered years begins in accordance with RCW 29A.20.040. However, a person elected to less than a full term shall assume office as soon as the election returns have been certified and he or she is qualified in accordance with RCW 29A.04.133.

Each board of directors of every district shall be organized at the first meeting held after one or more newly elected directors take office. [2003 c 111 § 503; 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 14; 1965 c 123 § 6; 1965 c 9 § 29.13.050. Prior: 1963 c 200 § 8; 1959 c 86 § 1; prior: 1951 c 257 § 6. (i) 1949 c 161 § 9; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5146-1. (ii) 1949 c 163 § 1; 1921 c 61 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5146. Formerly RCW 29.13.050.]

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: See RCW 29A.20.040(1).

29A.20.040 Local elected officials, commencement of term of office—Purpose. (1) The legislature finds that certain laws are in conflict governing the assumption of office of

various local officials. The purpose of this section is to provide a common date for the assumption of office for all the elected officials of counties, cities, towns, and special purpose districts other than school districts where the ownership of property is not a prerequisite of voting. A person elected to the office of school director begins his or her term of office at the first official meeting of the board of directors after certification of the election results. It is also the purpose of this section to remove these conflicts and delete old statutory language concerning such elections which is no longer necessary.

(2) For elective offices of counties, cities, towns, and special purpose districts other than school districts where the ownership of property is not a prerequisite of voting, the term of incumbents ends and the term of successors begins after the successor is elected and qualified, and the term commences immediately after December 31st following the election, except as follows:

(a) Where the term of office varies from this standard according to statute; and

(b) If the election results have not been certified prior to January 1st after the election, in which event the time of commencement for the new term occurs when the successor becomes qualified in accordance with RCW 29A.04.133.

(3) For elective offices governed by this section, the oath of office must be taken as the last step of qualification as defined in RCW 29A.04.133 but may be taken either:

(a) Up to ten days prior to the scheduled date of assuming office; or

(b) At the last regular meeting of the governing body of the applicable county, city, town, or special district held before the winner is to assume office. [2003 c 111 § 504; 1999 c 298 § 3; 1980 c 35 § 7; 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.04.170.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

MINOR PARTY AND INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE NOMINATIONS

29A.20.111 Definitions—"Convention" and "election jurisdiction." A "convention" for the purposes of this chapter, is an organized assemblage of registered voters representing an independent candidate or candidates or a new or minor political party, organization, or principle. As used in this chapter, the term "election jurisdiction" shall mean the state or any political subdivision or jurisdiction of the state from which partisan officials are elected. This term shall include county commissioner districts or council districts for members of a county legislative authority, counties for county officials who are nominated and elected on a county-wide basis, legislative districts for members of the legislature, congressional districts for members of Congress, and the state for president and vice president, members of the United States senate, and state officials who are elected on a statewide basis. [2004 c 271 § 188.]

29A.20.121 Nomination by convention or write-in—Dates—Special filing period. (1) Any nomination of a candidate for partisan public office by other than a major political party may be made only: (a) In a convention held not earlier than the first Saturday in May and not later than the sec-

ond Saturday in May or during any of the seven days immediately preceding the first day for filing declarations of candidacy as fixed in accordance with RCW 29A.28.041; (b) as provided by RCW 29A.60.021; or (c) as otherwise provided in this section. Minor political party and independent candidates may appear only on the general election ballot.

(2) Nominations of candidates for president and vice president of the United States other than by a major political party may be made either at a convention conducted under subsection (1) of this section, or at a similar convention taking place not earlier than the first Saturday in June and not later than the fourth Saturday in July. Conventions held during this time period may not nominate candidates for any public office other than president and vice president of the United States, except as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) If a special filing period for a partisan office is opened under *RCW 29A.24.211, candidates of minor political parties and independent candidates may file for office during that special filing period. The names of those candidates may not appear on the general election ballot unless they are nominated by convention held no later than five days after the close of the special filing period and a certificate of nomination is filed with the filing officer no later than three days after the convention. The requirements of RCW 29A.20.131 do not apply to such a convention.

(4) A minor political party may hold more than one convention but in no case shall any such party nominate more than one candidate for any one partisan public office or position. For the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of president and vice president, United States senator, United States representative, or a statewide office, a minor party or independent candidate holding multiple conventions may add together the number of signatures of different individuals from each convention obtained in support of the candidate or candidates in order to obtain the number required by RCW 29A.20.141. For all other offices for which nominations are made, signatures of the requisite number of registered voters must be obtained at a single convention. [2006 c 344 § 4; 2004 c 271 § 110.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29A.24.211 was repealed by 2011 c 349 § 30.

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

29A.20.131 Convention—Notice. Each minor party or independent candidate must publish a notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the county in which the party or the candidate intends to hold a convention. The notice must appear at least ten days before the convention is to be held, and shall state the date, time, and place of the convention. Additionally, it shall include the mailing address of the person or organization sponsoring the convention. [2004 c 271 § 189.]

29A.20.141 Convention—Requirements for validity.

(1) To be valid, a convention must be attended by at least one hundred registered voters.

(2) In order to nominate candidates for the offices of president and vice president of the United States, United States senator, United States representative, or any statewide office, a nominating convention shall obtain and submit to

(2012 Ed.)

the filing officer the signatures of at least one thousand registered voters of the state of Washington. In order to nominate candidates for any other office, a nominating convention shall obtain and submit to the filing officer the signatures of one hundred persons who are registered to vote in the jurisdiction of the office for which the nominations are made. [2004 c 271 § 111.]

29A.20.151 Nominating petition—Requirements. A nominating petition submitted under this chapter shall clearly identify the name of the minor party or independent candidate convention as it appears on the certificate of nomination as required by RCW 29A.20.161(3). The petition shall also contain a statement that the person signing the petition is a registered voter of the state of Washington and shall have a space for the voter to sign his or her name and to print his or her name and address. No person may sign more than one nominating petition under this chapter for an office for an election. [2004 c 271 § 112.]

29A.20.161 Certificate of nomination—Requisites. A certificate evidencing nominations made at a convention must:

- (1) Be in writing;
- (2) Contain the name of each person nominated, his or her residence, and the office for which he or she is named, and if the nomination is for the offices of president and vice president of the United States, a sworn statement from both nominees giving their consent to the nomination;
- (3) Identify the minor political party or the independent candidate on whose behalf the convention was held;
- (4) Be verified by the oath of the presiding officer and secretary;
- (5) Be accompanied by a nominating petition or petitions bearing the signatures and addresses of registered voters equal in number to that required by RCW 29A.20.141;
- (6) Contain proof of publication of the notice of calling the convention; and

(7) Be submitted to the appropriate filing officer not later than one week following the adjournment of the convention at which the nominations were made. If the nominations are made only for offices whose jurisdiction is entirely within one county, the certificate and nominating petitions must be filed with the county auditor. If a minor party or independent candidate convention nominates any candidates for offices whose jurisdiction encompasses more than one county, all nominating petitions and the convention certificates must be filed with the secretary of state. [2004 c 271 § 154.]

29A.20.171 Multiple certificates of nomination. (1) If two or more valid certificates of nomination are filed purporting to nominate different candidates for the same position using the same party name, the filing officer must give effect to both certificates. If conflicting claims to the party name are not resolved either by mutual agreement or by a judicial determination of the right to the name, the candidates must be treated as independent candidates. Disputes over the right to the name must not be permitted to delay the printing of either ballots or a voters' pamphlet. Other candidates nominated by the same conventions may continue to use the partisan affili-

ation unless a court of competent jurisdiction directs otherwise.

(2) A person affected may petition the superior court of the county in which the filing officer is located for a judicial determination of the right to the name of a minor political party, either before or after documents are filed with the filing officer. The court shall resolve the conflict between competing claims to the use of the same party name according to the following principles: (a) The prior established public use of the name during previous elections by a party composed of or led by the same individuals or individuals in documented succession; (b) prior established public use of the name earlier in the same election cycle; (c) the nomination of a more complete slate of candidates for a number of offices or in a number of different regions of the state; (d) documented affiliation with a national or statewide party organization with an established use of the name; (e) the first date of filing of a certificate of nomination; and (f) such other indicia of an established right to use of the name as the court may deem relevant. If more than one filing officer is involved, and one of them is the secretary of state, the petition must be filed in the superior court for Thurston county. Upon resolving the conflict between competing claims, the court may also address any ballot designation for the candidate who does not prevail. [2004 c 271 § 155.]

29A.20.181 Presidential electors—Selection at convention. A minor political party or independent candidate convention nominating candidates for the offices of president and vice president of the United States shall, not later than ten days after the adjournment of the convention, submit a list of presidential electors to the office of the secretary of state. The list shall contain the names and the mailing addresses of the persons selected and shall be verified by the presiding officer of the convention. [2004 c 271 § 156.]

29A.20.191 Certificate of nomination—Checking signatures—Appeal of determination. Upon the receipt of the certificate of nomination, the officer with whom it is filed shall check the certificate and canvass the signatures on the accompanying nominating petitions to determine if the requirements of RCW 29A.20.141 have been met. Once the determination has been made, the filing officer shall notify the presiding officer of the convention and any other persons requesting the notification, of his or her decision regarding the sufficiency of the certificate or the nominating petitions. Any appeal regarding the filing officer's determination must be filed with the superior court of the county in which the certificate or petitions were filed not later than five days from the date the determination is made, and shall be heard and finally disposed of by the court within five days of the filing. Nominating petitions shall not be available for public inspection or copying. [2004 c 271 § 157.]

29A.20.201 Declarations of candidacy required, exceptions—Payment of fees. Not later than the Friday immediately preceding the first day for candidates to file, the secretary of state shall notify the county auditors of the names and designations of all minor party and independent candidates who have filed valid convention certificates and nominating petitions with that office. Except for the offices of

president and vice president, persons nominated under this chapter shall file declarations of candidacy as provided by RCW 29A.24.031 and 29A.24.070. The name of a candidate nominated at a convention shall not be printed upon the general election ballot unless he or she pays the fee required by law to be paid by candidates for the same office to be nominated at a primary. [2004 c 271 § 113.]

Chapter 29A.24 RCW FILING FOR OFFICE

Sections

GENERAL

29A.24.010	Officials to designate position numbers, when—Effect.
29A.24.020	Designation of short terms, full terms, and unexpired terms—Filing declarations—Election to both short and full terms.
29A.24.030	Declaration of candidacy.
29A.24.031	Declaration of candidacy.
29A.24.040	Declaration of candidacy—Electronic filing.
29A.24.050	Declaration of candidacy—Certain offices, when filed.
29A.24.060	Candidates' names—Nicknames.
29A.24.070	Declaration of candidacy—Where filed—Copy to public disclosure commission.
29A.24.081	Declaration—Filing by mail.
29A.24.091	Declaration—Fees and petitions.
29A.24.101	Filing fee petition—Form.
29A.24.111	Petitions—Rejection—Acceptance, canvass of signatures—Judicial review.
29A.24.120	Date for withdrawal—Notice.
29A.24.131	Withdrawal of candidacy.
29A.24.141	Void in candidacy.
29A.24.171	Vacancies in office.
29A.24.181	Regular filing period—Voids in candidacy.
29A.24.191	Scheduled election lapses, when.
29A.24.201	Lapse of election when no filing for single positions—Effect.
29A.24.220	Void in candidacy for water-sewer districts—Fewer than one hundred residents.
WRITE-IN CANDIDATES	
29A.24.311	Write-in voting—Candidates, declaration.
29A.24.320	Write-in candidates—Notice to auditors, ballot counters.

GENERAL

29A.24.010 Officials to designate position numbers, when—Effect. Not less than thirty days before the first day for filing declarations of candidacy under RCW 29A.24.050 for legislative, judicial, county, city, town, or district office, where more than one position with the same name, district number, or title will be voted upon at the succeeding election, the filing officer shall designate the positions to be filled by number.

The positions so designated shall be dealt with as separate offices for all election purposes. With the exception of the office of justice of the supreme court, the position numbers shall be assigned, whenever possible, to reflect the position numbers that were used to designate the same positions at the last full-term election for those offices. [2003 c 111 § 601. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 79; 1965 c 52 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.15.130, 29.18.015.]

29A.24.020 Designation of short terms, full terms, and unexpired terms—Filing declarations—Election to both short and full terms. If at the same election there are short terms or full terms and unexpired terms of office to be filled, the filing officer shall distinguish them and designate

the short term, the full term, and the unexpired term, as such, or by use of the words "short term," "unexpired two year term," or "four year term," as the case may be.

In filing the declaration of candidacy in such cases the candidate shall specify that the candidacy is for the short term, the full term, or the unexpired term. When both a short term and a full term for the same position are scheduled to be voted upon, or when a short term is created after the close of the filing period, a single declaration of candidacy accompanied by a single filing fee shall be construed as a filing for both the short term and the full term and the name of such candidate shall appear upon the ballot for the position sought with the designation "short term and full term." The candidate elected to both such terms shall be sworn into and assume office for the short term as soon as the election returns have been certified and shall again be sworn into office on the second Monday in January following the election to assume office for the full term. [2003 c 111 § 602. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 92; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 120 § 4; 1965 c 9 § 29.21.140; prior: (i) 1927 c 155 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 68 § 1, part; 1921 c 116 § 1, part; 1919 c 85 § 1, part; 1911 c 101 § 1, part; 1909 c 82 § 11, part; 1907 c 209 § 38, part; RRS § 5212, part. (ii) 1933 c 85 § 1, part; RRS § 5213-1, part. Formerly RCW 29.15.140, 29.21.140.]

Term of person elected to fill vacancy: RCW 42.12.030.

Vacancies in public office, how filled: RCW 42.12.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.24.030 Declaration of candidacy. A candidate who desires to have his or her name printed on the ballot for election to an office other than president of the United States, vice president of the United States, or an office for which ownership of property is a prerequisite to voting shall complete and file a declaration of candidacy. The secretary of state shall adopt, by rule, a declaration of candidacy form for the office of precinct committee officer and a separate standard form for candidates for all other offices filing under this chapter. Included on the standard form shall be:

(1) A place for the candidate to declare that he or she is a registered voter within the jurisdiction of the office for which he or she is filing, and the address at which he or she is registered;

(2) A place for the candidate to indicate the position for which he or she is filing;

(3) For partisan offices only, a place for the candidate to indicate his or her major or minor party preference, or independent status;

(4) A place for the candidate to indicate the amount of the filing fee accompanying the declaration of candidacy or for the candidate to indicate that he or she is filing a nominating petition in lieu of the filing fee under *RCW 29A.24.090;

(5) A place for the candidate to sign the declaration of candidacy, stating that the information provided on the form is true and swearing or affirming that he or she will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the state of Washington.

In the case of a declaration of candidacy filed electronically, submission of the form constitutes agreement that the information provided with the filing is true, that he or she will support the Constitutions and laws of the United States and the state of Washington, and that he or she agrees to electronic payment of the filing fee established in *RCW 29A.24.090.

The secretary of state may require any other information on the form he or she deems appropriate to facilitate the filing process. [2005 c 2 § 9 (Initiative Measure No. 872, approved November 2, 2004); 2003 c 111 § 603; 2002 c 140 § 1; 1990 c 59 § 82. Formerly RCW 29.15.010.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 29A.24.090 was repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment, see RCW 29A.24.091.

(2) RCW 29A.24.030 was amended by 2005 c 2 § 9 (Initiative Measure No. 872) without cognizance of its repeal by 2004 c 271 § 193. For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025.

(3) The constitutionality of Initiative Measure No. 872 was upheld in *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al.*, 552 U.S. . . . (2008).

(2012 Ed.)

Short title—Intent—Contingent effective date—2005 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 872): See notes following RCW 29A.52.112.

Implementation—2002 c 140: "The secretary of state may take the necessary steps to ensure that this act is implemented on its effective date." [2002 c 140 § 5.]

Captions not law—2002 c 140: "Section captions used in this act are not part of the law." [2002 c 140 § 6.]

29A.24.030 Declaration of candidacy. [2003 c 111 § 603; 2002 c 140 § 1; 1990 c 59 § 82. Formerly RCW 29.15.010.] Repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193.

Reviser's note: (1) RCW 29A.24.030 was amended by 2005 c 2 § 9 (Initiative Measure No. 872) without cognizance of its repeal by 2004 c 271 § 193. For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025.

(2) The constitutionality of Initiative Measure No. 872 was upheld in *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al.*, 552 U.S. . . . (2008).

29A.24.031 Declaration of candidacy. A candidate who desires to have his or her name printed on the ballot for election to an office other than president of the United States, vice president of the United States, or an office for which ownership of property is a prerequisite to voting shall complete and file a declaration of candidacy. The secretary of state shall adopt, by rule, a declaration of candidacy form for the office of precinct committee officer and a separate standard form for candidates for all other offices filing under this chapter. Included on the standard form shall be:

(1) A place for the candidate to declare that he or she is a registered voter within the jurisdiction of the office for which he or she is filing, and the address at which he or she is registered;

(2) A place for the candidate to indicate the position for which he or she is filing;

(3) A place for the candidate to indicate a party designation, if applicable;

(4) A place for the candidate to indicate the amount of the filing fee accompanying the declaration of candidacy or for the candidate to indicate that he or she is filing a nominating petition in lieu of the filing fee under RCW 29A.24.091;

(5) A place for the candidate to sign the declaration of candidacy, stating that the information provided on the form is true and swearing or affirming that he or she will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the state of Washington.

In the case of a declaration of candidacy filed electronically, submission of the form constitutes agreement that the information provided with the filing is true, that he or she will support the Constitutions and laws of the United States and the state of Washington, and that he or she agrees to electronic payment of the filing fee established in RCW 29A.24.091.

The secretary of state may require any other information on the form he or she deems appropriate to facilitate the filing process. [2004 c 271 § 158.]

29A.24.040 Declaration of candidacy—Electronic filing. A candidate may file his or her declaration of candidacy for an office by electronic means on a system specifically designed and authorized by a filing officer to accept filings.

(1) Filings that are received electronically must capture all information specified in RCW 29A.24.031 (1) through (4).

(2) Electronic filing may begin at 9:00 a.m. the first day of the filing period and continue through 4:00 p.m. the last day of the filing period. [2011 c 349 § 6; 2006 c 344 § 5; 2003 c 111 § 604. Prior: 2002 c 140 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.15.044.]

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

Implementation—2002 c 140: "The secretary of state may take the necessary steps to ensure that this act is implemented on its effective date." [2002 c 140 § 5.]

Captions not law—2002 c 140: "Section captions used in this act are not part of the law." [2002 c 140 § 6.]

29A.24.050 Declaration of candidacy—Certain offices, when filed. Except where otherwise provided by this title, declarations of candidacy for the following offices shall be filed during regular business hours with the filing officer beginning the Monday two weeks before Memorial day and ending the following Friday in the year in which the office is scheduled to be voted upon:

(1) Offices that are scheduled to be voted upon for full terms or both full terms and short terms at, or in conjunction with, a state general election; and

(2) Offices where a vacancy, other than a short term, exists that has not been filled by election and for which an election to fill the vacancy is required in conjunction with the next state general election.

This section supersedes all other statutes that provide for a different filing period for these offices. [2011 c 349 § 7; 2006 c 344 § 6; 2003 c 111 § 605. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 81; 1986 c 167 § 8; 1984 c 142 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.15.020, 29.18.025.]

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

Intent—1984 c 142: "It is the intention of the legislature that this act shall provide an equitable qualifying procedure for candidates who, at the time of filing, lack sufficient assets or income to pay the filing fees otherwise required of candidates for public office." [1984 c 142 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.24.060 Candidates' names—Nicknames. When filing for office, a candidate may indicate the manner in which he or she desires his or her name to be printed on the ballot. For filing purposes, a candidate may use a nickname by which he or she is commonly known as his or her first name, but the last name shall be the name under which he or she is registered to vote.

No candidate may:

(1) Use a nickname that denotes present or past occupation, including military rank;

(2) Use a nickname that denotes the candidate's position on issues or political affiliation;

(3) Use a nickname designed intentionally to mislead voters. [2003 c 111 § 606; 1990 c 59 § 83. Formerly RCW 29.15.090.]

29A.24.070 Declaration of candidacy—Where filed—Copy to public disclosure commission. Declarations of candidacy shall be filed with the following filing officers:

(1) The secretary of state for declarations of candidacy for statewide offices, United States senate, and United States house of representatives;

(2) The secretary of state for declarations of candidacy for the state legislature, the court of appeals, and the superior court when the candidate is seeking office in a district comprised of voters from two or more counties;

(3) The county auditor for all other offices. For any non-partisan office, other than judicial offices and school director in joint districts, where voters from a district comprising more than one county vote upon the candidates, a declaration of candidacy shall be filed with the county auditor of the county in which a majority of the registered voters of the district reside. For school directors in joint school districts, the declaration of candidacy shall be filed with the county auditor of the county designated by the superintendent of public instruction as the county to which the joint school district is considered as belonging under RCW 28A.323.040.

Each official with whom declarations of candidacy are filed under this section, within one business day following the closing of the applicable filing period, shall transmit to the public disclosure commission the information required in RCW 29A.24.031 (1) through (4) for each declaration of candidacy filed in his or her office during such filing period or a list containing the name of each candidate who files such a declaration in his or her office during such filing period together with a precise identification of the position sought by each such candidate and the date on which each such declaration was filed. Such official, within three days following his or her receipt of any letter withdrawing a person's name as a candidate, shall also forward a copy of such withdrawal letter to the public disclosure commission. [2009 c 106 § 1; 2006 c 263 § 614; 2005 c 221 § 1; 2003 c 111 § 607; 2002 c 140 § 4; 1998 c 22 § 1; 1990 c 59 § 84; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 30; 1975-76 2nd ex.s. c 112 § 1; 1965 c 9 § 29.18.040. Prior: 1907 c 209 § 7; RRS § 5184. Formerly RCW 29.15.030, 29.18.040.]

Findings—Purpose—Part headings not law—2006 c 263: See notes following RCW 28A.150.230.

Implementation—Captions not law—2002 c 140: See notes following RCW 29A.24.040.

Public disclosure—Campaign finances, lobbying, records: Chapter 42.17A RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.24.081 Declaration—Filing by mail. Any candidate may mail his or her declaration of candidacy for an office to the filing officer. Such declarations of candidacy shall be processed by the filing officer in the following manner:

(1) Any declaration received by the filing officer by mail before the tenth business day immediately preceding the first day for candidates to file for office shall be returned to the candidate submitting it, together with a notification that the declaration of candidacy was received too early to be processed. The candidate shall then be permitted to resubmit his or her declaration of candidacy during the filing period.

(2) Any properly executed declaration of candidacy received by mail on or after the tenth business day immediately preceding the first day for candidates to file for office and before the close of business on the last day of the filing

period shall be included with filings made in person during the filing period.

(3) Any declaration of candidacy received by the filing officer after the close of business on the last day for candidates to file for office shall be rejected and returned to the candidate attempting to file it. [2011 c 10 § 27; 2004 c 271 § 159.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.24.091 Declaration—Fees and petitions. A filing fee of ten dollars shall accompany the declaration of candidacy for any office with a fixed annual salary of one thousand dollars or less; a filing fee equal to one percent of the annual salary of the office at the time of filing shall accompany the declaration of candidacy for any office with a fixed annual salary of more than one thousand dollars per annum. No filing fee need accompany a declaration of candidacy for precinct committee officer or any office for which compensation is on a per diem or per meeting attended basis.

A candidate who lacks sufficient assets or income at the time of filing to pay the filing fee required by this section shall submit with his or her declaration of candidacy a filing fee petition. The petition shall contain not less than a number of signatures of registered voters equal to the number of dollars of the filing fee. The signatures shall be of voters registered to vote within the jurisdiction of the office for which the candidate is filing.

When the candidacy is for:

(1) A statewide office, the United States senate, or the United States house of representatives, the fee shall be paid to the secretary of state;

(2) A legislative or judicial office that includes territory from more than one county, the fee shall be paid to the secretary of state for equal division between the treasuries of the counties comprising the district;

(3) A legislative or judicial office that includes territory from only one county, the fee shall be paid to the county auditor;

(4) A city or town office, the fee shall be paid to the county auditor who shall transmit it to the city or town clerk for deposit in the city or town treasury. [2009 c 106 § 2; 2006 c 206 § 3; 2005 c 221 § 2; 2004 c 271 § 160.]

29A.24.101 Filing fee petition—Form. (1) The filing fee petition authorized by RCW 29A.24.091 must be printed on sheets of uniform color and size, must include a place for each individual to sign and print his or her name and the address, city, and county at which he or she is registered to vote, and must contain no more than twenty numbered lines.

(2) For candidates for nonpartisan office and candidates of a major political party for partisan office, the filing fee petition must be in substantially the following form:

The warning prescribed by RCW 29A.72.140; followed by:

We, the undersigned registered voters of (the state of Washington or the political subdivision for which the nomination is made), hereby petition that the name of (candidate's name) be printed on the official primary ballot for the office of (insert name of office).

(2012 Ed.)

(3) For independent candidates and candidates of a minor political party for partisan office, the filing fee petition must be in substantially the following form:

The warning prescribed by RCW 29A.72.140; followed by:

We, the undersigned registered voters of (the state of Washington or the political subdivision for which the nomination is made), hereby petition that the name of (candidate's name) be printed on the official general election ballot for the office of (insert name of office). [2006 c 206 § 4; 2004 c 271 § 114.]

29A.24.111 Petitions—Rejection—Acceptance, canvass of signatures—Judicial review. Filing fee petitions may be rejected for the following reasons:

- (1) The petition is not in the proper form;
- (2) The petition clearly bears insufficient signatures;
- (3) The petition is not accompanied by a declaration of candidacy;
- (4) The time within which the petition and the declaration of candidacy could have been filed has expired.

If the petition is accepted, the officer with whom it is filed shall canvass the signatures contained on it and shall reject the signatures of those persons who are not registered voters and the signatures of those persons who are not registered to vote within the jurisdiction of the office for which the filing fee petition is filed. He or she shall additionally reject any signature that appears on the filing fee petitions of two or more candidates for the same office and shall also reject, each time it appears, the name of any person who signs the same petition more than once.

If the officer with whom the petition is filed refuses to accept the petition or refuses to certify the petition as bearing sufficient valid signatures, the person filing the petition may appeal that action to the superior court. The application for judicial review shall take precedence over other cases and matters and shall be speedily heard and determined. [2006 c 206 § 5; 2004 c 271 § 161.]

29A.24.120 Date for withdrawal—Notice. Each person who files a declaration of candidacy for an elected office of a city, town, or special district shall be given written notice of the date by which a candidate may withdraw his or her candidacy under *RCW 29A.24.130. [2003 c 111 § 612. Prior: 1994 c 223 § 7. Formerly RCW 29.15.125.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29A.24.130 was repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment, see RCW 29A.24.131.

29A.24.131 Withdrawal of candidacy. A candidate may withdraw his or her declaration of candidacy at any time before the close of business on the Monday following the last day for candidates to file under RCW 29A.24.050 by filing, with the officer with whom the declaration of candidacy was filed, a signed request that his or her name not be printed on the ballot. There shall be no withdrawal period for declarations of candidacy filed during special filing periods held under this title. No filing fee may be refunded to any candidate who withdraws under this section. Notice of the deadline for withdrawal of candidacy and that the filing fee is not

refundable shall be given to each candidate at the time he or she files. [2011 c 349 § 8; 2004 c 271 § 115.]

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

29A.24.141 Void in candidacy. A void in candidacy occurs when an election has been scheduled and no valid declaration of candidacy has been filed for the position or all persons filing such valid declarations of candidacy have died or been disqualified. [2011 c 349 § 9; 2004 c 271 § 162.]

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

29A.24.171 Vacancies in office. (1) If, prior to the first day of the regular filing period, a vacancy occurs in an office that is not scheduled to appear on the general election ballot, leaving an unexpired term for which a successor must be elected at the next general election, filings for that office shall be accepted during the regular filing period. The filing officer shall provide notice of the vacancy and filing period to newspapers, radio, and television in the county, and online. The position shall appear on the primary and general election ballots unless no primary is required or unless a candidate for superior court judge is entitled to a certificate of election pursuant to Article 4 [IV], section 29 of the state Constitution.

(2) If, on the first day of the regular filing period or later, a vacancy occurs in an office that is not scheduled to appear on the general election ballot, leaving an unexpired term, the election of the successor shall occur at the next succeeding general election that the office is allowed by law to have an election. [2011 c 349 § 10; 2006 c 344 § 7; 2004 c 271 § 165.]

Effective date—2011 c 349 §§ 10-12, 27, 28, and 30: "Sections 10 through 12, 27, 28, and 30 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and take effect immediately [May 16, 2011]." [2011 c 349 § 34.]

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

29A.24.181 Regular filing period—Voids in candidacy. (1) If a void in candidacy occurs following the regular filing period and deadline to withdraw, but prior to the day of the primary, filings for that office shall be reopened for a period of three normal business days, such three-day period to be fixed by the filing officer. The filing officer shall provide notice of the special filing period to newspapers, radio, and television in the county, and online. The candidate receiving a plurality of the votes cast for that office in the general election is deemed elected.

(2) This section does not apply to voids in candidacy in the office of precinct committee officer, which are filled by appointment pursuant to RCW 29A.28.071. [2011 c 349 § 11; 2006 c 344 § 8; 2004 c 271 § 166.]

Effective date—2011 c 349 §§ 10-12, 27, 28, and 30: See note following RCW 29A.24.171.

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

29A.24.191 Scheduled election lapses, when. A scheduled election shall be lapsed, the office deemed stricken from the ballot, no purported write-in votes counted, and no candidate certified as elected, when a void in candidacy occurs following the special three-day filing period required

by RCW 29A.24.181. [2011 c 349 § 12; 2006 c 344 § 9; 2004 c 271 § 167.]

Effective date—2011 c 349 §§ 10-12, 27, 28, and 30: See note following RCW 29A.24.171.

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

29A.24.201 Lapse of election when no filing for single positions—Effect. If after both the normal filing period and special three-day filing period as provided by RCW 29A.24.171 and 29A.24.181 have passed, no candidate has filed for any single city, town, or district position to be filled, the election for such position shall be deemed lapsed, the office deemed stricken from the ballot and no write-in votes counted. In such instance, the incumbent occupying such position shall remain in office and continue to serve until a successor is elected at the next election when such positions are voted upon. [2004 c 271 § 190.]

29A.24.220 Void in candidacy for water-sewer districts—Fewer than one hundred residents. A void in candidacy in a water-sewer district with fewer than one hundred residents may be filled in accordance with RCW 57.12.035. [2007 c 383 § 2.]

WRITE-IN CANDIDATES

29A.24.311 Write-in voting—Candidates, declaration. (1) Any person who desires to be a write-in candidate and have such votes counted at a primary or election may file a declaration of candidacy with the officer designated in RCW 29A.24.070 not later than the day ballots must be mailed according to RCW 29A.40.070. Declarations of candidacy for write-in candidates must be accompanied by a filing fee in the same manner as required of other candidates filing for the office as provided in RCW 29A.24.091.

(2) Votes cast for write-in candidates who have filed such declarations of candidacy and write-in votes for persons appointed by major political parties pursuant to RCW 29A.28.021 need only specify the name of the candidate in the appropriate location on the ballot in order to be counted. Write-in votes cast for any other candidate, in order to be counted, must designate the office sought and position number or political party, in the manner in which the write-in is done does not make the office or position clear.

(3) No person may file as a write-in candidate where:

(a) At a general election, the person attempting to file either filed as a write-in candidate for the same office at the preceding primary or the person's name appeared on the ballot for the same office at the preceding primary;

(b) The person attempting to file as a write-in candidate has already filed a valid write-in declaration for that primary or election, unless one or the other of the two filings is for the office of precinct committee person;

(c) The name of the person attempting to file already appears on the ballot as a candidate for another office, unless one of the two offices for which he or she is a candidate is precinct committee person;

(d) The office filed for is committee precinct officer.

(4) The declaration of candidacy shall be similar to that required by RCW 29A.24.031. No write-in candidate filing

under this section may be included in any voter's pamphlet produced under chapter 29A.32 RCW unless that candidate qualifies to have his or her name printed on the general election ballot. The legislative authority of any jurisdiction producing a local voter's pamphlet under chapter 29A.32 RCW may provide, by ordinance, for the inclusion of write-in candidates in such pamphlets. [2012 c 89 § 2; 2011 c 349 § 13; 2004 c 271 § 117.]

Intent—Finding—2012 c 89: "The United States district court, western district of Washington, ruled that Washington's method of electing political party precinct committee officers is unconstitutional based on the associational rights of political parties. The court stated that Washington may decide to implement elections for precinct committee officer in a manner not yet conceived but ultimately satisfactory to the political parties. Washington may even implement these elections in a way that severely burdens the political parties' associational rights but does so in a manner narrowly tailored to serve a compelling governmental interest. The major political parties stated in court that they might be satisfied of party membership if a voter affirms affiliation with the particular party. Toward this end, the legislature has worked closely with the major political parties to develop a system of electing precinct committee officers that the parties support, that will protect the secrecy of the ballot, and will not increase burdens placed on local election officials. Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature to remedy the unconstitutional method of selecting precinct committee officers by implementing a provision requiring voters to affirm an affiliation with the appropriate party in order to vote in a race for precinct committee officer in that party. The legislature finds that the office of precinct committee officer itself is both a constitutionally recognized and authorized office with certain duties outlined in state law and the state Constitution." [2012 c 89 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 89: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [March 29, 2012]." [2012 c 89 § 7.]

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

29A.24.320 Write-in candidates—Notice to auditors, ballot counters. The secretary of state shall notify each county auditor of any declarations filed with the secretary under *RCW 29A.24.310 for offices appearing on the ballot in that county. The county auditor shall ensure that those persons charged with counting the ballots for a primary or election are notified of all valid write-in candidates before the tabulation of those ballots. [2003 c 111 § 623. Prior: 1988 c 181 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.04.190.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29A.24.310 was repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment, see RCW 29A.24.311.

**Chapter 29A.28 RCW
VACANCIES**

Sections

29A.28.011	Major party ticket.
29A.28.021	Death or disqualification—Correcting ballots—Counting votes already cast.
29A.28.030	United States senate.
29A.28.041	Congress—Special election.
29A.28.050	Congress—Notices of special primary and election.
29A.28.061	Congress—General, primary election laws to apply—Time deadlines, modifications.
29A.28.071	Precinct committee officer.

29A.28.011 Major party ticket. If a place on the ticket of a major political party is vacant because no person has filed for nomination as the candidate of that major political party, after the last day allowed for candidates to withdraw as provided by RCW 29A.24.131, and if the vacancy is for a state or county office to be voted on solely by the electors of

a single county, the county central committee of the major political party may select and certify a candidate to fill the vacancy. If the vacancy is for any other office the state central committee of the major political party may select and certify a candidate to fill the vacancy. The certificate must set forth the cause of the vacancy, the name of the person nominated, the office for which the person is nominated, and other pertinent information required in an ordinary certificate of nomination and be filed in the proper office no later than the first Friday after the last day allowed for candidates to withdraw, together with the candidate's fee applicable to that office and a declaration of candidacy. [2004 c 271 § 191.]

29A.28.021 Death or disqualification—Correcting ballots—Counting votes already cast. A vacancy caused by the death or disqualification of any candidate or nominee of a major or minor political party may be filled at any time up to and including the day prior to the election for that position. For state partisan offices in any political subdivision voted on solely by electors of a single county, an individual shall be appointed to fill such vacancy by the county central committee in the case of a major political party or by the state central committee or comparable governing body in the case of a minor political party. For other partisan offices, including federal or statewide offices, an individual shall be appointed to fill such vacancy by the state central committee or comparable governing body of the appropriate political party.

If the vacancy occurs no later than the eleventh Tuesday prior to the state primary or general election concerned and the ballots have been printed, it shall be mandatory that they be corrected by the appropriate election officers. In making such correction, it shall not be necessary to reprint complete ballots if any other less expensive technique can be used and the resulting correction is reasonably clear.

If the vacancy occurs after the eleventh Tuesday prior to the state primary or general election and time does not exist in which to correct ballots (including absentee ballots), either in total or in part, then the votes cast or recorded for the person who has died or become disqualified shall be counted for the person who has been named to fill such vacancy.

When the secretary of state is the person with whom the appointment by the major or minor political party is filed, the secretary shall, in certifying candidates or nominations to the various county officers insert the name of the person appointed to fill a vacancy.

If the secretary of state has already sent forth the certificate when the appointment to fill a vacancy is filed, the secretary shall forthwith certify to the county auditors of the proper counties the name and place of residence of the person appointed to fill a vacancy, the office for which the person is a candidate or nominee, the party the person represents, and all other pertinent facts pertaining to the vacancy. [2006 c 344 § 11; 2004 c 271 § 192.]

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

29A.28.030 United States senate. When a vacancy occurs in the representation of this state in the senate of the United States, the governor shall make a temporary appointment to that office until the people fill the vacancy by elec-

tion as provided in this chapter. [2003 c 111 § 703. Prior: 1985 c 45 § 3; 1965 c 9 § 29.68.070; prior: 1921 c 33 § 1; RRS § 3798. Formerly RCW 29.68.070.]

Legislative intent—1985 c 45: See note following RCW 29A.04.420.

Special procedures for primary for United States senate vacancy in 1983: Chapter 1, Laws of 1983 3rd ex. sess. (uncodified).

Vacancies in public office, how caused: RCW 42.12.010.

29A.28.041 Congress—Special election. (1) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the United States house of representatives or the United States senate from this state, the governor shall order a special election to fill the vacancy. Minor political party candidates and independent candidates may be nominated through the convention procedures provided in chapter 29A.20 RCW.

(2) Within ten days of such vacancy occurring, he or she shall issue a writ of election fixing a date for the primary at least seventy days after issuance of the writ, and fixing a date for the election at least seventy days after the date of the primary. If the vacancy is in the office of United States representative, the writ of election shall specify the congressional district that is vacant.

(3) If the vacancy occurs less than eight months before a state general election and before the close of the filing period for that general election, the special primary, special vacancy election, and minor party and independent candidate nominating conventions must be held in concert with the state primary and state general election in that year.

(4) If the vacancy occurs on or after the first day for filing under RCW 29A.24.050 and on or before the close of the filing period, a special filing period of three normal business days shall be fixed by the governor and notice thereof given to all media, including press, radio, and television within the area in which the vacancy election is to be held, to the end that, insofar as possible, all interested persons will be aware of such filing period. The names of major political party candidates who have filed valid declarations of candidacy during this three-day period shall appear on the approaching primary ballot. The requirements of RCW 29A.20.131 do not apply to a minor political party or independent candidate convention held under this subsection.

(5) If the vacancy occurs later than the close of the filing period, a special primary and vacancy election to fill the position shall be held after the next state general election but, in any event, no later than the ninetieth day following the November election. [2011 c 349 § 14; 2006 c 344 § 12; 2004 c 271 § 118.]

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

29A.28.050 Congress—Notices of special primary and election. After calling a special primary and special vacancy election to fill a vacancy in the United States house of representatives or the United States senate from this state, the governor shall immediately notify the secretary of state who shall, in turn, immediately notify the county auditor of each county wholly or partly within which the vacancy exists.

Each county auditor shall publish notices of the special primary and the special vacancy election at least once in any legal newspaper published in the county, as provided by

*RCW 29A.52.310 and 29A.52.350 respectively. [2003 c 111 § 705; 1985 c 45 § 5; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 36 § 5; 1965 c 9 § 29.68.100. Prior: 1909 ex.s. c 25 § 2, part; RRS § 3800, part. Formerly RCW 29.68.100.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29A.52.310 and 29A.52.350 were repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment, see RCW 29A.52.311 and 29A.52.351. RCW 29A.52.351 was subsequently repealed by 2011 c 10 § 86.

Legislative intent—1985 c 45: See note following RCW 29A.04.420.

29A.28.061 Congress—General, primary election laws to apply—Time deadlines, modifications. The general election laws and laws relating to partisan primaries shall apply to the special primaries and vacancy elections provided for in chapter 29A.28 RCW to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the provisions of these sections. Minor political party and independent candidates may appear only on the general election ballot. Statutory time deadlines relating to availability of ballots, certification, canvassing, and related procedures that cannot be met in a timely fashion may be modified for the purposes of a specific primary or vacancy election under this chapter by the secretary of state through emergency rules adopted under RCW 29A.04.611. [2011 c 10 § 28; 2004 c 271 § 119.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.28.071 Precinct committee officer. If a vacancy occurs in the office of precinct committee officer by reason of death, resignation, or disqualification of the incumbent, or because of failure to elect, the respective county chair of the county central committee shall fill the vacancy by appointment. However, in a legislative district having a majority of its precincts in a county with a population of one million or more, the appointment may be made only upon the recommendation of the legislative district chair. The person so appointed must have the same qualifications as candidates when filing for election to the office for that precinct. When a vacancy in the office of precinct committee officer exists because of failure to elect at a state primary, the vacancy may not be filled until after the organization meeting of the county central committee and the new county chair has been selected as provided by RCW 29A.80.030. [2004 c 271 § 120.]

Chapter 29A.32 RCW VOTERS' PAMPHLETS

Sections

STATE VOTERS' PAMPHLET

29A.32.010	Printing and distribution.
29A.32.020	Prohibition against deceptively similar campaign materials.
29A.32.031	Contents.
29A.32.032	Party preference.
29A.32.036	Even year primary contents.
29A.32.040	Explanatory statements.
29A.32.050	Notice of constitutional amendments and state measures— Explanatory statement.
29A.32.060	Arguments.
29A.32.070	Format, layout, contents.
29A.32.080	Amendatory style.
29A.32.090	Arguments—Rejection, dispute.
29A.32.100	Arguments—Public inspection.
29A.32.110	Photographs.
29A.32.121	Candidates' statements—Length.

LOCAL VOTERS' PAMPHLET

29A.32.210	Authorization—Contents—Format.
29A.32.220	Notice of production—Local governments' decision to participate.
29A.32.230	Administrative rules.
29A.32.241	Contents.
29A.32.250	Candidates, when included.
29A.32.260	Mailing.
29A.32.270	Cost.
29A.32.280	Arguments advocating approval or disapproval—Preparation by committees.

STATE VOTERS' PAMPHLET

29A.32.010 Printing and distribution. The secretary of state shall, whenever at least one statewide measure or office is scheduled to appear on the general election ballot, print and distribute a voters' pamphlet.

The secretary of state shall distribute the voters' pamphlet to each household in the state, to public libraries, and to any other locations he or she deems appropriate. The secretary of state shall also produce taped or Braille transcripts of the voters' pamphlet, publicize their availability, and mail without charge a copy to any person who requests one.

The secretary of state may make the material required to be distributed by this chapter available to the public in electronic form. The secretary of state may provide the material in electronic form to computer bulletin boards, print and broadcast news media, community computer networks, and similar services at the cost of reproduction or transmission of the data. [2003 c 111 § 801. Prior: 1999 c 260 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.81.210.]

29A.32.020 Prohibition against deceptively similar campaign materials. No person or entity may publish or distribute any campaign material that is deceptively similar in design or appearance to a voters' pamphlet that was published by the secretary of state during the ten-year period before the publication or distribution of the campaign material by the person or entity. The secretary of state shall take reasonable measures to prevent or to stop violations of this section. Such measures may include, among others, petitioning the superior court for a temporary restraining order or other appropriate injunctive relief. In addition, the secretary may request the superior court to impose a civil fine on a violator of this section. The court is authorized to levy on and recover from each violator a civil fine not to exceed the greater of: (1) Two dollars for each copy of the deceptive material distributed, or (2) one thousand dollars. In addition, the violator is liable for the state's legal expenses and other costs resulting from the violation. Any funds recovered under this section must be transmitted to the state treasurer for deposit in the general fund. [2003 c 111 § 802; 1984 c 41 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.04.035.]

29A.32.031 Contents. The voters' pamphlet published or distributed under RCW 29A.32.010 must contain:

(1) Information about each measure for an advisory vote of the people and each ballot measure initiated by or referred to the voters for their approval or rejection as required by RCW 29A.32.070;

(2) In even-numbered years, statements, if submitted, from candidates for the office of president and vice president

of the United States, United States senator, United States representative, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor, attorney general, commissioner of public lands, superintendent of public instruction, insurance commissioner, state senator, state representative, justice of the supreme court, judge of the court of appeals, or judge of the superior court. Candidates may also submit campaign contact information and a photograph not more than five years old in a format that the secretary of state determines to be suitable for reproduction in the voters' pamphlet;

(3) In odd-numbered years, if any office voted upon statewide appears on the ballot due to a vacancy, then statements and photographs for candidates for any vacant office listed in subsection (2) of this section must appear;

(4) Contact information for the public disclosure commission established under RCW 42.17A.100;

(5) Contact information for major political parties;

(6) A brief statement explaining the deletion and addition of language for proposed measures under RCW 29A.32.080; and

(7) Any additional information pertaining to elections as may be required by law or in the judgment of the secretary of state is deemed informative to the voters. [2011 c 60 § 13; 2009 c 415 § 2; 2008 c 1 § 12 (Initiative Measure No. 960, approved November 6, 2007); 2004 c 271 § 121.]

Effective date—2011 c 60: See RCW 42.17A.919.

Findings—Intent—Construction—Severability—Subheadings and part headings not law—Short title—Effective date—2008 c 1 (Initiative Measure No. 960): See notes following RCW 43.135.031.

29A.32.032 Party preference. The voters' pamphlet must also contain the political party preference or independent status where a candidate appearing on the ballot has expressed such a preference on his or her declaration of candidacy. [2005 c 2 § 11 (Initiative Measure No. 872, approved November 2, 2004).]

Reviser's note: The constitutionality of Initiative Measure No. 872 was upheld in *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al.*, 552 U.S. . . . (2008).

Short title—Intent—Contingent effective date—2005 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 872): See notes following RCW 29A.52.112.

29A.32.036 Even year primary contents. If the secretary of state prints and distributes a voters' pamphlet for a primary in an even-numbered year, it must contain:

(1) A description of the office of precinct committee officer and its duties;

(2) An explanation that, for partisan offices, only voters who choose to affiliate with a major political party may vote in that party's primary election, and that voters must limit their participation in a partisan primary to one political party; and

(3) An explanation that minor political party candidates and independent candidates will appear only on the general election ballot. [2004 c 271 § 122.]

29A.32.040 Explanatory statements. (1) Explanatory statements prepared by the attorney general under RCW 29A.32.070 (3) and (4) must be written in clear and concise language, avoiding legal and technical terms when possible, and filed with the secretary of state no later than the tenth day of August.

(2) When the explanatory statement for a measure initiated by petition is filed with the secretary of state, the secretary of state shall immediately provide the text of the explanatory statement to the person proposing the measure and any others who have made written request for notification of the exact language of the explanatory statement. When the explanatory statement for a measure referred to the ballot by the legislature is filed with the secretary of state, the secretary of state shall immediately provide the text of the explanatory statement to the presiding officer of the senate and the presiding officer of the house of representatives and any others who have made written request for notification of the exact language of the explanatory statement.

(3) A person dissatisfied with the explanatory statement may appeal to the superior court of Thurston County within five days of the filing date. A copy of the petition and a notice of the appeal must be served on the secretary of state and the attorney general. The court shall examine the measure, the explanatory statement, and objections, and may hear arguments. The court shall render its decision and certify to and file with the secretary of state an explanatory statement it determines will meet the requirements of this chapter.

The decision of the superior court is final, and its explanatory statement is the established explanatory statement. The appeal must be heard without costs to either party. [2009 c 415 § 3; 2003 c 111 § 804. Prior: 1999 c 260 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.81.230.]

29A.32.050 Notice of constitutional amendments and state measures—Explanatory statement. The attorney general shall, by the tenth day of August preceding each general election, prepare the explanatory statements required under RCW 29A.32.070 (3) and (4). Such statements shall be prepared in clear and concise language and shall avoid the use of legal and other technical terms insofar as possible. Any person dissatisfied with the explanatory statement so prepared may at any time within ten days from the filing thereof in the office of the secretary of state appeal to the superior court of Thurston county by petition setting forth the proposed state measure, the explanatory statement prepared by the attorney general, and his or her objection thereto and praying for the amendment thereof. A copy of the petition and a notice of such appeal shall be served on the secretary of state and the attorney general. The court shall, upon filing of the petition, examine the proposed state measure, the explanatory statement, and the objections thereto and may hear argument thereon and shall, as soon as possible, render its decision and certify to and file with the secretary of state such explanatory statement as it determines will meet the requirement of RCW 29A.52.330, 29A.52.340, and this section. The decision of the superior court shall be final and its explanatory statement shall be the established explanatory statement. Such appeal shall be heard without costs to either party. [2009 c 415 § 4; 2003 c 111 § 805; 1967 c 96 § 3; 1965 c 9 § 29.27.076. Prior: 1961 c 176 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.27.076.]

29A.32.060 Arguments. Committees shall write and submit arguments advocating the approval or rejection of each statewide ballot issue and rebuttals of those arguments. The secretary of state, the presiding officer of the senate, and

the presiding officer of the house of representatives shall appoint the initial two members of each committee. In making these committee appointments the secretary of state and presiding officers of the senate and house of representatives shall consider legislators, sponsors of initiatives and referendums, and other interested groups known to advocate or oppose the ballot measure.

The initial two members may select up to four additional members, and the committee shall elect a chairperson. The remaining committee member or members may fill vacancies through appointment.

After the committee submits its initial argument statements to the secretary of state, the secretary of state shall transmit the statements to the opposite committee. The opposite committee may then prepare rebuttal arguments. Rebuttals may not interject new points.

The voters' pamphlet may contain only argument statements prepared according to this section. Arguments may contain graphs and charts supported by factual statistical data and pictures or other illustrations. Cartoons or caricatures are not permitted. [2003 c 111 § 806. Prior: 1999 c 260 § 4. Formerly RCW 29.81.240.]

29A.32.070 Format, layout, contents. The secretary of state shall determine the format and layout of the voters' pamphlet published under RCW 29A.32.010. The secretary of state shall print the pamphlet in clear, readable type on a size, quality, and weight of paper that in the judgment of the secretary of state best serves the voters. The pamphlet must contain a table of contents. Measures and arguments must be printed in the order specified by RCW 29A.72.290.

The voters' pamphlet must provide the following information for each statewide issue on the ballot except measures for an advisory vote of the people whose requirements are provided in subsection (11) of this section:

- (1) The legal identification of the measure by serial designation or number;
- (2) The official ballot title of the measure;
- (3) A statement prepared by the attorney general explaining the law as it presently exists;
- (4) A statement prepared by the attorney general explaining the effect of the proposed measure if it becomes law;
- (5) The fiscal impact statement prepared under RCW 29A.72.025;
- (6) The total number of votes cast for and against the measure in the senate and house of representatives, if the measure has been passed by the legislature;
- (7) An argument advocating the voters' approval of the measure together with any statement in rebuttal of the opposing argument;
- (8) An argument advocating the voters' rejection of the measure together with any statement in rebuttal of the opposing argument;
- (9) Each argument or rebuttal statement must be followed by the names of the committee members who submitted them, and may be followed by a telephone number that citizens may call to obtain information on the ballot measure;
- (10) The full text of the measure;
- (11) Two pages shall be provided in the general election voters' pamphlet for each measure for an advisory vote of the people under RCW 43.135.041 and shall consist of the serial

number assigned by the secretary of state under RCW 29A.72.040, the short description formulated by the attorney general under RCW 29A.72.283, the tax increase's most up-to-date ten-year cost projection, including a year-by-year breakdown, by the office of financial management under RCW 43.135.031, and the names of the legislators, and their contact information, and how they voted on the increase upon final passage so they can provide information to, and answer questions from, the public. For the purposes of this subsection, "names of legislators, and their contact information" includes each legislator's position (senator or representative), first name, last name, party affiliation (for example, Democrat or Republican), city or town they live in, office phone number, and office e-mail address. [2009 c 415 § 5. Prior: 2008 c 1 § 13 (Initiative Measure No. 960, approved November 6, 2007); 2003 c 111 § 807; prior: 2002 c 139 § 2; 1999 c 260 § 5. Formerly RCW 29.81.250.]

Findings—Intent—Construction—Severability—Subheadings and part headings not law—Short title—Effective date—2008 c 1 (Initiative Measure No. 960): See notes following RCW 43.135.031.

29A.32.080 Amendatory style. Statewide ballot measures that amend existing law must be printed in the voters' pamphlet so that language proposed for deletion is enclosed by double parentheses and has a line through it. Proposed new language must be underlined. A statement explaining the deletion and addition of language must appear as follows: "Any language in double parentheses with a line through it is existing state law and will be taken out of the law if this measure is approved by voters. Any underlined language does not appear in current state law but will be added to the law if this measure is approved by voters." [2003 c 111 § 808. Prior: 1999 c 260 § 6. Formerly RCW 29.81.260.]

29A.32.090 Arguments—Rejection, dispute. (1) If in the opinion of the secretary of state any argument or statement offered for inclusion in the voters' pamphlet in support of or opposition to a measure or candidate contains obscene matter or matter that is otherwise prohibited by law from distribution through the mail, the secretary may petition the superior court of Thurston county for a judicial determination that the argument or statement may be rejected for publication or edited to delete the matter. The court shall not enter such an order unless it concludes that the matter is obscene or otherwise prohibited for distribution through the mail.

(2) A candidate's statement submitted for inclusion in the voters' pamphlet shall not contain false or misleading statements about the candidate's opponent. A false or misleading statement shall be considered "libel or defamation per se" if the statement tends to expose the candidate to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or obloquy, or to deprive him or her of the benefit of public confidence or social intercourse, or to injure him or her in his or her business or occupation. If a candidate believes his or her opponent has libeled or defamed him or her, the candidate may commence an action under subsection (3) of this section.

(3)(a) A person who believes that he or she may be defamed by an argument or statement offered for inclusion in the voters' pamphlet in support of or opposition to a measure or candidate may petition the superior court of Thurston county for a judicial determination that the argument or state-

ment may be rejected for publication or edited to delete the defamatory statement.

(b) The court shall not enter such an order unless it concludes that the statement is untrue and that the petitioner has a very substantial likelihood of prevailing in a defamation action.

(c) An action under this subsection (3) must be filed and served no later than the tenth day after the deadline for the submission of the argument or statement to the secretary of state.

(d) If the secretary of state notifies a person named or identified in an argument or statement of the contents of the argument or statement within three days after the deadline for submission to the secretary, then neither the state nor the secretary is liable for damages resulting from publication of the argument or statement unless the secretary publishes the argument or statement in violation of an order entered under this section. Nothing in this section creates a duty on the part of the secretary of state to identify, locate, or notify the person.

(4) Parties to a dispute under this section may agree to resolve the dispute by rephrasing the argument or statement, even if the deadline for submission to the secretary has elapsed, unless the secretary determines that the process of publication is too far advanced to permit the change. The secretary shall promptly provide any such revision to any committee entitled to submit a rebuttal argument. If that committee has not yet submitted its rebuttal, its deadline to submit a rebuttal is extended by five days. If it has submitted a rebuttal, it may revise it to address the change within five days of the filing of the revised argument with the secretary.

(5) In an action under this section the committee or candidate must be named as a defendant, and may be served with process by certified mail directed to the address contained in the secretary's records for that party. The secretary of state shall be a nominal party to an action brought under subsection (3) of this section, solely for the purpose of determining the content of the voters' pamphlet. The superior court shall give such an action priority on its calendar. [2009 c 222 § 3; 2003 c 111 § 809. Prior: 1999 c 260 § 8. Formerly RCW 29.81.280.]

Intent—Findings—2009 c 222: See note following RCW 42.17A.335.

29A.32.100 Arguments—Public inspection. (1) An argument or statement submitted to the secretary of state for publication in the voters' pamphlet is not available for public inspection or copying until:

(a) In the case of candidate statements, (i) all statements by all candidates who have filed for a particular office have been received, except those who informed the secretary that they will not submit statements, or (ii) the deadline for submission of statements has elapsed;

(b) In the case of arguments supporting or opposing a measure, (i) the arguments on both sides have been received, unless a committee was not appointed for one side, or (ii) the deadline for submission of arguments has elapsed; and

(c) In the case of rebuttal arguments, (i) the rebuttals on both sides have been received, unless a committee was not appointed for one side, or (ii) the deadline for submission of arguments has elapsed.

(2) Nothing in this section prohibits the secretary from releasing information under *RCW 29A.32.090(2)(d). [2003 c 111 § 810. Prior: 1999 c 260 § 9. Formerly RCW 29.81.290.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29A.32.090 was amended by 2009 c 222 § 3, changing subsection (2)(d) to subsection (3)(d).

29A.32.110 Photographs. All photographs of candidates submitted for publication must conform to standards established by the secretary of state by rule. No photograph may reveal clothing or insignia suggesting the holding of a public office. [2003 c 111 § 811. Prior: 1999 c 260 § 10. Formerly RCW 29.81.300.]

29A.32.121 Candidates' statements—Length. (1) The maximum number of words for statements submitted by candidates is as follows: State representative, one hundred words; state senator, judge of the superior court, judge of the court of appeals, justice of the supreme court, and all state offices voted upon throughout the state, except that of governor, two hundred words; president and vice president, United States senator, United States representative, and governor, three hundred words.

(2) Arguments written by committees under RCW 29A.32.060 may not exceed two hundred fifty words in length.

(3) Rebuttal arguments written by committees may not exceed seventy-five words in length.

(4) The secretary of state shall allocate space in the pamphlet based on the number of candidates or nominees for each office. [2004 c 271 § 168.]

LOCAL VOTERS' PAMPHLET

29A.32.210 Authorization—Contents—Format. At least ninety days before any primary or general election, or at least forty days before any special election held under RCW *29A.04.320 or 29A.04.330, the legislative authority of any county or first-class or code city may adopt an ordinance authorizing the publication and distribution of a local voters' pamphlet. The pamphlet shall provide information on all measures within that jurisdiction and may, if specified in the ordinance, include information on candidates within that jurisdiction. If both a county and a first-class or code city within that county authorize a local voters' pamphlet for the same election, the pamphlet shall be produced jointly by the county and the first-class or code city. If no agreement can be reached between the county and first-class or code city, the county and first-class or code city may each produce a pamphlet. Any ordinance adopted authorizing a local voters' pamphlet may be for a specific primary, special election, or general election or for any future primaries or elections. The format of any local voters' pamphlet shall, whenever applicable, comply with the provisions of this chapter regarding the publication of the state candidates' and voters' pamphlets. [2003 c 111 § 813; 1984 c 106 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.81A.010.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29A.04.320 was repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment, see RCW 29A.04.321.

29A.32.220 Notice of production—Local governments' decision to participate. (1) Not later than ninety days before the publication and distribution of a local voters' pamphlet by a county, the county auditor shall notify each city, town, or special taxing district located wholly within that county that a pamphlet will be produced.

(2) If a voters' pamphlet is published by the county for a primary or general election, the pamphlet shall be published for the elective offices and ballot measures of the county and for the elective offices and ballot measures of each unit of local government located entirely within the county which will appear on the ballot at that primary or election. However, the offices and measures of a first-class or code city shall not be included in the pamphlet if the city publishes and distributes its own voters' pamphlet for the primary or election for its offices and measures. The offices and measures of any other town or city are not required to appear in the county's pamphlet if the town or city is obligated by ordinance or charter to publish and distribute a voters' pamphlet for the primary or election for its offices and measures and it does so.

If the required appearance in a county's voters' pamphlet of the offices or measures of a unit of local government would create undue financial hardship for the unit of government, the legislative authority of the unit may petition the legislative authority of the county to waive this requirement. The legislative authority of the county may provide such a waiver if it does so not later than sixty days before the publication of the pamphlet and it finds that the requirement would create such hardship.

(3) If a city, town, or district is located within more than one county, the respective county auditors may enter into an interlocal agreement to permit the distribution of each county's local voters' pamphlet into those parts of the city, town, or district located outside of that county.

(4) If a first-class or code city authorizes the production and distribution of a local voters' pamphlet, the city clerk of that city shall notify any special taxing district located wholly within that city that a pamphlet will be produced. Notification shall be provided in the manner required or provided for in subsection (1) of this section.

(5) A unit of local government located within a county and the county may enter into an interlocal agreement for the publication of a voters' pamphlet for offices or measures not required by subsection (2) of this section to appear in a county's pamphlet. [2003 c 111 § 814; 1994 c 191 § 1; 1984 c 106 § 4. Formerly RCW 29.81A.020.]

29A.32.230 Administrative rules. The county auditor or, if applicable, the city clerk of a first-class or code city shall, in consultation with the participating jurisdictions, adopt and publish administrative rules necessary to facilitate the provisions of any ordinance authorizing production of a local voters' pamphlet. Any amendment to such a rule shall also be adopted and published. Copies of the rules shall identify the date they were adopted or last amended and shall be made available to any person upon request. One copy of the rules adopted by a county auditor and one copy of any amended rules shall be submitted to the county legislative authority. One copy of the rules adopted by a city clerk and one copy of any amended rules shall be submitted to the city

legislative authority. These rules shall include but not be limited to the following:

- (1) Deadlines for decisions by cities, towns, or special taxing districts on being included in the pamphlet;
- (2) Limits on the length and deadlines for submission of arguments for and against each measure;
- (3) The basis for rejection of any explanatory or candidates' statement or argument deemed to be libelous or otherwise inappropriate. Any statements by a candidate shall be limited to those about the candidate himself or herself;
- (4) Limits on the length and deadlines for submission of candidates' statements;
- (5) An appeal process in the case of the rejection of any statement or argument. [2003 c 111 § 815. Prior: 1984 c 106 § 5. Formerly RCW 29.81A.030.]

29A.32.241 Contents. The local voters' pamphlet shall include but not be limited to the following:

- (1) Appearing on the cover, the words "official local voters' pamphlet," the name of the jurisdiction producing the pamphlet, and the date of the election or primary;
- (2) A list of jurisdictions that have measures or candidates in the pamphlet;
- (3) Information on how a person may register to vote and obtain a ballot;
- (4) The text of each measure accompanied by an explanatory statement prepared by the prosecuting attorney for any county measure or by the attorney for the jurisdiction submitting the measure if other than a county measure. All explanatory statements for city, town, or district measures not approved by the attorney for the jurisdiction submitting the measure shall be reviewed and approved by the county prosecuting attorney or city attorney, when applicable, before inclusion in the pamphlet;
- (5) The arguments for and against each measure submitted by committees selected pursuant to RCW 29A.32.280; and
- (6) For partisan primary elections, information on how to vote the applicable ballot format and an explanation that minor political party candidates and independent candidates will appear only on the general election ballot. [2011 c 10 § 29; 2004 c 271 § 123.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.32.250 Candidates, when included. If the legislative authority of a county or first-class or code city provides for the inclusion of candidates in the local voters' pamphlet, the pamphlet shall include the statements from candidates and may also include those candidates' photographs. [2003 c 111 § 817. Prior: 1984 c 106 § 7. Formerly RCW 29.81A.050.]

29A.32.260 Mailing. As soon as practicable before the primary, special election, or general election, the county auditor, or if applicable, the city clerk of a first-class or code city, as appropriate, shall mail the local voters' pamphlet to every residence in each jurisdiction that has included information in the pamphlet. The county auditor or city clerk, as appropriate, may choose to mail the pamphlet to each registered voter in each jurisdiction that has included information

in the pamphlet, if in his or her judgment, a more economical and effective distribution of the pamphlet would result. [2011 c 10 § 30; 2003 c 111 § 818. Prior: 1984 c 106 § 8. Formerly RCW 29.81A.060.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.32.270 Cost. The cost of a local voters' pamphlet shall be considered an election cost to those local jurisdictions included in the pamphlet and shall be prorated in the manner provided in RCW 29A.04.410. [2003 c 111 § 819. Prior: 1984 c 106 § 9. Formerly RCW 29.81A.070.]

29A.32.280 Arguments advocating approval or disapproval—Preparation by committees. For each measure from a unit of local government that is included in a local voters' pamphlet, the legislative authority of that jurisdiction shall, not later than forty-five days before the publication of the pamphlet, formally appoint a committee to prepare arguments advocating voters' approval of the measure and shall formally appoint a committee to prepare arguments advocating voters' rejection of the measure. The authority shall appoint persons known to favor the measure to serve on the committee advocating approval and shall, whenever possible, appoint persons known to oppose the measure to serve on the committee advocating rejection. Each committee shall have not more than three members, however, a committee may seek the advice of any person or persons. If the legislative authority of a unit of local government fails to make such appointments by the prescribed deadline, the county auditor shall whenever possible make the appointments. [2003 c 111 § 820. Prior: 1994 c 191 § 2; 1984 c 106 § 10. Formerly RCW 29.81A.080.]

Chapter 29A.36 RCW

BALLOTS AND OTHER VOTING FORMS

Sections

29A.36.010	Certifying primary candidates.
29A.36.020	Constitutional measures—Ballot title—Formulation, ballot display, certification.
29A.36.030	Constitutional measures—Ballot title—Filing.
29A.36.040	Constitutional, statewide questions—Notice of ballot title and summary.
29A.36.050	Statewide question—Ballot title—Formulation, ballot display.
29A.36.060	Constitutional, statewide questions—Ballot title—Appeal.
29A.36.071	Local measures—Ballot title—Formulation—Advertising.
29A.36.080	Local measures—Ballot title—Notice.
29A.36.090	Local measures—Ballot title—Appeal.
29A.36.101	Names on primary ballot.
29A.36.104	Partisan primary ballots—Formats.
29A.36.106	Partisan primary ballots—Required statements.
29A.36.111	Uniformity, arrangement, contents required—Contracts with vendors.
29A.36.115	Provisional ballots.
29A.36.121	Order of offices and issues—Party indication.
29A.36.131	Order of candidates on ballots.
29A.36.151	Sample ballots.
29A.36.161	Arrangement of instructions, measures, offices—Order of candidates.
29A.36.170	Top two candidates qualified for general election—Exception.
29A.36.171	Nonpartisan candidates qualified for general election.
29A.36.180	Disqualified candidates in nonpartisan elections—Special procedures for conduct of election.
29A.36.191	Partisan candidates qualified for general election.
29A.36.201	Names qualified to appear on election ballot.
29A.36.210	Property tax levies—Ballot form.

- 29A.36.220 Expense of printing and mailing ballots, envelopes, and instructions.
- 29A.36.230 Regional transportation investment district and regional transit authority single ballot.

No link between voter and ballot choice: RCW 29A.08.161.

29A.36.010 Certifying primary candidates. Not later than the Tuesday following the regular filing period, the secretary of state shall certify to each county auditor a list of the candidates who have filed declarations of candidacy in his or her office for the primary. For each office, the certificate shall include the name of each candidate, his or her address, and his or her party preference or independent designation as shown on filed declarations. [2011 c 349 § 15. Prior: 2005 c 2 § 12 (Initiative Measure No. 872, approved November 2, 2004); 2003 c 111 § 901; prior: 1990 c 59 § 8; 1965 ex.s. c 103 § 4; 1965 c 9 § 29.27.020; prior: 1949 c 161 § 10, part; 1947 c 234 § 2, part; 1935 c 26 § 1, part; 1921 c 178 § 4, part; 1907 c 209 § 8, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5185, part. Formerly RCW 29.27.020.]

Reviser’s note: The constitutionality of Initiative Measure No. 872 was upheld in *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al.*, 552 U.S. . . . (2008).

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

Short title—Intent—Contingent effective date—2005 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 872): See notes following RCW 29A.52.112.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

29A.36.020 Constitutional measures—Ballot title—Formulation, ballot display, certification. (1) When a proposed constitutional amendment is to be submitted to the people of the state for statewide popular vote, the ballot title consists of: (a) A statement of the subject of the amendment; (b) a concise description of the amendment; and (c) a question in the form prescribed in this section. The statement of the subject of a constitutional amendment must be sufficiently broad to reflect the nature of the amendment, sufficiently precise to give notice of the amendment’s subject matter, and not exceed ten words. The concise description must contain no more than thirty words, give a true and impartial description of the amendment’s essential contents, clearly identify the amendment to be voted on, and not, to the extent reasonably possible, create prejudice either for or against the amendment.

The ballot title for a proposed constitutional amendment must be displayed on the ballot substantially as follows:

"The legislature has proposed a constitutional amendment on (statement of subject). This amendment would (concise description). Should this constitutional amendment be:

Approved
Rejected

(2) When a proposed new constitution is submitted to the people of the state by a constitutional convention for statewide popular vote, the ballot title consists of: (a) A concise description of the new constitution; and (b) a question in the form prescribed in this section. The concise description must contain no more than thirty words, give a true and impartial description of the new constitution’s essential contents, clearly identify the proposed constitution to be voted on, and

not, to the extent reasonably possible, create prejudice either for or against the new constitution.

The ballot title for a proposed new constitution must be displayed on the ballot substantially as follows:

"The constitutional convention approved a new proposed state constitution that (concise description). Should this proposed constitution be:

Approved
Rejected

(3) The legislature may specify the statement of subject or concise description, or both, in a constitutional amendment that it submits to the people. If the legislature fails to specify the statement of subject or concise description, or both, the attorney general shall prepare the material that was not specified. The statement of subject and concise description as so provided must be included as part of the ballot title unless changed on appeal.

The attorney general shall specify the concise description for a proposed new constitution that is submitted to the people by a constitutional convention, and the concise description as so provided must be included as part of the ballot title unless changed on appeal.

(4) The secretary of state shall certify to the county auditors the ballot title for a proposed constitution, constitutional amendment, or other statewide question at the same time and in the same manner as the ballot titles to initiatives and referendums. [2003 c 111 § 902. Prior: 2000 c 197 § 7. Formerly RCW 29.27.057.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.36.030 Constitutional measures—Ballot title—Filing. The ballot title for a constitutional amendment or proposed constitution must be filed with the secretary of state in the same manner as the ballot title and summary for a state initiative or referendum are filed. [2003 c 111 § 903. Prior: 2000 c 197 § 8. Formerly RCW 29.27.061.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.36.040 Constitutional, statewide questions—Notice of ballot title and summary. Upon the filing of a ballot title under RCW 29A.36.020 or 29A.36.050, the secretary of state shall provide notice of the exact language of the ballot title and summary to the chief clerk of the house of representatives, the secretary of the senate, and the prime sponsor of measure. [2003 c 111 § 904. Prior: 2000 c 197 § 9; 1993 c 256 § 11; 1965 c 9 § 29.27.065; prior: 1953 c 242 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.27.065.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.36.050 Statewide question—Ballot title—Formulation, ballot display. (1) If the legislature submits a question to the people for a statewide popular vote that is not governed by RCW 29A.72.050 or 29A.36.020, the ballot title on the question consists of: (a) A description of the subject; and (b) a question in the form prescribed in this section. The statement of the subject of the question must be sufficiently broad to reflect the subject of the question, sufficiently precise to give notice of the question’s subject matter, and not

exceed ten words. The question must contain no more than thirty words.

The ballot title for such a question must be displayed on the ballot substantially as follows:

"The following question concerning (description of subject) has been submitted to the voters: (Question as submitted).

Yes
No

(2) The legislature may specify the statement of subject for a question and shall specify the question that it submits to the people. If the legislature fails to specify the statement of subject, the attorney general shall prepare the statement of subject. The statement of subject and question as so provided must be included as part of the ballot title unless changed on appeal. [2003 c 111 § 905. Prior: 2000 c 197 § 10. Formerly RCW 29.27.0653.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.36.060 Constitutional, statewide questions—Ballot title—Appeal. If any persons are dissatisfied with the ballot title for a proposed constitution, constitutional amendment, or question submitted under RCW 29A.36.050, they may at any time within ten days from the time of the filing of the ballot title and summary, not including Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays, appeal to the superior court of Thurston county by petition setting forth the measure, the ballot title objected to, their objections to it, and praying for amendment of the ballot title. The time of the filing of the ballot title, as used in this section for establishing the time for appeal, is the time the ballot title is first filed with the secretary of state.

A copy of the petition on appeal together with a notice that an appeal has been taken must be served upon the secretary of state, the attorney general, the chief clerk of the house of representatives, and the secretary of the senate. Upon the filing of the petition on appeal, the court shall immediately, or at the time to which a hearing may be adjourned by consent of the appellants, examine the proposed measure, the ballot title filed, and the objections to it and may hear arguments on it, and shall as soon as possible render its decision and certify to and file with the secretary of state a ballot title that it determines will meet the requirements of this chapter. The decision of the superior court is final, and the ballot title so certified will be the established ballot title. The appeal must be heard without cost to either party. [2003 c 111 § 906. Prior: 2000 c 197 § 11. Formerly RCW 29.27.0655.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.36.071 Local measures—Ballot title—Formulation—Advertising. (1) Except as provided to the contrary in RCW 82.14.036, 82.46.021, or 82.80.090, the ballot title of any referendum filed on an enactment or portion of an enactment of a local government and any other question submitted to the voters of a local government consists of three elements: (a) An identification of the enacting legislative body and a statement of the subject matter; (b) a concise description of the measure; and (c) a question. The ballot title must conform with the requirements and be displayed substantially as

(2012 Ed.)

provided under RCW 29A.72.050, except that the concise description must not exceed seventy-five words; however, a concise description submitted on behalf of a proposed or existing regional transportation investment district may exceed seventy-five words. If the local governmental unit is a city or a town, the concise statement shall be prepared by the city or town attorney. If the local governmental unit is a county, the concise statement shall be prepared by the prosecuting attorney of the county. If the unit is a unit of local government other than a city, town, or county, the concise statement shall be prepared by the prosecuting attorney of the county within which the majority area of the unit is located.

(2) A referendum measure on the enactment of a unit of local government shall be advertised in the manner provided for nominees for elective office.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply if another provision of law specifies the ballot title for a specific type of ballot question or proposition. [2006 c 311 § 9; 2004 c 271 § 169.]

Findings—2006 c 311: See note following RCW 36.120.020.

29A.36.080 Local measures—Ballot title—Notice. Upon the filing of a ballot title of a question to be submitted to the people of a county or municipality, the county auditor shall provide notice of the exact language of the ballot title to the persons proposing the measure, the county or municipality, and to any other person requesting a copy of the ballot title. [2003 c 111 § 908. Prior: 2000 c 197 § 13. Formerly RCW 29.27.0665.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.36.090 Local measures—Ballot title—Appeal. If any persons are dissatisfied with the ballot title for a local ballot measure that was formulated by the city attorney or prosecuting attorney preparing the same, they may at any time within ten days from the time of the filing of the ballot title, not including Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, appeal to the superior court of the county where the question is to appear on the ballot, by petition setting forth the measure, the ballot title objected to, their objections to it, and praying for amendment of it. The time of the filing of the ballot title, as used in this section in determining the time for appeal, is the time the ballot title is first filed with the county auditor.

A copy of the petition on appeal together with a notice that an appeal has been taken shall be served upon the county auditor and the official preparing the ballot title. Upon the filing of the petition on appeal, the court shall immediately, or at the time to which a hearing may be adjourned by consent of the appellants, examine the proposed measure, the ballot title filed, and the objections to it and may hear arguments on it, and shall as soon as possible render its decision and certify to and file with the county auditor a ballot title that it determines will meet the requirements of this chapter. The decision of the superior court is final, and the ballot title or statement so certified will be the established ballot title. The appeal must be heard without cost to either party. [2003 c 111 § 909. Prior: 2000 c 197 § 14; 1993 c 256 § 12; 1965 c 9 § 29.27.067; prior: 1953 c 242 § 4. Formerly RCW 29.27.067.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.36.101 Names on primary ballot. Except for the candidates for the positions of president and vice president, for a partisan or nonpartisan office for which no primary is required, or for independent or minor party candidates, the names of all candidates who, under this title, filed a declaration of candidacy or were certified as a candidate to fill a vacancy on a major party ticket will appear on the appropriate ballot at the primary throughout the jurisdiction in which they are to be nominated. [2004 c 271 § 125.]

29A.36.104 Partisan primary ballots—Formats. Partisan primaries must be conducted using either:

(1) A consolidated ballot format that includes a check-off box for each major political party. The consolidated ballot must include all partisan races, nonpartisan races, and ballot measures to be voted on at that primary; or

(2) A physically separate ballot format that includes both party ballots and a nonpartisan ballot. A party ballot must be specific to a particular major political party and include the names of candidates for partisan offices who designated that same major political party in their declarations of candidacy, as well as all nonpartisan races and ballot measures to be voted on at that primary. The nonpartisan ballot must include only the nonpartisan races and ballot measures to be voted on at that primary. [2007 c 38 § 2; 2004 c 271 § 126.]

29A.36.106 Partisan primary ballots—Required statements. (1) If the consolidated ballot format is used, the major political party identification check-off box must appear on the primary ballot before all offices and ballot measures. Clear and concise instructions to the voter must be prominently displayed immediately before the list of major political parties, and must include:

(a) A statement that, for partisan offices, the voter may only vote for candidates of one political party;

(b) A question asking the voter to indicate the major political party with which the voter chooses to affiliate;

(c) A statement that, for a major political party candidate, only votes cast by voters who choose to affiliate with that same major political party will be tabulated and reported;

(d) A statement that votes cast for a major political party candidate by a voter who chooses to affiliate with a different major political party will not be tabulated or reported;

(e) A statement that votes cast for a major political party candidate by a voter who selects more than one major political party with which to affiliate will not be tabulated or reported; and

(f) A statement that party affiliation will not affect votes cast for candidates for nonpartisan offices, or for or against ballot measures.

(2) If the physically separate ballot format is used, clear and concise instructions to the voter must be prominently displayed, and must include:

(a) A statement that, for partisan offices, the voter may only vote for candidates of one political party;

(b) A statement explaining that only one ballot may be voted;

(c) A statement explaining that if more than one party ballot is voted, none of the partisan races will be tabulated or reported; and

(d) A statement explaining that the nonpartisan ballot only lists nonpartisan races and ballot measures and does not list partisan races. [2007 c 38 § 3; 2004 c 271 § 127.]

29A.36.111 Uniformity, arrangement, contents required—Contracts with vendors. (1) Every ballot for a single combination of issues, offices, and candidates shall be uniform within a precinct and shall identify the type of primary or election, the county, and the date of the primary or election, and the ballot or voting device shall contain instructions on the proper method of recording a vote, including write-in votes. Each position, together with the names of the candidates for that office, shall be clearly separated from other offices or positions in the same jurisdiction. The offices in each jurisdiction shall be clearly separated from each other. No paper ballot or ballot card may be marked by or at the direction of an election official in any way that would permit the identification of the person who voted that ballot.

(2) An elections [election] official may not enter into or extend any contract with a vendor if such contract may allow the vendor to acquire an ownership interest in any data pertaining to any voter, any voter's address, registration number, or history, or any ballot. [2009 c 414 § 1; 2004 c 271 § 128.]

29A.36.115 Provisional ballots. All provisional ballots must be visually distinguishable from other ballots and incapable of being tabulated by a voting system. [2011 c 10 § 31; 2005 c 243 § 3.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.36.121 Order of offices and issues—Party indication. (1)(a) The positions or offices on a primary consolidated ballot shall be arranged in substantially the following order: United States senator; United States representative; governor; lieutenant governor; secretary of state; state treasurer; state auditor; attorney general; commissioner of public lands; superintendent of public instruction; insurance commissioner; state senator; state representative; county officers; justices of the supreme court; judges of the court of appeals; judges of the superior court; and judges of the district court. For all other jurisdictions on the primary consolidated ballot, the offices in each jurisdiction shall be grouped together and be in the order of the position numbers assigned to those offices, if any.

(b)(i) The positions or offices on a primary party ballot must be arranged in substantially the following order: United States senator; United States representative; governor; lieutenant governor; secretary of state; state treasurer; state auditor; attorney general; commissioner of public lands; insurance commissioner; state senator; state representative; and partisan county officers. For all other jurisdictions on the primary party ballot, the offices in each jurisdiction must be grouped together and be in the order of the position numbers assigned to those offices, if any.

(ii) The positions or offices on a primary nonpartisan ballot must be arranged in substantially the following order: Superintendent of public instruction; justices of the supreme court; judges of the court of appeals; judges of the superior court; and judges of the district court. For all other jurisdiction-

tions on the primary nonpartisan ballot, the offices in each jurisdiction must be grouped together and be in the order of the position numbers assigned to those offices, if any.

(2) The order of the positions or offices on an election ballot shall be substantially the same as on a primary consolidated ballot except that state ballot issues must be placed before all offices. The offices of president and vice president of the United States shall precede all other offices on a presidential election ballot. The positions on a ballot to be assigned to ballot measures regarding local units of government shall be established by the secretary of state by rule.

(3) The political party or independent candidacy of each candidate for partisan office shall be indicated next to the name of the candidate on the primary and election ballot. A candidate shall file a written notice with the filing officer within three business days after the close of the filing period designating the political party to be indicated next to the candidate's name on the ballot if either: (a) The candidate has been nominated by two or more minor political parties or independent conventions; or (b) the candidate has both filed a declaration of candidacy declaring an affiliation with a major political party and been nominated by a minor political party or independent convention. If no written notice is filed the filing officer shall give effect to the party designation shown upon the first document filed. A candidate may be deemed nominated by a minor party or independent convention only if all documentation required by chapter 29A.20 RCW has been timely filed. [2004 c 271 § 129.]

29A.36.131 Order of candidates on ballots. After the close of business on the last day for candidates to file for office, the filing officer shall, from among those filings made in person and by mail, determine by lot the order in which the names of those candidates will appear on all ballots. The determination shall be done publicly and may be witnessed by the media and by any candidate. If no primary is required for any nonpartisan office under RCW 29A.52.011 or 29A.52.220, or if any independent or minor party candidate files a declaration of candidacy, the names shall appear on the general election ballot in the order determined by lot. [2011 c 10 § 32; 2004 c 271 § 130.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.36.151 Sample ballots. Except in each county with a population of one million or more, on or before the fifteenth day before a primary or election, the county auditor shall prepare a sample ballot which shall be made readily available to members of the public. The secretary of state shall adopt rules governing the preparation of sample ballots in counties with a population of one million or more. The rules shall permit, among other alternatives, the preparation of more than one sample ballot by a county with a population of one million or more for a primary or election, each of which lists a portion of the offices and issues to be voted on in that county. The position of precinct committee officer shall be shown on the sample ballot for the primary, but the names of candidates for the individual positions need not be shown. [2004 c 271 § 131.]

(2012 Ed.)

29A.36.161 Arrangement of instructions, measures, offices—Order of candidates. (1) On the top of each ballot must be printed clear and concise instructions directing the voter how to mark the ballot, including write-in votes. On the top of each primary ballot must be printed the instructions required by this chapter.

(2) The ballot must have a clear delineation between the ballot instructions and the first ballot measure or office through the use of white space, illustration, shading, color, symbol, font size, or bold type. The secretary of state shall establish standards for ballot design and layout consistent with this section and RCW 29A.04.611.

(3) The questions of adopting constitutional amendments or any other state measure authorized by law to be submitted to the voters at that election must appear after the instructions and before any offices.

(4) In a year that president and vice president appear on the general election ballot, the names of candidates for president and vice president for each political party must be grouped together with a single response position for a voter to indicate his or her choice.

(5) On a general election ballot, the candidate or candidates of the major political party that received the highest number of votes from the electors of this state for the office of president of the United States at the last presidential election must appear first following the appropriate office heading. The candidate or candidates of the other major political parties will follow according to the votes cast for their nominees for president at the last presidential election, and independent candidates and the candidate or candidates of all other parties will follow in the order of their qualification with the secretary of state. [2011 c 10 § 33; 2010 c 32 § 1; 2004 c 271 § 132.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.36.170 Top two candidates qualified for general election—Exception. (1) For any office for which a primary was held, only the names of the top two candidates will appear on the general election ballot; the name of the candidate who received the greatest number of votes will appear first and the candidate who received the next greatest number of votes will appear second. No candidate's name may be printed on the subsequent general election ballot unless he or she receives at least one percent of the total votes cast for that office at the preceding primary, if a primary was conducted. On the ballot at the general election for an office for which no primary was held, the names of the candidates shall be listed in the order determined under *RCW 29A.36.130.

(2) For the office of justice of the supreme court, judge of the court of appeals, judge of the superior court, or state superintendent of public instruction, if a candidate in a contested primary receives a majority of all the votes cast for that office or position, only the name of that candidate may be printed for that position on the ballot at the general election. [2005 c 2 § 6 (Initiative Measure No. 872, approved November 2, 2004); 2003 c 111 § 917. Prior: 1992 c 181 § 2; 1990 c 59 § 95. Formerly RCW 29.30.085.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 29A.36.130 was repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment, see RCW 29A.36.131.

(2) RCW 29A.36.170 was amended by 2005 c 2 § 6 (Initiative Measure No. 872) without cognizance of its repeal by 2004 c 271 § 193. For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025.

(3) The constitutionality of Initiative Measure No. 872 was upheld in *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al.*, 552 U.S. . . . (2008).

Short title—Intent—Contingent effective date—2005 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 872): See notes following RCW 29A.52.112.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.36.170 Nonpartisan candidates qualified for general election. [2003 c 111 § 917. Prior: 1992 c 181 § 2; 1990 c 59 § 95. Formerly RCW 29.30.085.] Repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193.

Reviser’s note: (1) RCW 29A.36.170 was amended by 2005 c 2 § 6 (Initiative Measure No. 872) without cognizance of its repeal by 2004 c 271 § 193. For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025.

(2) The constitutionality of Initiative Measure No. 872 was upheld in *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al.*, 552 U.S. . . . (2008).

29A.36.171 Nonpartisan candidates qualified for general election. (1) Except as provided in RCW 29A.36.180 and in subsection (2) of this section, on the ballot at the general election for a nonpartisan office for which a primary was held, only the names of the candidate who received the greatest number of votes and the candidate who received the next greatest number of votes for that office shall appear under the title of that office, and the names shall appear in that order. If a primary was conducted, no candidate’s name may be printed on the subsequent general election ballot unless he or she receives at least one percent of the total votes cast for that office at the preceding primary. On the ballot at the general election for any other nonpartisan office for which no primary was held, the names of the candidates shall be listed in the order determined under RCW 29A.36.131.

(2) On the ballot at the general election for the office of justice of the supreme court, judge of the court of appeals, judge of the superior court, judge of the district court, or state superintendent of public instruction, if a candidate in a contested primary receives a majority of all the votes cast for that office or position, only the name of that candidate may be printed under the title of the office for that position. [2004 c 271 § 170.]

29A.36.180 Disqualified candidates in nonpartisan elections—Special procedures for conduct of election. This section applies if a candidate for an elective office of a city, town, or special purpose district would, under this chapter, otherwise qualify to have his or her name printed on the general election ballot for the office, but the candidate has been declared to be unqualified to hold the office by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(1) In a case in which a primary is conducted for the office:

(a) If ballots for the general election for the office have not been ordered by the county auditor, the candidate who received the third greatest number of votes for the office at the primary shall qualify as a candidate for general election and that candidate’s name shall be printed on the ballot for the office in lieu of the name of the disqualified candidate.

(b) If general election ballots for the office have been so ordered, votes cast for the disqualified candidate at the general election for the office shall not be counted for that office.

(2) In a case in which a primary is not conducted for the office:

(a) If ballots for the general election for the office have not been ordered by the county auditor, the name of the disqualified candidate shall not appear on the general election ballot for the office.

(b) If general election ballots for the office have been so ordered, votes cast for the disqualified candidate at the general election for the office shall not be counted for that office.

(3) If the disqualified candidate is the only candidate to have filed for the office during a regular or special filing period for the office, a void in candidacy for the office exists. [2003 c 111 § 918. Prior: 1992 c 181 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.30.086.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.36.191 Partisan candidates qualified for general election. The name of a candidate for a partisan office for which a primary was conducted shall not be printed on the ballot for that office at the subsequent general election unless, at the preceding primary, the candidate receives a number of votes equal to at least one percent of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for that office and a plurality of the votes cast by voters affiliated with that party for candidates for that office affiliated with that party. [2004 c 271 § 133.]

29A.36.201 Names qualified to appear on election ballot. The names of the persons certified as nominees by the secretary of state or the county canvassing board shall be printed on the ballot at the ensuing election.

No name of any candidate whose nomination at a primary is required by law shall be placed upon the ballot at a general or special election unless it appears upon the certificate of either (1) the secretary of state, or (2) the county canvassing board, or (3) a minor party convention or the state or county central committee of a major political party to fill a vacancy on its ticket under RCW 29A.28.021.

Excluding the office of precinct committee officer or a temporary elected position such as a charter review board member or freeholder, a candidate’s name shall not appear more than once upon a ballot for a position regularly nominated or elected at the same election. [2004 c 271 § 171.]

29A.36.210 Property tax levies—Ballot form. (1) The ballot proposition authorizing a taxing district to impose the regular property tax levies authorized in RCW 36.68.525, 36.69.145, 67.38.130, 84.52.069, or 84.52.135 must contain in substance the following:

"Will the (insert the name of the taxing district) be authorized to impose regular property tax levies of (insert the maximum rate) or less per thousand dollars of assessed valuation for each of (insert the maximum number of years allowable) consecutive years?

Yes
No

Each voter may indicate either "Yes" or "No" on his or her ballot in accordance with the procedures established under this title.

(2) The ballot proposition authorizing a taxing district to impose a permanent regular tax levy under RCW 84.52.069 must contain in substance the following:

"Will the (insert the name of the taxing district) be authorized to impose a PERMANENT regular property levy of (insert the maximum rate) or less per thousand dollars of assessed valuation?

Yes
No

[2010 c 106 § 301; 2004 c 80 § 2; 2003 c 111 § 921. Prior: 1999 c 224 § 2; 1984 c 131 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.30.111.]

Effective date—2010 c 106: See note following RCW 35.102.145.

Effective date—2004 c 80: See note following RCW 84.52.135.

Purpose—1984 c 131 §§ 3-9: "The purpose of sections 3 through 6 of this act is to clarify requirements necessary for voters to authorize certain local governments to impose regular property tax levies for a series of years. Sections 3 through 9 of this act only clarify the existing law to avoid credence being given to an erroneous opinion that has been rendered by the attorney general. As cogently expressed in Attorney General Opinion, Number 14, Addendum, opinions rendered by the attorney general are advisory only and are merely a "prediction of the outcome if the matter were to be litigated." Nevertheless, confusion has arisen from this erroneous opinion." [1984 c 131 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.36.220 Expense of printing and mailing ballots, envelopes, and instructions. The cost of printing and mailing ballots, envelopes, and instructions shall be an election cost that shall be borne as determined under RCW 29A.04.410 and 29A.04.420, as appropriate. [2011 c 10 § 34; 2003 c 111 § 922. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 16; 1965 c 9 § 29.30.130; prior: 1889 p 400 § 1; RRS § 5269. Formerly RCW 29.30.130.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

29A.36.230 Regional transportation investment district and regional transit authority single ballot. The election on the single ballot proposition described in RCW 36.120.070 and 81.112.030(10) must be conducted by the auditor of each component county in accordance with the general election laws of the state, except as provided in this section. Notice of the election must be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation in each component county in the manner provided in the general election laws. The single joint ballot proposition required under RCW 36.120.070 and 81.112.030(10) must be in substantially the following form:

"REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION INVESTMENT DISTRICT (RTID) AND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY (RTA) PROPOSITION #1 REGIONAL ROADS AND TRANSIT SYSTEM

To reduce transportation congestion, increase road capacity, promote safety, facilitate mobility, provide for an integrated regional transportation system, and improve the health, welfare, and safety of the citizens of Washington, shall a regional transit authority (RTA) implement a regional rail and transit system to link [insert geographic references] as described in [insert plan name], financed by [insert taxes] imposed by RTA, all as provided in Resolution No. [insert number]; and shall a regional transportation investment district (RTID) be formed and authorized to implement and invest in improving the regional transportation system by replacing vulnerable bridges, improving safety, and increasing capac-

ity on state and local roads to further link major education, employment, and retail centers described in [insert plan name] financed by [insert taxes] imposed by RTID, all as provided in Resolution No. [insert number]; further provided that the RTA taxes shall be imposed only within the boundaries of the RTA, and the RTID taxes shall be imposed only within the boundaries of the RTID?

Yes
No

[2007 c 509 § 4.]

Findings—Intent—Constitutional challenges—Expedited appeals—Severability—Effective date—2007 c 509: See notes following RCW 36.120.070.

**Chapter 29A.40 RCW
ELECTIONS BY MAIL
(Formerly: Absentee voting)**

Sections

- 29A.40.010 When permitted.
- 29A.40.020 Request for ballot from an overseas voter or service voter.
- 29A.40.050 Special ballots.
- 29A.40.070 Date ballots available, mailed (*as amended by 2011 c 10*).
- 29A.40.070 Date ballots mailed (*as amended by 2011 c 349*).
- 29A.40.091 Envelopes, declaration, and instructions (*as amended by 2011 c 10*).
- 29A.40.091 Envelopes and instructions (*as amended by 2011 c 182*).
- 29A.40.091 Envelopes, declaration, and instructions (*as amended by 2011 c 348*).
- 29A.40.091 Envelopes, declaration, and instructions (*as amended by 2011 c 349*).
- 29A.40.100 Observers.
- 29A.40.110 Processing incoming ballots.
- 29A.40.130 Record of voters issued a ballot and voters who returned a ballot—Public access.
- 29A.40.160 Voting centers.

29A.40.010 When permitted. Each registered voter of the state, overseas voter, and service voter shall automatically be issued a mail ballot for each general election, special election, or primary. Overseas voters and service voters are authorized to cast the same ballots, including those for special elections, as a registered voter of the state would receive under this chapter. Each registered voter shall continue to receive a ballot by mail until the death or disqualification of the voter, cancellation of the voter's registration, or placing the voter on inactive status. [2011 c 10 § 35; 2009 c 369 § 36; 2003 c 111 § 1001. Prior: 2001 c 241 § 1; 1991 c 81 § 29; 1987 c 346 § 9; 1986 c 167 § 14; 1985 c 273 § 1; 1984 c 27 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 76; 1974 ex.s. c 35 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 202 § 37; 1965 c 9 § 29.36.010; prior: 1963 ex.s. c 23 § 1; 1955 c 167 § 2; prior: (i) 1950 ex.s. c 8 § 1; 1943 c 72 § 1; 1933 ex.s. c 41 § 1; 1923 c 58 § 1; 1921 c 143 § 1; 1917 c 159 § 1; 1915 c 189 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 5280. (ii) 1933 ex.s. c 41 § 2, part; 1923 c 58 § 2, part; 1921 c 143 § 2, part; 1917 c 159 § 2, part; 1915 c 189 § 2, part; RRS § 5281, part. Formerly RCW 29.36.210, 29.36.010.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Legislative intent—1987 c 346: "By this act the legislature intends to combine and unify the laws and procedures governing absentee voting. These amendments are intended: (1) To clarify and incorporate into a single chapter of the Revised Code of Washington the preexisting statutes under which electors of this state qualify for absentee ballots under state law, federal law, or a combination of both state and federal law, and (2) to insure uni-

formity in the application, issuance, receipt, and canvassing of these absentee ballots. Nothing in this act is intended to impose any new requirement on the ability of the registered voters or electors of this state to qualify for, receive, or cast absentee ballots in any primary or election." [1987 c 346 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.40.020 Request for ballot from an overseas voter or service voter. (1) A request for a ballot from an overseas voter or service voter must include the address of the last residence in the state of Washington.

(2) No person, organization, or association may distribute any ballot materials that contain a return address other than that of the appropriate county auditor. [2011 c 10 § 36; 2009 c 369 § 37; 2003 c 111 § 1002; 2001 c 241 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.36.220.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.40.050 Special ballots. (1) County auditors shall provide special absentee ballots to be used for state primary or state general elections. An auditor shall provide a special absentee ballot only to a registered voter who completes an application stating that she or he will be unable to vote and return a regular ballot by normal mail delivery within the period provided for regular ballots.

A special absentee ballot may not be requested more than ninety days before the applicable state primary or general election. The special absentee ballot will list the offices and measures, if known, scheduled to appear on the state primary or general election ballot. The voter may use the special absentee ballot to write in the name of any eligible candidate for each office and vote on any measure.

(2) The county auditor shall include a listing of any candidates who have filed before the time of the application for offices that will appear on the ballot at that primary or election and a list of any issues that have been referred to the ballot before the time of the application.

(3) Write-in votes on special absentee ballots must be counted in the same manner provided by law for the counting of other write-in votes. The county auditor shall process and canvass the special absentee ballots provided under this section in the same manner as other ballots under this chapter and chapter 29A.60 RCW.

(4) A voter who requests a special absentee ballot under this section may also request a regular ballot. If the regular absentee ballot is properly voted and returned, the special absentee ballot is void, and the county auditor shall reject it in whole when special absentee ballots are canvassed. [2011 c 10 § 37; 2003 c 111 § 1005; 2001 c 241 § 5; 1991 c 81 § 35; 1987 c 346 § 21. Formerly RCW 29.36.250, 29.36.170.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Legislative intent—Effective date—1987 c 346: See notes following RCW 29A.40.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.40.070 Date ballots available, mailed (as amended by 2011 c 10). (1) Except where a recount or litigation ((under RCW 29A.68.011)) is pending, the county auditor ((shall have sufficient absentee ballots available for absentee voters of that county, other than overseas voters and service voters, at least twenty days before any primary, general election, or special election. The county auditor)) must mail ((absentee)) ballots to each voter ((for

whom the county auditor has received a request nineteen days before the primary or election)) at least eighteen days before ((the)) each primary or election, and as soon as possible for all subsequent registration changes. ((For a request for an absentee ballot received after the nineteenth day before ((the primary or election, the county auditor shall make every effort to mail ballots within one business day, and shall mail the ballots within two business days:)))

(2) ((At least thirty days before any primary, general election, or special election, the county auditor shall mail ballots to all overseas and service voters:)) Except where a recount or litigation is pending, the county auditor must mail ballots to each service and overseas voter at least thirty days before each primary or election. A request for a ballot made by an overseas or service voter after that day must be processed immediately.

(3) A registered voter may obtain a replacement ballot if the ballot is destroyed, spoiled, lost, or not received by the voter. The voter may obtain the ballot by telephone request, by mail, electronically, or in person. The county auditor shall keep a record of each request for a replacement ballot.

(4) Each county auditor shall certify to the office of the secretary of state the dates the ballots prescribed in subsection (1) of this section were available and mailed.

((If absentee ballots will not be available or mailed as prescribed in subsection (1) of this section, the county auditor shall immediately certify to the office of the secretary of state when absentee ballots will be available and mailed. Copies of this certification must be provided to the county canvassing board, the press, jurisdictions with issues on the ballot in the election, and any candidates.

If absentee ballots were not available or mailed as prescribed in subsection (1) of this section, for a reason other than a recount or litigation, the county auditor, in consultation with the certification and training program of the office of the secretary of state, shall submit a report to the office of the secretary of state outlining why the deadline was missed and what corrective actions will be taken in future elections to ensure that absentee ballots are available and mailed as prescribed in subsection (1) of this section.

(6)) (5) Failure to ((have absentee ballots available and mailed)) mail ballots as prescribed in ((subsection (1) of)) this section does not by itself provide a basis for an election contest or other legal challenge to the results of a primary, general election, or special election. [2011 c 10 § 38; 2006 c 344 § 13; 2004 c 266 § 13. Prior: 2003 c 162 § 2; 2003 c 111 § 1007; prior: 1987 c 54 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 56; 1965 ex.s. c 103 § 5; 1965 c 9 § 29.30.075; prior: 1949 c 161 § 10, part; 1947 c 234 § 2, part; 1935 c 26 § 1, part; 1921 c 178 § 4, part; 1907 c 209 § 8, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5185, part. Formerly RCW 29.36.270, 29.30.075.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.40.070 Date ballots mailed (as amended by 2011 c 349). (1) Except where a recount or litigation ((under RCW 29A.68.011)) is pending, the county auditor ((shall have sufficient absentee ballots available for absentee voters of that county, other than overseas voters and service voters, at least twenty days before any primary, general election, or special election. The county auditor)) must mail ((absentee)) ballots to each voter ((for whom the county auditor has received a request nineteen days before the primary or election)) at least eighteen days before ((the)) each primary or election, and as soon as possible for all subsequent registration changes. ((For a request for an absentee ballot received after the nineteenth day before the primary or election, the county auditor shall make every effort to mail ballots within one business day, and shall mail the ballots within two business days:))

(2) ((At least thirty days before any primary, general election, or special election, the county auditor shall mail ballots to all overseas and service voters:)) Except where a recount or litigation is pending, the county auditor must mail ballots to each service and overseas voter at least thirty days before each special election and at least forty-five days before each primary or general election. A request for a ballot made by an overseas or service voter after that day must be processed immediately.

(3) A registered voter may obtain a replacement ballot if the ballot is destroyed, spoiled, lost, or not received by the voter. The voter may obtain the ballot by telephone request, by mail, electronically, or in person. The county auditor shall keep a record of each request for a replacement ballot.

(4) Each county auditor shall certify to the office of the secretary of state the dates the ballots ((prescribed in subsection (1) of this section were available and)) were mailed, or the reason and date the ballots will be mailed if the ballots were not mailed timely.

((If absentee ballots will not be available or mailed as prescribed in subsection (1) of this section, the county auditor shall immediately certify to the office of the secretary of state when absentee ballots will be available and

mailed. Copies of this certification must be provided to the county canvassing board, the press, jurisdictions with issues on the ballot in the election, and any candidates.

(5) If absentee ballots were not available or mailed as prescribed in subsection (1) of this section, for a reason other than a recount or litigation, the county auditor, in consultation with the certification and training program of the office of the secretary of state, shall submit a report to the office of the secretary of state outlining why the deadline was missed and what corrective actions will be taken in future elections to ensure that absentee ballots are available and mailed as prescribed in subsection (1) of this section.

(6)) Failure to ((have absentee ballots available and mailed)) mail ballots as prescribed in ((subsection (1) of)) this section does not by itself provide a basis for an election contest or other legal challenge to the results of a primary, general election, or special election. [2011 c 349 § 16; 2006 c 344 § 13; 2004 c 266 § 13. Prior: 2003 c 162 § 2; 2003 c 111 § 1007; prior: 1987 c 54 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 56; 1965 ex.s. c 103 § 5; 1965 c 9 § 29.30.075; prior: 1949 c 161 § 10, part; 1947 c 234 § 2, part; 1935 c 26 § 1, part; 1921 c 178 § 4, part; 1907 c 209 § 8, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5185, part. Formerly RCW 29.36.270, 29.30.075.]

Reviser's note: (1) The code reviser has determined that the 2011 amendments to this section are not mergeable under RCW 1.12.025(2).

(2) RCW 29A.40.070 was amended twice during the 2011 legislative session, each without reference to the other. For rule of construction concerning sections amended more than once during the same legislative session, see RCW 1.12.025.

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

Effective date—2004 c 266: See note following RCW 29A.04.575.

Policy—2003 c 162: "It is the policy of the state of Washington that individuals voting absentee and mail ballots receive their ballots in a timely and consistent manner before each election. Since many voters in Washington state have come to rely upon absentee and mail voting, mailing the ballots in a timely manner is critical in order to maximize participation by every eligible voter." [2003 c 162 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.40.091 Envelopes, declaration, and instructions (as amended by 2011 c 10). (1) The county auditor shall send each voter a ballot, a security envelope in which to seal the ballot after voting, a larger envelope in which to return the security envelope, a declaration that the voter must sign, and instructions on how to obtain information about the election, how to mark the ballot, and how to return ((it)) the ballot to the county auditor.

(2) The ((instructions that accompany a ballot for a partisan primary must include instructions for voting the applicable ballot style, as provided in chapter 29A.36 RCW. The voter's name and address must be printed on the larger return envelope, which must also contain a declaration by the voter reciting his or her qualifications and stating that he or she)) voter must swear under penalty of perjury that he or she meets the qualifications to vote, and has not voted in any other jurisdiction at this election((, together with a summary of the penalties for any violation of any of the provisions of this chapter)). The declaration must clearly inform the voter that it is illegal to vote if he or she is not a United States citizen; it is illegal to vote if he or she has been convicted of a felony and has not had his or her voting rights restored; and((, except as otherwise provided by law;)) it is illegal to cast a ballot or sign a return envelope on behalf of another voter. The ((return envelope)) ballot materials must provide space for the voter to indicate the date on which the ballot was voted ((and for the voter)), to sign the ((oath. It must also contain a space so that the voter may include)) declaration, and to provide a telephone number. ((A summary of the applicable penalty provisions of this chapter must be printed on the return envelope immediately adjacent to the space for the voter's signature. The signature of the voter on the return envelope must affirm and attest to the statements regarding the qualifications of that voter and to the validity of the ballot. The return envelope may provide secrecy for the voter's signature and optional telephone number.))

(3) For overseas and service voters, the signed declaration on the return envelope constitutes the equivalent of a voter registration for the election or primary for which the ballot has been issued. Return envelopes for overseas and service voters must enable the ballot to be returned postage free if mailed through the United States postal service, United States armed forces postal service, or the postal service of a United States foreign embassy under 39 U.S.C. Sec. 3406.

(4) The voter must be instructed to either return the ballot to the county auditor ((by whom it was issued or attach sufficient first-class postage, if

(2012 Ed.)

applicable, and)) no later than 8:00 p.m. the day of the election or primary, or mail the ballot to the ((appropriate)) county auditor with a postmark no later than the day of the election or primary ((for which the ballot was issued)).

((If the county auditor chooses to forward ballots, he or she must include with the ballot a clear explanation of the qualifications necessary to vote in that election and must also advise a voter with questions about his or her eligibility to contact the county auditor. This explanation may be provided on the ballot envelope, on an enclosed insert, or printed directly on the ballot itself. If the information is not included, the envelope must clearly indicate that the ballot is not to be forwarded and that return postage is guaranteed.)) [2011 c 10 § 39; 2010 c 125 § 1; 2009 c 369 § 39; 2005 c 246 § 21; 2004 c 271 § 135.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.40.091 Envelopes and instructions (as amended by 2011 c 182). The county auditor shall send each voter a ballot, a security envelope in which to ((seal)) conceal the ballot after voting, a larger envelope in which to return the security envelope, and instructions on how to mark the ballot and how to return it to the county auditor. The instructions that accompany a ballot for a partisan primary must include instructions for voting the applicable ballot style, as provided in chapter 29A.36 RCW. The voter's name and address must be printed on the larger return envelope, which must also contain a declaration by the voter reciting his or her qualifications and stating that he or she has not voted in any other jurisdiction at this election, together with a summary of the penalties for any violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. The declaration must clearly inform the voter that it is illegal to vote if he or she is not a United States citizen; it is illegal to vote if he or she has been convicted of a felony and has not had his or her voting rights restored; and, except as otherwise provided by law, it is illegal to cast a ballot or sign a return envelope on behalf of another voter. The return envelope must provide space for the voter to indicate the date on which the ballot was voted and for the voter to sign the oath. It must also contain a space so that the voter may include a telephone number. A summary of the applicable penalty provisions of this chapter must be printed on the return envelope immediately adjacent to the space for the voter's signature. The signature of the voter on the return envelope must affirm and attest to the statements regarding the qualifications of that voter and to the validity of the ballot. The return envelope may provide secrecy for the voter's signature and optional telephone number. For overseas and service voters, the signed declaration on the return envelope constitutes the equivalent of a voter registration for the election or primary for which the ballot has been issued. The voter must be instructed to either return the ballot to the county auditor by whom it was issued or attach sufficient first-class postage, if applicable, and mail the ballot to the appropriate county auditor no later than the day of the election or primary for which the ballot was issued.

If the county auditor chooses to forward ballots, he or she must include with the ballot a clear explanation of the qualifications necessary to vote in that election and must also advise a voter with questions about his or her eligibility to contact the county auditor. This explanation may be provided on the ballot envelope, on an enclosed insert, or printed directly on the ballot itself. If the information is not included, the envelope must clearly indicate that the ballot is not to be forwarded and that return postage is guaranteed. [2011 c 182 § 1; 2010 c 125 § 1; 2009 c 369 § 39; 2005 c 246 § 21; 2004 c 271 § 135.]

29A.40.091 Envelopes, declaration, and instructions (as amended by 2011 c 348). (1) The county auditor shall send each voter a ballot, a security envelope in which to seal the ballot after voting, a larger envelope in which to return the security envelope, a declaration that the voter must sign, and instructions on how to obtain information about the election, how to mark the ballot, and how to return ((it)) the ballot to the county auditor.

(2) The ((instructions that accompany a ballot for a partisan primary must include instructions for voting the applicable ballot style, as provided in chapter 29A.36 RCW. The voter's name and address must be printed on the larger return envelope, which must also contain a declaration by the voter reciting his or her qualifications and stating that he or she)) voter must swear under penalty of perjury that he or she meets the qualifications to vote, and has not voted in any other jurisdiction at this election((, together with a summary of the penalties for any violation of any of the provisions of this chapter)). The declaration must clearly inform the voter that it is illegal to vote if he or she is not a United States citizen; it is illegal to vote if he or she has been convicted of a felony and has not had his or her voting rights restored; and((, except as otherwise provided by law;)) it is illegal to cast a ballot or

sign a return envelope on behalf of another voter. The ~~((return envelope must provide space for the))~~ voter ~~((to))~~ must indicate the date on which the ballot was voted and ~~((for the voter to))~~ sign the ~~((oath))~~ declaration. ~~((H))~~ The ballot materials must also contain a space so that the voter may include a telephone number. ((A summary of the applicable penalty provisions of this chapter must be printed on the return envelope immediately adjacent to the space for the voter's signature. The signature of the voter on the return envelope must affirm and attest to the statements regarding the qualifications of that voter and to the validity of the ballot. The return envelope may provide secrecy for the voter's signature and optional telephone number.))

(3) For overseas and service voters, the signed declaration on the return envelope constitutes the equivalent of a voter registration for the election or primary for which the ballot has been issued. Return envelopes for overseas and service voters must enable the ballot to be returned postage free if mailed through the United States postal service, United States armed forces postal service, or the postal service of a United States foreign embassy under 39 U.S.C. 3406.

(4) The voter must be instructed to either return the ballot to the county auditor (by whom it was issued) no later than 8:00 p.m. the day of the election or primary, or ~~((attach sufficient first-class postage, if applicable, and))~~ mail the ballot to the ~~((appropriate))~~ county auditor with a postmark no later than the day of the election or primary ~~((for which the ballot was issued.~~

~~If the county auditor chooses to forward ballots, he or she must include with the ballot a clear explanation of the qualifications necessary to vote in that election and must also advise a voter with questions about his or her eligibility to contact the county auditor. This explanation may be provided on the ballot envelope, on an enclosed insert, or printed directly on the ballot itself. If the information is not included, the envelope must clearly indicate that the ballot is not to be forwarded and that return postage is guaranteed)). Service and overseas voters must be provided with instructions and a secrecy cover sheet for returning the ballot and signed declaration by fax or e-mail. A voted ballot and signed declaration returned by fax or e-mail must be received by 8:00 p.m. on the day of the election or primary. [2011 c 348 § 3; 2010 c 125 § 1; 2009 c 369 § 39; 2005 c 246 § 21; 2004 c 271 § 135.]~~

29A.40.091 Envelopes, declaration, and instructions (as amended by 2011 c 349). (1) The county auditor shall send each voter a ballot, a security envelope in which to seal the ballot after voting, a larger envelope in which to return the security envelope, a declaration that the voter must sign, and instructions on how to obtain information about the election, how to mark the ballot, and how to return ~~((it))~~ the ballot to the county auditor.

(2) The ~~((instructions that accompany a ballot for a partisan primary must include instructions for voting the applicable ballot style, as provided in chapter 29A.36 RCW. The voter's name and address must be printed on the larger return envelope, which must also contain a declaration by the voter reciting his or her qualifications and stating that he or she))~~ voter must swear under penalty of perjury that he or she meets the qualifications to vote, and has not voted in any other jurisdiction at this election~~((, together with a summary of the penalties for any violation of any of the provisions of this chapter)).~~ The declaration must clearly inform the voter that it is illegal to vote if he or she is not a United States citizen; it is illegal to vote if he or she has been convicted of a felony and has not had his or her voting rights restored; and~~((, except as otherwise provided by law,))~~ it is illegal to cast a ballot or sign a return envelope on behalf of another voter. The ~~((return envelope must provide space for the))~~ voter ~~((to))~~ must indicate the date on which the ballot was voted and ~~((for the voter to))~~ sign the ~~((oath))~~ declaration. ~~((H))~~ The ballot materials must also contain a space so that the voter may include a telephone number. ((A summary of the applicable penalty provisions of this chapter must be printed on the return envelope immediately adjacent to the space for the voter's signature. The signature of the voter on the return envelope must affirm and attest to the statements regarding the qualifications of that voter and to the validity of the ballot. The return envelope may provide secrecy for the voter's signature and optional telephone number.))

(3) For overseas and service voters, the signed declaration on the return envelope constitutes the equivalent of a voter registration for the election or primary for which the ballot has been issued. Return envelopes for overseas and service voters must enable the ballot to be returned postage free if mailed through the United States postal service, United States armed forces postal service, or the postal service of a United States foreign embassy under 39 U.S.C. 3406.

(4) The voter must be instructed to either return the ballot to the county auditor (by whom it was issued) no later than 8:00 p.m. the day of the election or primary, or ~~((attach sufficient first-class postage, if applicable, and))~~ mail the ballot to the ~~((appropriate))~~ county auditor with a postmark no later than the day of the election or primary ~~((for which the ballot was issued.~~

~~If the county auditor chooses to forward ballots, he or she must include with the ballot a clear explanation of the qualifications necessary to vote in that election and must also advise a voter with questions about his or her eligibility to contact the county auditor. This explanation may be provided on the ballot envelope, on an enclosed insert, or printed directly on the ballot itself. If the information is not included, the envelope must clearly indicate that the ballot is not to be forwarded and that return postage is guaranteed)). Service and overseas voters must be provided with instructions and a secrecy cover sheet for returning the ballot and signed declaration by fax or e-mail. A voted ballot and signed declaration returned by fax or e-mail must be received by 8:00 p.m. on the day of the election or primary. [2011 c 349 § 17; 2010 c 125 § 1; 2009 c 369 § 39; 2005 c 246 § 21; 2004 c 271 § 135.]~~

Reviser's note: RCW 29A.40.091 was amended four times during the 2011 legislative session, each without reference to the other. For rule of construction concerning sections amended more than once during the same legislative session, see RCW 1.12.025.

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW 10.64.140.

29A.40.100 Observers. County auditors must request that observers be appointed by the major political parties to be present during the processing of ballots at the counting center. County auditors have discretion to also request that observers be appointed by any campaigns or organizations. The absence of the observers will not prevent the processing of ballots if the county auditor has requested their presence. [2011 c 10 § 40; 2003 c 111 § 1010. Prior: 2001 c 241 § 9. Formerly RCW 29.36.300.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.40.110 Processing incoming ballots. (1) The opening and subsequent processing of return envelopes for any primary or election may begin upon receipt. The tabulation of absentee ballots must not commence until after 8:00 p.m. on the day of the primary or election.

(2) All received return envelopes must be placed in secure locations from the time of delivery to the county auditor until their subsequent opening. After opening the return envelopes, the county canvassing board shall place all of the ballots in secure storage until processing. Ballots may be taken from the inner envelopes and all the normal procedural steps may be performed to prepare these ballots for tabulation.

(3) The canvassing board, or its designated representatives, shall examine the postmark on the return envelope and signature on the declaration before processing the ballot. The ballot must either be received no later than 8:00 p.m. on the day of the primary or election, or must be postmarked no later than the day of the primary or election. All personnel assigned to verify signatures must receive training on statewide standards for signature verification. Personnel shall verify that the voter's signature on the ballot declaration is the same as the signature of that voter in the registration files of the county. Verification may be conducted by an automated verification system approved by the secretary of state. A variation between the signature of the voter on the ballot declaration and the signature of that voter in the registration files due to the substitution of initials or the use of common nicknames is permitted so long as the surname and handwriting are clearly the same.

(4) If the postmark is missing or illegible, the date on the ballot declaration to which the voter has attested determines the validity, as to the time of voting, for that ballot. For over-

seas voters and service voters, the date on the declaration to which the voter has attested determines the validity, as to the time of voting, for that ballot. Any overseas voter or service voter may return the signed declaration and voted ballot by fax or e-mail by 8:00 p.m. on the day of the primary or election, and the county auditor must use established procedures to maintain the secrecy of the ballot. [2011 c 349 § 18; 2011 c 348 § 4; 2011 c 10 § 41; 2009 c 369 § 40. Prior: 2006 c 207 § 4; 2006 c 206 § 6; 2005 c 243 § 5; 2003 c 111 § 1011; prior: 2001 c 241 § 10; 1991 c 81 § 32; 1987 c 346 § 14; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 78; 1973 c 140 § 1; 1965 c 9 § 29.36.060; prior: 1963 ex.s. c 23 § 5; 1955 c 167 § 7; 1955 c 50 § 2; prior: 1933 ex.s. c 41 § 5, part; 1921 c 143 § 6, part; 1917 c 159 § 4, part; 1915 c 189 § 4, part; RRS § 5285, part. Formerly RCW 29.36.310, 29.36.060.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2011 c 10 § 41, 2011 c 348 § 4, and by 2011 c 349 § 18, each without reference to the other. All amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Legislative intent—Effective date—1987 c 346: See notes following RCW 29A.40.010.

County canvassing board, meeting to process ballots, canvass returns: RCW 29A.60.160.

Unsigned ballot declarations: RCW 29A.60.165.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.40.130 Record of voters issued a ballot and voters who returned a ballot—Public access. Each county auditor shall maintain in his or her office, open for public inspection, a record of all voters issued a ballot and all voters who returned a ballot. For each primary, special election, or general election, any political party, committee, or person may request a list of all registered voters who have or have not voted. Such requests shall be handled as public records requests pursuant to chapter 42.56 RCW. [2011 c 10 § 42; 2003 c 111 § 1013. Prior: 1991 c 81 § 33; 1987 c 346 § 17; 1973 1st ex.s. c 61 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.36.340, 29.36.097.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Legislative intent—Effective date—1987 c 346: See notes following RCW 29A.40.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.40.160 Voting centers. (1) Each county auditor shall open a voting center each primary, special election, and general election. The voting center shall be open during business hours during the voting period, which begins eighteen days before, and ends at 8:00 p.m. on the day of, the primary, special election, or general election.

(2) The voting center must provide voter registration materials, ballots, provisional ballots, disability access voting units, sample ballots, instructions on how to properly vote the ballot, a ballot drop box, and voters' pamphlets, if a voters' pamphlet has been published.

(3) The voting center must be accessible to persons with disabilities. Each state agency and entity of local government shall permit the use of any of its accessible facilities as voting centers when requested by a county auditor.

(4) The voting center must provide at least one voting unit certified by the secretary of state that provides access to individuals who are blind or visually impaired, enabling them to vote with privacy and independence.

(5) No person may interfere with a voter attempting to vote in a voting center. Interfering with a voter attempting to vote is a violation of RCW 29A.84.510.

(6) Before opening the voting center, the voting equipment shall be inspected to determine if it has been properly prepared for voting. If the voting equipment is capable of direct tabulation of each voter's choices, the county auditor shall verify that no votes have been registered for any issue or office, and that the device has been sealed with a unique numbered seal at the time of final preparation and logic and accuracy testing. A log must be made of all device numbers and seal numbers.

(7) The county auditor shall require any person desiring to vote at a voting center to either sign a ballot declaration or provide identification.

(a) The signature on the declaration must be compared to the signature on the voter registration record before the ballot may be counted. If the voter registered using a mark, or can no longer sign his or her name, the election officers shall require the voter to be identified by another registered voter.

(b) The identification must be valid photo identification, such as a driver's license, state identification card, student identification card, tribal identification card, or employer identification card. Any individual who desires to vote in person but cannot provide identification shall be issued a provisional ballot, which shall be accepted if the signature on the declaration matches the signature on the voter's registration record.

(8) Provisional ballots must be accompanied by a declaration and security envelope, as required by RCW 29A.40.091, and space for the voter's name, date of birth, current and former registered address, reason for the provisional ballot, and disposition of the provisional ballot. The voter shall vote and return the provisional ballot at the voting center. The voter must be provided information on how to ascertain whether the provisional ballot was counted and, if applicable, the reason why the vote was not counted.

(9) Any voter may take printed or written material into the voting device to assist in casting his or her vote. The voter shall not use this material to electioneer and shall remove it when he or she leaves the voting center.

(10) If any voter states that he or she is unable to cast his or her votes due to a disability, the voter may designate a person of his or her choice, or two election officers, to enter the voting booth and record the votes as he or she directs.

(11) No voter is entitled to vote more than once at a primary, special election, or general election. If a voter incorrectly marks a ballot, he or she may be issued a replacement ballot.

(12) A voter who has already returned a ballot but requests to vote at a voting center shall be issued a provisional ballot. The canvassing board shall not count the provisional ballot if it finds that the voter has also voted a regular ballot in that primary, special election, or general election.

(13) The county auditor must prevent overflow of each ballot drop box to allow a voter to deposit his or her ballot securely. Ballots must be removed from a ballot drop box by

at least two people, with a record kept of the date and time ballots were removed, and the names of people removing them. Ballots from drop boxes must be returned to the counting center in secured transport containers. A copy of the record must be placed in the container, and one copy must be transported with the ballots to the counting center, where the seal number must be verified by the county auditor or a designated representative. All ballot drop boxes must be secured at 8:00 p.m. on the day of the primary, special election, or general election.

(14) Any voter who is inside or in line at the voting center at 8:00 p.m. on the day of the primary, special election, or general election must be allowed to vote.

(15) For each primary, special election, and general election, the county auditor may provide election services at locations in addition to the voting center. The county auditor has discretion to establish which services will be provided at the additional locations, and which days and hours the locations will be open. [2011 c 10 § 43.]

Reviser's note: This section was directed to be codified in chapter 29A.44 RCW, but placement in chapter 29A.40 RCW appears to be more appropriate.

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Chapter 29A.52 RCW PRIMARIES AND ELECTIONS

Sections

GENERAL

29A.52.010 Elections to fill unexpired term—No primary, when.
29A.52.011 Elections to fill unexpired term—No primary, when.
29A.52.106 Intent.

PARTISAN PRIMARIES

29A.52.111 Application of chapter—Exceptions.
29A.52.112 Top two candidates—Party or independent preference.
29A.52.116 Application of chapter—Exceptions.
29A.52.121 General election laws govern primaries.
29A.52.130 Blanket primary authorized.
29A.52.141 Instructions.
29A.52.151 Ballot format—Procedures.
29A.52.161 One vote.
29A.52.171 Precinct committee officer—Filing—Ballot format—Party affiliation—Votes cast.

NONPARTISAN PRIMARIES

29A.52.210 Local primaries.
29A.52.220 When no local primary permitted—Procedure—Expiration of subsection.
29A.52.231 Nonpartisan offices specified.
29A.52.240 Special election to fill unexpired term.

NOTICES AND CERTIFICATES

29A.52.321 Certification of nominees.
29A.52.330 Constitutional amendments and state measures—Notice method.
29A.52.340 Constitutional amendments and state measures—Notice contents.
29A.52.355 Notice of election—Prior to mail-in registration deadline.
29A.52.360 Ceremonial certificates of election to officers elected in single county or less.
29A.52.370 Certificates of election to other officers.

No link between voter and ballot choice: RCW 29A.08.161.

GENERAL

29A.52.010 Elections to fill unexpired term—No primary, when. Whenever it shall be necessary to hold a special election in an odd-numbered

[Title 29A RCW—page 54]

year to fill an unexpired term of any office which is scheduled to be voted upon for a full term in an even-numbered year, no primary election shall be held in the odd-numbered year if, after the last day allowed for candidates to withdraw, no more than two candidates have filed a declaration of candidacy for a single office to be filled.

In this event, the officer with whom the declarations of candidacy were filed shall immediately notify all candidates concerned and the names of the candidates that would have been printed upon the primary ballot, but for the provisions of this section, shall be printed as candidates for the positions sought upon the general election ballot. [2005 c 2 § 13 (Initiative Measure No. 872, approved November 2, 2004); 2003 c 111 § 1301. Prior: 1973 c 4 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.15.150, 29.13.075.]

Reviser's note: (1) RCW 29A.52.010 was amended by 2005 c 2 § 13 (Initiative Measure No. 872) without cognizance of its repeal by 2004 c 271 § 193. For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025.

(2) The constitutionality of Initiative Measure No. 872 was upheld in *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al.*, 552 U.S. . . . (2008).

Short title—Intent—Contingent effective date—2005 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 872): See notes following RCW 29A.52.112.

29A.52.010 Elections to fill unexpired term—No primary, when. [2003 c 111 § 1301. Prior: 1973 c 4 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.15.150, 29.13.075.] Repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193.

Reviser's note: (1) RCW 29A.52.010 was amended by 2005 c 2 § 13 (Initiative Measure No. 872) without cognizance of its repeal by 2004 c 271 § 193. For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025.

(2) The constitutionality of Initiative Measure No. 872 was upheld in *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al.*, 552 U.S. . . . (2008).

29A.52.011 Elections to fill unexpired term—No primary, when. Whenever it shall be necessary to hold a special election in an odd-numbered year to fill an unexpired term of any office which is scheduled to be voted upon for a full term in an even-numbered year, no primary election shall be held in the odd-numbered year if, after the last day allowed for candidates to withdraw, either of the following circumstances exist:

(1) No more than one candidate of each qualified political party has filed a declaration of candidacy for the same partisan office to be filled; or

(2) No more than two candidates have filed a declaration of candidacy for a single nonpartisan office to be filled.

In either event, the officer with whom the declarations of candidacy were filed shall immediately notify all candidates concerned and the names of the candidates that would have been printed upon the primary ballot, but for the provisions of this section, shall be printed as nominees for the positions sought upon the November general election ballot. [2006 c 344 § 14; 2004 c 271 § 172.]

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

29A.52.106 Intent. It is the intent of the legislature to create a primary for all partisan elected offices, except for president and vice president, precinct committee officer, and offices exempted from the primary under *RCW 29A.52.011, that:

- (1) Allows each voter to participate;
- (2) Preserves the privacy of each voter's party affiliation;
- (3) Rejects mandatory voter registration by political party;
- (4) Protects ballot access for all candidates, including minor political party and independent candidates;

(2012 Ed.)

(5) Maintains a candidate's right to self-identify with any major political party; and

(6) Upholds a political party's First Amendment right of association. [2004 c 271 § 140.]

***Reviser's note:** Offices exempted from partisan primaries are found in RCW 29A.52.111.

PARTISAN PRIMARIES

29A.52.111 Application of chapter—Exceptions.

Candidates for the following offices shall be nominated at partisan primaries held pursuant to the provisions of this chapter:

- (1) Congressional offices;
- (2) All state offices except (a) judicial offices and (b) the office of superintendent of public instruction;
- (3) All county offices except (a) judicial offices and (b) those offices where a county home rule charter provides otherwise. [2004 c 271 § 173.]

29A.52.112 Top two candidates—Party or independent preference. (1) A primary is a first stage in the public process by which voters elect candidates to public office.

(2) Whenever candidates for a partisan office are to be elected, the general election must be preceded by a primary conducted under this chapter. Based upon votes cast at the primary, the top two candidates will be certified as qualified to appear on the general election ballot, unless only one candidate qualifies as provided in *RCW 29A.36.170.

(3) For partisan office, if a candidate has expressed a party or independent preference on the declaration of candidacy, then that preference will be shown after the name of the candidate on the primary and general election ballots by appropriate abbreviation as set forth in rules of the secretary of state. A candidate may express no party or independent preference. Any party or independent preferences are shown for the information of voters only and may in no way limit the options available to voters. [2005 c 2 § 7 (Initiative Measure No. 872, approved November 2, 2004).]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 29A.36.170 was repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193 and was subsequently amended by 2005 c 2 § 6 (Initiative Measure No. 872). Later enactment, see RCW 29A.36.171.

(2) The constitutionality of Initiative Measure No. 872 was upheld in *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al.*, 552 U.S. . . . (2008).

Short title—2005 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 872): "This act may be known and cited as the People's Choice Initiative of 2004." [2005 c 2 § 1 (Initiative Measure No. 872, approved November 2, 2004).]

Intent—2005 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 872): "The Washington Constitution and laws protect each voter's right to vote for any candidate for any office. The Washington State Supreme Court has upheld the blanket primary as protecting compelling state interests "allowing each voter to keep party identification, if any, secret; allowing the broadest possible participation in the primary election; and giving each voter a free choice among all candidates in the primary." *Heavey v. Chapman*, 93 Wn.2d 700, 705, 611 P.2d 1256 (1980). The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has threatened this system through a decision, that, if not overturned by the United States Supreme Court, may require change. In the event of a final court judgment invalidating the blanket primary, this People's Choice Initiative will become effective to implement a system that best protects the rights of voters to make such choices, increases voter participation, and advances compelling interests of the state of Washington." [2005 c 2 § 2 (Initiative Measure No. 872, approved November 2, 2004).]

Contingent effective date—2005 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 872): "This act takes effect only if the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals' decision in (2012 Ed.)

Democratic Party of Washington State v. Reed, 343 F.3d 1198 (9th Cir. 2003) holding the blanket primary election system in Washington state invalid becomes final and a Final Judgment is entered to that effect." [2005 c 2 § 18 (Initiative Measure No. 872, approved November 2, 2004).]

Reviser's note: On February 28, 2004, the United States Supreme Court refused to take the case on appeal; therefore the Ninth Circuit's decision stands.

29A.52.116 Application of chapter—Exceptions.

Major political party candidates for all partisan elected offices, except for president and vice president, precinct committee officer, and offices exempted from the primary under *RCW 29A.52.011, must be nominated at primaries held under this chapter. [2004 c 271 § 139.]

***Reviser's note:** Offices exempted from partisan primaries are found in RCW 29A.52.111.

29A.52.121 General election laws govern primaries.

So far as applicable, the provisions of this title relating to conducting general elections govern the conduct of primaries. [2004 c 271 § 143.]

29A.52.130 Blanket primary authorized. Except as provided otherwise in chapter 29A.56 RCW, all properly registered voters may vote for their choice at any primary held under this title, for any candidate for each office, regardless of political affiliation and without a declaration of political faith or adherence on the part of the voter. [2003 c 111 § 1304. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 88; 1965 c 9 § 29.18.200; prior: 1935 c 26 § 5, part; No RRS. Formerly RCW 29.18.200.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

29A.52.141 Instructions. Instructions for voting a consolidated ballot or a physically separate ballot, whichever is applicable, must appear, at the very least, in:

- (1) Any primary voters' pamphlet prepared by the secretary of state or a local government if a partisan office will appear on the ballot;
- (2) Instructions that accompany any partisan primary ballot;
- (3) Any notice of a partisan primary published in compliance with *RCW 29A.52.311;
- (4) A sample ballot prepared by a county auditor under RCW 29A.36.151 for a partisan primary;
- (5) The web site of the office of the secretary of state and any existing web site of a county auditor's office; and
- (6) Every polling place. [2004 c 271 § 141.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29A.52.311 was repealed by 2011 c 10 § 86.

29A.52.151 Ballot format—Procedures. (1) Under a consolidated ballot format:

- (a) A voter's affiliation with a major political party is inferred from either selecting only that party in the check-off box, or voting only for candidates of that political party in partisan races;
- (b) A vote cast for a major political party candidate will only be tabulated and reported if cast by a voter who affiliated with that same major political party;
- (c) A vote cast for a major political party candidate by a voter who affiliated with a different major political party may not be tabulated or reported;

(d) A vote cast for a major political party candidate by a voter who affiliated with more than one major political party may not be tabulated or reported; and

(e) A vote properly cast may not be affected by votes improperly cast for other races.

(2) Under a physically separate ballot format:

(a) Only one party ballot and one nonpartisan ballot may be voted;

(b) If more than one party ballot is voted, none of the ballots may be tabulated or reported;

(c) A voter's affiliation with a major political party is inferred from the act of voting the party ballot for that major political party; and

(d) Every eligible registered voter may vote a nonpartisan ballot. [2007 c 38 § 4; 2004 c 271 § 142.]

29A.52.161 One vote. Nothing in this chapter may be construed to mean that a voter may cast more than one vote for candidates for a given office. [2004 c 271 § 144.]

29A.52.171 Precinct committee officer—Filing—Ballot format—Party affiliation—Votes cast. (1) The office of precinct committee officer must be voted upon at the primary election in each even-numbered year. If no one files for the office, the office shall be filled in accordance with RCW 29A.28.071. If, after the last day to withdraw, only one candidate has filed for the office in a precinct, that candidate is deemed elected and the auditor shall issue a certificate of election. Only contested races may appear on the ballot.

(2) The ballot format may be either a consolidated ballot or a physically separate ballot. If a consolidated ballot is used, the races for precinct committee officer must be clearly delineated from other races on the ballot. If a physically separate ballot is used, it must be distinguishable from the top two primary ballot. If the ballot is returned in the return envelope provided, but outside of the security envelope, it shall not be grounds to invalidate the ballot.

(3) The following instructions must appear on the ballot: "In order to vote for precinct committee officer, a partisan office, you must affirm that you are a Democrat or a Republican and may vote only for one candidate from the party you select. Your vote for a candidate affirms your affiliation with the same party as the candidate. This preference is private and will not be matched to your name or shared."

(4) Party affiliation is affirmed by including the following statement after the name of each candidate: "I affirm I am a Democrat." if the candidate is a Democrat, or "I affirm I am a Republican." if the candidate is a Republican.

(5) If a voter votes for candidates from both parties, the votes cast in the election for precinct committee officer on that ballot will not be tabulated and reported. [2012 c 89 § 3.]

Intent—Finding—Effective date—2012 c 89: See notes following RCW 29A.24.311.

NONPARTISAN PRIMARIES

29A.52.210 Local primaries. All city and town primaries shall be nonpartisan. Primaries for special purpose districts, except those districts that require ownership of property within the district as a prerequisite to voting, shall be

nonpartisan. City, town, and district primaries shall be held as provided in *RCW 29A.04.310.

The purpose of this section is to establish the holding of a primary, subject to the exemptions in RCW 29A.52.220, as a uniform procedural requirement to the holding of city, town, and district elections. These provisions supersede any and all other statutes, whether general or special in nature, having different election requirements. [2003 c 111 § 1305. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 89; 1977 c 53 § 3; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 120 § 1; 1965 c 123 § 7; 1965 c 9 § 29.21.010; prior: 1951 c 257 § 7; 1949 c 161 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5179-1. Formerly RCW 29.21.010.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29A.04.310 was repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment, see RCW 29A.04.311. RCW 29A.04.310 was subsequently repealed by 2011 c 349 § 29, effective January 1, 2012.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.52.220 When no local primary permitted—Procedure—Expiration of subsection. (1) No primary may be held for any single position in any city, town, district, or district court, as required by RCW 29A.52.210, if, after the last day allowed for candidates to withdraw, there are no more than two candidates filed for the position. The county auditor shall, as soon as possible, notify all the candidates so affected that the office for which they filed will not appear on the primary ballot.

(2) No primary may be held for nonpartisan offices in any first-class city if the city:

(a) Is a qualifying city that has been certified to participate in the pilot project authorized by RCW 29A.53.020; and

(b) Is conducting an election using the instant runoff voting method for the pilot project authorized by RCW 29A.53.020.

(c) This subsection (2) expires July 1, 2013.

(3) No primary may be held for the office of commissioner of a park and recreation district or for the office of cemetery district commissioner.

(4) Names of candidates for offices that do not appear on the primary ballot shall be printed upon the general election ballot in the manner specified by RCW 29A.36.131. [2005 c 153 § 10; 2003 c 111 § 1306. Prior: 1998 c 19 § 1; 1996 c 324 § 1; 1990 c 59 § 90; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 120 § 2; 1965 c 9 § 29.21.015; prior: 1955 c 101 § 2; 1955 c 4 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.21.015.]

Captions not law—Severability—2005 c 153: See RCW 29A.53.901 and 29A.53.902.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.52.231 Nonpartisan offices specified. The offices of superintendent of public instruction, justice of the supreme court, judge of the court of appeals, judge of the superior court, and judge of the district court shall be nonpartisan and the candidates therefor shall be nominated and elected as such.

All city, town, and special purpose district elective offices shall be nonpartisan and the candidates therefor shall be nominated and elected as such. [2004 c 271 § 174.]

29A.52.240 Special election to fill unexpired term.

Whenever it is necessary to hold a special election to fill an unexpired term of an elective office of any city, town, or district, the special election must be held in concert with the next general election that is to be held by the respective city, town, or district concerned for the purpose of electing officers to full terms. This section does not apply to any city of the first class whose charter provision relating to elections to fill unexpired terms are inconsistent with this section. [2003 c 111 § 1308; 1972 ex.s. c 61 § 7. Formerly RCW 29.21.410]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

NOTICES AND CERTIFICATES

29A.52.321 Certification of nominees.

No later than the day following the certification of the returns of any primary, the secretary of state shall certify to the appropriate county auditors the names of all persons nominated for offices at a primary, or at an independent candidate or minor party convention. [2004 c 271 § 146.]

29A.52.330 Constitutional amendments and state measures—Notice method. Subject to the availability of funds appropriated specifically for that purpose, the secretary of state shall publish notice of the proposed constitutional amendments and other state measures that are to be submitted to the people at a state general election up to four times during the four weeks immediately preceding that election in every legal newspaper in the state. The secretary of state shall supplement this publication with an equivalent amount of radio and television advertisements. [2003 c 111 § 1311. Prior: 1997 c 405 § 1; 1967 c 96 § 1; 1965 c 9 § 29.27.072; prior: 1961 c 176 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.27.072.]

29A.52.340 Constitutional amendments and state measures—Notice contents. The newspaper and broadcast notice required by Article XXIII, section 1, of the state Constitution and RCW 29A.52.330 may set forth all or some of the following information:

- (1) A legal identification of the state measure to be voted upon.
- (2) The official ballot title of such state measure.
- (3) A brief statement explaining the constitutional provision or state law as it presently exists.
- (4) A brief statement explaining the effect of the state measure should it be approved.
- (5) The total number of votes cast for and against the measure in both the state senate and house of representatives.

No individual candidate or incumbent public official may be referred to or identified in these notices or advertisements. [2003 c 111 § 1312. Prior: 1997 c 405 § 2; 1967 c 96 § 2; 1965 c 9 § 29.27.074; prior: 1961 c 176 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.27.074.]

29A.52.355 Notice of election—Prior to mail-in registration deadline. Notice for any state, county, district, or municipal primary or election, whether special or general, must be given by the county auditor between five and fifteen days prior to the deadline for mail-in registrations. The notice must be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation and must contain, at a minimum, the last date

to register online or through the mail, the last date to transfer or update an existing registration, the last date to register in person for first-time voters, information on where a person can register, the type of election, the date of the election, how a voter can obtain a ballot, a list of all jurisdictions involved in the election, including positions and short titles for ballot measures appearing on the ballot, and the times and dates of any public meetings associated with the election. The notice shall also include where additional information regarding the election may be obtained. This is the only notice required for a state, county, district, or municipal primary or special or general election. If the county or city chooses to mail a local voters' pamphlet as described in RCW 29A.32.210 to each residence, the notice required in this section need only include the last date to register online or through the mail, the last date to transfer or update an existing registration, the last date to register in person for first-time voters, information on where a person can register, and the times and dates of any public meetings associated with the election. [2011 c 10 § 45.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.52.360 Ceremonial certificates of election to officers elected in single county or less. Immediately after the ascertainment of the result of an election for an office to be filled by the voters of a single county, or of a precinct, or of a constituency within a county for which the county auditor serves as supervisor of elections, the county auditor shall notify the person elected, and issue to the person a ceremonial certificate of election. [2007 c 374 § 2; 2003 c 111 § 1314; 1965 c 9 § 29.27.100. Prior: 1961 c 130 § 8; prior: Code 1881 § 3096, part; 1866 p 6 § 2, part; 1865 p 39 § 7, part; RRS § 5343, part. Formerly RCW 29.27.100.]

29A.52.370 Certificates of election to other officers. Except as provided in the state Constitution, the governor shall issue certificates of election to those elected as senator or representative in the Congress of the United States and to state offices. The secretary of state shall issue certificates of election to those elected to the office of judge of the superior court in judicial districts comprising more than one county and to those elected to either branch of the state legislature in legislative districts comprising more than one county. [2003 c 111 § 1315; 1965 c 9 § 29.27.110. Prior: (i) 1933 c 92 § 1; RRS § 5343-1. (ii) Code 1881 § 3100, part; No RRS. Formerly RCW 29.27.110.]

Judges of their own election and qualification—Quorum: State Constitution Art. 2 § 8.

Returns of elections, canvass, etc.: State Constitution Art. 3 § 4.

Chapter 29A.53 RCW**INSTANT RUNOFF VOTING PILOT PROJECT**

Sections

- 29A.53.010 Finding—Intent.
- 29A.53.020 Participant qualifications, procedures, report.
- 29A.53.030 Definitions.
- 29A.53.040 Application of election laws.
- 29A.53.050 Tabulation of ballots—Counting stages.
- 29A.53.060 Voting conditions and limitations.
- 29A.53.070 Local option authorized.
- 29A.53.080 Ballot specifications and directions to voters.

29A.53.090 Changes in voting devices and counting methods.
 29A.53.900 Expiration date.
 29A.53.901 Captions not law—2005 c 153.
 29A.53.902 Severability—2005 c 153.

29A.53.010 Finding—Intent. (Expires July 1, 2013.)

(1) The legislature finds that it is in the public interest to examine the use of a voting system that requires all victorious candidates to be elected with a majority vote rather than a plurality of effective votes, and that allows voters to designate secondary and other preferences for potential tabulation if their first choice candidate does not receive a majority of the votes cast. The legislature recognizes that the system known as instant runoff voting achieves these purposes.

(2) The legislature wishes to examine whether voter interest and participation in elections will increase when instant runoff voting, a voting method that promotes additional voter choices and a more meaningful recognition of all voter selections, is used to elect nonpartisan candidates. The legislature declares that it is in the interest of participatory democracy for voters to be given the opportunity to vote for their first choice candidate while still making effective secondary choices among the remaining candidates.

(3) The legislature therefore intends to authorize a limited pilot project to study the effects of using instant runoff voting as a local option for nonpartisan offices in any qualifying city. [2005 c 153 § 1.]

29A.53.020 Participant qualifications, procedures, report. (Expires July 1, 2013.) The legislature intends to establish an instant runoff voting pilot project to be completed by willing state and local election administrators in full partnership and cooperation.

If the county auditor of a county containing any city that has demonstrated support for instant runoff voting, as provided by subsection (1)(c) of this section, provides written notification of pilot project participation to the secretary of state by January 1, 2007, the secretary of state shall conduct a pilot project to examine the use of instant runoff voting as a local option for nonpartisan offices in any qualifying city in that county. Following the timely receipt by the secretary of state of the written notification, the pilot project must begin by August 1, 2008, and conclude no later than July 1, 2013.

(1) For the purposes of this chapter, a qualifying city must:

(a) Be classified as a first-class city as defined by chapter 35.22 RCW;

(b) Have a population greater than one hundred forty thousand and less than two hundred thousand as of July 24, 2005, as determined by the office of financial management; and

(c) Have demonstrated support for instant runoff voting by approving a city charter amendment authorizing the city council to use instant runoff voting for the election of city officers.

(2)(a) Following the timely receipt by the secretary of state of a notification of participation from a county auditor, and in accordance with the provisions of this section, the secretary of state shall certify at least one city in that county to qualify and participate in the pilot project. Only a qualifying city or cities certified for participation by the secretary of state may participate in the pilot project.

(b) The county auditor of a county containing a qualifying and certified city who has submitted a timely notification of participation shall participate in the pilot project.

(3) Elections conducted under the instant runoff voting method for the pilot project must comply with this chapter and may be held only on the dates specified by RCW 29A.04.330(1).

(4) For the purpose of implementing this chapter, the secretary of state shall develop and adopt:

(a) Rules governing the conduct of instant runoff voting elections; and

(b) A pilot project timeline. The secretary of state may consult with appropriate local officials to develop this timeline. The timeline is subject to review and modification by the secretary of state, as necessary.

(5) All election equipment and related processes shall be certified by the secretary of state before an election may be conducted under the instant runoff voting method.

(6) The secretary of state shall submit a report of findings to the appropriate committees of the legislature by July 1, 2013, that includes, but is not limited to:

(a) An assessment of all elections conducted using the instant runoff voting method;

(b) Recommendations for statutory, rule, and local voting procedural modifications that would be required prior to implementing instant runoff voting as a permanent alternative election method for special and general elections;

(c) An inventory of available election equipment necessary for conducting elections under the instant runoff method, including costs associated with the equipment; and

(d) Any recommendations from any city legislative body or county auditor participating in this pilot project. [2005 c 153 § 2.]

29A.53.030 Definitions. (Expires July 1, 2013.) The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Candidates who remain" means all candidates who have not been eliminated at a previous stage.

(2) "Choice" means an indication on a ballot of a voter's ranking of candidates for any single office according to the voter's preference.

(3) "Continuing ballot" means a ballot that is not exhausted.

(4) "Exhausted ballot" means a ballot on which all indicated choices have become votes for the candidates so designated or when the ballot contains only choices for eliminated candidates.

(5) "Instant runoff voting" means a system of voting in which voters may designate as many as three candidates for the same office in order of preference by indicating a first choice, a second choice, and a third choice.

(6) "Last place candidate" means a candidate who has received the fewest votes among the candidates who remain at any stage. Two or more candidates simultaneously become last place candidates when their combined votes are equal to or fewer than all votes for the candidate with the third highest vote total.

(7) "Next choice" means the highest ranked choice for a remaining candidate that has not become a vote at a previous stage.

(8) "Remaining candidate" means a candidate who has not been eliminated.

(9) "Stage" or "stage in the counting" means a step in the counting process during which votes for all remaining candidates are tabulated for the purpose of determining whether a candidate has achieved a majority of the votes cast for a particular office, and, absent a majority, which candidate or candidates must be eliminated.

(10) "Vote" means a ballot choice that is counted toward election of a candidate. Except as provided by RCW 29A.53.050 and 29A.53.060, all first choices are votes. Lower ranked choices are potential votes that may, in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, be credited to and become votes for a candidate. [2005 c 153 § 3.]

29A.53.040 Application of election laws. (Expires July 1, 2013.) To the extent they are not inconsistent with this chapter, the laws governing elections apply to the pilot project on instant runoff voting authorized by this chapter. The authority of a city meeting the criteria of RCW 29A.53.020 and 29A.53.070 to participate in an election conducted under the instant runoff voting method expires on July 1, 2013. [2005 c 153 § 4.]

29A.53.050 Tabulation of ballots—Counting stages. (Expires July 1, 2013.) The following provisions, subject to the conditions of RCW 29A.53.060, govern how votes for candidates for each office shall be tabulated under the instant runoff voting method:

(1) All first choice votes cast for the office shall be tabulated in the first counting stage. If, following this first counting stage, a candidate receives a majority of the votes cast for the office, that candidate is deemed elected to the office and counting ends;

(2) If no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast for the office during the first counting stage, the second counting stage begins by eliminating the last place candidate for that office. On ballots that indicate a first choice preference for the eliminated candidate, the second choice preferences are counted as votes for the candidates so designated. If, following this second counting stage, a candidate receives a majority of the votes cast for the office, that candidate is deemed elected to the office and counting ends;

(3) If, following the second counting stage, no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast for the office, the third counting stage begins by eliminating the last place candidate for that office. On ballots that indicate a first choice preference for the eliminated candidate, the next choice preferences are counted as votes for the candidates so designated. If, following this third counting stage, a candidate receives a majority of votes cast for the office, that candidate is deemed elected to the office and counting ends;

(4) If, following the third counting stage, no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast for the office, the counting process provided by subsection (3) of this section continues in succession until either a candidate receives a majority of the votes cast for the office or all but one candidate has been eliminated. In accordance with the provisions of this subsection, a candidate who receives either a majority of the votes cast for the office or who is the sole remaining candidate shall be deemed elected to the office; and

(5) If at any stage in the counting process there are two or more last place candidates for the office, these candidates must be eliminated simultaneously. On ballots that indicate a first choice preference for the eliminated candidates, the next choice preferences shall be counted as votes for the candidates so designated. [2005 c 153 § 5.]

29A.53.060 Voting conditions and limitations. (Expires July 1, 2013.) (1)(a) Once a ballot is exhausted, it is disregarded and not subject to additional tabulation procedures.

(b) A ballot assigning the same ranking to more than one candidate for an office is exhausted when the duplicate ranking is reached. No vote may be recorded for any candidates designated with the same ranking on the same ballot.

(2) The county auditor may not count more than three choices for any one office from a ballot.

(3) If the total number of votes for all write-in candidates in each race during any counting stage is fewer than the last place candidate among the candidates appearing on the ballot, all write-in candidates must be eliminated for that counting stage and subsequent counting stages.

(4) If, following the conclusion of the counting stages, the tabulated ballots do not contain a sufficient number of effective second and lower choices for a candidate to receive a majority of the votes cast for any office, the candidate who either has the highest number of votes credited to him or her for that office, or who is the sole remaining candidate shall be deemed elected to the office.

(5) No votes may be counted for a candidate who has been eliminated. [2005 c 153 § 6.]

29A.53.070 Local option authorized. (Expires July 1, 2013.) (1) In accordance with the provisions of RCW 29A.53.020, the legislative body of a qualifying city may, for a specific election or elections, adopt instant runoff voting as the method for electing candidates for all nonpartisan city offices.

(2)(a) After adoption of instant runoff voting by the legislative body of a qualifying city for a specific election or elections as provided for by subsection (1) of this section, the city shall, before conducting an election using the instant runoff voting method, notify the county auditor and the secretary of state of its intent to hold such an election.

(b) If the county auditor notifies the city that existing election equipment of the county is insufficient for conducting an election under the instant runoff voting method, the city and the auditor shall negotiate an agreement for the purchase of any new equipment specifically required for this election method. Nothing in this subsection precludes the auditor from canvassing the returns of an instant runoff voting election by hand.

(3) The date of any election conducted under the instant runoff voting method must be consistent with the timeline required by RCW 29A.53.020. [2005 c 153 § 7.]

29A.53.080 Ballot specifications and directions to voters. (Expires July 1, 2013.) Ballots for elections conducted under the instant runoff voting method should be clear and easily understood. Sample ballots illustrating voting procedures must be posted in or near voting booths and included

within instruction packets for absentee ballots. Directions provided to voters must conform substantially to the following specifications:

"You may choose a maximum of three candidates for each office in order of preference. Indicate your first choice designation by marking the number "1" beside a candidate's name (or by marking in the column labeled "First Choice"). Indicate your second choice designation by marking the number "2" beside a candidate's name (or by marking in the column labeled "Second Choice"). Indicate your third choice designation by marking the number "3" beside a candidate's name (or by marking in the column labeled "Third Choice"). You are not required to choose more than one candidate for each office. Designating two or more candidates in order of preference will not affect your first choice designation. Do not mark the same designation number beside more than one candidate or put more than one mark in each column for the office on which you are voting. Do not skip designation numbers." [2005 c 153 § 8.]

29A.53.090 Changes in voting devices and counting methods. (Expires July 1, 2013.) Participating state and local election officials may provide for voting directions and the design, processing, and tabulation of instant runoff voting ballots used in the pilot project authorized by RCW 29A.53.020. State and local actions must be consistent with the provisions of this chapter.

Election officials should provide voters with a ballot that has a distinctive design, format, or layout for offices to which instant runoff voting applies. Ballot sections for contests that have fewer than three candidates for the same office, however, may differ from ballot sections for which the instant runoff voting method applies. [2005 c 153 § 9.]

29A.53.900 Expiration date. This chapter expires July 1, 2013. [2005 c 153 § 13.]

29A.53.901 Captions not law—2005 c 153. Captions used in this act are not part of the law. [2005 c 153 § 16.]

29A.53.902 Severability—2005 c 153. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [2005 c 153 § 17.]

Chapter 29A.56 RCW

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES ELECTIONS

Sections

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

- 29A.56.010 Intent.
- 29A.56.020 Date.
- 29A.56.030 Ballot—Names included.
- 29A.56.040 Procedures—Ballot form and arrangement.
- 29A.56.050 Allocation of delegates—Party declarations.
- 29A.56.060 Costs.

RECALL

- 29A.56.110 Initiating proceedings—Statement—Contents—Verification—Definitions.
- 29A.56.120 Petition—Where filed.
- 29A.56.130 Ballot synopsis.
- 29A.56.140 Determination by superior court—Correction of ballot synopsis.
- 29A.56.150 Filing supporting signatures—Time limitations.
- 29A.56.160 Petition—Form.
- 29A.56.170 Petition—Size.
- 29A.56.180 Number of signatures required.
- 29A.56.190 Canvassing signatures—Time of—Notice.
- 29A.56.200 Verification and canvass of signatures—Procedure—Statistical sampling.
- 29A.56.210 Fixing date for recall election—Notice.
- 29A.56.220 Response to petition charges.
- 29A.56.230 Destruction of insufficient recall petition.
- 29A.56.240 Fraudulent names—Record of.
- 29A.56.250 Conduct of election—Contents of ballot.
- 29A.56.260 Ascertaining the result—When recall effective.
- 29A.56.270 Enforcement provisions—Mandamus—Appellate review.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

- 29A.56.300 States' agreement—Presidential election—National popular vote.
- 29A.56.310 Date of election—Number.
- 29A.56.320 Nomination—Pledge by electors—What names on ballots—How counted.
- 29A.56.330 Counting and canvassing the returns.
- 29A.56.340 Meeting—Time—Procedure—Voting for nominee of other party, penalty.
- 29A.56.350 Compensation.
- 29A.56.360 Slate of presidential electors.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT CONVENTIONS

- 29A.56.410 Governor's proclamation calling convention—When.
- 29A.56.420 Governor's proclamation calling convention—Publication.
- 29A.56.430 Election of convention delegates—Date.
- 29A.56.440 Time and place for convention.
- 29A.56.450 Delegates—Number and qualifications.
- 29A.56.460 Delegates—Declarations of candidacy.
- 29A.56.470 Election of delegates—Administration.
- 29A.56.480 Election of delegates—Ballots.
- 29A.56.490 Election of delegates—Ascertaining result.
- 29A.56.500 Meeting—Organization.
- 29A.56.510 Quorum—Proceedings—Record.
- 29A.56.520 Certification and transmittal of result.
- 29A.56.530 Expenses—How paid—Delegates receive filing fee.
- 29A.56.540 Federal statutes controlling.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

29A.56.010 Intent. The people of the state of Washington declare that:

(1) The current presidential nominating caucus system in Washington state is unnecessarily restrictive of voter participation in that it discriminates against the elderly, the infirm, women, the disabled, evening workers, and others who are unable to attend caucuses and therefore unable to fully participate in this most important quadrennial event that occurs in our democratic system of government.

(2) It is the intent of this chapter to make the presidential selection process more open and representative of the will of the people of our state.

(3) A presidential primary will afford the maximum opportunity for voter access at regular polling places during the daytime and evening hours convenient to the most people.

(4) This state's participation in the selection of presidential candidates shall be in accordance with the will of the people as expressed in a presidential preference primary.

(5) It is the intent of this chapter, to the maximum extent practicable, to continue to reserve to the political parties the right to conduct their delegate selection as prescribed by

party rules insofar as it reflects the will of the people as expressed in a presidential primary election conducted every four years in the manner described by this chapter. [2003 c 111 § 1401; 1989 c 4 § 1 (Initiative Measure No. 99). Formerly RCW 29.19.010.]

29A.56.020 Date. (Effective until January 1, 2013.)

(1) On the fourth Tuesday in May of each year in which a president of the United States is to be nominated and elected, a presidential primary shall be held at which voters may vote for the nominee of a major political party for the office of president. The secretary of state may propose an alternative date for the primary no later than the first day of August of the year before the year in which a president is to be nominated and elected.

(2) No later than the first day of September of the year before the year in which a presidential nominee is selected, the state committee of any major political party that will use the primary results for candidates of that party may propose an alternative date for that primary.

(3) If an alternative date is proposed under subsection (1) or (2) of this section, a committee consisting of the chair and the vice-chair of the state committee of each major political party, the secretary of state, the majority leader and minority leader of the senate, and the speaker and the minority leader of the house of representatives shall meet and, if affirmed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the committee, the date of the primary shall be changed. The committee shall meet and decide on the proposed alternate date not later than the first day of October of the year before the year in which a presidential nominee is selected. The secretary of state shall convene and preside over the meeting of the committee. A committee member other than a legislator may appoint, in writing, a designee to serve on his or her behalf. A legislator who is a member of the committee may appoint, in writing, another legislator to serve on his or her behalf.

(4) If an alternate date is approved under this section, the secretary of state shall adopt rules under RCW 29A.04.620 to adjust the deadlines in RCW 29A.56.030 and related provisions of this chapter to correspond with the date that has been approved.

(5) No presidential primary may be held in 2012. [2011 c 319 § 1; 2003 c 111 § 1402; (2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 2 expired January 1, 2005); (2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 1 expired July 1, 2004). Prior: 1995 1st sp.s. c 20 § 1; 1989 c 4 § 2 (Initiative Measure No. 99). Formerly RCW 29.19.020.]

Expiration date—2011 c 319: "Section 1 of this act expires January 1, 2013." [2011 c 319 § 2.]

Effective date—2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 2: "Section 2 of this act takes effect July 1, 2004." [2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 5.]

Expiration date—2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 2: "Section 2 of this act expires January 1, 2005." [2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 6.]

Expiration date—2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 1: "Section 1 of this act expires July 1, 2004." [2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 4.]

Effective date—2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 1: "Section 1 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [December 9, 2003]." [2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.56.020 Date. (Effective January 1, 2013.) (1) On the fourth Tuesday in May of each year in which a president (2012 Ed.)

of the United States is to be nominated and elected, a presidential primary shall be held at which voters may vote for the nominee of a major political party for the office of president. The secretary of state may propose an alternative date for the primary no later than the first day of August of the year before the year in which a president is to be nominated and elected.

(2) No later than the first day of September of the year before the year in which a presidential nominee is selected, the state committee of any major political party that will use the primary results for candidates of that party may propose an alternative date for that primary.

(3) If an alternative date is proposed under subsection (1) or (2) of this section, a committee consisting of the chair and the vice chair of the state committee of each major political party, the secretary of state, the majority leader and minority leader of the senate, and the speaker and the minority leader of the house of representatives shall meet and, if affirmed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the committee, the date of the primary shall be changed. The committee shall meet and decide on the proposed alternate date not later than the first day of October of the year before the year in which a presidential nominee is selected. The secretary of state shall convene and preside over the meeting of the committee. A committee member other than a legislator may appoint, in writing, a designee to serve on his or her behalf. A legislator who is a member of the committee may appoint, in writing, another legislator to serve on his or her behalf.

(4) If an alternate date is approved under this section, the secretary of state shall adopt rules under RCW 29A.04.620 to adjust the deadlines in RCW 29A.56.030 and related provisions of this chapter to correspond with the date that has been approved. [2003 c 111 § 1402; (2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 2 expired January 1, 2005); (2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 1 expired July 1, 2004). Prior: 1995 1st sp.s. c 20 § 1; 1989 c 4 § 2 (Initiative Measure No. 99). Formerly RCW 29.19.020.]

Effective date—2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 2: "Section 2 of this act takes effect July 1, 2004." [2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 5.]

Expiration date—2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 2: "Section 2 of this act expires January 1, 2005." [2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 6.]

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Effective date—2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 1: "Section 1 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [December 9, 2003]." [2003 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.56.030 Ballot—Names included. The name of any candidate for a major political party nomination for president of the United States shall be printed on the presidential preference primary ballot of a major political party only:

(1) By direction of the secretary of state, who in the secretary's sole discretion has determined that the candidate's candidacy is generally advocated or is recognized in national news media; or

(2) If members of the political party of the candidate have presented a petition for nomination of the candidate that has attached to the petition a sheet or sheets containing the signatures of at least one thousand registered voters who declare themselves in the petition as being affiliated with the same political party as the presidential candidate. The peti-

tion shall be filed with the secretary of state not later than seventy-five days before the presidential preference primary. The signature sheets shall also contain the residence address and name or number of the precinct of each registered voter whose signature appears thereon and shall be certified in the manner prescribed in RCW 29A.72.230 and 29A.72.240.

The secretary of state shall place the name of the candidate on the ballot unless the candidate, at least sixty-seven days before the presidential preference primary, executes and files with the secretary of state an affidavit stating without qualification that he or she is not now and will not become a candidate for the office of president of the United States at the forthcoming presidential election. The secretary of state shall certify the names of all candidates who will appear on the presidential preference primary ballot to the respective county auditors on or before the fourth Tuesday in April of each presidential election year. [2011 c 349 § 19; 2006 c 344 § 15; 2003 c 111 § 1403. Prior: 1989 c 4 § 3 (Initiative Measure No. 99). Formerly RCW 29.19.030.]

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

29A.56.040 Procedures—Ballot form and arrangement. (1) Except where necessary to accommodate the national or state rules of a major political party or where this chapter specifically provides otherwise, the presidential primary must be conducted in substantially the same manner as a state partisan primary under this title.

(2) Except as provided under this chapter or by rule of the secretary of state adopted under RCW 29A.04.620, the arrangement and form of presidential primary ballots must be consistent with RCW 29A.52.151. Only the candidates who have qualified under RCW 29A.56.030 may appear on the ballots.

(3) Each party's ballot or portion of the ballot must list alphabetically the names of all candidates for the office of president. The ballot must clearly indicate the political party of each candidate. Each ballot must include a blank space to allow the voter to write in the name of any other candidate.

(4) A presidential primary ballot with votes for more than one candidate is void, and notice to this effect, stated in clear, simple language and printed in large type, must appear on the face of each presidential primary ballot or on or about each voting device. [2007 c 385 § 1; 2003 c 111 § 1404. Prior: 1995 1st sp.s. c 20 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.19.045.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.56.050 Allocation of delegates—Party declarations. (1) A major political party may, under national or state party rules, base the allocation of delegates from this state to the national nominating convention of that party in whole or in part on the participation in precinct caucuses and conventions conducted under the rules of that party.

(2) If requested by a major political party, the secretary of state shall adopt rules under RCW 29A.04.620 to provide for any declaration required by that party.

(3) Voters who subscribe to a specific political party declaration under this section must be given ballots that are readily distinguishable from those given to other voters. Votes cast by persons making these declarations must be tab-

ulated and reported separately from other votes cast at the primary and may be used by a major political party in its allocation of delegates under the rules of that party.

(4) For a political party that requires a specific voter declaration under this section, the secretary of state shall prescribe rules for providing, to the state and county committees of that political party, a copy of the declarations or a list of the voters who participated in the presidential nominating process of that party. [2003 c 111 § 1405. Prior: 1995 1st sp.s. c 20 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.19.055.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.56.060 Costs. Subject to available funds specifically appropriated for this purpose, whenever a presidential primary is held as provided by this chapter, the state of Washington shall assume all costs of holding the primary if it is held alone. If any other election or elections are held at the same time, the state is liable only for a prorated share of the costs. The county auditor shall determine the costs, including the state's prorated share, if applicable, in the same manner as provided under RCW 29A.04.410 and shall file a certified claim with the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall include in his or her biennial budget requests sufficient funds to carry out this section. Reimbursements for primary costs must be from appropriations specifically provided by law for that purpose. [2003 c 111 § 1406. Prior: 1995 1st sp.s. c 20 § 5; 1989 c 4 § 8 (Initiative Measure No. 99). Formerly RCW 29.19.080]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

RECALL

29A.56.110 Initiating proceedings—Statement—Contents—Verification—Definitions. Whenever any legal voter of the state or of any political subdivision thereof, either individually or on behalf of an organization, desires to demand the recall and discharge of any elective public officer of the state or of such political subdivision, as the case may be, under the provisions of sections 33 and 34 of Article 1 of the Constitution, the voter shall prepare a typewritten charge, reciting that such officer, naming him or her and giving the title of the office, has committed an act or acts of malfeasance, or an act or acts of misfeasance while in office, or has violated the oath of office, or has been guilty of any two or more of the acts specified in the Constitution as grounds for recall. The charge shall state the act or acts complained of in concise language, give a detailed description including the approximate date, location, and nature of each act complained of, be signed by the person or persons making the charge, give their respective post office addresses, and be verified under oath that the person or persons believe the charge or charges to be true and have knowledge of the alleged facts upon which the stated grounds for recall are based.

For the purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Misfeasance" or "malfeasance" in office means any wrongful conduct that affects, interrupts, or interferes with the performance of official duty;

(a) Additionally, "misfeasance" in office means the performance of a duty in an improper manner; and

(b) Additionally, "malfeasance" in office means the commission of an unlawful act;

(2) "Violation of the oath of office" means the neglect or knowing failure by an elective public officer to perform faithfully a duty imposed by law. [2003 c 111 § 1407; 1984 c 170 § 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 47 § 1; 1965 c 9 § 29.82.010. Prior: 1913 c 146 § 1; RRS § 5350. Former part of section: 1913 c 146 § 2; RRS § 5351, now codified in RCW 29.82.015. Formerly RCW 29.82.010.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.56.120 Petition—Where filed. Any person making a charge shall file it with the elections officer whose duty it is to receive and file a declaration of candidacy for the office concerning the incumbent of which the recall is to be demanded. The officer with whom the charge is filed shall promptly (1) serve a copy of the charge upon the officer whose recall is demanded, and (2) certify and transmit the charge to the preparer of the ballot synopsis provided in RCW 29A.56.130. The manner of service shall be the same as for the commencement of a civil action in superior court. [2003 c 111 § 1408. Prior: 1984 c 170 § 2; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 47 § 2; 1965 c 9 § 29.82.015; prior: 1913 c 146 § 2; RRS § 5351. Formerly RCW 29.82.010, part. Formerly RCW 29.82.015.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.56.130 Ballot synopsis. (1) Within fifteen days after receiving a charge, the officer specified below shall formulate a ballot synopsis of the charge of not more than two hundred words.

(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, if the recall is demanded of an elected public officer whose political jurisdiction encompasses an area in more than one county, the attorney general shall be the preparer, except if the recall is demanded of the attorney general, the chief justice of the supreme court shall be the preparer.

(b) If the recall is demanded of an elected public officer whose political jurisdiction lies wholly in one county, or if the recall is demanded of an elected public officer of a district whose jurisdiction encompasses more than one county but whose declaration of candidacy is filed with a county auditor in one of the counties, the prosecuting attorney of that county shall be the preparer, except that if the prosecuting attorney is the officer whose recall is demanded, the attorney general shall be the preparer.

(2) The synopsis shall set forth the name of the person charged, the title of the office, and a concise statement of the elements of the charge. Upon completion of the ballot synopsis, the preparer shall certify and transmit the exact language of the ballot synopsis to the persons filing the charge and the officer subject to recall. The preparer shall additionally certify and transmit the charges and the ballot synopsis to the superior court of the county in which the officer subject to recall resides and shall petition the superior court to approve the synopsis and to determine the sufficiency of the charges. [2003 c 111 § 1409; 1984 c 170 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.82.021.]

29A.56.140 Determination by superior court—Correction of ballot synopsis. Within fifteen days after receiving

the petition, the superior court shall have conducted a hearing on and shall have determined, without cost to any party, (1) whether or not the acts stated in the charge satisfy the criteria for which a recall petition may be filed, and (2) the adequacy of the ballot synopsis. The clerk of the superior court shall notify the person subject to recall and the person demanding recall of the hearing date. Both persons may appear with counsel. The court may hear arguments as to the sufficiency of the charges and the adequacy of the ballot synopsis. The court shall not consider the truth of the charges, but only their sufficiency. An appeal of a sufficiency decision shall be filed in the supreme court as specified by RCW 29A.56.270. The superior court shall correct any ballot synopsis it deems inadequate. Any decision regarding the ballot synopsis by the superior court is final. The court shall certify and transmit the ballot synopsis to the officer subject to recall, the person demanding the recall, and either the secretary of state or the county auditor, as appropriate. [2003 c 111 § 1410. Prior: 1984 c 170 § 4. Formerly RCW 29.82.023.]

29A.56.150 Filing supporting signatures—Time limitations. (1) The sponsors of a recall demanded of any public officer shall stop circulation of and file all petitions with the appropriate elections officer not less than six months before the next general election in which the officer whose recall is demanded is subject to reelection.

(2) The sponsors of a recall demanded of an officer elected to a statewide position shall have a maximum of two hundred seventy days, and the sponsors of a recall demanded of any other officer shall have a maximum of one hundred eighty days, in which to obtain and file supporting signatures after the issuance of a ballot synopsis by the superior court. If the decision of the superior court regarding the sufficiency of the charges is not appealed, the one hundred eighty or two hundred seventy day period for the circulation of signatures begins on the sixteenth day following the decision of the superior court. If the decision of the superior court regarding the sufficiency of the charges is appealed, the one hundred eighty or two hundred seventy day period for the circulation of signatures begins on the day following the issuance of the decision by the supreme court. [2003 c 111 § 1411; 1984 c 170 § 5; 1971 ex.s. c 205 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.82.025.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.56.160 Petition—Form. Recall petitions must be printed on single sheets of paper of good writing quality (including but not limited to newsprint) not less than eleven inches in width and not less than fourteen inches in length. No petition may be circulated or signed prior to the first day of the one hundred eighty or two hundred seventy day period established by RCW 29A.56.150 for that recall petition. The petitions must be substantially in the following form:

The warning prescribed by RCW 29A.72.140; followed by:

Petition for the recall of (here insert the name of the office and of the person whose recall is petitioned for) to the Honorable (here insert the name and title of the officer with whom the charge is filed).

We, the undersigned citizens and legal voters of (the state of Washington or the political subdivision in which the recall is to be held), respectfully direct that a special election be called to determine whether or not (here insert the name of the person charged and the office which he or she holds) be recalled and discharged from his or her office, for and on account of (his or her having committed the act or acts of malfeasance or misfeasance while in office, or having violated his or her oath of office, as the case may be), in the following particulars: (here insert the synopsis of the charge); and each of us for himself or herself says: I have personally signed this petition; I am a legal voter of the State of Washington in the precinct and city (or town) and county written after my name, and my residence address is correctly stated, and to my knowledge, have signed this petition only once.

The petition must include a place for each petitioner to sign and print his or her name, and the address, city, and county at which he or she is registered to vote. [2003 c 111 § 1412; 1984 c 170 § 6; 1971 ex.s. c 205 § 4; 1965 c 9 § 29.82.030. Prior: 1913 c 146 § 4; RRS § 5353. Formerly RCW 29.82.030.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.56.170 Petition—Size. Each recall petition at the time of circulating, signing, and filing with the officer with whom it is to be filed, must consist of not more than five sheets with numbered lines for not more than twenty signatures on each sheet, with the prescribed warning, title, and form of petition on each sheet, and a full, true, and correct copy of the original statement of the charges against the officer referred to therein, printed on sheets of paper of like size and quality as the petition, firmly fastened together. [2003 c 111 § 1413; 1965 c 9 § 29.82.040. Prior: 1913 c 146 § 6; RRS § 5355. Formerly RCW 29.82.040.]

29A.56.180 Number of signatures required. When the person, committee, or organization demanding the recall of a public officer has secured sufficient signatures upon the recall petition the person, committee, or organization may submit the same to the officer with whom the charge was filed for filing in his or her office. The number of signatures required shall be as follows:

(1) In the case of a state officer, an officer of a city of the first class, a member of a school board in a city of the first class, or a county officer of a county with a population of forty thousand or more—signatures of legal voters equal to twenty-five percent of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office to which the officer whose recall is demanded was elected at the preceding election.

(2) In the case of an officer of any political subdivision, city, town, township, precinct, or school district other than those mentioned in subsection (1) of this section, and in the case of a state senator or representative—signatures of legal voters equal to thirty-five percent of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office to which the officer whose recall is demanded was elected at the preceding election. [2003 c 111 § 1414. Prior: 1991 c 363 § 36; 1965 c 9 § 29.82.060; prior: 1913 c 146 § 8, part; RRS § 5357, part. Formerly RCW 29.82.060.]

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

Recall of elective officers—Percentages required: State Constitution Art. I § 34 (Amendment 8).

29A.56.190 Canvassing signatures—Time of—Notice. Upon the filing of a recall petition, the officer with whom the charge was filed shall stamp on each petition the date of filing, and shall notify the persons filing them and the officer whose recall is demanded of the date when the petitions will be canvassed, which date must be not less than five or more than ten days from the date of its filing. [2003 c 111 § 1415; 1965 c 9 § 29.82.080. Prior: 1913 c 146 § 9, part; RRS § 5358, part. Formerly RCW 29.82.080.]

29A.56.200 Verification and canvass of signatures—Procedure—Statistical sampling. (1) Upon the filing of a recall petition, the elections officer shall proceed to verify and canvass the names of legal voters on the petition.

(2) The verification and canvass of signatures on the petition may be observed by persons representing the advocates and opponents of the proposed recall so long as they make no record of the names, addresses, or other information on the petitions or related records during the verification process except upon the order of the superior court. The elections officer may limit the number of observers to not fewer than two on each side, if in his or her opinion a greater number would cause undue delay or disruption of the verification process. Any such limitation shall apply equally to both sides. If the elections officer finds the same name signed to more than one petition, he or she shall reject all but the first such valid signature.

(3) Where the recall of a statewide elected official is sought, the secretary of state may use any statistical sampling techniques for verification and canvassing which have been adopted by rule for canvassing initiative petitions under RCW 29A.72.230. No petition will be rejected on the basis of any statistical method employed. No petition will be accepted on the basis of any statistical method employed if such method indicates that the petition contains less than the number of signatures of legal voters required by Article I, section 33 (Amendment 8) of the state Constitution. [2003 c 111 § 1416. Prior: 1984 c 170 § 7; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 107; 1965 c 9 § 29.82.090; prior: 1913 c 146 § 9, part; RRS § 5358, part. Formerly RCW 29.82.090.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.56.210 Fixing date for recall election—Notice. If, at the conclusion of the verification and canvass, it is found that a petition for recall bears the required number of signatures of certified legal voters, the officer with whom the petition is filed shall promptly certify the petitions as sufficient and fix a date for the special election to determine whether or not the officer charged shall be recalled and discharged from office. The special election shall be held not less than forty-five nor more than sixty days from the certification and, whenever possible, on one of the dates provided in RCW 29A.04.330, but no recall election may be held between the date of the primary and the date of the general election in any calendar year. Notice shall be given in the manner as required by law for special elections in the state or in the political subdivision, as the case may be. [2003 c 111 § 1417. Prior: 1984 c 170 § 8; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 108; 1971

ex.s. c 205 § 5; 1965 c 9 § 29.82.100; prior: 1913 c 146 § 9, part; RRS § 5358, part. Formerly RCW 29.82.100.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.56.220 Response to petition charges. When a date for a special recall election is set the certifying officer shall serve a notice of the date of the election to the officer whose recall is demanded and the person demanding recall. The manner of service shall be the same as for the commencement of a civil action in superior court. After having been served a notice of the date of the election and the ballot synopsis, the officer whose recall is demanded may submit to the certifying officer a response, not to exceed two hundred fifty words in length, to the charge contained in the ballot synopsis. Such response shall be submitted by the seventh consecutive day after service of the notice. The certifying officer shall promptly send a copy of the response to the person who filed the petition. [2003 c 111 § 1418. Prior: 1984 c 170 § 9; 1980 c 42 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.82.105.]

29A.56.230 Destruction of insufficient recall petition. If it is found that the recall petition does not contain the requisite number of signatures of certified legal voters, the officer shall so notify the persons filing the petition, and at the expiration of thirty days from the conclusion of the count the officer shall destroy the petitions unless prevented therefrom by the injunction or mandate of a court. [2003 c 111 § 1419; 1965 c 9 § 29.82.110. Prior: 1913 c 146 § 9, part; RRS § 5358, part. Formerly RCW 29.82.110.]

29A.56.240 Fraudulent names—Record of. The officer making the canvass of a recall petition shall keep a record of all names appearing on it that are not certified to be legal voters of the state or of the political subdivision, as the case may be, and of all names appearing more than once, and shall report the same to the prosecuting attorneys of the respective counties where the names appear to have been signed, to the end that prosecutions may be had for the violation of this chapter. [2003 c 111 § 1420; 1965 c 9 § 29.82.120. Prior: 1913 c 146 § 10; RRS § 5359. Formerly RCW 29.82.120.]

29A.56.250 Conduct of election—Contents of ballot. The special election for the recall of an officer shall be conducted in the same manner as a special election for that jurisdiction. The county auditor shall conduct the recall election. The ballots at any recall election shall contain a full, true, and correct copy of the ballot synopsis of the charge and the officer's response to the charge if one has been filed. [2003 c 111 § 1421. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 71; 1980 c 42 § 2; 1965 c 9 § 29.82.130; prior: 1913 c 146 § 11; RRS § 5360. See also RCW 29.48.040. Formerly RCW 29.82.130.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

29A.56.260 Ascertaining the result—When recall effective. The votes on a recall election must be counted, canvassed, and the results certified in the manner provided by law for counting, canvassing, and certifying the results of an election for the office from which the officer is being recalled. However, if the officer whose recall is demanded is

the officer to whom, under the law, returns of elections are made, the returns must be made to the officer with whom the charge is filed, and who called the special election. In the case of an election for the recall of a state officer, the county canvassing boards of the various counties shall canvass and return the result of the election to the officer calling the special election. If a majority of all votes cast at the recall election is for the recall of the officer charged, the officer is thereupon recalled and discharged from the office, and the office thereupon is vacant. [2003 c 111 § 1422; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 109; 1965 c 9 § 29.82.140. Prior: 1913 c 146 § 12; RRS § 5361. Formerly RCW 29.82.140.]

Canvassing the returns: Chapter 29A.60 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.56.270 Enforcement provisions—Mandamus—Appellate review. The superior court of the county in which the officer subject to recall resides has original jurisdiction to compel the performance of any act required of any public officer or to prevent the performance by any such officer of any act in relation to the recall not in compliance with law.

The supreme court has like original jurisdiction in relation to state officers and revisory jurisdiction over the decisions of the superior courts. Any proceeding to compel or prevent the performance of any such act shall be begun within ten days from the time the cause of complaint arises, and shall be considered an emergency matter of public concern and take precedence over other cases, and be speedily heard and determined. Appellate review of a decision of any superior court shall be begun and perfected within fifteen days after its decision in a recall election case and shall be considered an emergency matter of public concern by the supreme court, and heard and determined within thirty days after the decision of the superior court. [2003 c 111 § 1423. Prior: 1988 c 202 § 30; 1984 c 170 § 10; 1965 c 9 § 29.82.160; prior: 1913 c 146 § 14; RRS § 5363. Formerly RCW 29.82.160.]

Rules of court: *Writ procedure superseded by RAP 2.1(b), 16.2, 18.22.*

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

29A.56.300 States' agreement—Presidential election—National popular vote. The agreement among the states to elect the president by national popular vote is hereby entered into and enacted into law with all jurisdictions legally joining therein, in the form substantially as follows:

ARTICLE I - Membership

Any state of the United States and the District of Columbia may become a member of this agreement by enacting this agreement.

ARTICLE II - Right of the People in Member States to Vote for President and Vice President

Each member state shall conduct a statewide popular election for president and vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE III - Manner of Appointing Presidential Electors in Member States

Prior to the time set by law for the meeting and voting by the presidential electors, the chief election official of each member state shall determine the number of votes for each presidential slate in each state of the United States and in the District of Columbia in which votes have been cast in a state-wide popular election and shall add such votes together to produce a "national popular vote total" for each presidential slate.

The chief election official of each member state shall designate the presidential slate with the largest national popular vote total as the "national popular vote winner."

The presidential elector certifying official of each member state shall certify the appointment in that official's own state of the elector slate nominated in that state in association with the national popular vote winner.

At least six days before the day fixed by law for the meeting and voting by the presidential electors, each member state shall make a final determination of the number of popular votes cast in the state for each presidential slate and shall communicate an official statement of such determination within twenty-four hours to the chief election official of each other member state.

The chief election official of each member state shall treat as conclusive an official statement containing the number of popular votes in a state for each presidential slate made by the day established by federal law for making a state's final determination conclusive as to the counting of electoral votes by congress.

In event of a tie for the national popular vote winner, the presidential elector certifying official of each member state shall certify the appointment of the elector slate nominated in association with the presidential slate receiving the largest number of popular votes within that official's own state.

If, for any reason, the number of presidential electors nominated in a member state in association with the national popular vote winner is less than or greater than that state's number of electoral votes, the presidential candidate on the presidential slate that has been designated as the national popular vote winner shall have the power to nominate the presidential electors for that state and that state's presidential elector certifying official shall certify the appointment of such nominees.

The chief election official of each member state shall immediately release to the public all vote counts or statements of votes as they are determined or obtained.

This article shall govern the appointment of presidential electors in each member state in any year in which this agreement is, on July 20, in effect in states cumulatively possessing a majority of the electoral votes.

ARTICLE IV - Other Provisions

This agreement shall take effect when states cumulatively possessing a majority of the electoral votes have enacted this agreement in substantially the same form and the enactments by such states have taken effect in each state.

Any member state may withdraw from this agreement, except that a withdrawal occurring six months or less before the end of a president's term shall not become effective until

a president or vice president shall have been qualified to serve the next term.

The chief executive of each member state shall promptly notify the chief executive of all other states of when this agreement has been enacted and has taken effect in that official's state, when the state has withdrawn from this agreement, and when this agreement takes effect generally.

This agreement shall terminate if the electoral college is abolished.

If any provision of this agreement is held invalid, the remaining provisions shall not be affected.

ARTICLE V - Definitions

For purposes of this agreement:

"Chief executive" shall mean the governor of a state of the United States or the mayor of the District of Columbia;

"Elector slate" shall mean a slate of candidates who have been nominated in a state for the position of presidential elector in association with a presidential slate;

"Chief election official" shall mean the state official or body that is authorized to certify the total number of popular votes for each presidential slate;

"Presidential elector" shall mean an elector for president and vice president of the United States;

"Presidential elector certifying official" shall mean the state official or body that is authorized to certify the appointment of the state's presidential electors;

"Presidential slate" shall mean a slate of two persons, the first of whom has been nominated as a candidate for president of the United States and the second of whom has been nominated as a candidate for vice president of the United States, or any legal successors to such persons, regardless of whether both names appear on the ballot presented to the voter in a particular state;

"State" shall mean a state of the United States and the District of Columbia; and

"Statewide popular election" shall mean a general election in which votes are cast for presidential slates by individual voters and counted on a statewide basis. [2009 c 264 § 2.]

Intent—2009 c 264: "It is the intent of the legislature to enter into the agreement among the states to elect the president by national popular vote. This agreement is a contract between the member states. As a contract, this agreement is governed by the legal principles applicable to contracts. As with a contract, in order for this agreement to have the force of law in a jurisdiction that wishes to enter into the agreement, it must be accepted in precisely the same terms that constitute the offer. Any material variance between the offer and acceptance precludes the formation of a contract. Therefore, the agreement among the states to elect the president by national popular vote must be enacted by Washington under identical terms as contained in the agreement and as enacted by Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, and New Jersey, subject to only nonmaterial changes." [2009 c 264 § 1.]

29A.56.310 Date of election—Number. On the Tuesday after the first Monday of November in the year in which a president of the United States is to be elected, there shall be elected as many electors of president and vice president of the United States as there are senators and representatives in Congress allotted to this state. [2003 c 111 § 1424; 1965 c 9 § 29.71.010. Prior: 1891 c 148 § 1; RRS § 5138. Formerly RCW 29.71.010.]

29A.56.320 Nomination—Pledge by electors—What names on ballots—How counted. In the year in which a

presidential election is held, each major political party and each minor political party or independent candidate convention held under chapter 29A.20 RCW that nominates candidates for president and vice president of the United States shall nominate presidential electors for this state. The party or convention shall file with the secretary of state a certificate signed by the presiding officer of the convention at which the presidential electors were chosen, listing the names and addresses of the presidential electors. Each presidential elector shall execute and file with the secretary of state a pledge that, as an elector, he or she will vote for the candidates nominated by that party. The names of presidential electors shall not appear on the ballots. The votes cast for candidates for president and vice president of each political party shall be counted for the candidates for presidential electors of that political party; however, if the interstate compact entitled the "agreement among the states to elect the president by national popular vote," as set forth in RCW 29A.56.300, governs the appointment of the presidential electors for a presidential election as provided in clause 9 of Article III of that compact, then the final appointment of presidential electors for that presidential election shall be in accordance with that compact. [2009 c 264 § 3; 2003 c 111 § 1425. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 69; 1977 ex.s. c 238 § 1; 1965 c 9 § 29.71.020; prior: 1935 c 20 § 1; RRS § 5138-1. Formerly RCW 29.71.020.]

Intent—2009 c 264: See note following RCW 29A.56.300.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

29A.56.330 Counting and canvassing the returns.

The votes for candidates for president and vice president must be canvassed under chapter 29A.60 RCW. The secretary of state shall prepare three lists of names of electors elected and affix the seal of the state. The lists must be signed by the governor and secretary of state and by the latter delivered to the college of electors at the hour of their meeting. [2003 c 111 § 1426; 1965 c 9 § 29.71.030. Prior: 1935 c 20 § 2; RRS § 5139; prior: 1891 c 148 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.71.030.]

29A.56.340 Meeting—Time—Procedure—Voting for nominee of other party, penalty. The electors of the president and vice president shall convene at the seat of government on the day fixed by federal statute, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of that day. If there is any vacancy in the office of an elector occasioned by death, refusal to act, neglect to attend, or otherwise, the electors present shall immediately proceed to fill it by voice vote, and plurality of votes. When all of the electors have appeared and the vacancies have been filled they shall constitute the college of electors of the state of Washington, and shall proceed to perform the duties required of them by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Any elector who votes for a person or persons not nominated by the party of which he or she is an elector is subject to a civil penalty of up to one thousand dollars. [2003 c 111 § 1427; 1977 ex.s. c 238 § 2; 1965 c 9 § 29.71.040. Prior: 1909 c 22 § 1; 1891 c 148 § 3; RRS § 5140. Formerly RCW 29.71.040.]

29A.56.350 Compensation. Every presidential elector who attends at the time and place appointed, and gives his or

her vote for president and vice president, is entitled to receive from this state, five dollars for each day's attendance at the meeting of the college of electors, and ten cents per mile for travel by the usually traveled route in going to and returning from the place where the electors meet. [2003 c 111 § 1428; 1965 c 9 § 29.71.050. Prior: 1891 c 148 § 4; RRS § 5141. Formerly RCW 29.71.050.]

29A.56.360 Slate of presidential electors. In a year in which the president and vice president of the United States are to be elected, the secretary of state shall include in the certification prepared under *RCW 29A.52.320 the names of all candidates for president and vice president who, at least fifty days before the general election, have certified a slate of electors to the secretary of state under RCW 29A.56.320 and have been nominated either (1) by a major political party, as certified by the appropriate authority under party rules, or (2) by a minor party or as independent candidates under chapter 29A.20 RCW. Major or minor political parties or independent presidential candidates may substitute a different candidate for vice president for the one whose name appears on the party's certification or nominating petition at any time before forty-five days before the general election, by certifying the change to the secretary of state. Substitutions must not be permitted to delay the printing of either ballots or a voters' pamphlet. Substitutions are valid only if submitted under oath and signed by the same individual who originally certified the nomination, or his or her documented successor, and only if the substitute candidate consents in writing. [2003 c 111 § 1429. Prior: 2001 c 30 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.27.140.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29A.52.320 was repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment, see RCW 29A.52.321.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT CONVENTIONS

29A.56.410 Governor's proclamation calling convention—When. Within thirty days after the state is officially notified that the Congress of the United States has submitted to the several states a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to be ratified or rejected by a convention, the governor shall issue a proclamation fixing the time and place for holding the convention and fixing the time for holding an election to elect delegates to the convention. [2003 c 111 § 1430; 1965 c 9 § 29.74.010. Prior: 1933 c 181 § 1, part; RRS § 5249-1, part. Formerly RCW 29.74.010.]

29A.56.420 Governor's proclamation calling convention—Publication. The proclamation shall be published once each week for two successive weeks in one newspaper published and of general circulation in each of the congressional districts of the state. The first publication of the proclamation shall be within thirty days of the receipt of official notice by the state of the submission of the amendment. [2003 c 111 § 1431. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.74.020; prior: 1933 c 181 § 1, part; RRS § 5249-1, part. Formerly RCW 29.74.020.]

29A.56.430 Election of convention delegates—Date. The date for holding the election of delegates must be not less than one month nor more than six weeks before the date of

holding the convention. If a general election is to be held not more than six months nor less than three months from the date of official notice of submission to the state of the proposed amendment, the governor must fix the date of the general election as the date for the election of delegates to the convention. [2003 c 111 § 1432; 1965 c 9 § 29.74.030. Prior: (i) 1933 c 181 § 1, part; RRS § 5249-1, part. (ii) 1933 c 181 § 9; RRS § 5249-9. Formerly RCW 29.74.030.]

29A.56.440 Time and place for convention. The convention shall be held not less than five nor more than eight months from the date of the first publication of the proclamation provided for in RCW 29A.56.420. It shall be held in the chambers of the state house of representatives unless the governor shall select some other place at the state capitol. [2003 c 111 § 1433. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.74.040; prior: 1933 c 181 § 1, part; RRS § 5249-1, part. Formerly RCW 29.74.040.]

29A.56.450 Delegates—Number and qualifications. Each state representative district shall be entitled to as many delegates in the convention as it has members in the house of representatives of the state legislature. No person shall be qualified to act as a delegate in said convention who does not possess the qualifications required of representatives in the state legislature from the same district. [2003 c 111 § 1434. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.74.050; prior: 1933 c 181 § 2; RRS § 5249-2. Formerly RCW 29.74.050.]

Qualifications of legislators: State Constitution Art. 2 § 7.

Subversive activities, disqualification from holding public office: RCW 9.81.040.

29A.56.460 Delegates—Declarations of candidacy. Anyone desiring to file as a candidate for election as a delegate to the convention shall, not less than thirty nor more than sixty days before the date fixed for holding the election, file a declaration of candidacy with the secretary of state. Filing must be made on a form to be prescribed by the secretary of state and include a sworn statement of the candidate as being either for or against the amendment that will be submitted to a vote of the convention and that the candidate will, if elected as a delegate, vote in accordance with the declaration. The form must be so worded that the candidate must give a plain unequivocal statement of his or her views as either for or against the proposal upon which he or she will, if elected, be called upon to vote. No candidate may in any such filing make any statement or declaration as to party politics or political faith or beliefs. The fee for filing as a candidate is ten dollars and must be transmitted to the secretary of state with the filing papers and be by the secretary of state transmitted to the state treasurer for the use of the general fund. [2003 c 111 § 1435; 1965 c 9 § 29.74.060. Prior: 1933 c 181 § 3; RRS § 5249-3. Formerly RCW 29.74.060.]

29A.56.470 Election of delegates—Administration. The election of delegates to the convention must as far as practicable, be administered, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, in the same manner as a general election under the election laws of this state. [2003 c 111 § 1436; 1965 c 9 § 29.74.070. Prior: 1933 c 181 § 4, part; RRS § 5249-4, part. Formerly RCW 29.74.070.]

29A.56.480 Election of delegates—Ballots. The issue shall be identified as, "Delegates to a convention for ratification or rejection of a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution, relating (stating briefly the substance of amendment proposed for adoption or rejection)." The names of all candidates who have filed in a district shall be printed on the ballots for that district in two separate groups under the headings, "For the amendment" and "Against the amendment." The names of the candidates in each group shall be printed in alphabetical order. [2003 c 111 § 1437. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 70; 1965 c 9 § 29.74.080; prior: 1933 c 181 § 4, part; RRS § 5249-4, part. Formerly RCW 29.74.080.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Ballots: Chapter 29A.36 RCW.

29A.56.490 Election of delegates—Ascertaining result. The election officials shall count and determine the number of votes cast for each individual; and shall also count and determine the aggregate number of votes cast for all candidates whose names appear under each of the respective headings. Where more than the required number have been voted for, the ballot must be rejected. The vote must be canvassed in each county by the county canvassing board, and certificate of results must within fifteen days after the election be transmitted to the secretary of state. Upon receiving the certificate, the secretary of state may require precinct returns from any county to be forwarded for the secretary's examination.

Where a district embraces precincts of more than one county, the secretary of state shall combine the votes from all the precincts included in each district. The delegates elected in each district will be the number of candidates corresponding to the number of state representatives from the district, who receive the highest number of votes in the group (either "for" or "against") that received an aggregate number of votes for all candidates in the group greater than the aggregate number of votes for all the candidates in the other group. The secretary of state shall issue certificates of election to the delegates so elected. [2011 c 10 § 46; 2003 c 111 § 1438; 1965 c 9 § 29.74.100. Prior: 1933 c 181 § 6; RRS § 5249-6. Formerly RCW 29.74.100.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.56.500 Meeting—Organization. The convention shall meet at the time and place fixed in the governor's proclamation. The secretary of state shall call it to order, who shall then call the roll of the delegates and preside over the convention until its president is elected. The chief justice of the supreme court shall administer the oath of office to the delegates. As far as practicable, the convention shall proceed under the rules adopted by the last preceding session of the state senate. The convention shall elect a president and a secretary and shall thereafter and thereupon proceed with a publicly recorded voice vote upon the proposition submitted by the Congress of the United States. [2003 c 111 § 1439; 1965 c 9 § 29.74.110. Prior: 1933 c 181 § 7, part; RRS § 5249-7, part. Formerly RCW 29.74.110.]

29A.56.510 Quorum—Proceedings—Record. Two-thirds of the elected members of said convention shall constitute a quorum to do business, and a majority of those elected shall be sufficient to adopt or reject any proposition coming before the convention. If such majority votes in favor of the ratification of the amendment submitted to the convention, the said amendment shall be deemed ratified by the state of Washington; and if a majority votes in favor of rejecting or not ratifying the amendment, the same shall be deemed rejected by the state of Washington. [2003 c 111 § 1440. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.74.120; prior: 1933 c 181 § 8, part; RRS § 5249-8, part. Formerly RCW 29.74.120.]

29A.56.520 Certification and transmittal of result. The vote of each member shall be recorded in the journal of the convention, which shall be preserved by the secretary of state as a public document. The action of the convention shall be enrolled, signed by its president and secretary and filed with the secretary of state and it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to properly certify the action of the convention to the Congress of the United States as provided by general law. [2003 c 111 § 1441; 1965 c 9 § 29.74.130. Prior: (i) 1933 c 181 § 7, part; RRS § 5249-7, part. (ii) 1933 c 181 § 8, part; RRS § 5249-8, part. Formerly RCW 29.74.130.]

29A.56.530 Expenses—How paid—Delegates receive filing fee. The delegates attending the convention shall be paid the amount of their filing fee, upon vouchers approved by the president and secretary of the convention and state warrants issued thereon and payable from the general fund of the state treasury. The delegates shall receive no other compensation or mileage. All other necessary expenses of the convention shall be payable from the general fund of the state upon vouchers approved by the president and secretary of the convention. [2003 c 111 § 1442. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.74.140; prior: 1933 c 181 § 10; RRS § 5249-10. Formerly RCW 29.74.140.]

29A.56.540 Federal statutes controlling. If a congressional measure, which submits to the several states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for ratification or rejection, provides for or requires a different method of calling and holding conventions to ratify or reject said amendment, the requirements of said congressional measure shall be followed so far as they conflict with the provisions of this chapter. [2003 c 111 § 1443. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.74.150; prior: 1933 c 181 § 11; RRS § 5249-11. Formerly RCW 29.74.150.]

**Chapter 29A.60 RCW
CANVASSING**

Sections

29A.60.010	Conduct of elections—Canvass.
29A.60.021	Write-in voting—Declaration of candidacy—Counting of vote.
29A.60.040	Rejection of ballots or parts—Write-in votes.
29A.60.050	Questions on validity of ballot—Rejection—Preservation and return.
29A.60.060	Results after close of voting centers.
29A.60.070	Returns, precinct and cumulative—Delivery.
29A.60.090	Voting systems—Maintenance of documents.
29A.60.095	Electronic voting devices—Record maintenance.
29A.60.100	Votes by stickers, printed labels, rejected.

(2012 Ed.)

29A.60.110	Ballot containers, sealing, opening.
29A.60.120	Counting ballots—Official returns.
29A.60.125	Damaged ballots.
29A.60.130	Certificate not withheld for informality in returns.
29A.60.140	Canvassing board—Membership—Authority—Delegation of authority—Rule making.
29A.60.150	Procedure when member a candidate.
29A.60.160	Ballots—Processing, canvassing.
29A.60.165	Unsigned ballot declarations.
29A.60.170	List of observers—Counting center, direction and observation of proceedings—Manual count of certain precincts.
29A.60.180	Credit for voting.
29A.60.185	Audit of results.
29A.60.190	Certification of election results.
29A.60.195	Provisional ballots—Disposition.
29A.60.200	Canvassing board—Canvassing procedure—Penalty.
29A.60.210	Recanvass—Generally.
29A.60.221	Tie in primary or final election.
29A.60.230	Abstract by election officer—Transmittal to secretary of state.
29A.60.235	Reconciliation reports.
29A.60.240	Secretary of state—Primary returns—State offices, etc.
29A.60.250	Secretary of state—Final returns—Scope.
29A.60.260	Canvass on statewide measures.

29A.60.010 Conduct of elections—Canvass. All elections, whether special or general, held under RCW *29A.04.320 and 29A.04.330 must be conducted by the county auditor as ex officio county supervisor of elections and, except as provided in RCW 29A.60.240, the returns canvassed by the county canvassing board. [2003 c 111 § 1501; 1965 c 123 § 4; 1965 c 9 § 29.13.040. Prior: 1963 c 200 § 6; 1955 c 55 § 3; 1951 c 257 § 4; 1951 c 101 § 4; 1949 c 161 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5153-1. Formerly RCW 29.13.040.]

*Reviser’s note: RCW 29A.04.320 was repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment, see RCW 29A.04.321.

29A.60.021 Write-in voting—Declaration of candidacy—Counting of vote. (1) For any office, except precinct committee officer, at any election or primary, any voter may write in on the ballot the name of any person for an office who has filed as a write-in candidate for the office in the manner provided by RCW 29A.24.311 and such vote shall be counted the same as if the name had been printed on the ballot and marked by the voter. No write-in vote made for any person who has not filed a declaration of candidacy pursuant to RCW 29A.24.311 is valid if that person filed for the same office, either as a regular candidate or a write-in candidate, at the preceding primary. Any abbreviation used to designate office or position will be accepted if the canvassing board can determine, to its satisfaction, the voter’s intent.

(2) The number of write-in votes cast for each office must be recorded and reported with the canvass for the election.

(3) A write-in vote for an individual candidate for an office whose name appears on the ballot for that same office is a valid vote for that candidate as long as the candidate’s name is clearly discernible, even if other requirements of RCW 29A.24.311 are not satisfied and even if the voter also marked a vote for that candidate such as to register an over-vote. These votes need not be tabulated unless: (a) The difference between the number of votes cast for the candidate apparently qualified to appear on the general election ballot or elected and the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes is less than the sum of the total number of write-in votes cast for the office plus the overvotes and undervotes recorded by the vote tabulating system; or (b) a manual recount is conducted for that office.

(4) Write-in votes cast for an individual candidate for an office whose name does not appear on the ballot need not be tallied unless the total number of write-in votes and under-votes recorded by the vote tabulation system for the office is greater than the number of votes cast for the candidate apparently qualified to appear on the general election ballot or elected.

(5) In the case of write-in votes for a statewide office or any office whose jurisdiction encompasses more than one county, write-in votes for an individual candidate must be tallied when the county auditor is notified by either the secretary of state or another county auditor in the multicounty jurisdiction that it appears that the write-in votes must be tabulated under the terms of this section. In all other cases, the county auditor determines when write-in votes must be tabulated. Any abstract of votes must be modified to reflect the tabulation and certified by the canvassing board. Tabulation of write-in votes may be performed simultaneously with a recount. [2012 c 89 § 4; 2005 c 243 § 12; 2004 c 271 § 147.]

Intent—Finding—Effective date—2012 c 89: See notes following RCW 29A.24.311.

29A.60.040 Rejection of ballots or parts—Write-in votes. A ballot is invalid and no votes on that ballot may be counted if it is found folded together with another ballot.

Those parts of a ballot are invalid and no votes may be counted for those issues or offices where more votes are cast for the office or issue than are permitted by law; write-in votes do not contain all of the information required under RCW 29A.60.021; or that issue or office is not marked with sufficient definiteness to determine the voter's choice or intention. No write-in vote may be rejected due to a variation in the form of the name if the canvassing board can determine the issue for or against which or the person and the office for which the voter intended to vote. [2011 c 10 § 47; 2009 c 414 § 2; 2003 c 111 § 1504. Prior: 1999 c 158 § 13; 1999 c 157 § 4; 1990 c 59 § 56; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 88; 1973 1st ex.s. c 121 § 2; 1965 ex.s. c 101 § 11; 1965 c 9 § 29.54.050; prior: (i) Code 1881 § 3091; 1865 p 38 § 2; RRS § 5336. (ii) 1895 c 156 § 10; 1889 p 411 § 29; RRS § 5294. (iii) 1905 c 39 § 1, part; 1889 p 405 § 15, part; RRS § 5272, part. (iv) 1895 c 156 § 11, part; 1886 p 128 § 1, part; Code 1881 § 3079, part; 1865 p 34 § 4, part; RRS § 5323, part. Formerly RCW 29.54.050.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.60.050 Questions on validity of ballot—Rejection—Preservation and return. Whenever the counting center personnel have a question about the validity of a ballot or the votes for an office or issue that they are unable to resolve, they shall prepare and sign a concise record of the facts in question or dispute. These ballots shall be delivered to the canvassing board for processing. A ballot is not considered rejected until the canvassing board has rejected the ballot individually, or the ballot was included in a batch or on a report of ballots that was rejected in its entirety by the canvassing board. All ballots shall be preserved in the same manner as valid ballots for that primary or election. [2011 c

10 § 48; 2005 c 243 § 13; 2003 c 111 § 1505. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 57; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 89; 1965 c 9 § 29.54.060; prior: Code 1881 § 3080, part; 1865 p 34 § 5, part; RRS § 5324, part. Formerly RCW 29.54.060.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.60.060 Results after close of voting centers.

After the close of the voting center at 8:00 p.m., the county auditor must directly load the results from any direct recording electronic memory pack into the central accumulator. [2011 c 10 § 49; 2003 c 111 § 1506. Prior: 1999 c 158 § 12. Formerly RCW 29.54.097.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.60.070 Returns, precinct and cumulative—Delivery. The county auditor shall produce cumulative and precinct returns for each primary and election and deliver them to the canvassing board for verification and certification. The precinct and cumulative returns of any primary or election are public records under chapter 42.56 RCW.

Cumulative returns for state offices, judicial offices, the United States senate, and congress must be electronically transmitted to the secretary of state immediately. [2005 c 274 § 249; 2005 c 243 § 14; 2003 c 111 § 1507. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 60. Formerly RCW 29.54.105.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2005 c 243 § 14 and by 2005 c 274 § 249, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

29A.60.090 Voting systems—Maintenance of documents. In counties using voting systems, the county auditor shall maintain the following documents for at least sixty days after the primary or election:

- (1) Sample ballot formats together with a record of the format or formats assigned to each precinct;
- (2) All programming material related to the control of the vote tallying system for that primary or election; and
- (3) All test materials used to verify the accuracy of the tabulating equipment as required by RCW 29A.12.130. [2003 c 111 § 1509. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 61; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 94. Formerly RCW 29.54.170.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.60.095 Electronic voting devices—Record maintenance. (1) The electronic record produced and counted by electronic voting devices is the official record of each vote for election purposes. The paper record produced under RCW 29A.12.085 must be stored and maintained for use only in the following circumstances:

- (a) In the event of a manual recount;

- (b) By order of the county canvassing board;
- (c) By order of a court of competent jurisdiction; or
- (d) For use in the random audit of results described in RCW 29A.60.185.

(2) When such paper record is used in any of the circumstances listed in subsection (1) of this section, it shall be the official record of the election. [2005 c 242 § 3.]

Required: RCW 29A.12.085.

Unauthorized removal of paper record from voting center: RCW 29A.84.545.

29A.60.100 Votes by stickers, printed labels, rejected. Votes cast by stickers or printed labels are not valid for any purpose and shall be rejected. Votes cast by sticker or label shall not affect the validity of other offices or issues on the voter's ballot. [2003 c 111 § 1510. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 46; 1965 ex.s. c 101 § 16. Formerly RCW 29.51.175.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

29A.60.110 Ballot containers, sealing, opening. Immediately after their tabulation, all ballots counted at a ballot counting center must be sealed in containers that identify the primary or election and be retained for at least sixty days or according to federal law, whichever is longer.

In the presence of major party observers who are available, ballots may be removed from the sealed containers at the elections department and consolidated into one sealed container for storage purposes. The containers may only be opened by the canvassing board as part of the canvass, or to conduct recounts, or under *RCW 29A.60.170(3), or by order of the superior court in a contest or election dispute. If the canvassing board opens a ballot container, it shall make a full record of the additional tabulation or examination made of the ballots. This record must be added to any other record of the canvassing process in that county. [2011 c 10 § 50; 2003 c 111 § 1511; 1999 c 158 § 14; 1990 c 59 § 59. Formerly RCW 29.54.075.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29A.60.170 was amended by 2011 c 10 § 55, deleting subsection (3).

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

29A.60.120 Counting ballots—Official returns. (1) All voted ballots must be manually inspected for damage, write-in votes, and incorrect or incomplete marks. If it is found that any ballot is damaged so that it cannot properly be counted by the vote tallying system, a true duplicate copy must be made of the damaged ballot in the presence of witnesses and substituted for the damaged ballot. All damaged ballots must be kept by the county auditor until sixty days after the primary or election or according to federal law, whichever is longer.

(2) The returns produced by the vote tallying system, to which have been added the counts of questioned ballots, and write-in votes, constitute the official returns of the primary or election in that county. [2011 c 10 § 51; 2003 c 111 § 1512; 1999 c 158 § 15; 1990 c 59 § 33; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 74. Formerly RCW 29.54.085, 29.34.167.]

(2012 Ed.)

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.60.125 Damaged ballots. If inspection of the ballot reveals a physically damaged ballot or ballot that may be otherwise unreadable or uncountable by the tabulating system, the county auditor may refer the ballot to the county canvassing board or duplicate the ballot if so authorized by the county canvassing board. The voter's original ballot may not be altered. A ballot may be duplicated only if the intent of the voter's marks on the ballot is clear and the electronic voting equipment might not otherwise properly tally the ballot to reflect the intent of the voter. Ballots must be duplicated by teams of two or more people working together. When duplicating ballots, the county auditor shall take the following steps to create and maintain an audit trail of the action taken:

(1) Each original ballot and duplicate ballot must be assigned the same unique control number, with the number being marked upon the face of each ballot, to ensure that each duplicate ballot may be tied back to the original ballot;

(2) A log must be kept of the ballots duplicated, which must at least include:

(a) The control number of each original ballot and the corresponding duplicate ballot;

(b) The initials of at least two people who participated in the duplication of each ballot; and

(c) The total number of ballots duplicated.

Original and duplicate ballots must be sealed in secure storage at all times, except during duplication, inspection by the canvassing board, or tabulation. [2005 c 243 § 10.]

29A.60.130 Certificate not withheld for informality in returns. No certificate shall be withheld on account of any defect or informality in the returns of any election, if it can with reasonable certainty be ascertained from such return what office is intended, and who is entitled to such certificate, nor shall any commission be withheld by the governor on account of any defect or informality of any return made to the office of the secretary of state. [2003 c 111 § 1513. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.27.120; prior: Code 1881 § 3102; 1865 p 41 § 13; RRS § 5347. Formerly RCW 29.27.120.]

29A.60.140 Canvassing board—Membership—Authority—Delegation of authority—Rule making. (1) Members of the county canvassing board are the county auditor, who is the chair, the county prosecuting attorney, and the chair of the county legislative body. If a member of the board is not available to carry out the duties of the board, then the auditor may designate a deputy auditor, the prosecutor may designate a deputy prosecuting attorney, and the chair of the county legislative body may designate another member of the county legislative body or, in a county with a population over one million, an employee of the legislative body who reports directly to the chair. An "employee of the legislative body" means an individual who serves in any of the following positions: Chief of staff; legal counsel; clerk of the council; policy staff director; and any successor positions to these positions should these original positions be changed. Any such

designation may be made on an election-by-election basis or may be on a permanent basis until revoked by the designating authority. Any such designation must be in writing, and if for a specific election, must be filed with the county auditor not later than the day before the first day duties are to be undertaken by the canvassing board. If the designation is permanent until revoked by the designating authority, then the designation must be on file in the county auditor's office no later than the day before the first day the designee is to undertake the duties of the canvassing board. Members of the county canvassing board designated by the county auditor, county prosecuting attorney, or chair of the county legislative body shall complete training as provided in RCW 29A.04.540 and shall take an oath of office similar to that taken by county auditors and deputy auditors in the performance of their duties.

(2) The county canvassing board may adopt rules that delegate in writing to the county auditor or the county auditor's staff the performance of any task assigned by law to the canvassing board.

(3) The county canvassing board may not delegate the responsibility of certifying the returns of a primary or election, of determining the validity of challenged ballots, or of determining the validity of provisional ballots referred to the board by the county auditor.

(4) The county canvassing board shall adopt administrative rules to facilitate and govern the canvassing process in that jurisdiction.

(5) Meetings of the county canvassing board are public meetings under chapter 42.30 RCW. All rules adopted by the county canvassing board must be adopted in a public meeting under chapter 42.30 RCW, and once adopted must be available to the public to review and copy under chapter 42.56 RCW. [2008 c 308 § 1; 2005 c 274 § 250; 2003 c 111 § 1514.]

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

29A.60.150 Procedure when member a candidate.

The members of the county canvassing board may not include individuals who are candidates for an office to be voted upon at the primary or election. If no individual is available to serve on the canvassing board who is not a candidate at the primary or election the individual who is a candidate must not make decisions regarding the determination of a voter's intent with respect to a vote cast for that specific office; the decision must be made by the other two members of the board. If the two disagree, the vote must not be counted unless the number of those votes could affect the result of the primary or election, in which case the secretary of state or a designee shall make the decision on those votes. This section does not restrict participation in decisions as to the acceptance or rejection of entire ballots, unless the office in question is the only one for which the voter cast a vote. [2003 c 111 § 1515; 1995 c 139 § 3; 1965 c 9 § 29.62.030. Prior: 1957 c 195 § 16; prior: (i) Code 1881 § 3098; 1865 p 39 § 8; RRS § 5345. (ii) 1919 c 163 § 21, part; Code 1881 § 3095, part; 1868 p 20 § 1, part; 1865 p 39 § 6, part; RRS § 5340, part. Formerly RCW 29.62.030.]

29A.60.160 Ballots—Processing, canvassing. (Effective until July 1, 2013.) (1) Except for an election conducted under the instant runoff voting method for the pilot project authorized by RCW 29A.53.020, the county auditor, as delegated by the county canvassing board, shall process ballots and canvass the votes cast at that primary or election on a daily basis in counties with a population of seventy-five thousand or more, or at least every third day for counties with a population of less than seventy-five thousand, if the county auditor is in possession of more than five hundred ballots that have yet to be canvassed.

(2) Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays are not counted for purposes of this section.

(3) In order to protect the secrecy of a ballot, the county auditor may use discretion to decide when to process absentee ballots and canvass the votes.

(4) Tabulation results must be made available to the public immediately upon completion of the canvass. [2011 c 10 § 52; 2007 c 373 § 1. Prior: 2005 c 243 § 15; 2005 c 153 § 11; 2003 c 111 § 1516; 1999 c 259 § 4; 1995 c 139 § 2; 1987 c 54 § 2; 1965 c 9 § 29.62.020; prior: 1957 c 195 § 15; prior: 1919 c 163 § 21, part; Code 1881 § 3095, part; 1868 p 20 § 1, part; 1865 p 39 § 6, part; RRS § 5340, part. Formerly RCW 29.62.020.]

Expiration date—2011 c 10 §§ 52 and 57: "Sections 52 and 57 of this act expire July 1, 2013." [2011 c 10 § 89.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Expiration date—2007 c 373 § 1: "Section 1 of this act expires July 1, 2013." [2007 c 373 § 4.]

Expiration date—2005 c 153 §§ 11 and 12: "Sections 11 and 12 of this act expire July 1, 2013." [2005 c 153 § 14.]

Captions not law—Severability—2005 c 153: See RCW 29A.53.901 and 29A.53.902.

Absentee ballots, canvassing: RCW 29A.40.110.

29A.60.160 Ballots—Processing, canvassing. (Effective July 1, 2013.) (1) The county auditor, as delegated by the county canvassing board, shall process ballots and canvass the votes cast at that primary or election on a daily basis in counties with a population of seventy-five thousand or more, or at least every third day for counties with a population of less than seventy-five thousand, if the county auditor is in possession of more than five hundred ballots that have yet to be canvassed.

(2) Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays are not counted for purposes of this section.

(3) In order to protect the secrecy of a ballot, the county auditor may use discretion to decide when to process absentee ballots and canvass the votes.

(4) Tabulation results must be made available to the public immediately upon completion of the canvass. [2011 c 10 § 53; 2007 c 373 § 2; 2005 c 243 § 15; 2003 c 111 § 1516; 1999 c 259 § 4; 1995 c 139 § 2; 1987 c 54 § 2; 1965 c 9 § 29.62.020. Prior: 1957 c 195 § 15; prior: 1919 c 163 § 21, part; Code 1881 § 3095, part; 1868 p 20 § 1, part; 1865 p 39 § 6, part; RRS § 5340, part. Formerly RCW 29.62.020.]

Effective date—2011 c 10 §§ 53 and 58: "Sections 53 and 58 of this act take effect July 1, 2013." [2011 c 10 § 88.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Effective date—2007 c 373 § 2: "Section 2 of this act takes effect July 1, 2013." [2007 c 373 § 5.]

Absentee ballots, canvassing: RCW 29A.40.110.

29A.60.165 Unsigned ballot declarations. (1) If the voter neglects to sign the ballot declaration, the auditor shall notify the voter by first-class mail and advise the voter of the correct procedures for completing the unsigned declaration. If the ballot is received within three business days of the final meeting of the canvassing board, or the voter has been notified by first-class mail and has not responded at least three business days before the final meeting of the canvassing board, then the auditor shall attempt to notify the voter by telephone, using the voter registration record information.

(2)(a) If the handwriting of the signature on a ballot declaration is not the same as the handwriting of the signature on the registration file, the auditor shall notify the voter by first-class mail, enclosing a copy of the declaration, and advise the voter of the correct procedures for updating his or her signature on the voter registration file. If the ballot is received within three business days of the final meeting of the canvassing board, or the voter has been notified by first-class mail and has not responded at least three business days before the final meeting of the canvassing board, then the auditor shall attempt to notify the voter by telephone, using the voter registration record information.

(b) If the signature on a ballot declaration is not the same as the signature on the registration file because the name is different, the ballot may be counted as long as the handwriting is clearly the same. The auditor shall send the voter a change-of-name form under RCW 29A.08.440 and direct the voter to complete the form.

(c) If the signature on a ballot declaration is not the same as the signature on the registration file because the voter used initials or a common nickname, the ballot may be counted as long as the surname and handwriting are clearly the same.

(3) A voter may not cure a missing or mismatched signature for purposes of counting the ballot in a recount.

(4) A record must be kept of all ballots with missing and mismatched signatures. The record must contain the date on which the voter was contacted or the notice was mailed, as well as the date on which the voter signed the envelope, a copy of the envelope, a new registration form, or a change-of-name form. That record is a public record under chapter 42.56 RCW and may be disclosed to interested parties on written request. [2011 c 10 § 54. Prior: 2006 c 209 § 4; 2006 c 208 § 1; 2005 c 243 § 8.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Effective date—2006 c 209: See RCW 42.56.903.

29A.60.170 List of observers—Counting center, direction and observation of proceedings—Manual count of certain precincts. (1) At least twenty-eight days prior to any special election, general election, or primary, the county auditor shall request from the chair of the county central committee of each major political party a list of individuals who are willing to serve as observers. The county auditor has discretion to also request observers from any campaign or organization. The county auditor may delete from the lists names of those persons who indicate to the county auditor that they

cannot or do not wish to serve as observers, and names of those persons who, in the judgment of the county auditor, lack the ability to properly serve as observers after training has been made available to them by the auditor.

(2) The counting center is under the direction of the county auditor and must be open to observation by one representative from each major political party, if representatives have been appointed by the respective major political parties and these representatives are present while the counting center is operating. The proceedings must be open to the public, but no persons except those employed and authorized by the county auditor may touch any ballot or ballot container or operate a vote tallying system.

(3) A random check of the ballot counting equipment may be conducted upon mutual agreement of the political party observers or at the discretion of the county auditor. The random check procedures must be adopted by the county canvassing board prior to the processing of ballots. The random check process shall involve a comparison of a manual count to the machine count and may involve up to either three precincts or six batches depending on the ballot counting procedures in place in the county. The random check will be limited to one office or issue on the ballots in the precincts or batches that are selected for the check. The selection of the precincts or batches to be checked must be selected according to procedures established by the county canvassing board and the check must be completed no later than forty-eight hours after election day. [2011 c 10 § 55; 2007 c 373 § 3; 2003 c 111 § 1517; 1999 c 158 § 9; 1990 c 59 § 30; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 71. Formerly RCW 29.54.025, 29.34.153.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.60.180 Credit for voting. Each registered voter casting a valid ballot will be credited with voting on his or her voter registration record. [2011 c 10 § 56; 2003 c 111 § 1518. Prior: 2001 c 241 § 12; 1988 c 181 § 3; 1987 c 346 § 16; 1983 c 136 § 1; 1965 c 9 § 29.36.075; prior: 1961 c 78 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.36.330, 29.36.075.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Legislative intent—Effective date—1987 c 346: See notes following RCW 29A.40.010.

29A.60.185 Audit of results. Prior to certification of the election as required by RCW 29A.60.190, the county auditor shall conduct an audit of results of votes cast on the direct recording electronic voting devices used in the county. This audit must be conducted by randomly selecting by lot up to four percent of the direct recording electronic voting devices or one direct recording electronic voting device, whichever is greater, and, for each device, comparing the results recorded electronically with the results recorded on paper. For purposes of this audit, the results recorded on paper must be tabulated as follows: On one-fourth of the devices selected for audit, the paper records must be tabulated manually; on the remaining devices, the paper records may be tabulated by a mechanical device determined by the

secretary of state to be capable of accurately reading the votes cast and printed thereon and qualified for use in the state under applicable state and federal laws. Three races or issues, randomly selected by lot, must be audited on each device. This audit procedure must be subject to observation by political party representatives if representatives have been appointed and are present at the time of the audit. [2005 c 242 § 5.]

29A.60.190 Certification of election results. (Effective until July 1, 2013.) (1) Except as provided by subsection (2) of this section, fourteen days after a primary or special election and twenty-one days after a general election, the county canvassing board shall complete the canvass and certify the results. The county canvassing board must complete the canvass and certify the results of the April 17, 2012, special election ten days after election day. Each ballot that was returned before 8:00 p.m. on the day of the special election, general election, or primary, and each ballot bearing a postmark on or before the date of the special election, general election, or primary and received no later than the day before certification, must be included in the canvass report.

(2) On or before the thirtieth day after an election conducted under the instant runoff voting method for the pilot project authorized by RCW 29A.53.020, the canvassing board shall complete the canvass and certify the results. [2011 c 349 § 20; 2011 c 10 § 57; 2006 c 344 § 16. Prior: 2005 c 243 § 16; 2005 c 153 § 12; 2004 c 266 § 18; 2003 c 111 § 1519.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2011 c 10 § 57 and by 2011 c 349 § 20, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Expiration date—2011 c 349 § 20: "Section 20 of this act expires July 1, 2013." [2011 c 349 § 32.]

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

Expiration date—2011 c 10 §§ 52 and 57: See note following RCW 29A.60.160.

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Expiration date—2006 c 344 § 16: "Section 16 of this act expires July 1, 2013." [2006 c 344 § 42.]

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

Expiration date—2005 c 153 §§ 11 and 12: See note following RCW 29A.60.160.

Captions not law—Severability—2005 c 153: See RCW 29A.53.901 and 29A.53.902.

Effective date—2004 c 266: See note following RCW 29A.04.575.

29A.60.190 Certification of election results. (Effective July 1, 2013.) Fourteen days after a primary or special election and twenty-one days after a general election, the county canvassing board shall complete the canvass and certify the results. Each ballot that was returned before 8:00 p.m. on the day of the special election, general election, or primary, and each ballot bearing a postmark on or before the date of the special election, general election, or primary and received no later than the day before certification, must be included in the canvass report. [2011 c 349 § 21; 2011 c 10 § 58; 2006 c 344 § 17; 2005 c 243 § 16; 2004 c 266 § 18; 2003 c 111 § 1519.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2011 c 10 § 58 and by 2011 c 349 § 21, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective date—2011 c 349 § 21: "Section 21 of this act takes effect July 1, 2013." [2011 c 349 § 31.]

Effective date—2011 c 10 §§ 53 and 58: See note following RCW 29A.60.160.

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Effective date—2006 c 344 § 17: "Section 17 of this act takes effect July 1, 2013." [2006 c 344 § 43.]

Effective date—2004 c 266: See note following RCW 29A.04.575.

29A.60.195 Provisional ballots—Disposition. Before certification of the primary or election, the county auditor must examine and investigate all received provisional ballots to determine whether the ballot can be counted. The auditor shall provide the disposition of the provisional ballot and, if the ballot was not counted, the reason why it was not counted, on a free access system such as a toll-free telephone number, web site, mail, or other means. The auditor must notify the voter in accordance with RCW 29A.60.165 when the declaration is unsigned or when the signatures do not match. [2011 c 10 § 59; 2005 c 243 § 9.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.60.200 Canvassing board—Canvassing procedure—Penalty. Before canvassing the returns of a primary or election, the chair of the county legislative authority or the chair's designee shall administer an oath to the county auditor or the auditor's designee attesting to the authenticity of the information presented to the canvassing board. This oath must be signed by the county auditor or designee and filed with the returns of the primary or election.

The county canvassing board shall proceed to verify the results from the ballots received. The board shall execute a certificate of the results of the primary or election signed by all members of the board or their designees. Failure to certify the returns, if they can be ascertained with reasonable certainty, is a crime under RCW 29A.84.720. [2011 c 10 § 60; 2003 c 111 § 1520; 1990 c 59 § 63; 1965 c 9 § 29.62.040. Prior: 1957 c 195 § 17; prior: (i) 1919 c 163 § 21, part; Code 1881 § 3095, part; 1868 p 20 § 1, part; 1865 p 39 § 6, part; RRS § 5340, part. (ii) 1893 c 112 § 2; RRS § 5342. (iii) 1903 c 85 § 1, part; Code 1881 § 3094, part; 1865 p 38 § 4, part; RRS § 5339, part. Formerly RCW 29.62.040.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

29A.60.210 Recanvass—Generally. Whenever the canvassing board finds during the initial counting process, or during any subsequent recount thereof, that there is an apparent discrepancy or an inconsistency in the returns of a primary or election, or that election staff has made an error regarding the treatment or disposition of a ballot, the board may recanvass the ballots or voting devices in any precincts of the county. The canvassing board shall conduct any necessary recanvass activity on or before the last day to certify or

recertify the results of the primary, election, or subsequent recount and correct any error and document the correction of any error that it finds. [2005 c 243 § 17; 2003 c 111 § 1521; 1990 c 59 § 64; 1965 c 9 § 29.62.050. Prior: 1951 c 193 § 1; 1917 c 7 § 1, part; 1913 c 58 § 15, part; RRS § 5315, part. Formerly RCW 29.62.050.]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Voting systems: Chapter 29A.12 RCW.

29A.60.221 Tie in primary or final election. (1) If the requisite number of any federal, state, county, city, or district offices have not been nominated in a primary by reason of two or more persons having an equal and requisite number of votes for being placed on the general election ballot, the official empowered by state law to certify candidates for the general election ballot shall give notice to the several persons so having the equal and requisite number of votes to attend at the appropriate office at the time designated by that official, who shall then and there proceed publicly to decide by lot which of those persons will be declared nominated and placed on the general election ballot.

(2) If the requisite number of any federal, state, county, city, district, or precinct officers have not been elected by reason of two or more persons having an equal and highest number of votes for one and the same office, the official empowered by state law to issue the original certificate of election shall give notice to the several persons so having the highest and equal number of votes to attend at the appropriate office at the time to be appointed by that official, who shall then and there proceed publicly to decide by lot which of those persons will be declared duly elected, and the official shall make out and deliver to the person thus duly declared elected a certificate of election. [2004 c 271 § 176.]

Tie vote for executive branch officer: State Constitution Art. III § 4.

29A.60.230 Abstract by election officer—Transmittal to secretary of state. Immediately after the official results of a state primary or general election in a county are ascertained, the county auditor or other election officer shall make an abstract of the number of registered voters in each precinct and of all the votes cast in the county at such state primary or general election for and against state measures and for each candidate for federal, state, and legislative office or for any other office which the secretary of state is required by law to canvass. The cumulative report of the election and a copy of the certificate of the election must be transmitted to the secretary of state immediately. The county auditor or other election official may aggregate results from more than one precinct if the auditor, pursuant to rules adopted by the secretary of state, finds that reporting a single precinct's ballot results would jeopardize the secrecy of a person's ballot. To the extent practicable, precincts for which results are aggregated must be contiguous. [2011 c 10 § 61; 2003 c 111 § 1523; 2001 c 225 § 2; 1999 c 298 § 21; 1990 c 262 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 96; 1965 c 9 § 29.62.090. Prior: (i) 1895 c 156 § 12; Code 1881 § 3101; 1865 p 40 § 12; RRS § 5346. (ii) Code 1881 § 3103; 1865 p 41 § 14; RRS § 5348. Formerly RCW 29.62.090.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

(2012 Ed.)

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.60.235 Reconciliation reports. The county auditor shall prepare, make publicly available at the auditor's office or on the auditor's web site, and submit at the time of certification an election reconciliation report that discloses the following information:

- (1) The number of registered voters;
- (2) The number of ballots issued;
- (3) The number of ballots received;
- (4) The number of ballots counted;
- (5) The number of ballots rejected;
- (6) The number of provisional ballots issued;
- (7) The number of provisional ballots received;
- (8) The number of provisional ballots counted;
- (9) The number of provisional ballots rejected;
- (10) The number of federal write-in ballots received;
- (11) The number of federal write-in ballots counted;
- (12) The number of federal write-in ballots rejected;
- (13) The number of overseas and service ballots issued;
- (14) The number of overseas and service ballots received;
- (15) The number of overseas and service ballots counted;
- (16) The number of overseas and service ballots rejected;
- (17) The number of voters credited with voting; and
- (18) Any other information the auditor or secretary of state deems necessary to reconcile the number of ballots counted with the number of voters credited with voting. [2011 c 10 § 62; 2009 c 369 § 41; 2005 c 243 § 11.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.60.240 Secretary of state—Primary returns—State offices, etc. The secretary of state shall, as soon as possible but in any event not later than seventeen days following the primary, canvass and certify the returns of all primary elections as to candidates for state offices, United States senators and representatives in Congress, and all other candidates whose district extends beyond the limits of a single county. [2011 c 349 § 22; 2003 c 111 § 1524; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 97; 1965 c 9 § 29.62.100. Prior: 1961 c 130 § 11; prior: 1907 c 209 § 24, part; RRS § 5201, part. Formerly RCW 29.62.100.]

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.60.250 Secretary of state—Final returns—Scope. As soon as the returns have been received from all the counties of the state, but not later than the thirtieth day after the election, the secretary of state shall canvass and certify the returns of the general election as to candidates for state offices, the United States senate, congress, and all other candidates whose districts extend beyond the limits of a single county. The secretary of state shall transmit a copy of the certification to the governor, president of the senate, and speaker of the house of representatives. [2005 c 243 § 18; 2003 c 111 § 1525; 1965 c 9 § 29.62.120. Prior: Code 1881 § 3100, part; No RRS. Formerly RCW 29.62.120.]

29A.60.260 Canvass on statewide measures. The votes on proposed amendments to the state Constitution, rec-

ommendations for the calling of constitutional conventions and other questions submitted to the people must be counted, canvassed, and returned by each county canvassing board in the manner provided by law for counting, canvassing, and returning votes for candidates for state offices. The secretary of state shall, in the presence of the governor, within thirty days after the election, canvass the votes upon each question and certify to the governor the result. The governor shall forthwith issue a proclamation giving the whole number of votes cast in the state for and against such measure and declaring the result. If the vote cast upon an initiative or referendum measure is equal to less than one-third of the total vote cast at the election, the governor shall proclaim the measure to have failed. [2003 c 111 § 1526; 1965 c 9 § 29.62.130. Prior: (i) 1913 c 138 § 30; RRS § 5426. (ii) 1917 c 23 § 1; RRS § 5341. Formerly RCW 29.62.130.]

Chapter 29A.64 RCW RECOUNTS

Sections

29A.64.011	Application—Requirements—Application of chapter.
29A.64.021	Mandatory.
29A.64.030	Deposit of fees—Notice—Public proceeding.
29A.64.041	Procedure—Request to stop—Observers.
29A.64.050	Partial recount requiring complete recount.
29A.64.061	Amended abstracts.
29A.64.070	Limitation.
29A.64.081	Expenses—Charges.
29A.64.090	Statewide measures—When mandatory—Cost at state expense.
29A.64.100	Statewide measures—Funds for additional expenses.

29A.64.011 Application—Requirements—Application of chapter. An officer of a political party or any person for whom votes were cast in a primary who did not qualify for the general election may file a written application for a recount of the votes or a portion of the votes cast at that primary for all persons for whom votes were cast for that office.

An officer of a political party or any person for whom votes were cast at any election may file a written application for a recount of the votes or a portion of the votes cast at that election for all candidates for election to that office.

Any group of five or more registered voters may file a written application for a recount of the votes or a portion of the votes cast upon any question or issue. They shall designate one of the members of the group as chair and shall indicate the voting residence of each member of the group.

An application for a recount of the votes cast for an office or on a ballot measure must be filed with the officer with whom filings are made for the jurisdiction.

An application for a recount must specify whether the recount will be done manually or by the vote tally system. A recount done by the vote tally system must use programming that recounts and reports only the office or ballot measure in question. The county shall also provide for a test of the logic and accuracy of that program.

An application for a recount must be filed within two business days after the county canvassing board or secretary of state has declared the official results of the primary or election for the office or issue for which the recount is requested.

This chapter applies to the recounting of votes cast by paper ballots and to the recounting of votes recorded on bal-

lots counted by a vote tally system. [2011 c 349 § 23; 2004 c 271 § 177.]

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

29A.64.021 Mandatory. (1) If the official canvass of all of the returns for any office at any primary or election reveals that the difference in the number of votes cast for a candidate apparently nominated or elected to any office and the number of votes cast for the closest apparently defeated opponent is less than two thousand votes and also less than one-half of one percent of the total number of votes cast for both candidates, the county canvassing board shall conduct a recount of all votes cast on that position.

(a) Whenever such a difference occurs in the number of votes cast for candidates for a position the declaration of candidacy for which was filed with the secretary of state, the secretary of state shall, within three business days of the day that the returns of the primary or election are first certified by the canvassing boards of those counties, direct those boards to recount all votes cast on the position.

(b)(i) For statewide elections, if the difference in the number of votes cast for the apparent winner and the closest apparently defeated opponent is less than one thousand votes and also less than one-fourth of one percent of the total number of votes cast for both candidates, the votes shall be recounted manually or as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(ii) For elections not included in (b)(i) of this subsection, if the difference in the number of votes cast for the apparent winner and the closest apparently defeated opponent is less than one hundred fifty votes and also less than one-fourth of one percent of the total number of votes cast for both candidates, the votes shall be recounted manually or as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(2) A mandatory recount shall be conducted in the manner provided by RCW 29A.64.030, 29A.64.041, and 29A.64.061. No cost of a mandatory recount may be charged to any candidate.

(3) The apparent winner and closest apparently defeated opponent for an office for which a manual recount is required under subsection (1)(b) of this section may select an alternative method of conducting the recount. To select such an alternative, the two candidates shall agree to the alternative in a signed, written statement filed with the election official for the office. The recount shall be conducted using the alternative method if: It is suited to the balloting system that was used for casting the votes for the office; it involves the use of a vote tallying system that is approved for use in this state by the secretary of state; and the vote tallying system is readily available in each county required to conduct the recount. If more than one balloting system was used in casting votes for the office, an alternative to a manual recount may be selected for each system. [2005 c 243 § 19; 2004 c 271 § 178.]

29A.64.030 Deposit of fees—Notice—Public proceeding. An application for a recount shall state the office for which a recount is requested and whether the request is for all or only a portion of the votes cast in that jurisdiction of that office. The person filing an application for a manual recount shall, at the same time, deposit with the county canvassing board or secretary of state, in cash or by certified

check, a sum equal to twenty-five cents for each ballot cast in the jurisdiction or portion of the jurisdiction for which the recount is requested as security for the payment of any costs of conducting the recount. If the application is for a machine recount, the deposit must be equal to fifteen cents for each ballot. These charges shall be determined by the county canvassing board or boards under RCW 29A.64.081.

The county canvassing board shall determine the date, time, and place or places at which the recount will be conducted. Not less than one day before the date of the recount, the county auditor shall notify the applicant or affected parties and, if the recount involves an office, to any person for whom votes were cast for that office of the date, time, and place of the recount. Each person entitled to receive notice of the recount may attend, witness the recount, and be accompanied by counsel.

Proceedings of the canvassing board are public under chapter 42.30 RCW. Subject to reasonable and equitable guidelines adopted by the canvassing board, all interested persons may attend and witness a recount. [2011 c 349 § 24; 2005 c 243 § 20; 2003 c 111 § 1603. Prior: 2001 c 225 § 5; 1991 c 81 § 36; 1987 c 54 § 5; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 99; 1965 c 9 § 29.64.020; prior: 1961 c 50 § 2; 1955 c 215 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.64.020.]

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.64.041 Procedure—Request to stop—Observers. (1) At the time and place established for a recount, the canvassing board or its duly authorized representatives, in the presence of all witnesses who may be in attendance, shall open the sealed containers containing the ballots to be recounted, and shall recount the votes for the offices or issues for which the recount has been ordered. Ballots shall be handled only by the members of the canvassing board or their duly authorized representatives.

The canvassing board shall not permit the tabulation of votes for any nomination, election, or issue other than the ones for which a recount was applied for or required.

(2) At any time before the ballots from all of the precincts listed in the application for the recount have been recounted, the applicant may file with the board a written request to stop the recount.

(3) The recount may be observed by persons representing the candidates affected by the recount or the persons representing both sides of an issue that is being recounted. Witnesses shall be permitted to observe the ballots and the process of tabulating the votes, but they shall not be permitted to handle the ballots. The observers may not make a record of the names, addresses, or other information on the ballots, declarations, or lists of voters unless authorized by the superior court. The secretary of state or county auditor may limit the number of observers to not less than two on each side if, in his or her opinion, a greater number would cause undue delay or disruption of the recount process. [2011 c 10 § 63; 2004 c 271 § 179.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.64.050 Partial recount requiring complete recount. When a partial recount of votes cast for an office or

(2012 Ed.)

issue changes the result of the election, the canvassing board or the secretary of state, if the office or issue is being recounted at his or her direction, shall order a complete recount of all ballots cast for the office or issue for the jurisdiction in question.

This recount will be conducted in a manner consistent with *RCW 29A.64.020. [2003 c 111 § 1605. Prior: 2001 c 225 § 7. Formerly RCW 29.64.035.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29A.64.020 was repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment, see RCW 29A.64.021.

29A.64.061 Amended abstracts. Upon completion of the canvass of a recount, the canvassing board shall prepare and certify an amended abstract showing the votes cast in each precinct for which the recount was conducted. Copies of the amended abstracts must be transmitted to the same officers who received the abstract on which the recount was based.

If the nomination, election, or issue for which the recount was conducted was submitted only to the voters of a county, the canvassing board shall file the amended abstract with the original results of that election or primary.

If the nomination, election, or issue for which a recount was conducted was submitted to the voters of more than one county, the secretary of state shall canvass the amended abstracts and shall file an amended abstract with the original results of that election. The secretary of state may require that the amended abstracts be certified by each canvassing board on a uniform date. An amended abstract certified under this section supersedes any prior abstract of the results for the same offices or issues at the same primary or election. [2005 c 243 § 21; 2004 c 271 § 180.]

29A.64.070 Limitation. After the original count, canvass, and certification of results, the votes cast in any single precinct may not be recounted and the results recertified more than twice. [2003 c 111 § 1607. Prior: 2001 c 225 § 9; 1991 c 90 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.64.051.]

Finding, purpose—1991 c 90: "The legislature finds that it is in the public interest to determine the winner of close contests for elective offices as expeditiously and as accurately as possible. It is the purpose of this act to provide procedures which promote the prompt and accurate recounting of votes for elective offices and which provide closure to the recount process." [1991 c 90 § 1.]

29A.64.081 Expenses—Charges. The canvassing board shall determine the expenses for conducting a recount of votes.

The cost of the recount shall be deducted from the amount deposited by the applicant for the recount at the time of filing the request for the recount, and the balance shall be returned to the applicant. If the costs of the recount exceed the deposit, the applicant shall pay the difference. No charges may be deducted by the canvassing board from the deposit for a recount if the recount changes the result of the nomination or election for which the recount was ordered. [2004 c 271 § 181.]

29A.64.090 Statewide measures—When mandatory—Cost at state expense. When the official canvass of returns of any election reveals that the difference in the number of votes cast for the approval of a statewide measure and

the number of votes cast for the rejection of such measure is less than two thousand votes and also less than one-half of one percent of the total number of votes cast on such measure, the secretary of state shall direct that a recount of all votes cast on such measure be made on such measure, in the manner provided by *RCW 29A.64.040 and 29A.64.060, and the cost of such recount will be at state expense. [2003 c 111 § 1609. Prior: 2001 c 225 § 11; 1973 c 82 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.64.080.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29A.64.040 and 29A.64.060 were repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment, see RCW 29A.64.041 and 29A.64.061.

29A.64.100 Statewide measures—Funds for additional expenses. Each county auditor shall file with the secretary of state a statement listing only the additional expenses incurred whenever a mandatory recount of the votes cast on a state measure is made as provided in RCW 29A.64.090. The secretary of state shall include in his or her biennial budget request a provision for sufficient funds to carry out the provisions of this section. Payments hereunder shall be from appropriations specifically provided for such purpose by law. [2003 c 111 § 1610; 1977 ex.s. c 144 § 5; 1973 c 82 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.64.090.]

Chapter 29A.68 RCW CONTESTING AN ELECTION

Sections

29A.68.011	Prevention and correction of election frauds and errors.
29A.68.020	Commencement by registered voter—Causes for.
29A.68.030	Affidavit of error or omission—Contents—Witnesses.
29A.68.040	Hearing date—Issuance of citation—Service.
29A.68.050	Witnesses to attend—Hearing of contest—Judgment.
29A.68.060	Costs, how awarded.
29A.68.070	Misconduct of board—Irregularity material to result.
29A.68.080	Misconduct of board—Number of votes affected—Enough to change result.
29A.68.090	Illegal votes—Allegation of.
29A.68.100	Illegal votes—List required for testimony.
29A.68.110	Illegal votes—Number of votes affected—Enough to change result.
29A.68.120	Election set aside—Appeal period.

29A.68.011 Prevention and correction of election frauds and errors. Any justice of the supreme court, judge of the court of appeals, or judge of the superior court in the proper county shall, by order, require any person charged with error, wrongful act, or neglect to forthwith correct the error, desist from the wrongful act, or perform the duty and to do as the court orders or to show cause forthwith why the error should not be corrected, the wrongful act desisted from, or the duty or order not performed, whenever it is made to appear to such justice or judge by affidavit of an elector that:

(1) An error or omission has occurred or is about to occur in printing the name of any candidate on official ballots; or

(2) An error other than as provided in subsections (1) and (3) of this section has been committed or is about to be committed in printing the ballots; or

(3) The name of any person has been or is about to be wrongfully placed upon the ballots; or

(4) A wrongful act other than as provided for in subsections (1) and (3) of this section has been performed or is about to be performed by any election officer; or

(5) Any neglect of duty on the part of an election officer other than as provided for in subsections (1) and (3) of this section has occurred or is about to occur; or

(6) An error or omission has occurred or is about to occur in the official certification of the election.

An affidavit of an elector under subsections (1) and (3) of this section when relating to a primary election must be filed with the appropriate court no later than two days following the closing of the filing period for such office and shall be heard and finally disposed of by the court not later than five days after the filing thereof. An affidavit of an elector under subsections (1) and (3) of this section when relating to a general election must be filed with the appropriate court no later than three days following the official certification of the primary election returns and shall be heard and finally disposed of by the court not later than five days after the filing thereof. An affidavit of an elector under subsection (6) of this section shall be filed with the appropriate court no later than ten days following the official certification of the election as provided in RCW 29A.60.190, 29A.60.240, or 29A.60.250 or, in the case of a recount, ten days after the official certification of the amended abstract as provided in RCW 29A.64.061. [2011 c 349 § 25; 2007 c 374 § 3; 2005 c 243 § 22; 2004 c 271 § 182.]

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

29A.68.020 Commencement by registered voter—Causes for. Any of the following causes may be asserted by a registered voter to challenge the right to assume office of a candidate declared elected to that office:

(1) For misconduct on the part of any member of any precinct election board involved therein;

(2) Because the person whose right is being contested was not at the time the person was declared elected eligible to that office;

(3) Because the person whose right is being contested was previous to the election convicted of a felony by a court of competent jurisdiction, the conviction not having been reversed nor the person's civil rights restored after the conviction;

(4) Because the person whose right is being contested gave a bribe or reward to a voter or to an election officer for the purpose of procuring the election, or offered to do so;

(5) On account of illegal votes.

(a) Illegal votes include but are not limited to the following:

(i) More than one vote cast by a single voter;

(ii) A vote cast by a person disqualified under Article VI, section 3 of the state Constitution.

(b) Illegal votes do not include votes cast by improperly registered voters who were not properly challenged under RCW 29A.08.810 and 29A.08.820.

All election contests must proceed under RCW 29A.68.011. [2011 c 10 § 64; 2007 c 374 § 4; 2003 c 111 § 1702; 1983 1st ex.s. c 30 § 6; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 101; 1965 c 9 § 29.65.010. Prior: 1959 c 329 § 26; prior: (i) Code 1881 § 3105; 1865 p 42 § 1; RRS § 5366. (ii) Code 1881 § 3109; 1865 p 43 § 5; RRS § 5370. Formerly RCW 29.65.010.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Civil rights

loss of: *State Constitution Art. 6 § 3, RCW 29A.08.520.*

restoration of: RCW 9.92.066, 9.94A.637, 9.94A.885, 9.95.260, chapter 9.96 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.68.030 Affidavit of error or omission—Contests—Witnesses. An affidavit of an elector filed pursuant to RCW 29A.68.011(6) must set forth specifically:

- (1) The name of the contestant and that he or she is a registered voter in the county, district or precinct, as the case may be, in which the office is to be exercised;
- (2) The name of the person whose right is being contested;
- (3) The office;
- (4) The particular causes of the contest.

No statement of contest may be dismissed for want of form if the particular causes of contest are alleged with sufficient certainty. The person charged with the error or omission must be given the opportunity to call any witness, including the candidate. [2007 c 374 § 5; 2003 c 111 § 1703; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 102; 1965 c 9 § 29.65.020. Prior: (i) Code 1881 § 3110; 1865 p 43 § 6; RRS § 5371. (ii) Code 1881 § 3112; 1865 p 44 § 8; RRS § 5373. Formerly RCW 29.65.020.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.68.040 Hearing date—Issuance of citation—Service. Upon such affidavit being filed, the clerk shall inform the judge of the appropriate court, who may give notice, and order a session of the court to be held at the usual place of holding the court, on some day to be named by the judge, not less than ten nor more than twenty days from the date of the notice, to hear and determine such contested election. If no session is called for the purpose, the contest must be determined at the first regular session of court after the statement is filed.

The clerk of the court shall also at the time issue a citation for the person charged with the error or omission, to appear at the time and place specified in the notice. The citation must be delivered to the sheriff and be served upon the party in person; or if the person cannot be found, by leaving a copy thereof at the house where the person last resided. [2003 c 111 § 1704; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 103; 1965 c 9 § 29.65.040. Prior: (i) Code 1881 § 3113; 1865 p 44 § 9; RRS § 5374. (ii) Code 1881 § 3114; 1865 p 45 § 10; RRS § 5375. Formerly RCW 29.65.040.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.68.050 Witnesses to attend—Hearing of contest—Judgment. The clerk shall issue subpoenas for witnesses in such contested election at the request of either party, which shall be served by the sheriff or constable, as other subpoenas, and the superior court shall have full power to issue attachments to compel the attendance of witnesses who shall have been duly subpoenaed to attend if they fail to do so.

The court shall meet at the time and place designated to determine such contested election by the rules of law and evidence governing the determination of questions of law and fact, so far as the same may be applicable, and may dismiss the proceedings if the statement of the cause or causes of contest is insufficient, or for want of prosecution. After hearing

(2012 Ed.)

the proofs and allegations of the parties, the court shall pronounce judgment in the premises, either confirming or annulling and setting aside such election, according to the law and right of the case.

If in any such case it shall appear that another person than the one returned has the highest number of legal votes, said court shall declare such person duly elected. [2003 c 111 § 1705. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.65.050; prior: (i) Code 1881 § 3115; 1865 p 45 § 11; RRS § 5376. (ii) Code 1881 § 3116; 1865 p 45 § 12; RRS § 5377. (iii) Code 1881 § 3117; 1865 p 45 § 13; RRS § 5378. FORMER PARTS OF SECTION: (i) Code 1881 § 3119; 1865 p 45 § 15; RRS § 5379, now codified in RCW 29.65.055. (ii) Code 1881 § 3120; 1865 p 45 § 16; RRS § 5380, now codified in RCW 29.65.055. Formerly RCW 29.65.050.]

29A.68.060 Costs, how awarded. If the proceedings are dismissed for insufficiency, want of prosecution, or the election is by the court confirmed, judgment shall be rendered against the party contesting such election for costs, in favor of the party charged with error or omission.

If such election is annulled and set aside, judgment for costs shall be rendered against the party charged with the error or omission and in favor of the party alleging the same. [2003 c 111 § 1706. Prior: 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 104; 1965 c 9 § 29.65.055; prior: (i) Code 1881 § 3119; 1865 p 45 § 15; RRS § 5379; formerly RCW 29.65.050, part. (ii) Code 1881 § 3120; 1865 p 45 § 16; RRS § 5380, formerly RCW 29.65.050, part. Formerly RCW 29.65.055.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.68.070 Misconduct of board—Irregularity material to result. No irregularity or improper conduct in the proceedings of any county canvassing board or any member of the board amounts to such malconduct as to annul or set aside any election unless the irregularity or improper conduct was such as to procure the person whose right to the office may be contested, to be declared duly elected although the person did not receive the highest number of legal votes. [2011 c 10 § 65; 2003 c 111 § 1707; 1965 c 9 § 29.65.060. Prior: Code 1881 § 3106; 1865 p 43 § 2; RRS § 5367. Formerly RCW 29.65.060.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.68.080 Misconduct of board—Number of votes affected—Enough to change result. When any election for an office exercised in and for a county is contested on account of any malconduct on the part of a county canvassing board, or any member thereof, the election shall not be annulled and set aside upon any proof thereof, unless the rejection of the vote of such precinct or precincts will change the result as to such office in the remaining vote of the county. [2011 c 10 § 66; 2003 c 111 § 1708. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.65.070; prior: Code 1881 § 3107; 1865 p 43 § 3; RRS § 5368. Formerly RCW 29.65.070.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.68.090 Illegal votes—Allegation of. When the reception of illegal votes is alleged as a cause of contest, it is

sufficient to state generally that illegal votes were cast, that, if given to the person whose election is contested in the specified precinct or precincts, will, if taken from that person, reduce the number of the person's legal votes below the number of legal votes given to some other person for the same office. [2003 c 111 § 1709; 1965 c 9 § 29.65.080. Prior: Code 1881 § 3111, part; 1865 p 44 § 7, part; RRS § 5372, part. Formerly RCW 29.65.080.]

29A.68.100 Illegal votes—List required for testimony. No testimony may be received as to any illegal votes unless the party contesting the election delivers to the opposite party, at least three days before trial, a written list of the number of illegal votes and by whom given, that the contesting party intends to prove at the trial. No testimony may be received as to any illegal votes, except as to such as are specified in the list. [2003 c 111 § 1710; 1965 c 9 § 29.65.090. Prior: Code 1881 § 3111, part; 1865 p 44 § 7, part; RRS § 5372, part. Formerly RCW 29.65.090.]

29A.68.110 Illegal votes—Number of votes affected—Enough to change result. No election may be set aside on account of illegal votes, unless it appears that an amount of illegal votes has been given to the person whose right is being contested, that, if taken from that person, would reduce the number of the person's legal votes below the number of votes given to some other person for the same office, after deducting therefrom the illegal votes that may be shown to have been given to the other person. [2003 c 111 § 1711; 1965 c 9 § 29.65.100. Prior: Code 1881 § 3108; 1865 p 43 § 4; RRS § 5369. Formerly RCW 29.65.100.]

29A.68.120 Election set aside—Appeal period. If an election is set aside by the judgment of the superior court and if no appeal is taken therefrom within ten days, the election of the person challenged shall be thereby rendered void. [2007 c 374 § 6; 2003 c 111 § 1712; 1965 c 9 § 29.65.120. Prior: Code 1881 § 3123, part; 1865 p 46 § 19, part; RRS § 5382, part. Formerly RCW 29.65.120.]

Chapter 29A.72 RCW

STATE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Sections

29A.72.010	Filing proposed measures with secretary of state.
29A.72.020	Review of proposed initiatives—Certificate required.
29A.72.025	Fiscal impact statements.
29A.72.030	Time for filing various types.
29A.72.040	Numbering—Transmittal to attorney general.
29A.72.050	Ballot title—Formulation, ballot display.
29A.72.060	Ballot title and summary by attorney general.
29A.72.070	Ballot title and summary—Notice.
29A.72.080	Ballot title and summary—Appeal to superior court.
29A.72.090	Ballot title and summary—Mailed to proponents and other persons—Appearance on petitions.
29A.72.100	Petitions—Paper—Size—Contents.
29A.72.110	Petitions to legislature—Form.
29A.72.120	Petitions to people—Form.
29A.72.130	Referendum petitions—Form.
29A.72.140	Warning statement—Further requirements.
29A.72.150	Petitions—Signatures—Number necessary.
29A.72.160	Petitions—Time for filing.
29A.72.170	Petitions—Acceptance or rejection by secretary of state.
29A.72.180	Petitions—Review of refusal to file.
29A.72.190	Petitions—Appellate review.
29A.72.200	Petitions—Destruction on final refusal.
29A.72.210	Petitions—Consolidation into volumes.

29A.72.230	Petitions—Verification and canvass of signatures, observers—Statistical sampling—Initiatives to legislature, certification of.
29A.72.240	Count of signatures—Review.
29A.72.250	Initiatives and referenda to voters—Certificates of sufficiency.
29A.72.260	Rejected initiatives to legislature.
29A.72.270	Alternatives to initiatives to the legislature.
29A.72.280	Concise description for alternative to initiative to the legislature.
29A.72.283	Advisory vote on tax legislation—Short description.
29A.72.285	Advisory vote on tax legislation—Short description filing and transmittal.
29A.72.290	Printing ballot titles and short descriptions on ballots—Order and form.

29A.72.010 Filing proposed measures with secretary of state. If any legal voter of the state, either individually or on behalf of an organization, desires to petition the legislature to enact a proposed measure, or submit a proposed initiative measure to the people, or order that a referendum of all or part of any act, bill, or law, passed by the legislature be submitted to the people, he or she shall file with the secretary of state a legible copy of the measure proposed, or the act or part of such act on which a referendum is desired, accompanied by an affidavit that the sponsor is a legal voter and a filing fee prescribed under RCW 43.07.120. [2003 c 111 § 1802; 1982 c 116 § 1; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.010. Prior: 1913 c 138 § 1, part; RRS § 5397, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.010.]

29A.72.020 Review of proposed initiatives—Certificate required. Upon receipt of a proposed initiative measure, and before giving it a serial number, the secretary of state shall submit a copy thereof to the office of the code reviser and give notice to the sponsor of such transmittal. Upon receipt of the measure, the assistant code reviser to whom it has been assigned may confer with the sponsor and shall within seven working days from its receipt, review the proposal and recommend to the sponsor such revision or alteration of the measure as may be deemed necessary and appropriate. The recommendations of the code reviser's office are advisory only, and the sponsor may accept or reject them in whole or in part. The code reviser shall issue a certificate of review certifying that he or she has reviewed the measure and that any recommendations have been communicated to the sponsor. The certificate must be issued whether or not the sponsor accepts such recommendations. Within fifteen working days after notification of submittal of the proposed measure to the code reviser's office, the sponsor, if he or she desires to proceed with sponsorship, shall file the measure together with the certificate of review with the secretary of state for assignment of a serial number, and the secretary of state shall then submit to the code reviser's office a certified copy of the measure filed. Upon submission of the proposal to the secretary of state for assignment of a serial number, the secretary of state shall refuse to make such assignment unless the proposal is accompanied by a certificate of review. [2003 c 111 § 1803; 1982 c 116 § 2; 1973 c 122 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.79.015.]

Legislative finding—1973 c 122: "The legislature finds that the initiative process reserving to the people the power to propose bills, laws and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the legislature, is finding increased popularity with citizens of our state. The exercise of this power concomitant with the power of the legislature requires coordination to avoid the duplication and confusion of laws. This legislation is enacted especially to facilitate the operation of the initiative process." [1973 c 122 § 1.]

29A.72.025 Fiscal impact statements. The office of financial management, in consultation with the secretary of state, the attorney general, and any other appropriate state or local agency, shall prepare a fiscal impact statement for each of the following state ballot measures: (1) An initiative to the people that is certified to the ballot; (2) an initiative to the legislature that will appear on the ballot; (3) an alternative measure appearing on the ballot that the legislature proposes to an initiative to the legislature; (4) a referendum bill referred to voters by the legislature; and (5) a referendum measure appearing on the ballot. Fiscal impact statements must be written in clear and concise language, avoid legal and technical terms when possible, and be filed with the secretary of state no later than the tenth day of August. Fiscal impact statements may include easily understood graphics.

A fiscal impact statement must describe any projected increase or decrease in revenues, costs, expenditures, or indebtedness that the state or local governments will experience if the ballot measure were approved by state voters. Where appropriate, a fiscal impact statement may include both estimated dollar amounts and a description placing the estimated dollar amounts into context. A fiscal impact statement must include both a summary of not to exceed one hundred words and a more detailed statement that includes the assumptions that were made to develop the fiscal impacts.

Fiscal impact statements must be available online from the secretary of state's web site and included in the state voters' pamphlet. Additional information may be posted on the web site of the office of financial management. [2009 c 415 § 7; 2004 c 266 § 4. Prior: 2002 c 139 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.79.075.]

Effective date—2004 c 266: See note following RCW 29A.04.575.

29A.72.030 Time for filing various types. Initiative measures proposed to be submitted to the people must be filed with the secretary of state within ten months prior to the election at which they are to be submitted, and the signature petitions must be filed with the secretary of state not less than four months before the next general statewide election.

Initiative measures proposed to be submitted to the legislature must be filed with the secretary of state within ten months prior to the next regular session of the legislature at which they are to be submitted, and the signature petitions must be filed with the secretary of state not less than ten days before such regular session of the legislature.

A referendum measure petition ordering that any act or part of an act passed by the legislature be referred to the people must be filed with the secretary of state within ninety days after the final adjournment of the legislative session at which the act was passed. It may be submitted at the next general statewide election or at a special election ordered by the legislature.

A proposed initiative or referendum measure may be filed no earlier than the opening of the secretary of state's office for business pursuant to RCW 42.04.060 on the first day filings are permitted, and any initiative or referendum petition must be filed not later than the close of business on the last business day in the specified period for submission of signatures. If a filing deadline falls on a Saturday, the office of the secretary of state must be open for the transaction of business under this section from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on

that Saturday. [2003 c 111 § 1804; 1987 c 161 § 1; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.020. Prior: (i) 1913 c 138 § 1, part; RRS § 5397, part. (ii) 1913 c 138 § 6, part; RRS § 5402, part. (iii) 1913 c 138 § 5, part; RRS § 5401, part. (iv) 1913 c 138 § 7, part; RRS § 5403, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.020.]

Initiative, referendum, time for filing: State Constitution Art. 2 § 1 (a) and (d) (Amendment 7).

Petitions—Time for filing: RCW 29A.72.160.

29A.72.040 Numbering—Transmittal to attorney general. The secretary of state shall give a serial number to each initiative, referendum bill, referendum measure, or measure for an advisory vote of the people, using a separate series for initiatives to the legislature, initiatives to the people, referendum bills, referendum measures, and measures for an advisory vote of the people, and forthwith transmit one copy of the measure proposed bearing its serial number to the attorney general. Thereafter a measure shall be known and designated on all petitions, ballots, and proceedings as "Initiative Measure No. . . .," "Referendum Bill No. . . .," "Referendum Measure No. . . .," or "Advisory Vote No. . . ." [2008 c 1 § 7 (Initiative Measure No. 960, approved November 6, 2007); 2003 c 111 § 1805; 1982 c 116 § 3; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.030. Prior: 1913 c 138 § 1, part; RRS § 5397, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.030.]

Findings—Intent—Construction—Severability—Subheadings and part headings not law—Short title—Effective date—2008 c 1 (Initiative Measure No. 960): See notes following RCW 43.135.031.

29A.72.050 Ballot title—Formulation, ballot display.

(1) The ballot title for an initiative to the people, an initiative to the legislature, a referendum bill, or a referendum measure consists of: (a) A statement of the subject of the measure; (b) a concise description of the measure; and (c) a question in the form prescribed in this section for the ballot measure in question. The statement of the subject of a measure must be sufficiently broad to reflect the subject of the measure, sufficiently precise to give notice of the measure's subject matter, and not exceed ten words. The concise description must contain no more than thirty words, be a true and impartial description of the measure's essential contents, clearly identify the proposition to be voted on, and not, to the extent reasonably possible, create prejudice either for or against the measure.

(2) For an initiative to the people, or for an initiative to the legislature for which the legislature has not proposed an alternative, the ballot title must be displayed on the ballot substantially as follows:

"Initiative Measure No. . . . concerns (statement of subject). This measure would (concise description). Should this measure be enacted into law?
Yes
No

(3) For an initiative to the legislature for which the legislature has proposed an alternative, the ballot title must be displayed on the ballot substantially as follows:

"Initiative Measure Nos. . . . and . . . B concern (statement of subject).

Initiative Measure No. . . . would (concise description).

As an alternative, the legislature has proposed Initiative Measure No. . . .B, which would (concise description).

1. Should either of these measures be enacted into law?

Yes
No

2. Regardless of whether you voted yes or no above, if one of these measures is enacted, which one should it be?

Measure No.
or
Measure No.

(4) For a referendum bill submitted to the people by the legislature, the ballot issue must be displayed on the ballot substantially as follows:

"The legislature has passed Bill No. . . . concerning (statement of subject). This bill would (concise description). Should this bill be:

Approved
Rejected

(5) For a referendum measure by state voters on a bill the legislature has passed, the ballot issue must be displayed on the ballot substantially as follows:

"The legislature passed . . . Bill No. . . . concerning (statement of subject) and voters have filed a sufficient referendum petition on this bill. This bill would (concise description). Should this bill be:

Approved
Rejected

(6) The legislature may specify the statement of subject or concise description, or both, in a referendum bill that it refers to the people. The legislature may specify the concise description for an alternative it submits for an initiative to the legislature. If the legislature fails to specify these matters, the attorney general shall prepare the material that was not specified. The statement of subject and concise description as so provided must be included as part of the ballot title unless changed on appeal.

The attorney general shall specify the statement of subject and concise description for an initiative to the people, an initiative to the legislature, and a referendum measure. The statement of subject and concise description as so provided must be included as part of the ballot title unless changed on appeal. [2003 c 111 § 1806. Prior: 2000 c 197 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.79.035.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.72.060 Ballot title and summary by attorney general. Within five days after the receipt of an initiative or referendum the attorney general shall formulate the ballot title, or portion of the ballot title that the legislature has not

provided, required by RCW 29A.72.050 and a summary of the measure, not to exceed seventy-five words, and transmit the serial number for the measure, complete ballot title, and summary to the secretary of state. Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays are not counted in calculating the time limits in this section. [2003 c 111 § 1807. Prior: 2000 c 197 § 2; 1993 c 256 § 9; 1982 c 116 § 4; 1973 1st ex.s. c 118 § 2; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.040; prior: 1953 c 242 § 2; 1913 c 138 § 2; RRS § 5398. Formerly RCW 29.79.040.]

Ballot titles to other state and local measures: RCW 29A.36.020 through 29A.36.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.72.070 Ballot title and summary—Notice. Upon the filing of the ballot title and summary for a state initiative or referendum measure in the office of secretary of state, the secretary of state shall notify by telephone and by mail, and, if requested, by other electronic means, the person proposing the measure, the prime sponsor of a referendum bill or alternative to an initiative to the legislature, the chief clerk of the house of representatives, the secretary of the senate, and any other individuals who have made written request for such notification of the exact language of the ballot title and summary. [2003 c 111 § 1808. Prior: 2000 c 197 § 3; 1982 c 116 § 5; 1973 1st ex.s. c 118 § 3; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.050; prior: 1913 c 138 § 3, part; RRS § 5399, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.050.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.72.080 Ballot title and summary—Appeal to superior court. Any persons, including the attorney general or either or both houses of the legislature, dissatisfied with the ballot title or summary for a state initiative or referendum may, within five days from the filing of the ballot title in the office of the secretary of state appeal to the superior court of Thurston county by petition setting forth the measure, the ballot title or summary, and their objections to the ballot title or summary and requesting amendment of the ballot title or summary by the court. Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays are not counted in calculating the time limits contained in this section.

A copy of the petition on appeal together with a notice that an appeal has been taken shall be served upon the secretary of state, upon the attorney general, and upon the person proposing the measure if the appeal is initiated by someone other than that person. Upon the filing of the petition on appeal or at the time to which the hearing may be adjourned by consent of the appellant, the court shall accord first priority to examining the proposed measure, the ballot title or summary, and the objections to that ballot title or summary, may hear arguments, and shall, within five days, render its decision and file with the secretary of state a certified copy of such ballot title or summary as it determines will meet the requirements of RCW 29A.72.060. The decision of the superior court shall be final. Such appeal shall be heard without costs to either party. [2003 c 111 § 1809. Prior: 2000 c 197 § 4; 1982 c 116 § 6; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.060; prior: 1913 c 138 § 3, part; RRS § 5399, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.060.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.72.090 Ballot title and summary—Mailed to proponents and other persons—Appearance on petitions. When the ballot title and summary are finally established, the secretary of state shall file the instrument establishing it with the proposed measure and transmit a copy thereof by mail to the person proposing the measure, the chief clerk of the house of representatives, the secretary of the senate, and to any other individuals who have made written request for such notification. Thereafter such ballot title shall be the title of the measure in all petitions, ballots, and other proceedings in relation thereto. The summary shall appear on all petitions directly following the ballot title. [2003 c 111 § 1810. Prior: 2000 c 197 § 5; 1982 c 116 § 7; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.070; prior: 1913 c 138 § 4, part; RRS § 5400, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.070.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.72.100 Petitions—Paper—Size—Contents. The person proposing the measure shall print blank petitions upon single sheets of paper of good writing quality (including but not limited to newsprint) not less than eleven inches in width and not less than fourteen inches in length. Each petition at the time of circulating, signing, and filing with the secretary of state must consist of not more than one sheet with numbered lines for not more than twenty signatures, with the prescribed warning and title, be in the form required by RCW 29A.72.110, 29A.72.120, or 29A.72.130, and have a readable, full, true, and correct copy of the proposed measure printed on the reverse side of the petition. [2003 c 111 § 1811; 1982 c 116 § 8; 1973 1st ex.s. c 118 § 4; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.080. Prior: (i) 1913 c 138 § 4, part; RRS § 5400, part. (ii) 1913 c 138 § 9; RRS § 5405. Formerly RCW 29.79.080.]

29A.72.110 Petitions to legislature—Form. Petitions for proposing measures for submission to the legislature at its next regular session must be substantially in the following form:

The warning prescribed by RCW 29A.72.140; followed by:

INITIATIVE PETITION FOR SUBMISSION
TO THE LEGISLATURE

To the Honorable, Secretary of State of the State of Washington:

We, the undersigned citizens and legal voters of the State of Washington, respectfully direct that this petition and the proposed measure known as Initiative Measure No. and entitled (here set forth the established ballot title of the measure), a full, true, and correct copy of which is printed on the reverse side of this petition, be transmitted to the legislature of the State of Washington at its next ensuing regular session, and we respectfully petition the legislature to enact said proposed measure into law; and each of us for himself or herself says: I have personally signed this petition; I am a legal voter of the State of Washington in the city (or town) and county written after my name, my residence address is correctly stated, and I have knowingly signed this petition only once.

The following declaration must be printed on the reverse side of the petition:

I,, swear or affirm under penalty of law that I circulated this sheet of the foregoing petition, and that, to the best of my knowledge, every person who signed this sheet of the foregoing petition knowingly and without any compensation or promise of compensation willingly signed his or her true name and that the information provided therewith is true and correct. I further acknowledge that under chapter 29A.84 RCW, forgery of signatures on this petition constitutes a class C felony, and that offering any consideration or gratuity to any person to induce them to sign a petition is a gross misdemeanor, such violations being punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

RCW 9A.46.020 applies to any conduct constituting harassment against a petition signature gatherer. This penalty does not preclude the victim from seeking any other remedy otherwise available under law.

The petition must include a place for each petitioner to sign and print his or her name, and the address, city, and county at which he or she is registered to vote. [2005 c 239 § 1; 2003 c 111 § 1812; 1982 c 116 § 9; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.090. Prior: 1913 c 138 § 5, part; RRS § 5401, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.090.]

Effective date—2005 c 239: "This act takes effect January 1, 2006." [2005 c 239 § 4.]

29A.72.120 Petitions to people—Form. Petitions for proposing measures for submission to the people for their approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election must be substantially in the following form:

The warning prescribed by RCW 29A.72.140; followed by:

INITIATIVE PETITION FOR SUBMISSION
TO THE PEOPLE

To the Honorable, Secretary of State of the State of Washington:

We, the undersigned citizens and legal voters of the State of Washington, respectfully direct that the proposed measure known as Initiative Measure No., entitled (here insert the established ballot title of the measure), a full, true and correct copy of which is printed on the reverse side of this petition, be submitted to the legal voters of the State of Washington for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the day of November, (year); and each of us for himself or herself says: I have personally signed this petition; I am a legal voter of the State of Washington, in the city (or town) and county written after my name, my residence address is correctly stated, and I have knowingly signed this petition only once.

The following declaration must be printed on the reverse side of the petition:

I,, swear or affirm under penalty of law that I circulated this sheet of the foregoing petition, and that, to the best of my knowledge, every person who signed this sheet of the foregoing petition knowingly and without any compensation or promise of compensation willingly signed his or her true name and that the information provided therewith is true and correct. I further acknowledge that under chapter 29A.84 RCW, forgery of signatures on this petition

constitutes a class C felony, and that offering any consideration or gratuity to any person to induce them to sign a petition is a gross misdemeanor, such violations being punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

RCW 9A.46.020 applies to any conduct constituting harassment against a petition signature gatherer. This penalty does not preclude the victim from seeking any other remedy otherwise available under law.

The petition must include a place for each petitioner to sign and print his or her name, and the address, city, and county at which he or she is registered to vote. [2005 c 239 § 2; 2003 c 111 § 1813; 1982 c 116 § 10; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.100. Prior: 1913 c 138 § 6, part; RRS § 5402, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.100.]

Effective date—2005 c 239: See note following RCW 29A.72.110.

29A.72.130 Referendum petitions—Form. Petitions ordering that acts or parts of acts passed by the legislature be referred to the people at the next ensuing general election, or special election ordered by the legislature, must be substantially in the following form:

The warning prescribed by RCW 29A.72.140; followed by:

PETITION FOR REFERENDUM

To the Honorable, Secretary of State of the State of Washington:

We, the undersigned citizens and legal voters of the State of Washington, respectfully order and direct that Referendum Measure No., filed to revoke a (or part or parts of a) bill that (concise statement required by RCW 29A.36.071) and that was passed by the legislature of the State of Washington at the last regular (special) session of said legislature, shall be referred to the people of the state for their approval or rejection at the regular (special) election to be held on the . . . day of November, (year); and each of us for himself or herself says: I have personally signed this petition; I am a legal voter of the State of Washington, in the city (or town) and county written after my name, my residence address is correctly stated, and I have knowingly signed this petition only once.

The following declaration must be printed on the reverse side of the petition:

I,, swear or affirm under penalty of law that I circulated this sheet of the foregoing petition, and that, to the best of my knowledge, every person who signed this sheet of the foregoing petition knowingly and without any compensation or promise of compensation willingly signed his or her true name and that the information provided therewith is true and correct. I further acknowledge that under chapter 29A.84 RCW, forgery of signatures on this petition constitutes a class C felony, and that offering any consideration or gratuity to any person to induce them to sign a petition is a gross misdemeanor, such violations being punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

RCW 9A.46.020 applies to any conduct constituting harassment against a petition signature gatherer. This penalty does not preclude the victim from seeking any other remedy otherwise available under law.

The petition must include a place for each petitioner to sign and print his or her name, and the address, city, and county at which he or she is registered to vote. [2005 c 239 § 3; 2003 c 111 § 1814; 1993 c 256 § 10; 1982 c 116 § 11; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.110. Prior: 1913 c 138 § 7, part; RRS § 5403, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.110.]

Effective date—2005 c 239: See note following RCW 29A.72.110.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.72.140 Warning statement—Further requirements. The word "warning" and the following warning statement regarding signing petitions must appear on petitions as prescribed by this title and must be printed on each petition sheet such that they occupy not less than four square inches of the front of the petition sheet.

WARNING

Every person who signs this petition with any other than his or her true name, knowingly signs more than one of these petitions, signs this petition when he or she is not a legal voter, or makes any false statement on this petition may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both.

[2003 c 111 § 1815; 1993 c 256 § 5. Formerly RCW 29.79.115.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.72.150 Petitions—Signatures—Number necessary. When the person proposing any initiative measure has obtained signatures of legal voters equal to or exceeding eight percent of the votes cast for the office of governor at the last regular gubernatorial election prior to the submission of the signatures for verification, or when the person or organization demanding any referendum of an act or part of an act of the legislature has obtained a number of signatures of legal voters equal to or exceeding four percent of the votes cast for the office of governor at the last regular gubernatorial election prior to the submission of the signatures for verification, the petition containing the signatures may be submitted to the secretary of state for filing. [2003 c 111 § 1816; 1982 c 116 § 12; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.120. Prior: 1913 c 138 § 11, part; RRS § 5407, part. See also State Constitution Art. 2 § 1A (Amendment 30), (L. 1955, p. 1860, S.J.R. No. 4). Formerly RCW 29.79.120.]

29A.72.160 Petitions—Time for filing. The time for submitting initiative or referendum petitions to the secretary of state for filing is as follows:

- (1) A referendum petition ordering and directing that the whole or some part or parts of an act passed by the legislature be referred to the people for their approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election or a special election ordered by the legislature, must be submitted not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislature which passed the act;
- (2) An initiative petition proposing a measure to be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election, must be submitted not less than four months before the date of such election;
- (3) An initiative petition proposing a measure to be submitted to the legislature at its next ensuing regular session

must be submitted not less than ten days before the commencement of the session. [2003 c 111 § 1817. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.79.140; prior: 1913 c 138 § 12, part; RRS § 5408, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.140.]

Initiative, referendum, time for filing: State Constitution Art. 2 § 1 (a) and (d) (Amendment 7).

Measures, petitions, time for filing various types: RCW 29A.72.030.

29A.72.170 Petitions—Acceptance or rejection by secretary of state. The secretary of state may refuse to file any initiative or referendum petition being submitted upon any of the following grounds:

(1) That the petition does not contain the information required by RCW 29A.72.110, 29A.72.120, or 29A.72.130.

(2) That the petition clearly bears insufficient signatures.

(3) That the time within which the petition may be filed has expired.

In case of such refusal, the secretary of state shall endorse on the petition the word "submitted" and the date, and retain the petition pending appeal.

If none of the grounds for refusal exists, the secretary of state must accept and file the petition. [2003 c 111 § 1818; 1982 c 116 § 13; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.150. Prior: (i) 1913 c 138 § 11, part; RRS § 5407, part. (ii) 1913 c 138 § 12, part; RRS § 5408, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.150.]

29A.72.180 Petitions—Review of refusal to file. If the secretary of state refuses to file an initiative or referendum petition when submitted for filing, the persons submitting it for filing may, within ten days after the refusal, apply to the superior court of Thurston county for an order requiring the secretary of state to bring the petitions before the court, and for a writ of mandate to compel the secretary of state to file it. The application takes precedence over other cases and matters and must be speedily heard and determined.

If the court issues the citation, and determines that the petition is legal in form and apparently contains the requisite number of signatures and was submitted for filing within the time prescribed in the Constitution, it shall issue its mandate requiring the secretary of state to file it as of the date of submission for filing.

The decision of the superior court granting a writ of mandate is final. [2003 c 111 § 1819; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.160. Prior: 1913 c 138 § 13, part; RRS § 5409, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.160.]

Initiative, referendum, time for filing: State Constitution Art. 2 § 1 (a) and (d) (Amendment 7).

29A.72.190 Petitions—Appellate review. The decision of the superior court refusing to grant a writ of mandate may be reviewed by the supreme court within five days after the decision of the superior court. The review must be considered an emergency matter of public concern, and be heard and determined with all convenient speed. If the supreme court decides that the petitions are legal in form and apparently contain the requisite number of signatures of legal voters, and were filed within the time prescribed in the Constitution, it shall issue its mandate directing the secretary of state to file the petition as of the date of submission. [2003 c 111 § 1820; 1988 c 202 § 28; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.170. Prior: 1913

(2012 Ed.)

c 138 § 13, part; RRS § 5409, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.170.]

Rules of court: *Writ procedure superseded by RAP 2.1(b), 2.2, 18.22.*

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.72.200 Petitions—Destruction on final refusal.

If no appeal is taken from the refusal of the secretary of state to file a petition within the time prescribed, or if an appeal is taken and the secretary of state is not required to file the petition by the mandate of either the superior or the supreme court, the secretary of state shall destroy it. [2003 c 111 § 1821. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.79.180; prior: 1913 c 138 § 13, part; RRS § 5409, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.180.]

29A.72.210 Petitions—Consolidation into volumes.

If the secretary of state accepts and files an initiative or referendum petition upon its being submitted for filing or if he or she is required to file it by the court, he or she shall, in the presence of the person submitting such petition for filing if he or she desires to be present, arrange and assemble the sheets containing the signatures into such volumes as will be most convenient for verification and canvassing and shall consecutively number the volumes and stamp the date of filing on each volume. [2003 c 111 § 1822. Prior: 1982 c 116 § 14; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.190; prior: 1913 c 138 § 14; RRS § 5410. Formerly RCW 29.79.190.]

29A.72.230 Petitions—Verification and canvass of signatures, observers—Statistical sampling—Initiatives to legislature, certification of. Upon the filing of an initiative or referendum petition, the secretary of state shall proceed to verify and canvass the names of the legal voters on the petition. The verification and canvass of signatures on the petition may be observed by persons representing the advocates and opponents of the proposed measure so long as they make no record of the names, addresses, or other information on the petitions or related records during the verification process except upon the order of the superior court of Thurston county. The secretary of state may limit the number of observers to not less than two on each side, if in his or her opinion, a greater number would cause undue delay or disruption of the verification process. Any such limitation shall apply equally to both sides. The secretary of state may use any statistical sampling techniques for this verification and canvass which have been adopted by rule as provided by chapter 34.05 RCW. No petition will be rejected on the basis of any statistical method employed, and no petition will be accepted on the basis of any statistical method employed if such method indicates that the petition contains fewer than the requisite number of signatures of legal voters. If the secretary of state finds the same name signed to more than one petition, he or she shall reject all but the first such valid signature. For an initiative to the legislature, the secretary of state shall transmit a certified copy of the proposed measure to the legislature at the opening of its session and, as soon as the signatures on the petition have been verified and canvassed, the secretary of state shall send to the legislature a certificate of the facts relating to the filing, verification, and canvass of the petition. [2003 c 111 § 1823. Prior: 1993 c 368 § 1; 1982 c 116 § 15; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 105; 1969 ex.s.

c 107 § 1; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.200; prior: 1933 c 144 § 1; 1913 c 138 § 15; RRS § 5411. Formerly RCW 29.79.200.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.72.240 Count of signatures—Review. Any citizen dissatisfied with the determination of the secretary of state that an initiative or referendum petition contains or does not contain the requisite number of signatures of legal voters may, within five days after such determination, apply to the superior court of Thurston county for a citation requiring the secretary of state to submit the petition to said court for examination, and for a writ of mandate compelling the certification of the measure and petition, or for an injunction to prevent the certification thereof to the legislature, as the case may be. Such application and all proceedings had thereunder shall take precedence over other cases and shall be speedily heard and determined.

The decision of the superior court granting or refusing to grant the writ of mandate or injunction may be reviewed by the supreme court within five days after the decision of the superior court, and if the supreme court decides that a writ of mandate or injunction, as the case may be, should issue, it shall issue the writ directed to the secretary of state; otherwise, it shall dismiss the proceedings. The clerk of the supreme court shall forthwith notify the secretary of state of the decision of the supreme court. [2003 c 111 § 1824. Prior: 1988 c 202 § 29; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.210; prior: 1913 c 138 § 17; RRS § 5413. Formerly RCW 29.79.210.]

Rules of court: *Writ procedure superseded by RAP 2.1(b), 2.2, 18.22.*

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.72.250 Initiatives and referenda to voters—Certificates of sufficiency. If a referendum or initiative petition for submission of a measure to the people is found sufficient, the secretary of state shall at the time and in the manner that he or she certifies to the county auditors of the various counties the names of candidates for state and district officers certify to each county auditor the serial numbers and ballot titles of the several initiative and referendum measures to be voted upon at the next ensuing general election or special election ordered by the legislature. [2003 c 111 § 1825; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.230. Prior: 1913 c 138 § 19; RRS § 5415. Formerly RCW 29.79.230.]

29A.72.250 Initiatives and referenda to voters—Certificates of sufficiency—Serial numbers and short descriptions for advisory vote measures. If a referendum or initiative petition for submission of a measure to the people is found sufficient, the secretary of state shall at the time and in the manner that he or she certifies *for the county auditors of the various counties the names of candidates for state and district officers certify to each county auditor the serial numbers and ballot titles of the several initiative and referendum measures and serial numbers and short descriptions of measures submitted for an advisory vote of the people to be voted upon at the next ensuing general election or special election ordered by the legislature. [2008 c 1 § 10 (Initiative Measure No. 960, approved November 6, 2007); 2003 c 111 § 1825; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.230. Prior: 1913 c 138 § 19; RRS § 5415. Formerly RCW 29.79.230.]

Reviser's note: *(1) The word "to" was changed to "for" by 2008 c 1 § 10 (Initiative Measure No. 960) without enclosing "to" in double parentheses and underlining "for."

(2) RCW 29A.72.250 was amended by 2008 c 1 § 10 (Initiative Measure No. 960) without enclosing by double parentheses all material proposed for deletion and underlining all proposed new material, in amendatory sections. See RCW 29A.32.080.

Findings—Intent—Construction—Severability—Subheadings and part headings not law—Short title—Effective date—2008 c 1 (Initiative Measure No. 960): See notes following RCW 43.135.031.

[Title 29A RCW—page 86]

29A.72.260 Rejected initiatives to legislature. Whenever any measure proposed by initiative petition for submission to the legislature is rejected by the legislature or the legislature takes no action thereon before the end of the regular session at which it is submitted, the secretary of state shall certify the serial number and ballot title thereof to the county auditors for printing on the ballots at the next ensuing general election in like manner as initiative measures for submission to the people are certified. [2003 c 111 § 1826. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.79.270; prior: 1913 c 138 § 21; RRS § 5417. Formerly RCW 29.79.270.]

29A.72.270 Alternatives to initiatives to the legislature. If the legislature, having rejected a measure submitted to it by initiative petition, proposes a different measure dealing with the same subject, the secretary of state shall give that measure the same number as that borne by the initiative measure followed by the letter "B." Such measure so designated as "Alternative Measure No. . . . B," together with the ballot title thereof, when ascertained, shall be certified by the secretary of state to the county auditors for printing on the ballots for submission to the voters for their approval or rejection in like manner as initiative measures for submission to the people are certified. [2003 c 111 § 1827. Prior: 1965 c 9 § 29.79.280; prior: 1913 c 138 § 22, part; RRS § 5418, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.280.]

29A.72.280 Concise description for alternative to initiative to the legislature. For a measure designated as "Alternative Measure No. . . . B," the secretary of state shall obtain from the measure adopting the alternative, or otherwise the attorney general, a concise description of the alternative measure that differs from the concise description of the original initiative and indicates as clearly as possible the essential differences between the two measures. [2003 c 111 § 1828. Prior: 2000 c 197 § 6; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.290; prior: 1913 c 138 § 22, part; RRS § 5418, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.290.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.72.283 Advisory vote on tax legislation—Short description. Within five days of receipt of a measure for an advisory vote of the people from the secretary of state under RCW 29A.72.040 the attorney general shall formulate a short description not exceeding thirty-three words and not subject to appeal, of each tax increase and shall transmit a certified copy of such short description meeting the requirements of this section to the secretary of state. The description must be formulated and displayed on the ballot substantially as follows:

"The legislature imposed, without a vote of the people, (identification of tax and description of increase), costing (most up-to-date ten-year cost projection, expressed in dollars and rounded to the nearest million) in its first ten years, for government spending. This tax increase should be:

Repealed . . . []
Maintained . . . []"

Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays are not counted in calculating the time limits in this section. The words "This

(2012 Ed.)

tax increase should be: Repealed . . . [] Maintained . . . [] are not counted in the thirty-three word limit for a short description under this section. [2008 c 1 § 8 (Initiative Measure No. 960, approved November 6, 2007).]

Findings—Intent—Construction—Severability—Subheadings and part headings not law—Short title—Effective date—2008 c 1 (Initiative Measure No. 960): See notes following RCW 43.135.031.

29A.72.285 Advisory vote on tax legislation—Short description filing and transmittal. When the short description is finally established under RCW 29A.72.283, the secretary of state shall file the instrument establishing it with the proposed measure and transmit a copy thereof by mail to the chief clerk of the house of representatives, the secretary of the senate, and to any other individuals who have made written request for such notification. Thereafter such short description shall be the description of the measure in all ballots and other proceedings in relation thereto. [2008 c 1 § 9 (Initiative Measure No. 960, approved November 6, 2007).]

Findings—Intent—Construction—Severability—Subheadings and part headings not law—Short title—Effective date—2008 c 1 (Initiative Measure No. 960): See notes following RCW 43.135.031.

29A.72.290 Printing ballot titles and short descriptions on ballots—Order and form. The county auditor of each county shall print on the official ballots for the election at which initiative and referendum measures and measures for an advisory vote of the people are to be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, the serial numbers and ballot titles certified by the secretary of state and the serial numbers and short descriptions of measures for an advisory vote of the people. They must appear under separate headings in the order of the serial numbers as follows:

(1) Measures proposed for submission to the people by initiative petition will be under the heading, "Proposed by Initiative Petition";

(2) Bills passed by the legislature and ordered referred to the people by referendum petition will be under the heading, "Passed by the Legislature and Ordered Referred by Petition";

(3) Bills passed and referred to the people by the legislature will be under the heading, "Proposed to the People by the Legislature";

(4) Measures proposed to the legislature and rejected or not acted upon will be under the heading, "Proposed to the Legislature and Referred to the People";

(5) Measures proposed to the legislature and alternative measures passed by the legislature in lieu thereof will be under the heading, "Initiated by Petition and Alternative by Legislature";

(6) Measures for an advisory vote of the people under RCW 29A.72.040 will be under the heading, "Advisory Vote of the People." [2008 c 1 § 11 (Initiative Measure No. 960, approved November 6, 2007); 2003 c 111 § 1829; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.300. Prior: 1913 c 138 § 23; RRS § 5419. Formerly RCW 29.79.300.]

Findings—Intent—Construction—Severability—Subheadings and part headings not law—Short title—Effective date—2008 c 1 (Initiative Measure No. 960): See notes following RCW 43.135.031.

(2012 Ed.)

**Chapter 29A.76 RCW
REDISTRICTING**

Sections

29A.76.010 Counties, municipal corporations, and special purpose districts.

29A.76.020 Boundary information.

29A.76.030 Precinct boundary change—Registration transfer.

29A.76.040 Maps and census correspondence lists—Apportionment—Duties of secretary of state.

29A.76.010 Counties, municipal corporations, and special purpose districts. (1) It is the responsibility of each county, municipal corporation, and special purpose district with a governing body comprised of internal director, council, or commissioner districts not based on statutorily required land ownership criteria to periodically redistrict its governmental unit, based on population information from the most recent federal decennial census.

(2) Within forty-five days after receipt of federal decennial census information applicable to a specific local area, the commission established in RCW 44.05.030 shall forward the census information to each municipal corporation, county, and district charged with redistricting under this section.

(3) No later than eight months after its receipt of federal decennial census data, the governing body of the municipal corporation, county, or district shall prepare a plan for redistricting its internal or director districts.

(4) The plan shall be consistent with the following criteria:

(a) Each internal director, council, or commissioner district shall be as nearly equal in population as possible to each and every other such district comprising the municipal corporation, county, or special purpose district.

(b) Each district shall be as compact as possible.

(c) Each district shall consist of geographically contiguous area.

(d) Population data may not be used for purposes of favoring or disfavoring any racial group or political party.

(e) To the extent feasible and if not inconsistent with the basic enabling legislation for the municipal corporation, county, or district, the district boundaries shall coincide with existing recognized natural boundaries and shall, to the extent possible, preserve existing communities of related and mutual interest.

(5) During the adoption of its plan, the municipal corporation, county, or district shall ensure that full and reasonable public notice of its actions is provided. The municipal corporation, county, or district shall hold at least one public hearing on the redistricting plan at least one week before adoption of the plan.

(6)(a) Any registered voter residing in an area affected by the redistricting plan may request review of the adopted local plan by the superior court of the county in which he or she resides, within fifteen days of the plan's adoption. Any request for review must specify the reason or reasons alleged why the local plan is not consistent with the applicable redistricting criteria. The municipal corporation, county, or district may be joined as respondent. The superior court shall thereupon review the challenged plan for compliance with the applicable redistricting criteria set out in subsection (4) of this section.

(b) If the superior court finds the plan to be consistent with the requirements of this section, the plan shall take effect immediately.

(c) If the superior court determines the plan does not meet the requirements of this section, in whole or in part, it shall remand the plan for further or corrective action within a specified and reasonable time period.

(d) If the superior court finds that any request for review is frivolous or has been filed solely for purposes of harassment or delay, it may impose appropriate sanctions on the party requesting review, including payment of attorneys' fees and costs to the respondent municipal corporation, county, or district. [2011 c 349 § 26; 2003 c 111 § 1901. Prior: 1984 c 13 § 4; 1983 c 16 § 15; 1982 c 2 § 27. Formerly RCW 29.70.100.]

Effective date—2011 c 349: See note following RCW 29A.04.255.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.76.020 Boundary information. (1) The legislative authority of each county and each city, town, and special purpose district which lies entirely within the county shall provide the county auditor accurate information describing its geographical boundaries and the boundaries of its director, council, or commissioner districts and shall ensure that the information provided to the auditor is kept current.

(2) A city, town, or special purpose district that lies in more than one county shall provide the secretary of state accurate information describing its geographical boundaries and the boundaries of its director, council, or commissioner districts and shall ensure that the information provided to the secretary is kept current. The secretary of state shall promptly transmit to each county in which a city, town, or special purpose district is located information regarding the boundaries of that jurisdiction which is provided to the secretary. [2003 c 111 § 1902. Prior: 1991 c 178 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.15.026, 29.04.220.]

29A.76.030 Precinct boundary change—Registration transfer. If the boundaries of any city, township, or rural precinct are changed in the manner provided by law, the county auditor shall transfer the registration cards of every registered voter whose place of residence is affected thereby to the files of the proper precinct, noting thereon the name or number of the new precinct, or change the addresses, the precinct names or numbers, and the special district designations for those registered voters on the voter registration lists of the county. It shall not be necessary for any registered voter whose residence has been changed from one precinct to another, by a change of boundary, to apply to the registration officer for a transfer of registration. The county auditor shall mail to each registrant in the new precinct a notice that his or her precinct has been changed from to, and that thereafter the registrant will be entitled to vote in the new precinct, giving the name or number. [2003 c 111 § 1903; 1971 ex.s. c 202 § 27; 1965 c 9 § 29.10.060. Prior: 1933 c 1 § 17; RRS § 5114-17. Formerly RCW 29.10.060.]

29A.76.040 Maps and census correspondence lists—Apportionment—Duties of secretary of state. (1) With regard to functions relating to census, apportionment, and the

establishment of legislative and congressional districts, the secretary of state shall:

(a) Coordinate and monitor precinct mapping functions of the county auditors and county engineers;

(b) Maintain official state base maps and correspondence lists and maintain an index of all such maps and lists;

(c) Furnish to the United States bureau of the census as needed for the decennial census of population, current, accurate, and easily readable versions of maps of all counties, cities, towns, and other areas of this state, which indicate current precinct boundaries together with copies of the census correspondence lists.

(2) The secretary of state shall serve as the state liaison with the United States bureau of census on matters relating to the preparation of maps and the tabulation of population for apportionment purposes. [2003 c 111 § 1904; 1989 c 278 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 128 § 4; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 129 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.04.140.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 29A.76B RCW CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND APPORTIONMENT

Reviser's note: The following material represents the congressional portion of the redistricting plan filed with the legislature by the Washington State Redistricting Commission on January 1, 2012, and as amended by House Concurrent Resolution 4409 under RCW 44.05.100. For state legislative districts, see chapter 44.07E RCW.

RESOLUTION OF REDISTRICTING CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS AS AMENDED BY EHCR 4409

WHEREAS, Article II, section 43 of the Washington state Constitution and chapter 44.05 RCW require that a commission be established in January of each year ending in one, to provide for the redistricting of state legislative and congressional districts as soon as possible following the federal decennial census, but no later than January 1st of each year ending in two; and

WHEREAS, The United States Bureau of the Census conducted a census of the United States on April 1, 2010, and reported the results of the census to the state of Washington on February 23, 2011; and

WHEREAS, The Washington State Redistricting Commission was duly constituted in January 2011, and undertook its constitutional and statutory responsibilities for preparing a redistricting plan for the state of Washington; and

WHEREAS, The Washington State Redistricting Commission held numerous public hearings throughout the state and solicited public comment and third-party plans in accordance with its rules, chapter 417-06 WAC; and

WHEREAS, The Washington State Redistricting Commission has adopted by a unanimous vote a Final Plan and Resolution of the Redistricting Commission on this date January 1, 2012, in conformity with the constitutional requirement that it do so as soon as possible following the federal decennial census, but no later than January 1st of each year ending in two;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, THAT

FIRST, It is the intent of the Commission to redistrict the congressional and legislative districts of the state of Washington in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the state of Washington; and

SECOND, The definitions set forth in RCW 44.05.020 apply throughout this plan, unless the context requires otherwise; and

THIRD, In every case the population of the congressional and legislative districts described by this plan has been ascertained on the basis of the total number of persons found inhabiting such areas as of April 1, 2010, in accordance with the 2010 federal decennial census data submitted pursuant to P.L. 94-171; and

FOURTH, Pursuant to the most recent certificate of entitlement from the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives as required by 2 U.S.C. Sec. 2a, the territory of the state shall be divided into ten congressional districts. The congressional districts described by this plan shall be those recorded as *C-JOINTSUB 2-1, maintained in electronic files designated as *C-JOINTSUB 2-1, which are public records of the Commission.

As soon as practicable after approval and submission of this plan to the Legislature, the Commission shall publish *C-JOINTSUB 2-1; and

FIFTH, The legislative districts described by this plan shall be those recorded as *L-JOINTSUB 3-2, maintained in electronic files designated as *L-JOINTSUB 3-2, which are public records of the Commission. As soon as practicable after approval and submission of this plan to the Legislature, the Commission shall publish *L-JOINTSUB 3-2; and

SIXTH, The Commission recognizes that existing state law shall continue to govern such matters as the terms and dates of election for members of the state Senate to be elected from each district, the status of "hold-over" senators, and the elections to fill vacancies, when required. Districts referred to in existing law and designated by number shall refer to districts of the same number described in this plan, beginning with the next elections in 2012; and

SEVENTH, This Commission intends that this plan supersede the district boundaries established by chapters 29A.76A and 44.07D RCW for congressional and legislative districts, respectively; and

EIGHTH, If any provision of this plan or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the plan or its application to other persons or circumstances is not affected; and

NINTH, For purposes of this plan, districts shall be described in terms of:

(1) Official United States Census Bureau tracts, Block Groups, or blocks established by the United States Census Bureau in the 2010 federal decennial census or specifically delineated portions thereof; and

(2) Local political subdivisions, such as counties, municipalities, school districts, voting precincts, or other political subdivisions as they existed on January 1, 2010; and

(3) Any durable and significant natural or artificial boundaries or monuments including but not limited to rivers, streams, or lakes as they existed on January 1, 2010; and

(4) Roads, streets, or highways as they existed on January 1, 2010; and

(5) Where the boundary of any Census tract, Block Group, or block listed herein is defined by a visible feature, or by the boundary of a county, voting precinct, school district, urban growth area, or incorporated city or town, the boundary of that Census tract, Block Group, or block shall be considered to follow the actual location of that feature or boundary as of January 1, 2010, should this differ from the location mapped by the United States Census Bureau; and

(6) Where the boundary of any Census tract, Block Group, or block listed herein is defined by a roadway, and the boundary of an incorporated city or town lies along a right-of-way line of that roadway, the County Auditor may consider the boundary of that tract, Block Group, or block to follow the corporate limits of that city or town for the purpose of implementing this plan; and

TENTH, Any area not specifically included within the boundaries of any of the districts as described in this plan; any area described in this plan as specifically embraced in two or more districts; and other specified instances of omissions or errors, shall be resolved in accordance with the criteria detailed in Attachment A.

***Reviser's note:** The redistricting plan filed with the Legislature was amended by House Concurrent Resolution 4409. The Washington State Redistricting Commission has published updated electronic files, designated as CONG_AMEND_FINAL for the Congressional portion of the plan and LEG_AMEND_FINAL for the Legislative portion of the plan, incorporating the changes made by the Legislature. These files are maintained as public records of the Commission.

**ATTACHMENT A
CRITERIA FOR RESOLVING ERRORS AND OMISSIONS
AFTER ADOPTION OF THE 2012 PLAN**

(A) If any area is not included in any district as described herein, it shall be assigned to a district as follows:

(1) If the area is surrounded by or adjacent to a single district, it shall be a part of that district.

(2) If the area is adjacent to more than one district:

(a) The area shall be a part of the adjacent district that is not separated from the area by a county boundary;

(b) If more than one district satisfies criterion (a), the area shall be a part of the adjacent district that is not separated from the area by a municipal boundary;

(c) If more than one district satisfies criteria (a) and (b), the area shall be a part of the adjacent district that has the least population of all adjacent districts that satisfy criteria (a) and (b);

(d) If more than one district satisfies criteria (a), (b), and (c), the area shall be a part of the adjacent district satisfying criteria (a), (b), and (c) with which the area shares the longest land boundary;

(e) If all districts that satisfy criterion (a) fail to satisfy criterion (b), the area shall be a part of the adjacent district that has the least population of all adjacent districts that satisfy criterion (a);

(f) If all districts that satisfy criterion (a) fail to satisfy criterion (b), and more than one district satisfies criteria (a) and (e), the area shall be a part of the adjacent district satisfying criteria (a) and (e) with which the area shares the longest land boundary.

(B) If any area is included within more than one district as described herein, it shall be assigned to only one district, following the criteria in (A) above, with the additional condition that the area must be assigned to one of the districts within which it is included as described herein.

(C) If any district described herein is found to consist of multiple non-adjacent areas, the area having the largest population shall be considered to be the district, and the area(s) with lesser population shall be assigned following the criteria in (A) above, with the following exception:

If a land area is completely separated from the remaining land area of the district to which it has been assigned solely by Census blocks consisting entirely of water, and if the intervening Census water blocks have been assigned to a different district, and the area is accessible from the remainder of its district by bridge or ferry, then the area shall remain a part of the district to which it is assigned herein, and the intervening water Census blocks shall also be reassigned to that district.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

District 1: King County (part): Tract 215; Block Group 2: Block 2000, Block 2001, Block 2008, Block 2009, Block 2010, Block 2011, Block 2012, Block 2013, Block 2014, Block 2015, Block 2016, Block 2017; Block Group 3: Block 3009, Block 3010, Block 3011, Block 3014, Block 3015, Block 3016, Block 3017, Block 3018, Block 3023, Block 3024, Block 3036; Tract 216; Tract 217; Tract 218.02; Tract 218.03; Tract 218.04; Tract 219.03; Tract 219.04; Tract 219.05; Tract 219.06; Tract 220.01; Tract 220.03; Tract 220.05; Tract 220.06; Tract 221.01; Tract 221.02; Tract 222.01; Tract 222.02; Tract 222.03; Tract 223; Tract 224; Tract 225; Tract 226.03; Tract 226.04; Tract 226.05; Tract 226.06; Tract 227.01; Tract 227.02; Tract 227.03; Block Group 1: Block 1000, Block 1001, Block 1002, Block 1003, Block 1004, Block 1005, Block 1006, Block 1007, Block 1008, Block 1009, Block 1010, Block 1011, Block 1013, Block 1014, Block 1015, Block 1016, Block 1017, Block 1018, Block 1019, Block 1020, Block 1021, Block 1022, Block 1023, Block 1024, Block 1027, Block 1029, Block 1030; Block Group 2; Tract 228.02; Tract 228.03; Block Group 1; Block Group 2; Block Group 3: Block 3000, Block 3001, Block 3002, Block 3003, Block 3004, Block 3005, Block 3006, Block 3007, Block 3008, Block 3009, Block 3010, Block 3011, Block 3012, Block 3013, Block 3014, Block 3015, Block 3016, Block 3017, Block 3018, Block 3019, Block 3020, Block 3021, Block 3022, Block 3023, Block 3024, Block 3025, Block 3026, Block 3027, Block 3028, Block 3029, Block 3030, Block 3031, Block 3032, Block 3033, Block 3034, Block 3035, Block 3036, Block 3037, Block 3038, Block 3039, Block 3041, Block 3043, Block 3044, Block 3045, Block 3046, Block 3047, Block 3048, Block 3049, Block 3050, Block 3051, Block 3052, Block 3053, Block 3054, Block 3057, Block 3058; Tract 229.01; Block Group 2: Block 2000, Block 2001, Block 2002, Block 2004, Block 2005, Block 2006, Block 2012, Block 2013, Block 2016, Block 2017; Tract 229.02; Tract 240; Block Group 4: Block 4004, Block 4007; Tract 241; Tract 242; Tract 322.14; Block Group 1: Block 1000, Block 1001, Block 1002; Tract 322.15; Block Group 1: Block 1000, Block 1013, Block 1014; Block Group 2: Block 2000, Block 2001, Block 2002, Block 2003, Block 2004, Block 2005, Block 2006, Block 2009, Block 2010, Block 2011, Block 2012, Block 2017, Block 2018, Block 2019, Block 2020, Block 2021, Block 2022, Block 2023, Block 2024, Block 2025, Block 2030, Block 2031, Block 2038, Block 2039, Block 2045, Block 2047, Block 2049, Block 2050, Block 2051, Block 2052, Block 2053; Tract 323.07; Tract 323.09; Tract 323.11; Tract 323.13; Tract 323.15; Tract 323.16; Block Group 2: Block 2000, Block 2001, Block 2005, Block 2006, Block 2018; Tract 323.18; Block Group 1: Block 1000, Block 1001, Block 1002, Block 1003, Block 1004, Block 1005, Block 1006, Block 1007, Block 1008, Block 1009, Block 1010, Block 1027; Block Group 4: Block 4001; Tract 323.19; Tract 323.20; Tract 323.21; Tract 323.22; Tract 323.23; Tract 323.24; Tract 323.25; Tract 323.26; Tract 323.27; Tract 323.28; Tract 323.29; Tract 324.01; Tract 324.02; Tract 325; Tract 326.01; Block Group 1: Block 1000, Block 1001, Block 1005; Block Group 2: Block 2000, Block 2001, Block 2002, Block 2003, Block 2004, Block 2005, Block 2006, Block 2007, Block 2008, Block 2009, Block 2010, Block 2011, Block 2012, Block 2013, Block 2014, Block 2015, Block 2016, Block 2017, Block 2018, Block 2019, Block 2020, Block 2021, Block 2022, Block 2023, Block 2024, Block

3148, Block 3149, Block 3150, Block 3151, Block 3152, Block 3153, Block 3154, Block 3155, Block 3156, Block 3157, Block 3158, Block 3159, Block 3160, Block 3161, Block 3162, Block 3163, Block 3164, Block 3165, Block 3166, Block 3167, Block 3168, Block 3169, Block 3170, Block 3171, Block 3172, Block 3173, Block 3174, Block 3175, Block 3176, Block 3177, Block 3178, Block 3179, Block 3180, Block 3181, Block 3182, Block 3183, Block 3184, Block 3185, Block 3186, Block 3187, Block 3188, Block 3189, Block 3190, Block 3191, Block 3192, Block 3193, Block 3194, Block 3195, Block 3196, Block 3197, Block 3198, Block 3199, Block 3200, Block 3201, Block 3202, Block 3203, Block 3204, Block 3205, Block 3206, Block 3207, Block 3208, Block 3209, Block 3210, Block 3211, Block 3219, Block 3220, Block 3221, Block 3223, Block 3224; Tract 96; Tract 97.01; Tract 97.02; Tract 98; Tract 99; Tract 104.02: Block Group 1: Block 1008, Block 1009; Tract 105; Tract 106; Tract 107.01; Tract 107.02; Tract 108; Tract 109: Block Group 2: Block 2000, Block 2001, Block 2002, Block 2003, Block 2004, Block 2005, Block 2006, Block 2007, Block 2008, Block 2009, Block 2010, Block 2011, Block 2012, Block 2013, Block 2014, Block 2015, Block 2016, Block 2017, Block 2018, Block 2019, Block 2020, Block 2021, Block 2022, Block 2023, Block 2024, Block 2025, Block 2026, Block 2027, Block 2028, Block 2029, Block 2030, Block 2031, Block 2032, Block 2033, Block 2034, Block 2035, Block 2036, Block 2037, Block 2038, Block 2039, Block 2040, Block 2041, Block 2042, Block 2043, Block 2044, Block 2045, Block 2046, Block 2047, Block 2048, Block 2049, Block 2050, Block 2051, Block 2052, Block 2053, Block 2054, Block 2055, Block 2056, Block 2057, Block 2058, Block 2059, Block 2060, Block 2061, Block 2062, Block 2063, Block 2064, Block 2065, Block 2066, Block 2067, Block 2068, Block 2071, Block 2072, Block 2073, Block 2074, Block 2075, Block 2076, Block 2083, Block 2084, Block 2085, Block 2086, Block 2087, Block 2097, Block 2098, Block 2099, Block 2104, Block 2105, Block 2106, Block 2111, Block 2112, Block 2113, Block 2118, Block 2120; Tract 112: Block Group 1: Block 1000, Block 1011, Block 1012, Block 1013; Block Group 2: Block 2000, Block 2001, Block 2002, Block 2003, Block 2004, Block 2011, Block 2012, Block 2013, Block 2014, Block 2058, Block 2059, Block 2060, Block 2061, Block 2062, Block 2063, Block 2064, Block 2065, Block 2066; Tract 113; Tract 114.01; Tract 114.02; Tract 115; Tract 116; Tract 120; Tract 121; Tract 201; Tract 202; Tract 203; Tract 204.01; Tract 204.02; Tract 205; Tract 206; Tract 207; Tract 208; Tract 209; Tract 210; Tract 211; Tract 213; Tract 214; Tract 215: Block Group 1: Block Group 2: Block 2002, Block 2003, Block 2004, Block 2005, Block 2006, Block 2007, Block 2018; Block Group 3: Block 3000, Block 3001, Block 3002, Block 3003, Block 3004, Block 3005, Block 3006, Block 3007, Block 3008, Block 3012, Block 3013, Block 3019, Block 3020, Block 3021, Block 3022, Block 3025, Block 3026, Block 3027, Block 3028, Block 3029, Block 3030, Block 3031, Block 3032, Block 3033, Block 3034, Block 3035, Block 3037, Block 3038; Block Group 4; Tract 264: Block Group 1: Block 1036, Block 1047, Block 1048, Block 1049, Block 1050; Block Group 2: Block 2001, Block 2002, Block 2003, Block 2004, Block 2005, Block 2006, Block 2007, Block 2008, Block 2009, Block 2010, Block 2011, Block 2012, Block 2013, Block 2014, Block 2015, Block 2016, Block 2017; Block Group 3: Block 3010; Block Group 4: Block 4001, Block 4002, Block 4003, Block 4006, Block 4011, Block 4012, Block 4013, Block 4014, Block 4015, Block 4016, Block 4017, Block 4018, Block 4019, Block 4020, Block 4021, Block 4022, Block 4023, Block 4024, Block 4025, Block 4026, Block 4027, Block 4028; Block Group 5: Block 5008; Tract 265; Tract 266; Tract 267; Tract 268.01; Tract 268.02; Tract 270; Tract 271: Block Group 1: Block 1000, Block 1001, Block 1002, Block 1004, Block 1005, Block 1007, Block 1014, Block 1017, Block 1018, Block 1019, Block 1020, Block 1021; Block Group 2; Tract 274; Tract 275; Tract 276; Tract 277.01; Tract 277.02; Tract 278; Tract 279; Tract 280: Block Group 1: Block 1001, Block 1002, Block 1006, Block 1014, Block 1015, Block 1016, Block 1017, Block 1018, Block 1019; Block Group 2; Block Group 3; Tract 284.02: Block Group 4: Block 4046, Block 4047, Block 4048, Block 4049, Block 4051; Tract 285: Block Group 1: Block 1003, Block 1004, Block 1005, Block 1006, Block 1007, Block 1008, Block 1009, Block 1010, Block 1011, Block 1012, Block 1013, Block 1014, Block 1018, Block 1019, Block 1020, Block 1021, Block 1022, Block 1025, Block 1026, Block 1027; Block Group 2: Block 2000, Block 2001, Block 2002, Block 2003, Block 2004, Block 2010, Block 2013, Block 2014, Block 2015, Block 2016, Block 2017, Block 2018, Block 2019, Block 2020, Block 2021, Block 2022, Block 2023, Block 2024, Block 2025, Block 2026, Block 2027, Block 2028, Block 2029, Block 2030; Block Group 3; Tract 286: Block Group 1: Block 1000, Block 1001, Block 1002, Block 1003, Block 1004, Block 1005, Block 1006, Block 1007, Block 1008, Block 1009, Block 1010, Block 1011, Block 1012, Block 1013, Block 1014, Block 1015, Block 1016, Block 1017, Block 1018, Block 1019, Block 1020, Block 1021, Block 1022, Block 1023, Block 1025, Block 1026; Block Group 2; Block Group 3; Block Group 4; Block Group 5; Block Group 6; Tract 289.01: Block Group 4: Block 4001, Block 4002, Block 4003, Block 4004, Block

4005; Tract 9901: Block Group 0: Block 0001, Block 0002, Block 0003, Block 0004, Block 0005, Block 0006, Block 0007, Block 0008, Block 0009, Block 0010, Block 0011, Block 0012, Block 0013, Block 0014, Block 0015, Block 0016, Block 0017, Block 0018, Block 0019, Block 0020, Block 0021, Block 0022, Block 0023, Block 0024, Block 0025, Block 0026, Block 0027, Block 0028, Block 0029, Block 0030, Block 0031, Block 0032, Block 0033, Block 0034, Block 0035, Block 0036, Block 0037, Block 0038, Block 0039, Block 0040, Block 0041, Block 0042, Block 0043, Block 0044, Block 0045, Block 0046, Block 0047, Block 0048, Block 0049, Block 0050, Block 0051, Block 0052, Block 0053, Block 0054, Block 0055, Block 0056, Block 0057, Block 0058, Block 0059, Block 0060, Block 0061, Block 0062, Block 0063, Block 0064, Block 0065, Block 0066, Block 0067, Block 0068, Block 0069, Block 0070, Block 0071, Block 0072, Block 0074; Snohomish County (part): Tract 502: Block Group 1; Block Group 2: Block 2001, Block 2002, Block 2005, Block 2006, Block 2007, Block 2008, Block 2009; Block Group 3: Block 3000, Block 3001, Block 3002, Block 3003, Block 3006, Block 3007, Block 3008, Block 3009, Block 3010, Block 3017; Block Group 4; Tract 503; Tract 504.01; Tract 504.02: Block Group 1: Block 1000, Block 1001, Block 1002, Block 1003, Block 1004, Block 1005, Block 1006, Block 1007, Block 1008, Block 1009, Block 1010, Block 1012, Block 1013; Block Group 2; Block Group 3; Block Group 4; Tract 505; Tract 506; Tract 507; Tract 508; Tract 509; Tract 510: Block Group 2: Block 2007, Block 2008; Tract 515: Block Group 3: Block 3010, Block 3011, Block 3012, Block 3013; Tract 516.01: Block Group 4: Block 4001, Block 4009; Tract 9900.02: Block Group 0: Block 0040, Block 0041, Block 0042, Block 0043, Block 0044, Block 0045, Block 0046, Block 0047, Block 0048, Block 0049, Block 0050.

District 8: Chelan County; Douglas County (part): Tract 9504: Block Group 1; Block Group 2: Block 2049, Block 2051, Block 2055, Block 2056, Block 2057, Block 2067, Block 2068, Block 2069, Block 2070, Block 2071; Block Group 3; Tract 9505; Tract 9506: Block Group 1: Block 1005, Block 1006, Block 1007, Block 1008, Block 1009, Block 1010, Block 1011, Block 1012, Block 1013, Block 1014, Block 1015, Block 1016, Block 1017, Block 1018, Block 1019, Block 1020, Block 1026, Block 1027, Block 1028, Block 1029, Block 1030, Block 1031, Block 1032; Block Group 2; Block Group 3: Block 3004, Block 3009, Block 3010, Block 3011, Block 3012, Block 3013, Block 3014, Block 3016, Block 3021; Block Group 4: Block 4001, Block 4002, Block 4003, Block 4004, Block 4005, Block 4006, Block 4007, Block 4008, Block 4009, Block 4010, Block 4011, Block 4012, Block 4013, Block 4014, Block 4015; Tract 9507: Block Group 1; Block Group 2; Block Group 3: Block 3004, Block 3005, Block 3006, Block 3007, Block 3008; Tract 9508: Block Group 1; Block Group 2: Block 2006, Block 2007, Block 2008, Block 2009, Block 2014, Block 2015, Block 2016, Block 2020, Block 2021, Block 2022, Block 2023, Block 2024, Block 2025, Block 2026, Block 2027, Block 2028; Block Group 3: Block 3004, Block 3005, Block 3006, Block 3007, Block 3008, Block 3009, Block 3010, Block 3011, Block 3012, Block 3013, Block 3014, Block 3015, Block 3016, Block 3017, Block 3018, Block 3019, Block 3020, Block 3021, Block 3022, Block 3023, Block 3024, Block 3025, Block 3026, Block 3027, Block 3028, Block 3029, Block 3030, Block 3031, Block 3032, Block 3033, Block 3034, Block 3035, Block 3036, Block 3037, Block 3038, Block 3039, Block 3046, Block 3047, Block 3057, Block 3065, Block 3066; King County (part): Tract 234.04: Block Group 1: Block 1000, Block 1001, Block 1002, Block 1003, Block 1004, Block 1005, Block 1006, Block 1007, Block 1008, Block 1009, Block 1010, Block 1011, Block 1012, Block 1013, Block 1014, Block 1015, Block 1016, Block 1017, Block 1018, Block 1019, Block 1020, Block 1023, Block 1024; Block Group 2; Tract 250.03: Block Group 3: Block 3002, Block 3003, Block 3004, Block 3005, Block 3006, Block 3007, Block 3008, Block 3009, Block 3014; Block Group 4: Block 4000, Block 4001, Block 4002, Block 4003, Block 4004, Block 4005, Block 4015, Block 4016, Block 4017; Tract 250.05: Block Group 1: Block 1019, Block 1020, Block 1021, Block 1022, Block 1036; Tract 250.06: Block Group 2; Block Group 3: Block 3000, Block 3001, Block 3002, Block 3003, Block 3004, Block 3005, Block 3008, Block 3009, Block 3010, Block 3011, Block 3021, Block 3022, Block 3023, Block 3024, Block 3025, Block 3026, Block 3027, Block 3028, Block 3029, Block 3030, Block 3031; Tract 251.01: Block Group 4: Block 4014, Block 4028, Block 4029; Tract 251.02: Block Group 1: Block 1000, Block 1001, Block 1002, Block 1003, Block 1004, Block 1005, Block 1006, Block 1007, Block 1008, Block 1009, Block 1010, Block 1011, Block 1019, Block 1020; Block Group 3: Block 3000, Block 3001, Block 3002, Block 3003, Block 3004, Block 3006, Block 3039; Tract 257.02: Block Group 2: Block 2016; Tract 293.04: Block Group 2; Block Group 3: Block 3001, Block 3002, Block 3003, Block 3004, Block 3009, Block 3010, Block 3011, Block 3012, Block 3013, Block 3016, Block 3017, Block 3024, Block 3025; Block Group 4; Tract 293.07: Block Group 1: Block 1000, Block 1001, Block 1002, Block 1003, Block 1004, Block 1005, Block 1021; Block Group 2; Block Group 3;

2006, Block 2007, Block 2008, Block 2009, Block 2010, Block 2011, Block 2012, Block 2013, Block 2014, Block 2015, Block 2016, Block 2017, Block 2018, Block 2019, Block 2020, Block 2021, Block 2022, Block 2023, Block 2024, Block 2025, Block 2026, Block 2027, Block 2028, Block 2029, Block 2030, Block 2031, Block 2032, Block 2033, Block 2034, Block 2035, Block 2037, Block 2038, Block 2039, Block 2040, Block 2041, Block 2042, Block 2043, Block 2044, Block 2051, Block 2052, Block 2053, Block 2054, Block 2055, Block 2056, Block 2057; Block Group 3: Block 3000, Block 3010, Block 3012, Block 3013, Block 3020; Block Group 4: Block 4019, Block 4020, Block 4038; Tract 125.30: Block Group 1; Block Group 2; Block Group 3: Block 3000, Block 3001, Block 3002, Block 3003, Block 3004, Block 3005, Block 3006, Block 3007, Block 3008, Block 3009, Block 3010, Block 3011, Block 3012, Block 3013, Block 3014, Block 3015, Block 3016, Block 3017, Block 3018, Block 3019, Block 3020, Block 3021, Block 3022, Block 3023, Block 3024, Block 3025, Block 3026, Block 3027, Block 3028, Block 3029, Block 3030, Block 3031, Block 3032, Block 3033, Block 3034, Block 3035, Block 3036, Block 3037, Block 3038, Block 3039, Block 3040, Block 3041, Block 3044, Block 3045, Block 3046, Block 3047, Block 3048, Block 3052, Block 3053, Block 3054, Block 3055, Block 3056, Block 3057, Block 3058; Tract 126.10; Tract 126.20: Block Group 1: Block 1000, Block 1003, Block 1007, Block 1010; Block Group 2; Block Group 3; Block Group 4: Block 4000, Block 4013, Block 4056, Block 4057, Block 4059; Tract 127.10: Block Group 1: Block 1004, Block 1005, Block 1006, Block 1007, Block 1008, Block 1009, Block 1010, Block 1011, Block 1012, Block 1013, Block 1014, Block 1015, Block 1016, Block 1017, Block 1018, Block 1019, Block 1020, Block 1021, Block 1022, Block 1023, Block 1024, Block 1025, Block 1026, Block 1027; Tract 127.20: Block Group 1: Block 1000, Block 1018, Block 1029; Block Group 2: Block 2000, Block 2001, Block 2002, Block 2003, Block 2004, Block 2005, Block 2008, Block 2009, Block 2010, Block 2011, Block 2017, Block 2018, Block 2019, Block 2020, Block 2021, Block 2022, Block 2023, Block 2024, Block 2025, Block 2026, Block 2027, Block 2028, Block 2030; Block Group 3; Block Group 4: Block 4004, Block 4005, Block 4006; Tract 127.30; Tract 9901.

Chapter 29A.80 RCW POLITICAL PARTIES

Sections

29A.80.010	Rule-making authority.
29A.80.011	Authority—Generally.
29A.80.020	State committee.
29A.80.030	County central committee—Organization meetings.
29A.80.041	Precinct committee officer, eligibility.
29A.80.051	Precinct committee officer—Election—Term.
29A.80.061	Legislative district chair—Election—Term—Removal.

No link between voter and ballot choice: RCW 29A.08.161.

Party affiliation not required: RCW 29A.08.166.

29A.80.010 Rule-making authority. Each political party organization may adopt rules governing its own organization and the nonstatutory functions of that organization. [2005 c 2 § 14 (Initiative Measure No. 872, approved November 2, 2004); 2003 c 111 § 2001; 1977 ex.s. c 329 § 16; 1965 c 9 § 29.42.010. Prior: 1961 c 130 § 2; prior: 1943 c 178 § 1, part; 1939 c 48 § 1, part; 1927 c 200 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 158 § 1, part; 1909 c 82 § 6, part; 1907 c 209 § 22, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 5198, part. Formerly RCW 29.42.010.]

Reviser's note: (1) RCW 29A.80.010 was amended by 2005 c 2 § 14 (Initiative Measure No. 872) without cognizance of its repeal by 2004 c 271 § 193. For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025.

(2) The constitutionality of Initiative Measure No. 872 was upheld in *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al.*, 552 U.S. . . . (2008).

Short title—Intent—Contingent effective date—2005 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 872): See notes following RCW 29A.52.112.

29A.80.010 Authority—Generally. [2003 c 111 § 2001; 1977 ex.s. c 329 § 16; 1965 c 9 § 29.42.010. Prior: 1961 c 130 § 2; prior: 1943 c 178 § 1, part; 1939 c 48 § 1, part; 1927 c 200 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 158 § 1, part; 1909 c 82 § 6, part; 1907 c 209 § 22, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 5198, part. Formerly RCW 29.42.010.] Repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193.

Reviser's note: (1) RCW 29A.80.010 was amended by 2005 c 2 § 14 (Initiative Measure No. 872) without cognizance of its repeal by 2004 c 271 § 193. For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025.

(2012 Ed.)

(2) The constitutionality of Initiative Measure No. 872 was upheld in *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al.*, 552 U.S. . . . (2008).

29A.80.011 Authority—Generally. (1) Each political party organization may:

- (a) Make its own rules and regulations; and
- (b) Perform all functions inherent in such an organization.

(2) Only major political parties may designate candidates to appear on the state primary ballot as provided in RCW 29A.28.011. [2004 c 271 § 183.]

29A.80.020 State committee. The state committee of each major political party consists of one committeeman and one committeewoman from each county elected by the county central committee at its organization meeting. It must have a chair and vice chair of opposite sexes. This committee shall meet during January of each odd-numbered year for the purpose of organization at a time and place designated by a notice mailed at least one week before the date of the meeting to all the newly elected state committeemen and committeewomen by the authorized officers of the retiring committee. At its organizational meeting it shall elect its chair and vice chair, and such officers as its bylaws may provide, and adopt bylaws, rules, and regulations. It may:

(1) Call conventions at such time and place and under such circumstances and for such purposes as the call to convention designates. The manner, number, and procedure for selection of state convention delegates is subject to the committee's rules and regulations duly adopted;

(2) Provide for the election of delegates to national conventions;

(3) Fill vacancies on the ticket for any federal or state office to be voted on by the electors of more than one county;

(4) Provide for the nomination of presidential electors; and

(5) Perform all functions inherent in such an organization.

Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, the committee may not adopt rules governing the conduct of the actual proceedings at a party state convention. [2003 c 111 § 2002; 1987 c 295 § 11; 1972 ex.s. c 45 § 1; 1965 c 9 § 29.42.020. Prior: 1961 c 130 § 3; prior: 1943 c 178 § 1, part; 1939 c 48 § 1, part; 1927 c 200 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 158 § 1, part; 1909 c 82 § 6, part; 1907 c 209 § 22, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 5198, part. Formerly RCW 29.42.020.]

29A.80.030 County central committee—Organization meetings. The county central committee of each major political party consists of the precinct committee officers of the party from the several voting precincts of the county. Following each state general election held in even-numbered years, this committee shall meet for the purpose of organization at an easily accessible location within the county, subsequent to the certification of precinct committee officers by the county auditor and no later than the second Saturday of the following January. The authorized officers of the retiring committee shall cause notice of the time and place of the meeting to be mailed to each precinct committee officer at least seventy-two hours before the date of the meeting.

At its organization meeting, the county central committee shall elect a chair and vice chair of opposite sexes. [2003 c 111 § 2003; 1987 c 295 § 12; 1973 c 85 § 1; 1973 c 4 § 5; 1965 c 9 § 29.42.030. Prior: 1961 c 130 § 4; prior: 1943 c 178 § 1, part; 1939 c 48 § 1, part; 1927 c 200 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 158 § 1, part; 1909 c 82 § 6, part; 1907 c 209 § 22, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 5198, part. Formerly RCW 29.42.030.]

29A.80.041 Precinct committee officer, eligibility.

Any member of a major political party who is a registered voter in the precinct may file his or her declaration of candidacy as prescribed under RCW 29A.24.031 with the county auditor for the office of precinct committee officer of his or her party in that precinct. When elected at the primary, the precinct committee officer shall serve so long as the committee officer remains an eligible voter in that precinct. [2009 c 106 § 3; 2004 c 271 § 148.]

29A.80.051 Precinct committee officer—Election—

Term. The statutory requirements for filing as a candidate at the primaries apply to candidates for precinct committee officer. The office must be voted upon at the primaries, and the names of all candidates in contested races must appear under the proper party and office designations on the ballot for the primary for each even-numbered year. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes will be declared elected. The term of office of precinct committee officer is two years, commencing the first day of December following the primary. [2012 c 89 § 5; 2004 c 271 § 149.]

Intent—Finding—Effective date—2012 c 89: See notes following RCW 29A.24.311.

29A.80.061 Legislative district chair—Election—

Term—Removal. Within forty-five days after the statewide general election in even-numbered years, the county chair of each major political party shall call separate meetings of all elected precinct committee officers in each legislative district for the purpose of electing a legislative district chair in such district. The district chair shall hold office until the next legislative district reorganizational meeting two years later, or until a successor is elected.

The legislative district chair may be removed only by the majority vote of the elected precinct committee officers in the chair's district. [2004 c 271 § 150.]

Chapter 29A.84 RCW CRIMES AND PENALTIES

Sections

GENERAL PROVISIONS

29A.84.010	Voting, registration irregularities.
29A.84.020	Violations by officers.
29A.84.030	Penalty.
29A.84.040	Political advertising, removing or defacing.
29A.84.050	Tampering with registration form, ballot declaration.

REGISTRATION

29A.84.110	Officials' violations.
29A.84.120	Disenfranchisement or discrimination.
29A.84.130	Voter violations.
29A.84.140	Unqualified registration.
29A.84.150	Misuse, alteration of registration database.

PETITIONS AND SIGNATURES

29A.84.210	Violations by officers.
29A.84.220	Violations—Corrupt practices.
29A.84.230	Violations by signers.
29A.84.240	Violations by signers, officers—Penalty.
29A.84.250	Violations—Corrupt practices.
29A.84.261	Petitions—Improperly signing.
29A.84.270	Duplication of names—Conspiracy—Criminal and civil liability.
29A.84.280	Paid petition solicitors—Finding.

FILING FOR OFFICE, DECLARATIONS, AND NOMINATIONS

29A.84.311	Candidacy declarations, nominating petitions.
29A.84.320	Duplicate, nonexistent, untrue names—Penalty.

BALLOTS

29A.84.410	Unlawful appropriation, printing, or distribution.
29A.84.420	Unauthorized examination of ballots, election materials—Revealing information.

VOTING CENTER

29A.84.510	Acts prohibited in voting center—Prohibited practices.
29A.84.520	Electioneering by election officers forbidden.
29A.84.530	Refusing to leave voting booth.
29A.84.540	Ballots—Removing from voting center or ballot drop location.
29A.84.545	Paper record from direct recording electronic voting device—Removing from voting center.
29A.84.550	Tampering with materials.
29A.84.560	Voting machines, devices—Tampering with—Extra keys.

VOTING

29A.84.610	Deceptive, incorrect vote recording.
29A.84.620	Hindering or bribing voter.
29A.84.630	Influencing voter to withhold vote.
29A.84.640	Solicitation of bribe by voter.
29A.84.650	Repeaters.
29A.84.655	Tabulation of invalid ballots.
29A.84.660	Unqualified persons voting.
29A.84.680	Ballots—Violation.

CANVASSING AND CERTIFYING

29A.84.711	Documents regarding nomination, election, candidacy—Frauds and falsehoods.
29A.84.720	Officers—Violations generally.
29A.84.730	Divulging ballot count.

No link between voter and ballot choices: RCW 29A.08.161.

Party affiliation not required: RCW 29A.08.166.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

29A.84.010 Voting, registration irregularities. (1) A county auditor who suspects a person of fraudulent voter registration, vote tampering, or irregularities in voting shall transmit his or her suspicions and observations without delay to the canvassing board.

(2) The county auditor shall make a good faith effort to contact the person in question without delay. If the county auditor is unable to contact the person, or if, after contacting the person, the auditor still suspects fraudulent voter registration, vote tampering, or irregularities in voting, the auditor shall refer the issue to the county prosecuting attorney to determine if further action is warranted.

(3) When a complaint providing information concerning fraudulent voter registration, vote tampering, or irregularities in voting is presented to the office of the prosecuting attorney, that office shall file charges in all cases where warranted. [2003 c 111 § 2101; 2001 c 41 § 12. Formerly RCW 29.85.245.]

29A.84.020 Violations by officers. Every officer who willfully violates RCW 29A.56.110 through 29A.56.270, for

the violation of which no penalty is prescribed in this title or who willfully fails to comply with the provisions of RCW 29A.56.110 through 29A.56.270 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [2011 c 10 § 67; 2003 c 111 § 2102; 1965 c 9 § 29.82.210. Prior: 1953 c 113 § 1; prior: 1913 c 146 § 16, part; RRS § 5365, part. Formerly RCW 29.82.210.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.84.030 Penalty. A person who willfully violates any provision of this title regarding the conduct of mail ballot primaries or elections is guilty of a class C felony punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2003 c 111 § 2103; 2001 c 241 § 21. Formerly RCW 29.38.070.]

29A.84.040 Political advertising, removing or defacing. A person who removes or defaces lawfully placed political advertising including yard signs or billboards without authorization is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable to the same extent as a misdemeanor that is punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. The defacement or removal of each item constitutes a separate violation. [2003 c 111 § 2104. Prior: 1991 c 81 § 19; 1984 c 216 § 5. Formerly RCW 29.85.275.]

Political advertising

*generally: RCW 42.17A.320 through 42.17A.340.
rates for candidates: RCW 65.16.095.*

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.050 Tampering with registration form, ballot declaration. (1) A person who knowingly destroys, alters, defaces, conceals, or discards a completed voter registration form or signed ballot declaration is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. This section does not apply to (a) the voter who completed the form or declaration, or (b) a county auditor who acts as authorized by law.

(2) Any person who intentionally fails to return another person's completed voter registration form or signed ballot declaration to the proper state or county elections office by the applicable deadline is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [2011 c 10 § 68; 2005 c 243 § 23.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

REGISTRATION

29A.84.110 Officials' violations. If any county auditor or registration assistant:

(1) Willfully neglects or refuses to perform any duty required by law in connection with the registration of voters; or

(2) Willfully neglects or refuses to perform such duty in the manner required by voter registration law; or

(3) Enters or causes or permits to be entered on the voter registration records the name of any person in any other manner or at any other time than as prescribed by voter registration law or enters or causes or permits to be entered on such records the name of any person not entitled to be thereon; or

(4) Destroys, mutilates, conceals, changes, or alters any registration record in connection therewith except as authorized by voter registration law,

he or she is guilty of a gross misdemeanor punishable to the same extent as a gross misdemeanor that is punishable under

(2012 Ed.)

RCW 9A.20.021. [2003 c 111 § 2105. Prior: 1994 c 57 § 24; 1991 c 81 § 11; 1965 c 9 § 29.85.190; prior: 1933 c 1 § 26; RRS § 5114-26; prior: 1889 p 418 § 15; RRS § 5133. Formerly RCW 29.07.400, 29.85.190.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.120 Disenfranchisement or discrimination. An election officer or a person who intentionally disenfranchises an eligible citizen or discriminates against a person eligible to vote by denying voter registration is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2003 c 111 § 2106. Prior: 2001 c 41 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.07.405.]

29A.84.130 Voter violations. Any person who:

(1) Knowingly provides false information on an application for voter registration under any provision of this title;

(2) Knowingly makes or attests to a false declaration as to his or her qualifications as a voter;

(3) Knowingly causes or permits himself or herself to be registered using the name of another person;

(4) Knowingly causes himself or herself to be registered under two or more different names;

(5) Knowingly causes himself or herself to be registered in two or more counties;

(6) Offers to pay another person to assist in registering voters, where payment is based on a fixed amount of money per voter registration;

(7) Accepts payment for assisting in registering voters, where payment is based on a fixed amount of money per voter registration; or

(8) Knowingly causes any person to be registered or causes any registration to be transferred or canceled except as authorized under this title,

is guilty of a class C felony punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2003 c 111 § 2107. Prior: 1994 c 57 § 25; 1991 c 81 § 12; 1990 c 143 § 12; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 110; 1965 c 9 § 29.85.200; prior: 1933 c 1 § 27; RRS § 5114-27; prior: 1893 c 45 § 5; 1889 p 418 § 16; RRS § 5136. Formerly RCW 29.07.410, 29.85.200.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.140 Unqualified registration. A person who knows that he or she does not possess the legal qualifications of a voter and who registers to vote is guilty of a class C felony. [2005 c 246 § 22; 2003 c 111 § 2108. Prior: 2001 c 41 § 13. Formerly RCW 29.85.249.]

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW 10.64.140.

29A.84.150 Misuse, alteration of registration database. Any state or local election officer, or a designee, who has access to any county or statewide voter registration database who knowingly uses or alters information in the database inconsistent with the performance of his or her duties is guilty of a class C felony, punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2004 c 267 § 138.]

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW 29A.08.010.

PETITIONS AND SIGNATURES

29A.84.210 Violations by officers. Every officer who willfully violates any of the provisions of chapter 29A.72

RCW or RCW 29A.32.010 through *29A.32.120, for the violation of which no penalty is herein prescribed, or who willfully fails to comply with the provisions of chapter 29A.72 RCW or RCW 29A.32.010 through *29A.32.120, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor punishable to the same extent as a gross misdemeanor that is punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2003 c 111 § 2109; 1993 c 256 § 3; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.480. Prior: 1913 c 138 § 32, part; RRS § 5428, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.480.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29A.32.120 was repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment, see RCW 29A.32.121.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.220 Violations—Corrupt practices. Every person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor, who:

(1) For any consideration, compensation, gratuity, reward, or thing of value or promise thereof, signs or declines to sign any recall petition; or

(2) Advertises in any newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication, or in any book, pamphlet, circular, or letter, or by means of any sign, signboard, bill, poster, handbill, or card, or in any manner whatsoever, that he or she will either for or without compensation or consideration circulate, solicit, procure, or obtain signatures upon, or influence or induce or attempt to influence or induce persons to sign or not to sign any recall petition or vote for or against any recall; or

(3) For pay or any consideration, compensation, gratuity, reward, or thing of value or promise thereof, circulates, or solicits, procures, or obtains or attempts to procure or obtain signatures upon any recall petition; or

(4) Pays or offers or promises to pay, or gives or offers or promises to give any consideration, compensation, gratuity, reward, or thing of value to any person to induce him or her to sign or not to sign, or to circulate or solicit, procure, or attempt to procure or obtain signatures upon any recall petition, or to vote for or against any recall; or

(5) By any other corrupt means or practice or by threats or intimidation interferes with or attempts to interfere with the right of any legal voter to sign or not to sign any recall petition or to vote for or against any recall; or

(6) Receives, accepts, handles, distributes, pays out, or gives away, directly or indirectly, any money, consideration, compensation, gratuity, reward, or thing of value contributed by or received from any person, firm, association, or corporation whose residence or principal office is, or the majority of whose stockholders are nonresidents of the state of Washington, for any service, work, or assistance of any kind done or rendered for the purpose of aiding in procuring signatures upon any recall petition or the adoption or rejection of any recall. [2003 c 111 § 2110; 1984 c 170 § 12; 1965 c 9 § 29.82.220. Prior: 1953 c 113 § 2; prior: 1913 c 146 § 16, part; RRS § 5365, part. Formerly RCW 29.82.220.]

Misconduct in signing a petition: RCW 9.44.080.

29A.84.230 Violations by signers. (1) Every person who signs an initiative or referendum petition with any other than his or her true name is guilty of a class C felony punishable under RCW 9A.20.021.

(2) Every person who knowingly signs more than one petition for the same initiative or referendum measure or who signs an initiative or referendum petition knowing that he or

she is not a legal voter or who makes a false statement as to his or her residence on any initiative or referendum petition, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [2003 c 111 § 2111; 2003 c 53 § 182; 1993 c 256 § 2; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.440. Prior: 1913 c 138 § 31; RRS § 5427. Formerly RCW 29.79.440, 29.79.450, 29.79.460, 29.79.470.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2003 c 53 § 182 and by 2003 c 111 § 2111, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

Misconduct in signing a petition: RCW 9.44.080.

Only registered voters may vote—Exception: RCW 29A.04.210.

Registration, information from voter as to qualifications: RCW 29A.08.210.

Residence

contingencies affecting: State Constitution Art. 6 § 4.

defined: RCW 29A.04.151.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.240 Violations by signers, officers—Penalty.

(1) Every person who signs a recall petition with any other than his or her true name is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

(2) Every person who knowingly (a) signs more than one petition for the same recall, (b) signs a recall petition when he or she is not a legal voter, or (c) makes a false statement as to residence on any recall petition is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(3) Every registration officer who makes any false report or certificate on any recall petition is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [2004 c 266 § 19. Prior: 2003 c 111 § 2112; 2003 c 53 § 183; 1984 c 170 § 11; 1965 c 9 § 29.82.170; prior: 1913 c 146 § 15; RRS § 5364. Formerly RCW 29.82.170, 29.82.180, 29.82.190, 29.82.200.]

Effective date—2004 c 266: See note following RCW 29A.04.575.

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

Misconduct in signing a petition: RCW 9.44.080.

29A.84.250 Violations—Corrupt practices. Every person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who:

(1) For any consideration or gratuity or promise thereof, signs or declines to sign any initiative or referendum petition; or

(2) Provides or receives consideration for soliciting or procuring signatures on an initiative or referendum petition if any part of the consideration is based upon the number of signatures solicited or procured, or offers to provide or agrees to receive such consideration any of which is based on the number of signatures solicited or procured; or

(3) Gives or offers any consideration or gratuity to any person to induce him or her to sign or not to sign or to vote for or against any initiative or referendum measure; or

(4) Interferes with or attempts to interfere with the right of any voter to sign or not to sign an initiative or referendum petition or with the right to vote for or against an initiative or referendum measure by threats, intimidation, or any other corrupt means or practice; or

(5) Receives, handles, distributes, pays out, or gives away, directly or indirectly, money or any other thing of

value contributed by or received from any person, firm, association, or corporation whose residence or principal office is, or the majority of whose members or stockholders have their residence outside, the state of Washington, for any service rendered for the purpose of aiding in procuring signatures upon any initiative or referendum petition or for the purpose of aiding in the adoption or rejection of any initiative or referendum measure. This subsection does not apply to or prohibit any activity that is properly reported in accordance with the applicable provisions of chapter 42.17A RCW.

A gross misdemeanor under this section is punishable to the same extent as a gross misdemeanor that is punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2011 c 60 § 14; 2003 c 111 § 2113; 1993 c 256 § 4; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 112 § 2; 1965 c 9 § 29.79.490. Prior: 1913 c 138 § 32, part; RRS § 5428, part. Formerly RCW 29.79.490.]

Effective date—2011 c 60: See RCW 42.17A.919.

Misconduct in signing a petition: RCW 9.44.080.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.261 Petitions—Improperly signing. The following apply to persons signing nominating petitions prescribed by *RCW 29A.24.101:

(1) A person who signs a petition with any other than his or her name shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) A person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor if the person knowingly: Signs more than one petition for any single candidacy of any single candidate; signs the petition when he or she is not a legal voter; or makes a false statement as to his or her residence. [2004 c 271 § 184.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29A.24.101 was amended by 2006 c 206 § 4, renaming "nominating petition" as "filing fee petition."

29A.84.270 Duplication of names—Conspiracy—Criminal and civil liability. Any person who with intent to mislead or confuse the electors conspires with another person who has a surname similar to an incumbent seeking reelection to the same office, or to an opponent for the same office whose political reputation has been well established, by persuading such other person to file for such office with no intention of being elected, but to defeat the incumbent or the well known opponent, is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW. In addition, all conspirators are subject to a suit for civil damages, the amount of which may not exceed the salary that the injured person would have received had he or she been elected or reelected. [2004 c 266 § 20. Prior: 2003 c 111 § 2115; 2003 c 53 § 178; 1965 c 9 § 29.18.080; prior: 1943 c 198 § 6; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 5213-15. Formerly RCW 29.15.110, 29.18.080.]

Effective date—2004 c 266: See note following RCW 29A.04.575.

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

29A.84.280 Paid petition solicitors—Finding. The legislature finds that paying a worker, whose task it is to secure the signatures of voters on initiative or referendum petitions, on the basis of the number of signatures the worker secures on the petitions encourages the introduction of fraud in the signature gathering process. Such a form of payment may act as an incentive for the worker to encourage a person to sign a petition which the person is not qualified to sign or

(2012 Ed.)

to sign a petition for a ballot measure even if the person has already signed a petition for the measure. Such payments also threaten the integrity of the initiative and referendum process by providing an incentive for misrepresenting the nature or effect of a ballot measure in securing petition signatures for the measure. [2003 c 111 § 2116. Prior: 1993 c 256 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.79.500.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

FILING FOR OFFICE, DECLARATIONS, AND NOMINATIONS

29A.84.311 Candidacy declarations, nominating petitions. Every person who:

(1) Knowingly provides false information on his or her declaration of candidacy or petition of nomination; or

(2) Conceals or fraudulently defaces or destroys a certificate that has been filed with an elections officer under chapter 29A.20 RCW or a declaration of candidacy or petition of nomination that has been filed with an elections officer, or any part of such a certificate, declaration, or petition, is guilty of a class C felony punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2004 c 271 § 185.]

29A.84.320 Duplicate, nonexistent, untrue names—Penalty. A person is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW who files a declaration of candidacy for any public office of:

(1) A nonexistent or fictitious person; or

(2) The name of any person not his or her true name; or

(3) A name similar to that of an incumbent seeking reelection to the same office with intent to confuse and mislead the electors by taking advantage of the public reputation of the incumbent; or

(4) A surname similar to one who has already filed for the same office, and whose political reputation is widely known, with intent to confuse and mislead the electors by capitalizing on the public reputation of the candidate who had previously filed. [2003 c 111 § 2118; 2003 c 53 § 177; 1965 c 9 § 29.18.070. Prior: (i) 1943 c 198 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 5213-11. (ii) 1943 c 198 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 5213-12. Formerly RCW 29.15.100, 29.18.070.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2003 c 53 § 177 and by 2003 c 111 § 2118, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

BALLOTS

29A.84.410 Unlawful appropriation, printing, or distribution. Any person who is retained or employed by any officer authorized by the laws of this state to procure the printing of any official ballot or who is engaged in printing official ballots is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the person knowingly:

(1) Appropriates any official ballot to himself or herself; or

(2) Gives or delivers any official ballot to or permits any official ballot to be taken by any person other than the officer authorized by law to receive it; or

(3) Prints or causes to be printed any official ballot: (a) In any other form than that prescribed by law or as directed by the officer authorized to procure the printing thereof; or (b) with any other names thereon or with the names spelled otherwise than as directed by such officer, or the names or printing thereon arranged in any other way than that authorized and directed by law.

A gross misdemeanor under this section is punishable to the same extent as a gross misdemeanor that is punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2003 c 111 § 2119. Prior: 1991 c 81 § 3; 1965 c 9 § 29.85.040; prior: 1893 c 115 § 1; RRS § 5395. Formerly RCW 29.85.040.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.420 Unauthorized examination of ballots, election materials—Revealing information. (1) It is a gross misdemeanor for a person to examine, or assist another to examine, any voter record, ballot, or any other state or local government official election material if the person, without lawful authority, conducts the examination:

(a) For the purpose of identifying the name of a voter and how the voter voted; or

(b) For the purpose of determining how a voter, whose name is known to the person, voted; or

(c) For the purpose of identifying the name of the voter who voted in a manner known to the person.

(2) Any person who reveals to another information which the person ascertained in violation of subsection (1) of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(3) A gross misdemeanor under this section is punishable to the same extent as a gross misdemeanor that is punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2003 c 111 § 2120. Prior: 1991 c 81 § 2; 1965 c 9 § 29.85.020; prior: 1911 c 89 § 1, part; Code 1881 § 906; 1873 p 205 § 105; 1854 p 93 § 96; RRS § 5387. Formerly RCW 29.85.020.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

VOTING CENTER

29A.84.510 Acts prohibited in voting center—Prohibited practices. (1) During the voting period that begins eighteen days before and ends the day of a special election, general election, or primary, no person may, within a voting center:

(a) Suggest or persuade or attempt to suggest or persuade any voter to vote for or against any candidate or ballot measure;

(b) Circulate cards or handbills of any kind;

(c) Solicit signatures to any kind of petition; or

(d) Engage in any practice which interferes with the freedom of voters to exercise their franchise or disrupts the administration of the voting center.

(2) No person may obstruct the doors or entries to a building in which a voting center or ballot drop location is located or prevent free access to and from any voting center or ballot drop location. Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, or municipal law enforcement officer shall prevent such obstruction, and may arrest any person creating such obstruction.

(3) Any violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor, punishable to the same extent as a gross misdemeanor that is punishable under RCW 9A.20.021, and the person convicted

may be ordered to pay the costs of prosecution. [2011 c 10 § 69; 2003 c 111 § 2121. Prior: 1991 c 81 § 20; 1990 c 59 § 75; 1984 c 35 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 33 § 1; 1965 c 9 § 29.51.020; prior: (i) 1947 c 35 § 1, part; 1889 p 412 § 33, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 5298, part. (ii) 1895 c 156 § 7, part; 1889 p 409 § 22, part; Code 1881 § 3079, part; 1865 p 34 § 4, part; RRS § 5279, part. Formerly RCW 29.51.020]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.520 Electioneering by election officers forbidden. Any election officer who does any electioneering during the voting period that begins eighteen days before and ends the day of a special election, general election, or primary, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction must be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars and pay the costs of prosecution. [2011 c 10 § 70; 2003 c 111 § 2122; 1965 c 9 § 29.51.030. Prior: 1947 c 35 § 1, part; 1889 p 412 § 33, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 5298, part. Formerly RCW 29.51.030.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

29A.84.530 Refusing to leave voting booth. Deliberately impeding other voters from casting their votes by refusing to leave a voting booth or voting device is a misdemeanor and is subject to the penalties provided in chapter 9A.20 RCW. Election officers may provide assistance in the manner provided by RCW 29A.40.160 to any voter who requests it. [2011 c 10 § 71; 2003 c 111 § 2123. Prior: 1990 c 59 § 49. Formerly RCW 29.51.221.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

29A.84.540 Ballots—Removing from voting center or ballot drop location. Any person who, without lawful authority, removes a ballot from a voting center or ballot drop location is guilty of a gross misdemeanor punishable to the same extent as a gross misdemeanor that is punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2011 c 10 § 72; 2003 c 111 § 2124. Prior: 1991 c 81 § 1; 1965 c 9 § 29.85.010; prior: 1893 c 115 § 2; RRS § 5396. Formerly RCW 29.85.010.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.545 Paper record from direct recording electronic voting device—Removing from voting center. Anyone who, without authorization, removes from a voting center a paper record produced by a direct recording electronic voting device is guilty of a class C felony punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2011 c 10 § 73; 2005 c 242 § 6.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Paper records: RCW 29A.12.085, 29A.60.095.

29A.84.550 Tampering with materials. Any person who willfully defaces, removes, or destroys any of the supplies or materials that the person knows are intended both for use in a voting center and for enabling a voter to prepare his or her ballot is guilty of a class C felony punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2011 c 10 § 74; 2003 c 111 § 2125; 1991 c 81 § 9; 1965 c 9 § 29.85.110. Prior: 1889 p 412 § 31; RRS § 5296. FORMER PART OF SECTION: 1935 c 108 § 3, part; RRS § 5339-3, part, now codified, as reenacted, in RCW 29.85.230. Formerly RCW 29.85.110.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.560 Voting machines, devices—Tampering with—Extra keys. Any person who tampers with or damages or attempts to damage any voting machine or device to be used or being used in a primary or special or general election, or who prevents or attempts to prevent the correct operation of such machine or device, or any unauthorized person who makes or has in his or her possession a key to a voting machine or device to be used or being used in a primary or special or general election, is guilty of a class C felony punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2003 c 111 § 2126; 1991 c 81 § 18; 1965 c 9 § 29.85.260. Prior: 1913 c 58 § 16; RRS § 5316. Formerly RCW 29.85.260.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

VOTING

29A.84.610 Deceptive, incorrect vote recording. A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who knowingly:

(1) Deceives any voter in recording his or her vote by providing incorrect or misleading recording information or by providing faulty election equipment or records; or

(2) Records the vote of any voter in a manner other than as designated by the voter.

Such a gross misdemeanor is punishable to the same extent as a gross misdemeanor that is punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2003 c 111 § 2127. Prior: 1991 c 81 § 4. Formerly RCW 29.85.051.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.620 Hindering or bribing voter. Any person who uses menace, force, threat, or any unlawful means towards any voter to hinder or deter such a voter from voting, or directly or indirectly offers any bribe, reward, or any thing of value to a voter in exchange for the voter's vote for or against any person or ballot measure, or authorizes any person to do so, is guilty of a class C felony punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2003 c 111 § 2128. Prior: 1991 c 81 § 5; 1965 c 9 § 29.85.060; prior: (i) 1911 c 89 § 1, part; Code 1881 § 904; 1873 p 204 § 103; 1854 p 93 § 94; RRS § 5386. (ii) 1911 c 89 § 1, part; 1901 c 142 § 1; Code 1881 § 909; 1873 p 205 § 106; 1865 p 50 § 1; 1854 p 93 § 97; RRS § 5388. Formerly RCW 29.85.060.]

Employer's duty to provide time to vote: RCW 49.28.120.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.630 Influencing voter to withhold vote. Any person who in any way, directly or indirectly, by menace or

(2012 Ed.)

unlawful means, attempts to influence any person in refusing to give his or her vote in any primary or special or general election is guilty of a gross misdemeanor punishable to the same extent as a gross misdemeanor that is punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2003 c 111 § 2129. Prior: 1991 c 81 § 6; 1965 c 9 § 29.85.070; prior: Code 1881 § 3140; RRS § 5389. Formerly RCW 29.85.070.]

Employer's duty to provide time to vote: RCW 49.28.120.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.640 Solicitation of bribe by voter. Any person who solicits, requests, or demands, directly or indirectly, any reward or thing of value or the promise thereof in exchange for his or her vote or in exchange for the vote of any other person for or against any candidate or for or against any ballot measure to be voted upon at a primary or special or general election is guilty of a gross misdemeanor punishable to the same extent as a gross misdemeanor that is punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2003 c 111 § 2130. Prior: 1991 c 81 § 7; 1965 c 9 § 29.85.090; prior: 1907 c 209 § 32; RRS § 5207. Formerly RCW 29.85.090.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.650 Repeaters. (1) Any person who intentionally votes or attempts to vote in this state more than once at any election, or who intentionally votes or attempts to vote in both this state and another state at any election, is guilty of a class C felony.

(2) Any person who recklessly or negligently violates this section commits a class 1 civil infraction as provided in RCW 7.80.120. [2005 c 243 § 24; 2003 c 111 § 2131. Prior: 1991 c 81 § 13; 1965 c 9 § 29.85.210; prior: 1911 c 89 § 1, part; Code 1881 § 903; 1873 p 204 § 102; 1865 p 51 § 5; 1854 p 93 § 93; RRS § 5383. Formerly RCW 29.85.210.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.655 Tabulation of invalid ballots. Any election officer who intentionally tabulates or causes to be tabulated, through any act or omission, an invalid ballot when the person has actual knowledge that the ballot is invalid, is guilty of a class C felony punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2011 c 10 § 75; 2003 c 111 § 2132. Prior: 1991 c 81 § 14; 1965 c 9 § 29.85.220; prior: 1911 c 89 § 1, part; Code 1881 § 911; 1873 p 205 § 108; RRS § 5385. Formerly RCW 29.85.220.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.660 Unqualified persons voting. Any person who knows that he or she does not possess the legal qualifications of a voter and who votes at any primary or special or general election authorized by law to be held in this state for any office whatever is guilty of a class C felony punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2003 c 111 § 2133; 1991 c 81 § 17; 1965 c 9 § 29.85.240. Prior: 1911 c 89 § 1, part; Code 1881 § 905; 1873 p 204 § 104; 1865 p 51 § 4; 1854 p 93 § 95; RRS § 5384. Formerly RCW 29.85.240.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.680 Ballots—Violation. (1) A person who willfully violates any provision of chapter 29A.40 RCW regarding the assertion or declaration of qualifications to receive or cast a ballot or unlawfully casts a ballot is guilty of a class C felony punishable under RCW 9A.20.021.

(2) Except as provided in this chapter, a person who willfully violates any other provision of chapter 29A.40 RCW is guilty of a misdemeanor. [2011 c 10 § 76. Prior: 2003 c 111 § 2136; 2003 c 53 § 179; 2001 c 241 § 14; 1994 c 269 § 2; 1991 c 81 § 34; 1987 c 346 § 20; 1983 1st ex.s. c 71 § 9. Formerly RCW 29.36.370, 29.36.160.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

Legislative intent—Effective date—1987 c 346: See notes following RCW 29A.40.010.

Tampering with registration form, ballot declaration: RCW 29A.84.050.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

CANVASSING AND CERTIFYING

29A.84.711 Documents regarding nomination, election, candidacy—Frauds and falsehoods. Every person who:

(1) Knowingly and falsely issues a certificate of nomination or election; or

(2) Knowingly provides false information on a certificate which must be filed with an elections officer under chapter 29A.20 RCW, is guilty of a class C felony punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2004 c 271 § 186.]

29A.84.720 Officers—Violations generally. Every person charged with the performance of any duty under the provisions of any law of this state relating to elections, including primaries, or the provisions of any charter or ordinance of any city or town of this state relating to elections who willfully neglects or refuses to perform such duty, or who, in the performance of such duty, or in his or her official capacity, knowingly or fraudulently violates any of the provisions of law relating to such duty, is guilty of a class C felony punishable under RCW 9A.20.021 and shall forfeit his or her office. [2003 c 111 § 2138. Prior: 1991 c 81 § 10; 1965 c 9 § 29.85.170; prior: (i) 1889 p 412 § 32; RRS § 5297. (ii) 1911 c 89 § 1, part; Code 1881 § 912; 1877 p 205 § 2; RRS § 5392. Formerly RCW 29.85.170.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

29A.84.730 Divulging ballot count. (1) In any location in which ballots are counted, no person authorized by law to be present while votes are being counted may divulge any results of the count of the ballots at any time prior to 8:00 p.m. on the day of the primary or special or general election.

(2) A violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor punishable to the same extent as a gross misdemeanor that is punishable under RCW 9A.20.021. [2011 c 10 § 77; 2003 c 111 § 2139. Prior: 1991 c 81 § 15; 1990 c 59 § 55; 1977 ex.s. c 361 § 85; 1965 c 9 § 29.54.035; prior: 1955 c 148 § 6. Formerly RCW 29.85.225, 29.54.035.]

Notice to registered poll voters—Elections by mail—2011 c 10: See note following RCW 29A.04.008.

[Title 29A RCW—page 110]

Intent—Effective date—1990 c 59: See notes following RCW 29A.04.013.

Divulging returns in voting device precincts: RCW 29A.60.120.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 29A.88 RCW NUCLEAR WASTE SITE—ELECTION FOR DISAPPROVAL

Sections

29A.88.010 Findings.

29A.88.020 High-level repository—Selection of site in state—Special election for disapproval.

29A.88.030 Costs of election.

29A.88.040 Special election—Notification of auditors—Application of election laws.

29A.88.050 Ballot title.

29A.88.060 Effect of vote.

29A.88.010 Findings. (1) The legislature and the people find that the federal Nuclear Waste Policy Act provides that within sixty days of the president's recommendation of a site for a high-level nuclear waste repository, a state may disapprove the selection of such site in that state.

(2) The legislature and the people desire, if the governor and legislature do not issue a notice of disapproval within twenty-one days of the president's recommendation, that the people of this state have the opportunity to vote upon disapproval. [2003 c 111 § 2201. Prior: 1986 ex.s. c 1 § 3. Formerly RCW 29.91.010.]

29A.88.020 High-level repository—Selection of site in state—Special election for disapproval. (1) Within seven days after any recommendation by the president of the United States of a site in the state of Washington to be a high-level nuclear waste repository under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 10136, the governor shall set the date for a special statewide election to vote on disapproval of the selection of such site. The special election shall be no more than fifty days after the date of the recommendation of the president of the United States.

(2) If either the governor or the legislature submits a notice of disapproval to the United States Congress within twenty-one days of the date of the recommendation by the president of the United States, then the governor is authorized to cancel the special election pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. [2003 c 111 § 2202; 1986 ex.s. c 1 § 4. Formerly RCW 29.91.020.]

29A.88.030 Costs of election. The state of Washington shall assume the costs of any special election called under RCW 29A.88.020 in the same manner as provided in RCW 29A.04.420 and 29A.04.430. [2003 c 111 § 2203. Prior: 1986 ex.s. c 1 § 5. Formerly RCW 29.91.030.]

29A.88.040 Special election—Notification of auditors—Application of election laws. The secretary of state shall promptly notify the county auditors of the date of the special election and certify to them the text of the ballot title for this special election. The general election laws shall apply to the election required by RCW 29A.88.020 to the extent that they are not inconsistent with this chapter. Statutory deadlines relating to certification, canvassing, and the voters' pamphlet may be modified for the election held pur-

suant to RCW 29A.88.020 by the secretary of state through emergency rules adopted under *RCW 29A.04.610. [2003 c 111 § 2204. Prior: 1986 ex.s. c 1 § 6. Formerly RCW 29.91.040.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29A.04.610 was amended by 2004 c 267 § 702 and repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. RCW 29A.04.610 was subsequently repealed by 2006 c 206 § 9. Later enactment, see RCW 29A.04.611.

29A.88.050 Ballot title. The ballot title for the special election called under RCW 29A.88.020 shall be "Shall the Governor be required to notify Congress of Washington's disapproval of the President's recommendation of [name of site] as a national high-level nuclear waste repository?" [2003 c 111 § 2205. Prior: 1986 ex.s. c 1 § 7. Formerly RCW 29.91.050.]

29A.88.060 Effect of vote. If the governor or the legislature fails to prepare and submit a notice of disapproval to the United States Congress within fifty-five days of the president's recommendation and a majority of the voters in the special election held pursuant to RCW 29A.88.020 favored such notice of disapproval, then the vote of the people shall be binding on the governor. The governor shall prepare and submit the notice of disapproval to the United States Congress pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sec. 10136. [2003 c 111 § 2206; 1986 ex.s. c 1 § 8. Formerly RCW 29.91.060.]

Title 30

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

Chapters

- 30.04** General provisions.
 - 30.08** Organization and powers.
 - 30.12** Officers, employees, and stockholders.
 - 30.16** Checks.
 - 30.20** Deposits.
 - 30.22** Financial institution individual account deposit act.
 - 30.24** Investment of trust funds.
 - 30.32** Dealings with federal loan agencies.
 - 30.36** Capital notes or debentures.
 - 30.38** Interstate banking.
 - 30.42** Alien banks.
 - 30.43** Satellite facilities.
 - 30.44** Insolvency and liquidation.
 - 30.46** Supervisory direction—Conservatorship.
 - 30.49** Merger, consolidation, and conversion.
 - 30.53** Merging trust companies.
 - 30.56** Bank stabilization act.
 - 30.60** Community credit needs.
 - 30.98** Construction.
- Business corporations and cooperative associations: Title 23B RCW.*
- Charitable trusts: Chapter 11.100 RCW.*
- Consumer loan act: Chapter 31.04 RCW.*
- Credit life insurance and credit accident and health insurance: Chapter 48.34 RCW.*
- Credit unions: Chapter 31.12 RCW.*
- Department of financial institutions: Chapter 43.320 RCW.*
- Depositories*
- city: Chapter 35.38 RCW.*
 - county: Chapter 36.48 RCW.*
 - of state funds: Chapter 43.85 RCW.*
- Indemnification of corporation directors, officers, trustees authorized, insurance: RCW 23B.08.320, 23B.08.500 through 23B.08.580, 23B.08.600, and 23B.17.030.*
- Investment of county funds not required for immediate expenditures, service fee: RCW 36.29.020.*
- Investment of funds of school district—Service fee: RCW 28A.320.320.*
- Life insurance payable to trustee named as beneficiary in policy or will: RCW 48.18.450, 48.18.452.*
- Master license system exemption: RCW 19.02.800.*
- Mortgages: Title 61 RCW.*
- Negotiable instruments: Title 62A RCW.*
- Powers of appointment: Chapter 11.95 RCW.*
- Probate—Bank exempted from executors, administrators, and special administrator's bond: RCW 11.28.185, 11.32.020.*
- Public charitable trusts: Chapter 11.110 RCW.*
- Public depositories, deposit and investment of public funds: Chapter 39.58 RCW.*
- Real property and conveyances: Title 64 RCW.*
- Retail installment sales of goods and services: Chapter 63.14 RCW.*
- Safe deposit companies: Chapter 22.28 RCW.*
- Washington principal and income act of 2002: Chapter 11.104A RCW.*

(2012 Ed.)

Chapter 30.04 RCW GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections

- 30.04.010 Definitions.
- 30.04.020 Use of words indicating bank or trust company—Penalty.
- 30.04.025 Financial institutions—Loan charges—Out-of-state national banks.
- 30.04.030 Rules—Administration and interpretation of title.
- 30.04.045 Director—Powers under chapter 19.144 RCW.
- 30.04.050 Duty to comply—Violations—Penalty.
- 30.04.060 Examinations directed—Cooperative agreements and actions.
- 30.04.070 Cost of examination.
- 30.04.075 Examination reports and information—Confidentiality—Disclosure—Penalty.
- 30.04.111 Limit on loans and extensions of credit to one person—Exceptions—Definitions—Rules.
- 30.04.112 "Loans or obligations" and "liabilities" limited for purposes of RCW 30.04.111.
- 30.04.120 Loans on own stock prohibited—Shares of other corporations.
- 30.04.125 Investment in corporations—Authorized businesses.
- 30.04.127 Formation, incorporation, or investment in corporations or other entities authorized—Approval—Exception.
- 30.04.129 Investment in obligations issued or guaranteed by multilateral development bank.
- 30.04.130 Defaulted debts, judgments to be charged off—Valuation of assets.
- 30.04.140 Pledge of securities or assets prohibited—Exceptions.
- 30.04.180 Dividends.
- 30.04.210 Real estate holdings.
- 30.04.212 Real property and improvements thereon.
- 30.04.214 Qualifying community investments.
- 30.04.215 Engaging in other business activities.
- 30.04.217 Additional powers—Powers and authorities of savings bank—Restrictions.
- 30.04.220 Corporations existing under former laws.
- 30.04.225 Contributions and gifts.
- 30.04.230 Authority of corporation or association to acquire stock of bank, trust company, or national banking association.
- 30.04.232 Additional authority of out-of-state holding company to acquire stock or assets of bank, trust company, or national banking association.
- 30.04.238 Purchase of own capital stock authorized.
- 30.04.240 Trust business to be kept separate—Authorized deposit of securities.
- 30.04.260 Legal services, advertising of—Penalty.
- 30.04.280 Compliance enjoined—Banking, trust business, branches.
- 30.04.285 Director's approval of a branch—Satisfactory financial condition—Affiliated commercial locations.
- 30.04.295 Agency agreements—Written notice to director.
- 30.04.300 Foreign branch banks.
- 30.04.330 Saturday closing authorized.
- 30.04.375 Investment in stock, participation certificates, and other evidences of participation.
- 30.04.380 Investment in paid-in capital stock and surplus of banks or corporations engaged in international or foreign banking.
- 30.04.390 Acquisition of stock of banks organized under laws of foreign country, etc.
- 30.04.395 Continuing authority for investments.
- 30.04.400 Bank acquisition or control—Definitions.
- 30.04.405 Bank acquisition or control—Notice or application—Registration statement—Violations—Penalties.
- 30.04.410 Bank acquisition or control—Disapproval by director—Change of officers.
- 30.04.450 Notice of charges—Reasons for issuance—Contents—Hearing—Cease and desist order.
- 30.04.455 Temporary cease and desist order—Reasons for issuance.
- 30.04.460 Temporary cease and desist order—Injunction to set aside, limit, or suspend temporary order.
- 30.04.465 Violations or unsafe or unsound practices—Injunction to enforce temporary order.
- 30.04.470 Order to refrain from violations or practices—Administrative hearing or judicial review.

[Title 30 RCW—page 1]

30.04.475	Order to refrain from violations or practices—Jurisdiction of courts in enforcement or issuance of orders, injunctions, or judicial review.
30.04.500	Fairness in lending act—Short title.
30.04.505	Fairness in lending act—Definitions.
30.04.510	Fairness in lending act—Unlawful practices.
30.04.515	Fairness in lending act—Sound underwriting practices not precluded.
30.04.550	Reorganization as subsidiary of bank holding company—Authority.
30.04.555	Reorganization as subsidiary of bank holding company—Procedure.
30.04.560	Reorganization as subsidiary of bank holding company—Dissenter's rights—Conditions.
30.04.565	Reorganization as subsidiary of bank holding company—Valuation of shares of dissenting shareholders.
30.04.570	Reorganization as subsidiary of bank holding company—Approval of director—Certificate of reorganization—Exchange of shares.
30.04.575	Public hearing prior to approval of reorganization—Request.
30.04.600	Shareholders—Actions authorized without meetings—Written consent.
30.04.605	Directors, committees—Actions authorized without meetings—Written consent.
30.04.610	Directors, committees—Meetings authorized by conference telephone or similar communications equipment.
30.04.650	Automated teller machines and night depositories security.
30.04.901	Severability—2003 c 24.

Corporate seals, effect of absence from instrument: RCW 64.04.105.

Depositories of state funds: Chapter 43.85 RCW.

Employee benefit plans—Payment as discharge: RCW 49.64.030.

Federal bonds and notes as investment or collateral: Chapter 39.60 RCW.

Interest and usury in general: Chapter 19.52 RCW.

Issuance of money, liability of stockholders: State Constitution Art. 12 § 11.

30.04.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this title.

(1) "Adequately capitalized," "critically undercapitalized," "significantly undercapitalized," "undercapitalized," and "well-capitalized," respectively, have meanings consistent with the definitions these same terms have under the prompt corrective action provisions of the federal deposit insurance act, 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1831o, and applicable enabling rules of the federal deposit insurance corporation.

(2) "Bank," unless a different meaning appears from the context, means any corporation organized under the laws of this state engaged in banking, other than a trust company, savings association, or a mutual savings bank.

(3) "Bank holding company" means a bank holding company under authority of the federal bank holding company act.

(4) "Banking" includes the soliciting, receiving or accepting of money or its equivalent on deposit as a regular business.

(5) "Branch" means any established office of deposit, domestic or otherwise, maintained by any bank or trust company other than its head office. "Branch" does not mean a machine permitting customers to leave funds in storage or communicate with bank employees who are not located at the site of the machine, unless employees of the bank at the site of the machine take deposits on a regular basis. An office or facility of an entity other than the bank shall not be deemed to be established by the bank, regardless of any affiliation, accommodation arrangement, or other relationship between the other entity and the bank.

(6) "Department" means the Washington state department of financial institutions.

(7) "Director" means the director of the department.

(8) "Financial holding company" means a financial services holding company under authority of the federal bank holding company act.

(9) "Foreign bank" and "foreign banker" includes:

(a) Every corporation not organized under the laws of the territory or state of Washington doing a banking business, except a national bank;

(b) Every unincorporated company, partnership or association of two or more individuals organized under the laws of another state or country, doing a banking business;

(c) Every other unincorporated company, partnership or association of two or more individuals, doing a banking business, if the members thereof owning a majority interest therein or entitled to more than one-half of the net assets thereof are not residents of this state; or

(d) Every nonresident of this state doing a banking business in his or her own name and right only.

(10) "Holding company" means a bank holding company or financial holding company of a bank organized under chapter 30.08 RCW or converted to a state bank under chapter 30.49 RCW, or a holding company of a trust company authorized to do business under this title.

(11) "Person" includes a firm, association, partnership, or corporation, or the plural thereof, whether resident, nonresident, citizen or not.

(12) The term "trust business" shall include the business of doing any or all of the things specified in RCW 30.08.150 (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10) and (11).

(13) "Trust company," unless a different meaning appears from the context, means any corporation, other than a bank, savings bank or savings association, organized and chartered as a trust company under this title for the purpose of engaging in trust business. [2010 c 88 § 3; 1997 c 101 § 3; 1996 c 2 § 2; 1994 c 92 § 7; 1959 c 106 § 1; 1955 c 33 § 30.04.010. Prior: 1933 c 42 § 2; 1917 c 80 § 14; RRS § 3221.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.020 Use of words indicating bank or trust company—Penalty. (1) The name of every bank shall contain the word "bank" and the name of every trust company shall contain the word "trust," or the word "bank." Except as provided in RCW 33.08.030 or as otherwise authorized by this section or approved by the director, only a national bank, federal savings bank, a bank or trust company authorized by this title, savings bank under Title 32 RCW, bank holding company or financial holding company, a holding company authorized by this title or Title 32 RCW, or a foreign or alien corporation or other legal person authorized by this title to do so, shall:

(a) Use as a part of his [or her] or its name or other business designation, as a prominent syllable within a word comprising all or a portion of its name or other business designation, or in any manner as if connected with his [or her] or its business or place of business any of the following words or the plural thereof, to wit: "bank," "banking," "banker," "bank-corporation," "bancorp," or "trust," or any foreign language designations thereof, including, by way of example, "banco" or "banque."

(b) Use any sign, logo, or marketing message, in any media, or use any letterhead, billhead, note, receipt, certificate, blank, form, or any written, printed, electronic or internet-based instrument or material representation whatsoever, directly or indirectly indicating that the business of such person is that of a bank or trust company.

(2) A foreign corporation or other foreign domiciled legal person, whose name contains the words "bank," "banker," "banking," "bancorporation," "bancorp," or "trust," or the foreign language equivalent thereof, or whose articles of incorporation empower it to engage in banking or to engage in a trust business, may not engage in banking or in a trust business in this state unless the corporation or other legal person (a) is expressly authorized to do so under this title, under federal law, or by the director, and (b) complies with all applicable requirements of Washington state law regarding foreign corporations and other foreign legal persons. If an activity would not constitute "transacting business" within the meaning of RCW 23B.15.010(1) or chapter 23B.18 RCW, then the activity shall not constitute banking or engaging in a trust business. Nothing in this subsection shall prevent operations by an alien bank in compliance with chapter 30.42 RCW.

(3) This section shall not prevent a lender approved by the United States secretary of housing and urban development for participation in any mortgage insurance program under the National Housing Act from using the words "mortgage banker" or "mortgage banking" in the conduct of its business, but only if both words are used together in either of the forms which appear in quotations in this sentence.

(4) Any individual or legal person, or director, officer[,], or manager of such legal person, who knowingly violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [2010 c 88 § 4; 1994 c 256 § 32; 1986 c 284 § 15; 1983 c 42 § 2; 1981 c 88 § 1; 1955 c 33 § 30.04.020. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 114 § 1; 1917 c 80 § 18; RRS § 3225.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.04.025 Financial institutions—Loan charges—Out-of-state national banks. Notwithstanding any restrictions, limitations, requirements, or other provisions of law, a financial institution, as defined in *RCW 30.22.040(12), may charge, take, receive, or reserve interest, discount or other points, finance charges, or other similar charges on any loan or other extension of credit, at a rate or amount that is equal to, or less than, the maximum rate or amount of interest, discount or other points, finance charges, or other similar charges that national banks located in any other state or states may charge, take, receive, or reserve, under 12 U.S.C. Sec. 85, on loans or other extensions of credit to residents of this state. However, this section does not authorize any subsidiary of a bank, of a trust company, of a mutual savings bank, of a savings and loan association, or of a credit union to charge, take, receive, or reserve interest, discount or other points, finance charges, or other similar charges on any loan or other extension of credit, unless the subsidiary is itself a bank, trust company, mutual savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union. [2003 c 24 § 3.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 30.22.040 was alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k), changing subsection (12) to subsection (8).

(2012 Ed.)

30.04.030 Rules—Administration and interpretation of title. (1) The director shall have power to adopt uniform rules in accordance with the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW, to govern examinations and reports of banks, trust companies, and holding companies and the form in which they shall report their assets, liabilities, and reserves, charge off bad debts and otherwise keep their records and accounts, and otherwise to govern the administration of this title. The director shall mail a copy of the rules to each bank and trust company at its principal place of business.

(2) The director shall have the power, and broad administrative discretion, to administer and interpret the provisions of this title to facilitate the delivery of financial services to the citizens of the state of Washington by the banks, trust companies[,], and holding companies subject to this title. [2010 c 88 § 5; 1994 c 92 § 8; 1986 c 279 § 1; 1955 c 33 § 30.04.030. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 58, part; RRS § 3265, part.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

30.04.045 Director—Powers under chapter 19.144 RCW. The director or the director's designee may take such action as provided for in this title to enforce, investigate, or examine persons covered by chapter 19.144 RCW. [2008 c 108 § 15.]

Findings—2008 c 108: See RCW 19.144.005.

30.04.050 Duty to comply—Violations—Penalty. (1) Each bank and trust company, and their directors, officers, employees, and agents, shall comply with:

(a) This title and chapter 11.100 RCW as applicable to each of them;

(b) The rules adopted by the department with respect to banks and trust companies;

(c) Any lawful direction or order of the director;

(d) Any lawful supervisory agreement with the director; and

(e) The applicable statutes, rules[,], and regulations administered by the board of governors of the federal reserve system, the federal deposit insurance corporation, or their successor agencies, with respect to banks or trust companies.

(2) Each holding company, and its directors, officers, employees, and agents, shall comply with:

(a) The provisions of this title that are applicable to each of them;

(b) The rules adopted by the department with respect to holding companies;

(c) Any lawful direction or order of the director;

(d) Any lawful supervisory agreement with the director; and

(e) The applicable statutes, rules, and regulations administered by the board of governors of the federal reserve system, or its successor agency, with respect to holding companies, the violation of which would result in an unsafe and unsound practice or material violation of law with respect to the subsidiary bank or trust company of the holding company.

(3) The violation of any supervisory agreement, direction, order, statute, rule[,], or regulation referenced in this section, in addition to any other penalty provided in this title, shall, at the option of the director, subject the offender to a

penalty of up to ten thousand dollars for each offense, payable upon issuance of any order or directive of the director, which may be recovered by the attorney general in a civil action in the name of the department. [2010 c 88 § 6; 1955 c 33 § 30.04.050. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 58, part; RRS § 3265, part.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

30.04.060 Examinations directed—Cooperative agreements and actions. (1) The director, assistant director, program manager, or an examiner shall visit each bank and each trust company at least once every eighteen months, and oftener if necessary, or as otherwise required by the rules and interpretations of applicable federal banking examination authorities, for the purpose of making a full investigation into the condition of such corporation, and for that purpose they are hereby empowered to administer oaths and to examine under oath any director, officer, employee, or agent of such corporation.

(2) The director may make such other full or partial examinations as deemed necessary and may examine any bank holding company that owns any portion of a bank or trust company chartered by the state of Washington and obtain reports of condition for any bank holding company that owns any portion of a bank or trust company chartered by the state of Washington.

(3) The director may visit and examine into the affairs of any nonpublicly held corporation in which the bank, trust company, or bank holding company has an investment or any publicly held corporation the capital stock of which is controlled by the bank, trust company, or bank holding company; may appraise and revalue such corporations' investments and securities; and shall have full access to all the books, records, papers, securities, correspondence, bank accounts, and other papers of such corporations for such purposes.

(4) The director may, in his or her discretion, accept in lieu of the examinations required in this section the examinations conducted at the direction of the federal reserve board or the federal deposit insurance corporation.

(5) Any willful false swearing in any examination is perjury in the second degree.

(6) The director may enter into cooperative and reciprocal agreements with the bank regulatory authorities of the United States, any state, the District of Columbia, or any trust territory of the United States for the periodic examination of domestic bank holding companies owning banking institutions in other states, the District of Columbia, or trust territories, and subsidiaries of such domestic bank holding companies, or of out-of-state bank holding companies owning a bank or trust company the principal operations of which are conducted in this state. The director may accept reports of examination and other records from such authorities in lieu of conducting his or her own examinations. The director may enter into joint actions with other regulatory bodies having concurrent jurisdiction or may enter into such actions independently to carry out his or her responsibilities under this title and assure compliance with the laws of this state.

(7) Copies from the records, books, and accounts of a bank, trust company, or holding company shall be competent evidence in all cases, equal with originals thereof, if there is annexed to such copies an affidavit taken before a notary

public or clerk of a court under seal, stating that the affiant is the officer of the bank, trust company, or holding company having charge of the original records, and that the copy is true and correct and is full so far as the same relates to the subject matter therein mentioned. [2010 c 88 § 7; 1994 c 92 § 9; 1989 c 180 § 1; 1985 c 305 § 3; 1983 c 157 § 3; 1982 c 196 § 6; 1955 c 33 § 30.04.060. Prior: 1937 c 48 § 1; 1919 c 209 § 5; 1917 c 80 § 7; RRS § 3214.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Director of financial institutions: Chapter 43.320 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.070 Cost of examination. The director shall collect from each bank, savings bank, trust company, savings association, holding company under Title 30 RCW, holding company under Title 32 RCW, business development company under chapter 31.24 RCW, agricultural lender under chapter 31.35 RCW, and small business lender under chapter 31.40 RCW, for each examination of its condition the estimated actual cost of such examination. [2010 c 88 § 8; 1994 c 92 § 10; 1955 c 33 § 30.04.070. Prior: 1929 c 73 § 1; 1923 c 172 § 16; 1921 c 73 § 1; 1917 c 80 § 8; RRS § 3215.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

30.04.075 Examination reports and information—Confidentiality—Disclosure—Penalty. (1) All examination reports and all information obtained by the director and the director's staff in conducting examinations of banks, trust companies, or alien banks, and information obtained by the director and the director's staff from other state or federal bank regulatory authorities with whom the director has entered into agreements pursuant to *RCW 30.04.060(2), and information obtained by the director and the director's staff relating to examination and supervision of bank holding companies owning a bank in this state or subsidiaries of such holding companies, is confidential and privileged information and shall not be made public or otherwise disclosed to any person, firm, corporation, agency, association, governmental body, or other entity.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section notwithstanding, the director may furnish all or any part of examination reports, work papers, supervisory agreements or directives, orders, or other information obtained in the conduct of an examination or investigation prepared by the director's office to:

(a) Federal agencies empowered to examine state banks, trust companies, or alien banks;

(b) Bank regulatory authorities with whom the director has entered into agreements pursuant to *RCW 30.04.060(2), and other bank regulatory authorities who are the primary regulatory authority or insurer of accounts for a bank holding company owning a bank, trust company, or national banking association the principal operations of which are conducted in this state or a subsidiary of such holding company; provided that the director shall first find that the reports of examination to be furnished shall receive protection from disclosure comparable to that accorded by this section;

(c) Officials empowered to investigate criminal charges subject to legal process, valid search warrant, or subpoena. If the director furnishes any examination report to officials empowered to investigate criminal charges, the director may only furnish that part of the report which is necessary and

pertinent to the investigation, and the director may do this only after notifying the affected bank, trust company, or alien bank and any customer of the bank, trust company, or alien bank who is named in that part of the examination or report ordered to be furnished unless the officials requesting the report first obtain a waiver of the notice requirement from a court of competent jurisdiction for good cause;

(d) The examined bank, trust company, or alien bank, or holding company thereof;

(e) The attorney general in his or her role as legal advisor to the director;

(f) Liquidating agents of a distressed bank, trust company, or alien bank;

(g) A person or organization officially connected with the bank as officer, director, attorney, auditor, or independent attorney or independent auditor;

(h) The Washington public deposit protection commission as provided by RCW 39.58.105;

(i) Organizations insuring or guaranteeing the shares of, or deposits in, the bank or trust company; or

(j) Other persons as the director may determine necessary to protect the public interest and confidence.

(3) All examination reports, work papers, supervisory agreements or directives, orders, and other information obtained in the conduct of an examination or investigation furnished under subsections (2) and (4) of this section shall remain the property of the department of financial institutions, and be confidential and no person, agency, or authority to whom reports are furnished or any officer, director, or employee thereof shall disclose or make public any of the reports or any information contained therein except in published statistical material that does not disclose the affairs of any individual or corporation: PROVIDED, That nothing herein shall prevent the use in a criminal prosecution of reports furnished under subsection (2) of this section.

(4) The examination report made by the department of financial institutions is designed for use in the supervision of the bank, trust company, or alien bank. The report shall remain the property of the director and will be furnished to the bank, trust company, or alien bank solely for its confidential use. Under no circumstances shall the bank, trust company, or alien bank or any of its directors, officers, or employees disclose or make public in any manner the report or any portion thereof, to any person or organization not connected with the bank as officer, director, employee, attorney, auditor, or candidate for executive office with the bank. The bank may also, after execution of an agreement not to disclose information in the report, disclose the report or relevant portions thereof to a party proposing to acquire or merge with the bank.

(5) Examination reports and information obtained by the director and the director's staff in conducting examinations, or obtained from other state and federal bank regulatory authorities with whom the director has entered into agreements pursuant to *RCW 30.04.060(2), or relating to examination and supervision of bank holding companies owning a bank, trust company, or national banking association the principal operations of which are conducted in this state or a subsidiary of such holding company, or information obtained as a result of applications or investigations pursuant to RCW

(2012 Ed.)

30.04.230, shall not be subject to public disclosure under chapter 42.56 RCW.

(6) In any civil action in which the reports are sought to be discovered or used as evidence, any party may, upon notice to the director, petition the court for an in camera review of the report. The court may permit discovery and introduction of only those portions of the report which are relevant and otherwise unobtainable by the requesting party. This subsection shall not apply to an action brought or defended by the director.

(7) This section shall not apply to investigation reports prepared by the director and the director's staff concerning an application for a new bank or trust company or an application for a branch of a bank, trust company, or alien bank: PROVIDED, That the director may adopt rules making confidential portions of the reports if in the director's opinion the public disclosure of the portions of the report would impair the ability to obtain the information which the director considers necessary to fully evaluate the application.

(8) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or other applicable law, a bank, trust company, alien bank, or holding company is not in violation of this section on account of its compliance with required reporting to the federal securities and exchange commission, including the disclosure of any order of the director.

(9) Every person who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [2010 c 88 § 9; 2005 c 274 § 251; 1994 c 92 § 11; 1989 c 180 § 2; 1986 c 279 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 245 § 1.]

**Reviser's note:* RCW 30.04.060 was amended by 2010 c 88 § 7, changing subsection (2) to subsection (6).

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

Examination reports and information from financial institutions exempt: RCW 42.56.400.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.111 Limit on loans and extensions of credit to one person—Exceptions—Definitions—Rules. (1) The total loans and extensions of credit by a bank or trust company to a person outstanding at any one time shall not exceed twenty percent of the capital and surplus of such bank or trust company. The following loans and extensions of credit shall not be subject to this limitation:

(a) Loans or extensions of credit arising from the discount of commercial or business paper evidencing an obligation to the person negotiating it with recourse;

(b) Loans or extensions of credit secured by bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, or treasury bills of the United States or by other such obligations wholly guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;

(c) Loans or extensions of credit to or secured by unconditional takeout commitments or guarantees of any department, agency, bureau, board, commission, or establishment of the United States or any corporation wholly owned directly or indirectly by the United States;

(d) Loans or extensions of credit fully secured by a segregated deposit account or accounts in the lending bank;

(e) Loans or extensions of credit secured by collateral having a readily ascertained market value of at least one hun-

dred fifteen percent of the outstanding amount of the loan or extension of credit;

(f) Loans or extensions of credit secured by bills of lading, warehouse receipts, or similar documents transferring or securing title to readily marketable staples shall be subject to a limitation of thirty-five percent of capital and surplus in addition to the general limitations, if the market value of the staples securing each additional loan or extension of credit at all times equals or exceeds one hundred fifteen percent of the outstanding amount of the loan or extension of credit. The staples shall be fully covered by insurance whenever it is customary to insure the staples;

(g) The purchase of bankers' acceptances of the kind described in section 13 of the federal reserve act and issued by other banks shall not be subject to any limitation based on capital and surplus;

(h) The unpaid purchase price of a sale of bank property, if secured by such property.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "capital" shall include the amount of common stock outstanding and unimpaired, the amount of preferred stock outstanding and unimpaired, and capital notes or debentures issued pursuant to chapter 30.36 RCW.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "surplus" shall include capital surplus, reflecting the amounts paid in excess of the par or stated value of capital stock, or amounts contributed to the bank other than for capital stock, and undivided profits.

(4) For the purposes of this section, "person" includes an individual, sole proprietor, partnership, joint venture, association, trust, estate, business trust, corporation, sovereign government or agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision thereof, or any similar entity or organization.

(5) The director may prescribe rules to administer and carry out the purposes of this section, including without limitation rules to define or further define terms used in this section and to establish limits or requirements other than those specified in this section for particular classes or categories of loans or extensions of credit, and to determine when a loan putatively made to a person shall, for purposes of this section, be attributed to another person. In adopting the rules, the director shall be guided by rulings of the comptroller of the currency, or successor federal banking regulator, that govern lending limits applicable to national banks. In lieu of the adoption by the department of a rule applicable to specific types of transactions, a bank, unless otherwise approved by the director, shall conform to all applicable rulings of the comptroller of the currency, or successor federal banking regulator, which (a) relate to national banks, (b) govern such specific types of transactions, and (c) are consistent with this section and the department's adopted rules. [2010 c 88 § 10; 1995 c 344 § 1; 1994 c 92 § 12; 1986 c 279 § 3.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

30.04.112 "Loans or obligations" and "liabilities" limited for purposes of RCW 30.04.111. Sales of federal reserve funds with a maturity of one business day or under a continuing contract are not "loans or obligations" or "liabilities" for the purposes of the loan limits established by RCW 30.04.111. However, sales of federal reserve funds with a

maturity of more than one business day are subject to those limits.

For the purposes of this section, "sale of federal reserve funds" means any transaction among depository institutions involving the disposal of immediately available funds resulting from credits to deposit balances at federal reserve banks or from credits to new or existing deposit balances due from a correspondent depository institution. [1989 c 220 § 1; 1983 c 157 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.120 Loans on own stock prohibited—Shares of other corporations. The shares of stock of every bank and trust company shall be deemed personal property. No such corporation shall hereafter make any loan or discount on the security of its own capital stock, nor be the purchaser or holder of any such shares, unless such security or purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith; in which case the stocks so purchased or acquired shall be sold at public or private sale, or otherwise disposed of, within six months from the time of its purchase or acquisition. Except as hereinafter provided or otherwise permitted by law, nothing herein contained shall authorize the purchase by any such bank or trust company for its own account of any shares of stock of any corporation, except a federal reserve bank of which such corporation shall become a member, and then only to the extent required by such federal reserve bank: PROVIDED, That any bank or trust company may purchase, acquire and hold shares of stock in any other corporation which shares have been previously pledged as security to any loan or discount made in good faith and such purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith and stock so purchased or acquired shall be sold at public or private sale or otherwise disposed of within two years from the time of its purchase or acquisition. Any time limit imposed in this section may be extended by the director upon cause shown. Banks and trust companies are authorized to make loans on the security of the capital stock of a bank or trust company other than the lending corporation. [1994 c 92 § 13; 1986 c 279 § 4; 1973 1st ex.s. c 104 § 1; 1955 c 33 § 30.04.120. Prior: 1943 c 187 § 1; 1933 c 42 § 9; 1929 c 73 § 5; 1917 c 80 § 36; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 3243.]

30.04.125 Investment in corporations—Authorized businesses. Unless otherwise prohibited by law, any state bank or trust company may invest in the capital stock of corporations organized to conduct the following businesses:

(1) A safe deposit business: PROVIDED, That the amount of investment does not exceed fifteen percent of its capital stock and surplus, without the approval of the director;

(2) A corporation holding the premises of the bank or its branches: PROVIDED, That without the approval of the director, the investment of such stock shall not exceed, together with all loans made to the corporation by the bank, a sum equal to the amount permitted to be invested in the premises by RCW 30.04.210;

(3) Stock in a small business investment company licensed and regulated by the United States as authorized by the small business act, Public Law 85-536, 72 Statutes at

Large 384, in an amount not to exceed five percent of its capital and surplus without the approval of the director;

(4) Capital stock of a banking service corporation or corporations. The total amount that a bank may invest in the shares of such corporation may not exceed ten percent of its capital and surplus without the approval of the director. A bank service corporation may not engage in any activity other than those permitted by the bank service corporation act, 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1861, et seq., as subsequently amended and in effect on December 31, 1993. The performance of any service, and any records maintained by any such corporation for a bank, shall be subject to regulation and examination by the director and appropriate federal agencies to the same extent as if the services or records were being performed or maintained by the bank on its own premises;

(5) Capital stock of a federal reserve bank to the extent required by such federal reserve bank;

(6) A corporation engaging in business activities that have been determined by the board of governors of the federal reserve system or by the United States congress to be closely related to the business of banking, as of December 31, 1993;

(7) A governmentally sponsored corporation engaged in secondary marketing of loans and the stock of which must be owned in order to participate in its marketing activities;

(8) A corporation in which all of the voting stock is owned by the bank and that engages exclusively in nondeposit-taking activities that are authorized to be engaged in by the bank or trust company;

(9) A bank or trust company may purchase for its own account shares of stock of a bank or a holding company that owns or controls a bank if the stock of the bank or company is owned exclusively, except to the extent directly qualifying shares are required by law, by depository institutions and the bank or company and all subsidiaries thereof are engaged exclusively in providing services for other depository institutions and their officers, directors, and employees. In no event may the total amount of such stock held by a bank or trust company in any bank or bank holding company exceed at any time ten percent of its capital stock and paid-in and unimpaired surplus, and in no event may the purchase of such stock result in a bank or trust company acquiring more than twenty-five percent of any class of voting securities of such bank or company. Such a bank or bank holding company shall be called a "banker's bank." [1994 c 256 § 33; 1994 c 92 § 14; 1986 c 279 § 5.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 14 and by 1994 c 256 § 33, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.04.127 Formation, incorporation, or investment in corporations or other entities authorized—Approval—Exception. (1) A bank or trust company, alone or in conjunction with other entities, may form, incorporate, or invest in corporations or other entities, whether or not such other corporation or entity is related to the bank or trust company's business. The aggregate amount of funds invested, or used in the formation of corporations or other entities under this section shall not exceed ten percent of the assets or fifty percent

of the net worth, whichever is less, of the bank or trust company. For purposes of this subsection, "net worth" means the aggregate of capital, surplus, undivided profits, and all capital notes and debentures which are subordinate to the interest of depositors.

(2) A bank or trust company may engage in an activity permitted under this section only with the prior authorization of the director and subject to such requirements, restrictions, or other conditions as the director may adopt by rule, order, directive, standard, policy, memorandum[,] or other written communication with regard to the activity. In approving or denying a proposed activity, the director shall consider the financial and management strength of the institution, the convenience and needs of the public, and whether the proposed activity should be conducted through a subsidiary or affiliate of the bank. The director may not authorize under this section and no bank or trust company may act as an insurance or travel agent unless otherwise authorized by state statute. [2010 c 88 § 11; 1994 c 92 § 15; 1987 c 498 § 1.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

30.04.129 Investment in obligations issued or guaranteed by multilateral development bank. Any bank or trust company may invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by any multilateral development bank in which the United States government formally participates. Such investment in any one multilateral development bank shall not exceed five percent of the bank's or trust company's paid-in capital and surplus. [1985 c 301 § 2.]

30.04.130 Defaulted debts, judgments to be charged off—Valuation of assets. Based on examinations directed pursuant to RCW 30.04.060 or other appropriate information, all assets or portion thereof that the director may have required a bank or trust company to charge off shall be charged off. No bank or trust company shall enter or at any time carry on its books any of its assets or liabilities at a valuation contrary to generally accepted accounting principles. [1994 c 256 § 34; 1994 c 92 § 16; 1986 c 279 § 6; 1955 c 33 § 30.04.130. Prior: 1937 c 61 § 1; 1919 c 209 § 15; 1917 c 80 § 47; RRS § 3254.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 16 and by 1994 c 256 § 34, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.04.140 Pledge of securities or assets prohibited—Exceptions. No bank or trust company shall pledge or hypothecate any of its securities or assets to any depositor, except that it may qualify as depository for United States deposits, or other public funds, or funds held in trust and deposited by any public officer by virtue of his or her office, or as a depository for the money of estates under the statutes of the United States pertaining to bankruptcy or funds deposited by a trustee or receiver in bankruptcy appointed by any court of the United States or any referee thereof, or funds held by the United States or the state of Washington, or any officer thereof in trust, or for funds of corporations owned or controlled by the United States, and may give such security for such deposits as are required by law or by the officer making

the same; and it may give security to its trust department for deposits with itself which represent trust funds invested in savings accounts or which represent fiduciary funds awaiting investment or distribution. [2011 c 336 § 744; 1986 c 279 § 7; 1983 c 157 § 6; 1967 c 133 § 2; 1955 c 33 § 30.04.140. Prior: 1933 c 42 § 24, part; 1917 c 80 § 54, part; RRS § 3261, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.180 Dividends. No bank or trust company shall declare or pay any dividend to an amount greater than its retained earnings, without approval from the director. The director shall in his or her discretion have the power to require any bank or trust company to suspend the payment of any and all dividends until all requirements that may have been made by the director shall have been complied with; and upon such notice to suspend dividends no bank or trust company shall thereafter declare or pay any dividends until such notice has been rescinded in writing. A dividend is payable in cash, property, or capital stock, but the restrictions on the payment of a dividend (other than restrictions imposed by the director pursuant to his or her authority to require the suspension of the payment of any or all dividends) do not apply to a dividend payable by the bank or trust company solely in its own capital stock. For purposes of this section, "retained earnings" shall be determined by generally accepted accounting principles. [1994 c 256 § 35; 1994 c 92 § 17; 1986 c 279 § 8; 1981 c 89 § 1; 1969 c 136 § 2; 1955 c 33 § 30.04.180. Prior: 1933 c 42 § 7; 1931 c 11 § 1; 1917 c 80 § 33; RRS § 3240.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 17 and by 1994 c 256 § 35, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.210 Real estate holdings. A bank or trust company may purchase, hold, and convey real estate for the following purposes:

(1) Such as shall be necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, including with its banking offices other space in the same building to rent as a source of income: PROVIDED, That any bank or trust company shall not invest for such purposes more than the greater of: (a) Fifty percent of its capital, surplus, and undivided profits; or (b) one hundred twenty-five percent of its capital stock without the approval of the director.

(2) Such as shall be purchased or conveyed to it in satisfaction, or on account of, debts previously contracted in the course of its business.

(3) Such as it shall purchase at sale under judgments, decrees, liens, or mortgage foreclosures, from debts owed to it.

(4) Such as a trust company receives in trust or acquires pursuant to the terms or authority of any trust.

(5) Such as it may take title to or for the purpose of investing in real estate conditional sales contracts.

(6) Such as shall be purchased, held, or conveyed in accordance with RCW 30.04.212 granting banks the power to invest directly or indirectly in unimproved or improved real

estate. [1994 c 256 § 36; 1994 c 92 § 18; 1986 c 279 § 9; 1985 c 329 § 4; 1979 c 142 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 104 § 2; 1955 c 33 § 30.04.210. Prior: 1947 c 149 § 1; 1917 c 80 § 37; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3244.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 18 and by 1994 c 256 § 36, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Legislative intent—1985 c 329: See note following RCW 30.60.010.

Adoption of rules: RCW 30.60.030.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.212 Real property and improvements thereon.

(1) In addition to the powers granted under RCW 30.04.210 and subject to the limitations and restrictions contained in this section and in RCW 30.60.010 and 30.60.020, a bank:

(a) May acquire any interest in unimproved or improved real property;

(b) May construct, alter, and manage improvements of any description on real estate in which it holds a substantial equity interest.

(2) The powers granted under subsection (1) of this section do not include, and a bank may not:

(a) Manage any real property in which the bank does not own a substantial equity interest;

(b) Engage in activities of selling, leasing, or otherwise dealing in real property as an agent or broker; or

(c) Acquire any equity interest in any one to four-family dwelling that is used as a principal residence by the owner of the dwelling; however, this shall not prohibit a bank from making loans secured by such dwelling where all or part of the bank's anticipated compensation results from the appreciation and sale of such dwelling.

(3) The aggregate amount of funds invested under this section shall not exceed two percent of a bank's capital, surplus, and undivided profits. Such percentage amount shall be increased based upon the most recent community reinvestment rating assigned to a bank by the director in accordance with RCW 30.60.010, as follows:

(a) Excellent performance: Increase to 10%

(b) Good performance: Increase to 8%

(c) Satisfactory performance: Increase to 6%

(d) Inadequate performance: Increase to 3%

(e) Poor performance: No increase

(4) For purposes of this section only, each bank will be deemed to have been assigned a community reinvestment rating of "1" for the period beginning with January 1, 1986, and ending December 31, 1986. Thereafter, each bank will be assigned an annual rating in accordance with RCW 30.60.010, which rating shall remain in effect for the next succeeding year and until the director has conducted a new investigation and assigned a new rating for the next succeeding year, the process repeating on an annual basis.

(5) No bank may at any time be required to dispose of any investment made in accordance with this section due to the fact that the bank is not then authorized to acquire such investment, if such investment was lawfully acquired by the bank at the time of acquisition.

(6) The director shall limit the amount that may be invested in a single project or investment and may adopt any

rule necessary to the safe and sound exercise of powers granted by this section. [1994 c 92 § 19; 1985 c 329 § 5.]

Legislative intent—1985 c 329: See note following RCW 30.60.010.

Adoption of rules: RCW 30.60.030.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.214 Qualifying community investments. (1) An amount equal to ten percent of the aggregate amount invested in real estate in accordance with RCW 30.04.212 shall be placed in qualifying community investments as defined in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) "Qualifying community investment" means any direct or indirect investment or extension of credit made by a bank in projects or programs designed to develop or redevelop areas in which persons with low or moderate incomes reside, designed to meet the credit needs of such low or moderate-income areas, or that primarily benefits low and moderate-income residents of such areas. The term includes, but is not limited to, any of the following within the state of Washington:

(a) Investments in governmentally insured, guaranteed, subsidized, or otherwise sponsored programs for housing, small farms, or businesses that address the needs of the low and moderate-income areas.

(b) Investments in residential mortgage loans, home improvements loans, housing rehabilitation loans, and small business or small farm loans originated in low and moderate-income areas, or the purchase of such loans originated in low and moderate-income areas.

(c) Investments for the preservation or revitalization of urban or rural communities in low and moderate-income areas.

The term does not include personal installment loans, loans made to purchase, or loans secured by an automobile.

(3) A qualifying community investment made by an entity that wholly owns a bank, is wholly owned by a bank, or is wholly owned by an entity that wholly owns the bank is deemed to have been made by a bank to satisfy the requirements of subsection (1) of this section. [1985 c 329 § 6.]

Legislative intent—1985 c 329: See note following RCW 30.60.010.

Adoption of rules: RCW 30.60.030.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.215 Engaging in other business activities. (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, in addition to all powers enumerated by this title, and those necessarily implied therefrom, a bank or trust company may engage in other business activities that have been determined by the board of governors of the federal reserve system or by the United States Congress to be closely related to the business of banking, as of July 27, 2003.

(2) A bank or trust company that desires to perform an activity that is not expressly authorized by subsection (1) of this section shall first apply to the director for authorization to conduct such activity. Within thirty days of the receipt of this application, the director shall determine whether the activity is closely related to the business of banking, whether the public convenience and advantage will be promoted, whether the activity is apt to create an unsafe and unsound practice by the bank or trust company and whether the applicant is capable of

performing such an activity. If the director finds the activity to be closely related to the business of banking and the bank or trust company is otherwise qualified, he or she shall immediately inform the applicant that the activity is authorized. If the director determines that such activity is not closely related to the business of banking or that the bank or trust company is not otherwise qualified, he or she shall promptly inform the applicant in writing. The applicant shall have the right to appeal from an unfavorable determination in accordance with the procedures of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW. In determining whether a particular activity is closely related to the business of banking, the director shall be guided by the rulings of the board of governors of the federal reserve system and the comptroller of the currency in making determinations in connection with the powers exercisable by bank holding companies, and the activities performed by other commercial banks or their holding companies.

(3) Notwithstanding any restrictions, limitations, and requirements of law, in addition to all powers, express or implied, that a bank or trust company has under the laws of this state, a bank or trust company shall have each and every power and authority conferred as of July 28, 1985, or as of any subsequent date not later than July 27, 2003, upon any federally chartered bank doing business in this state. A bank or trust company may exercise the powers and authorities conferred on a federally chartered bank after July 27, 2003, only if the director finds that the exercise of such powers and authorities:

(a) Serves the convenience and advantage of depositors, borrowers, or the general public; and

(b) Maintains the fairness of competition and parity between state-chartered banks or trust companies and federally chartered banks.

(4) As used in this section, "powers and authorities" include without limitation powers and authorities in corporate governance and operational matters.

(5) The restrictions, limitations, and requirements applicable to specific powers or authorities of federally chartered banks shall apply to banks or trust companies exercising those powers or authorities permitted under this subsection but only insofar as the restrictions, limitations, and requirements relate to exercising the powers or authorities granted banks or trust companies solely under this subsection.

(6) The director may require a bank or trust company to provide notice to the director prior to implementation of a plan to develop, improve, or continue holding real estate, including capitalized and operating leases, acquired through any means in full or partial satisfaction of a debt previously contracted, under circumstances which a national bank would be required to provide notice to the comptroller of the currency prior to implementation of such a plan. The director may adopt rules or issue orders, directives, standards, policies, memoranda, or other official communications to specify guidance with regard to the exercise of the powers and authorities to expend such funds as are needed to enable a bank or trust company to recover its total investment to the fullest extent authorized for a national bank under the national bank act, 12 U.S.C. Sec. 29.

(7) Any activity which may be performed by a bank or trust company, except the taking of deposits, may be per-

formed by (a) a corporation or (b) another entity approved by the director, which in either case is owned in whole or in part by the bank or trust company. [2010 c 88 § 12; 2003 c 24 § 2. Prior: 1995 c 344 § 2; 1995 c 134 § 2; prior: 1994 c 256 § 37; 1994 c 92 § 20; 1986 c 279 § 10; 1983 c 157 § 8; 1969 c 136 § 7.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.217 Additional powers—Powers and authorities of savings bank—Restrictions. (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, in addition to all powers, express or implied, that a bank or trust company has under the laws of this state, a bank or trust company shall have the powers and authorities conferred upon a savings bank under Title 32 RCW, only if:

(a) The bank or trust company notifies the director at least thirty days prior to the exercise of such power or authority by the bank or trust company, unless the director waives or modifies this requirement for notice as to the exercise of a power, authority, or category of powers or authorities by the bank or trust company;

(b) The director finds that the exercise of such powers and authorities by the bank or by the trust company serves the convenience and advantage of depositors, borrowers, or the general public; and

(c) The director finds that the exercise of such powers and authorities by the bank or by the trust company maintains the fairness of competition and parity between banks or trust companies and mutual savings banks.

(2) As used in this section, "powers and authorities" include without limitation powers and authorities in corporate governance and operational matters.

(3) The restrictions, limitations, and requirements applicable to specific powers or authorities of mutual savings banks shall apply to banks or trust companies exercising those powers or authorities permitted under this section but only insofar as the restrictions, limitations, and requirements relate to exercising the powers or authorities granted banks or trust companies solely under this section. [2010 c 88 § 13; 2003 c 24 § 1.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

30.04.220 Corporations existing under former laws. Every corporation, which on March 10, 1917, was actually and publicly engaged in banking or trust business in this state in full compliance with the laws hereof, which were in force immediately prior to March 10, 1917, may, if it otherwise complies with the provisions of this title, continue its said business, subject to the terms and regulations hereof and without amending its articles of incorporation, although its name and the amount of its capital stock, the number or length of terms of its directors or the form of its articles of incorporation do not comply with the requirements of this title: PROVIDED,

(1) That any such bank, which was by the director lawfully permitted to operate, although its capital stock was not fully paid in, shall pay in the balance of its capital stock at such times and in such amounts as the director may require;

(2) That, except with written permission of the director, any bank or trust company which shall amend its articles of incorporation must in such event comply with all the requirements of this title. [1994 c 92 § 21; 1955 c 33 § 30.04.220. Prior: 1937 c 31 § 1; 1917 c 80 § 78; RRS § 3285.]

30.04.225 Contributions and gifts. In the absence of an express prohibition in its articles of incorporation, the making of contributions or gifts for the public welfare, or for charitable, scientific, or educational purposes by a state bank or trust company is within its powers and shall be deemed to inure to the benefit of the bank. [1986 c 279 § 11.]

30.04.230 Authority of corporation or association to acquire stock of bank, trust company, or national banking association. (1) A corporation or association organized under the laws of this state or licensed to transact business in the state may acquire any or all shares of stock of any bank, trust company, or national banking association. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the merger, consolidation, or reorganization of a bank or trust company in accordance with this title.

(2) Unless the terms of this section or RCW 30.04.232 are complied with, an out-of-state bank holding company shall not acquire more than five percent of the shares of the voting stock or all or substantially all of the assets of a bank, trust company, or national banking association the principal operations of which are conducted within this state.

(3) As used in this section a "bank holding company" means a company that is a bank holding company as defined by the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (12 U.S.C. Sec. 1841 et seq.). An "out-of-state bank holding company" is a bank holding company that principally conducts its operations outside this state, as measured by total deposits held or controlled by its bank subsidiaries on the date on which it became a holding company. A "domestic bank holding company" is a bank holding company that principally conducts its operations within this state, as measured by total deposits held or controlled by its bank subsidiaries on the date on which it became a bank holding company.

(4) Any such acquisition referred to under subsection (2) of this section by an out-of-state bank holding company requires the express written approval of the director. Approval shall not be granted unless and until the following conditions are met:

(a) An out-of-state bank holding company desiring to make an acquisition referred to under subsection (2) of this section and the bank, trust company, national banking association, or domestic bank holding company parent thereof, if any, proposed to be acquired shall file an application in writing with the director. The director shall by rule establish the fee schedule to be collected from the applicant in connection with the application. The fee shall not exceed the cost of processing the application. The application shall contain such information as the director may prescribe by rule as necessary or appropriate for the purpose of making a determination under this section. The application and supporting information and all examination reports and information obtained by the director and the director's staff in conducting its investigation shall be confidential and privileged and not subject to public disclosure under chapter 42.56 RCW. The application

and information may be disclosed to federal bank regulatory agencies and to officials empowered to investigate criminal charges, subject to legal process, valid search warrant, or subpoena. In any civil action in which such application or information is sought to be discovered or used as evidence, any party may, upon notice to the director and other parties, petition for an in camera review. The court may permit discovery and introduction of only those portions that are relevant and otherwise unobtainable by the requesting party. The application and information shall be discoverable in any judicial action challenging the approval of an acquisition by the director as arbitrary and capricious or unlawful.

(b) The director shall find that:

(i) The bank, trust company, or national banking association that is proposed to be acquired or the domestic bank holding company controlling such bank, trust company, or national banking association is in such a liquidity or financial condition as to be in danger of closing, failing, or insolvency. In making any such determination the director shall be guided by the criteria developed by the federal regulatory agencies with respect to emergency acquisitions under the provisions of 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1828(c);

(ii) There is no state bank, trust company, or national banking association doing business in the state of Washington or domestic bank holding company with sufficient resources willing to acquire the entire bank, trust company, or national banking association on at least as favorable terms as the out-of-state bank holding company is willing to acquire it;

(iii) The applicant out-of-state bank holding company has provided all information and documents requested by the director in relation to the application; and

(iv) The applicant out-of-state bank holding company has demonstrated an acceptable record of meeting the credit needs of its entire community, including low and moderate income neighborhoods, consistent with the safe and sound operation of such institution.

(c) The director shall consider:

(i) The financial institution structure of this state; and

(ii) The convenience and needs of the public of this state.

(5) Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit, limit, restrict, or subject to further regulation the ownership by a bank of the stock of a bank service corporation or a banker's bank. [2005 c 274 § 252; 1994 c 92 § 22; 1987 c 420 § 2. Prior: 1985 c 310 § 2; 1985 c 305 § 4; 1983 c 157 § 9; 1982 c 196 § 7; 1981 c 89 § 2; 1973 1st ex.s. c 92 § 1; 1961 c 69 § 1; 1955 c 33 § 30.04.230; prior: 1933 c 42 § 10; RRS § 3243-1.]

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.232 Additional authority of out-of-state holding company to acquire stock or assets of bank, trust company, or national banking association. (1) In addition to an acquisition pursuant to RCW 30.04.230, an out-of-state bank holding company may acquire more than five percent of the voting stock or all or substantially all of the assets of a bank, trust company, or national banking association, the principal operations of which are conducted within this state, if the bank, trust company, or national banking association or its

predecessor, the voting stock of which is to be acquired, shall have been conducting business for a period of not less than five years.

(2) The director, consistent with 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1842(d)(2)(D), may approve an acquisition if the standard on which the approval is based does not discriminate against out-of-state banks, out-of-state bank holding companies, or subsidiaries of those banks or holding companies.

(3) As used in this section, the terms "bank holding company," "domestic bank holding company," and "out-of-state bank holding company" shall have the meanings provided in RCW 30.04.230. [1996 c 2 § 3; 1994 c 92 § 23; 1985 c 310 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.238 Purchase of own capital stock authorized.

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, a bank, with the prior approval of the director, may purchase shares of its own capital stock.

(2) When a bank purchases such shares, its capital accounts shall be reduced appropriately. The shares shall be held as authorized but unissued shares. [1994 c 92 § 24; 1986 c 279 § 12; 1985 c 305 § 1.]

30.04.240 Trust business to be kept separate—Authorized deposit of securities.

(1) Every corporation doing a trust business shall maintain in its office a trust department in which it shall keep books and accounts of its trust business, separate and apart from its other business. Such books and accounts shall specify the cash, securities and other properties, real and personal, held in each trust, and such securities and properties shall be at all times segregated from all other securities and properties except as otherwise provided in this section.

(2) Any person connected with a bank or trust company who shall, contrary to this section or any other provision of law, commingle any funds or securities of any kind held by such corporation in trust, for safekeeping or as agent for another, with the funds or assets of the corporation is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, any fiduciary holding securities in its fiduciary capacity or any state bank, national bank, or trust company holding securities as fiduciary or as custodian for a fiduciary is authorized to deposit or arrange for the deposit of such securities: (a) In a clearing corporation (as defined in Article 8 of the Uniform Commercial Code, chapter 62A.8 RCW); (b) within another state bank, national bank, or trust company having trust power whether located inside or outside of this state; or (c) within itself. When such securities are so deposited, certificates representing securities of the same class of the same issuer may be merged and held in bulk in the name of the nominee of such clearing corporation or state bank, national bank, or trust company holding the securities as the depository, with any other such securities deposited in such clearing corporation or depository by any person, regardless of the ownership of such securities, and certificates of small denomination may be merged into one or more certificates of larger denomination. The records of such fiduciary and the records of such state bank, national bank, or trust company as a fidu-

ciary or as custodian for a fiduciary shall at all times show the name of the party for whose account the securities are so deposited. Ownership of, and other interests in, such securities may be transferred by bookkeeping entries on the books of such clearing corporation, state bank, national bank, or trust company without physical delivery or alteration of certificates representing such securities. A state bank, national bank, or trust company so depositing securities pursuant to this section shall be subject to such rules and regulations as, in the case of state chartered banks and trust companies, the director and, in the case of national banking associations, the comptroller of the currency may from time to time issue. A state bank, national bank, or trust company acting as custodian for a fiduciary shall, on demand by the fiduciary, certify in writing to the fiduciary the securities so deposited by such state bank, national bank, or trust company in such clearing corporation or state bank, national bank, or trust company acting as such depository for the account of such fiduciary. A fiduciary shall, on demand by any party to a judicial proceeding for the settlement of such fiduciary's account or on demand by the attorney for such party, certify in writing to such party the securities deposited by such fiduciary in such clearing corporation or state bank, national bank, or trust company acting as such depository for its account as such fiduciary.

This subsection shall apply to any fiduciary holding securities in its fiduciary capacity, and to any state bank, national bank, or trust company holding securities as a custodian, managing agent, or custodian for a fiduciary, acting on March 14, 1973 or who thereafter may act regardless of the date of the agreement, instrument, or court order by which it is appointed and regardless of whether or not such fiduciary, custodian, managing agent, or custodian for a fiduciary owns capital stock of such clearing corporation. [2003 c 53 § 184; 1994 c 92 § 25; 1979 c 45 § 1; 1973 c 99 § 1; 1955 c 33 § 30.04.240. Prior: 1919 c 209 § 16; 1917 c 80 § 49; RRS § 3256.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

30.04.260 Legal services, advertising of—Penalty.

(1) No trust company or other corporation which advertises that it will furnish legal advice, construct or prepare wills, or do other legal work for its customers, shall be permitted to act as executor, administrator, or guardian; and any trust company or other corporation whose officers or agents shall solicit legal business shall be ineligible for a period of one year thereafter to be appointed executor, administrator or guardian in any of the courts of this state.

(2) Any trust company or other corporation which advertises that it will furnish legal advice, construct or prepare wills, or do other legal work for its customers, and any officer, agent, or employee of any trust company or corporation who shall solicit legal business is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [2003 c 53 § 185; 1974 ex.s. c 117 § 43; 1955 c 33 § 30.04.260. Prior: 1929 c 72 § 4, part; 1923 c 115 § 6, part; 1921 c 94 § 1, part; 1917 c 80 § 24, part; RRS § 3231, part.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.280 Compliance enjoined—Banking, trust business, branches. No person shall engage in banking except in compliance with and subject to the provisions of this title, unless it is a national bank or except insofar as it may be authorized so to do by the laws of this state relating to mutual savings banks or savings and loan associations. A corporation shall not engage in a trust business except in compliance with and subject to the provisions of this title. A bank shall not engage in a trust business except as authorized under this title. A bank or trust company shall not establish any branch except in accordance with the provisions of this title. Except as authorized by federal law or by another law of this state, a trust company incorporated under the laws of another state, a national trust company or national bank the main office of which is located in such other state, or a federal savings bank the home office of which is located in such other state, shall not be permitted to engage in a trust business in this state on more favorable terms and conditions than the terms and conditions on which trust companies incorporated under this chapter and mutual savings banks engaged in trust business under RCW 32.08.140, 32.08.142, 32.08.210, and 32.08.215 are permitted to engage in trust business in such other state. [1998 c 45 § 1; 1996 c 2 § 4; 1955 c 33 § 30.04.280. Prior: 1933 c 42 § 3, part; 1919 c 209 § 7, part; 1917 c 80 § 15, part; RRS § 3222, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.285 Director's approval of a branch—Satisfactory financial condition—Affiliated commercial locations.

(1) The director's approval of a branch within the United States or any territory of the United States or in any foreign country shall be conditioned on a finding by the director that the bank has a satisfactory record of compliance with applicable laws and has a satisfactory financial condition. A bank chartered under this title may exercise any powers and authorities at any branch outside Washington that are permissible for a bank operating in that state where the branch is located, except to the extent those activities are expressly prohibited by the laws of this state or by any rule or order of the director applicable to the state bank. However, the director may waive any limitation in writing with respect to powers and authorities that the director determines do not threaten the safety or soundness of the state bank.

(2) An out-of-state bank may acquire, establish, or maintain a branch in Washington within one mile of an affiliate commercial location only to the same extent permitted for a Washington bank under applicable state and federal law. For purposes of this subsection, "bank" means any national bank, state bank, and district bank, as defined in 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1813(a); "out-of-state bank" means a bank whose home state is a state other than Washington; and "Washington bank" means a bank whose home state is Washington. "Home state" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 30.38.005. [2007 c 167 § 1; 1996 c 2 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.295 Agency agreements—Written notice to director.

On or before the date on which a bank enters into any agency agreement authorizing another entity, as agent of the bank, to receive deposits or renew time deposits, the bank shall give written notice to the director of the existence of that

agency arrangement. The notice is not effective until it has been delivered to the office of the director. [1996 c 2 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.300 Foreign branch banks. A branch of any foreign bank or banker actually and publicly engaged in banking in this state on March 10, 1917, in full compliance with the laws hereof, which were in force immediately prior to March 10, 1917, and which branch has a capital not less in amount than that required for the organization of a state bank as provided in this title at the time and place when and where such branch was established, may continue its said business, subject to all of the regulations and supervision provided for banks. The amount upon which it pays taxes shall be prima facie evidence of the amount and existence of such capital. No such bank or banker shall set forth on its or his or her stationery or in any manner advertise in this state a greater capital, surplus and undivided profits than are actually maintained at such branch. Every foreign corporation, bank and banker, and every officer, agent, and employee thereof who violates any provision of this section or which violates the terms of the resolution filed as required by *RCW 30.04.290 shall for each violation forfeit and pay to the state of Washington the sum of one thousand dollars. A civil action for the recovery of any such sum may be brought by the attorney general in the name of the state. [2011 c 336 § 745; 1955 c 33 § 30.04.300. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 41; RRS § 3248.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 30.04.290 was repealed by 1994 c 256 § 124, without cognizance of its amendment by 1994 c 92 § 27. It has been decodified for publication purposes pursuant to RCW 1.12.025. RCW 30.04.290 was subsequently repealed by 1997 c 101 § 7.

30.04.330 Saturday closing authorized. Any bank, which term for the purpose of this section shall include but not be limited to any state bank, national bank or association, mutual savings bank, savings and loan association, trust company, federal reserve bank, federal home loan bank, and federal savings and loan association, federal credit union, and state credit union doing business in this state, may remain closed on Saturdays and any Saturday on which a bank remains closed shall be, with respect to such bank, a holiday and not a business day. Any act, authorized, required or permitted to be performed at or by or with respect to any bank, as herein defined, on a Saturday, may be performed on the next succeeding business day, and no liability or loss of rights of any kind shall result from such closing. [1955 c 33 § 30.04.330. Prior: 1947 c 221 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3292a.]

30.04.375 Investment in stock, participation certificates, and other evidences of participation. Any bank or trust company may invest in the stock or participation certificates of production credit associations, federal intermediate credit banks and the stock or other evidences of participation of federal land banks in amounts consistent with safe and sound practice in conducting the business of the trust company or bank. [1982 c 86 § 1.]

30.04.380 Investment in paid-in capital stock and surplus of banks or corporations engaged in international or foreign banking. Any bank or trust company may invest an amount not exceeding ten per centum of its paid-in capital

stock and surplus in the stock of one or more banks or corporations chartered under the laws of the United States, or of any state thereof, and principally engaged in international or foreign banking, or banking in a dependency or insular possession of the United States, either directly or through the agency, ownership or control of local institutions in foreign countries, or in such dependencies or insular possessions. [1986 c 279 § 13; 1973 1st ex.s. c 104 § 9.]

30.04.390 Acquisition of stock of banks organized under laws of foreign country, etc. Any bank or trust company may acquire and hold, directly or indirectly, stock or other evidence of indebtedness or ownership in one or more banks organized under the law of a foreign country or a dependency or insular possession of the United States. [1986 c 279 § 14; 1973 1st ex.s. c 104 § 10.]

30.04.395 Continuing authority for investments. Any investment by a bank other than a loan, if legal and authorized when made, may continue to be held by the bank notwithstanding a change in circumstances or change in the law. [1986 c 279 § 16.]

30.04.400 Bank acquisition or control—Definitions. As used in RCW 30.04.400 through 30.04.410, the following words shall have the following meanings:

- (1) "Control" means directly or indirectly alone or in concert with others to own, control, or hold the power to vote twenty-five percent or more of the outstanding stock or voting power of the "controlled" entity;
- (2) "Acquiring party" means the person acquiring control of a bank through the purchase of stock; and
- (3) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, business trust, or other organization. [1977 ex.s. c 246 § 1.]

30.04.405 Bank acquisition or control—Notice or application—Registration statement—Violations—Penalties. (1) It is unlawful for any person to acquire control of a bank until thirty days after filing with the director a copy of the notice of change of control required to be filed with the federal deposit insurance corporation or a completed application. The notice or application shall be under oath and contain substantially all of the following information plus any additional information that the director may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the particular instance for the protection of bank depositors, borrowers, or shareholders and the public interest:

- (a) The identity, banking and business experience of each person by whom or on whose behalf acquisition is to be made;
- (b) The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of each person involved in the acquisition;
- (c) The terms and conditions of any proposed acquisition and the manner in which the acquisition is to be made;
- (d) The source and amount of the funds or other consideration used or to be used in making the acquisition, and a description of the transaction and the names of the parties if any part of these funds or other consideration has been or is to be borrowed or otherwise obtained for the purpose of making the acquisition;

(e) Any plan or proposal which any person making the acquisition may have to liquidate the bank, to sell its assets, to merge it with any other bank, or to make any other major change in its business or corporate structure for management;

(f) The identification of any person employed, retained, or to be compensated by the acquiring party, or by any person on its behalf, who makes solicitations or recommendations to shareholders for the purpose of assisting in the acquisition and a brief description of the terms of the employment, retainer, or arrangement for compensation; and

(g) Copies of all invitations for tenders or advertisements making a tender offer to shareholders for the purchase of their stock to be used in connection with the proposed acquisition.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a bank or domestic bank holding company as defined in RCW 30.04.230 need only notify the director of an intent to acquire control and the date of the proposed acquisition of control at least thirty days before the date of the acquisition of control.

(3) When a person, other than an individual or corporation, is required to file an application under this section, the director may require that the information required by subsection (1)(a), (b), and (f) of this section be given with respect to each person, as defined in RCW 30.04.400(3), who has an interest in or controls a person filing an application under this subsection.

(4) When a corporation is required to file an application under this section, the director may require that information required by subsection (1)(a), (b), and (f) of this section be given for the corporation, each officer and director of the corporation, and each person who is directly or indirectly the beneficial owner of twenty-five percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of the corporation.

(5) If any tender offer, request, or invitation for tenders or other agreements to acquire control is proposed to be made by means of a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 74, 15 U.S.C., Sec. 77(a)), as amended, or in circumstances requiring the disclosure of similar information under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 881, 15 U.S.C., Sec. 78(a)), as amended, the registration statement or application may be filed with the director in lieu of the requirements of this section.

(6) Any acquiring party shall also deliver a copy of any notice or application required by this section to the bank proposed to be acquired within two days after the notice or application is filed with the director.

(7) Any acquisition of control in violation of this section shall be ineffective and void.

(8) Any person who willfully or intentionally violates this section or any rule adopted pursuant thereto is guilty of a gross misdemeanor pursuant to chapter 9A.20 RCW. Each day's violation shall be considered a separate violation, and any person shall upon conviction be fined not more than one thousand dollars for each day the violation continues. [1994 c 92 § 29; 1986 c 279 § 15; 1985 c 305 § 5; 1977 ex.s. c 246 § 2.]

30.04.410 Bank acquisition or control—Disapproval by director—Change of officers. (1) The director may disapprove the acquisition of a bank or trust company within thirty days after the filing of a complete application pursuant

to RCW 30.04.405 or an extended period not exceeding an additional fifteen days if:

(a) The poor financial condition of any acquiring party might jeopardize the financial stability of the bank or might prejudice the interests of the bank depositors, borrowers, or shareholders;

(b) The plan or proposal of the acquiring party to liquidate the bank, to sell its assets, to merge it with any person, or to make any other major change in its business or corporate structure or management is not fair and reasonable to the bank's depositors, borrowers, or stockholders or is not in the public interest;

(c) The banking and business experience and integrity of any acquiring party who would control the operation of the bank indicates that approval would not be in the interest of the bank's depositors, borrowers, or shareholders;

(d) The information provided by the application is insufficient for the director to make a determination or there has been insufficient time to verify the information provided and conduct an examination of the qualification of the acquiring party; or

(e) The acquisition would not be in the public interest.

(2) An acquisition may be made prior to expiration of the disapproval period if the director issues written notice of intent not to disapprove the action.

(3) The director shall set forth the basis for disapproval of any proposed acquisition in writing and shall provide a copy of such findings and order to the applicants and to the bank involved. Such findings and order shall not be disclosed to any other party and shall not be subject to public disclosure under chapter 42.56 RCW unless the findings and/or order are appealed pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW.

(4) Whenever such a change in control occurs, each party to the transaction shall report promptly to the director any changes or replacement of its chief executive officer, or of any director, that occurs in the next twelve-month period, including in its report a statement of the past and present business and professional affiliations of the new chief executive officer or directors. [2005 c 274 § 253; 1994 c 92 § 30; 1989 c 180 § 3; 1977 ex.s. c 246 § 3.]

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

30.04.450 Notice of charges—Reasons for issuance—Contents—Hearing—Cease and desist order. (1) The director may issue and serve a notice of charges upon a bank or trust company when in the opinion of the director:

(a) It has engaged in an unsafe and unsound practice related to the conduct of business of the bank or trust company;

(b) It has violated any provision of RCW 30.04.050; or

(c) It is planning, attempting, or currently conducting any act prohibited in (a) or (b) of this subsection.

(2) The director may issue and serve a notice of charges upon a holding company when, in the opinion of the director:

(a) The holding company has committed a violation of RCW 30.04.050(2);

(b) The conduct of the holding company has resulted in an unsafe and unsound practice at the bank or trust company or a violation of any provision of RCW 30.04.050 by the bank or trust company; or

(c) The holding company is planning, attempting, or currently conducting any act prohibited in (a) or (b) of this subsection.

(3) The notice shall contain a statement of the facts constituting the alleged violation or violations or the practice or practices and shall fix a time and place at which a hearing will be held to determine whether an order to cease and desist should issue against the bank, trust company, or holding company. The hearing shall be set not earlier than ten days or later than thirty days after service of the notice unless a later date is set by the director at the request of the bank, trust company, or holding company.

(4) Unless the bank, trust company, or holding company shall appear at the hearing by a duly authorized representative it shall be deemed to have consented to the issuance of the cease and desist order. In the event of this consent or if upon the record made at the hearing the director finds that any violation or practice specified in the notice of charges has been established, the director may issue and serve upon the bank, trust company, or holding company an order to cease and desist from the violation or practice. The order may require the bank, trust company, or holding company, and its directors, officers, employees, and agents to cease and desist from the violation or practice and may require the bank, trust company, or holding company to take affirmative action to correct the conditions resulting from the violation or practice.

(5) A cease and desist order shall become effective at the expiration of ten days after the service of the order upon the bank or trust company concerned except that a cease and desist order issued upon consent shall become effective at the time specified in the order and shall remain effective as provided therein unless it is stayed, modified, terminated, or set aside by action of the director or a reviewing court. [2010 c 88 § 15; 1994 c 92 § 31; 1977 ex.s. c 178 § 1.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.455 Temporary cease and desist order—Reasons for issuance. (1) The director may also issue a temporary order requiring a bank or trust company, or its holding company, or both, to cease and desist from any action or omission, as specified in RCW 30.04.450, or its continuation, which the director has determined:

(a) Constitutes an unsafe and unsound practice or a material violation of RCW 30.04.050 affecting the bank or trust company;

(b) Has resulted in the bank or trust company being less than adequately capitalized; or

(c) Is likely to cause insolvency or substantial dissipation of assets or earnings of the bank or trust company, or to otherwise seriously prejudice the interests of its depositors or trust beneficiaries.

(2) The order is effective upon service on the bank, trust company, or holding company, and remains in effect unless set aside, limited, or suspended by the superior court in proceedings under RCW 30.04.460 pending the completion of the administrative proceedings under the notice and until such time as the director dismisses the charges specified in the notice or until the effective date of a cease and desist order issued against the bank, trust company, or holding com-

(2012 Ed.)

pany under RCW 30.04.450. [2010 c 88 § 16; 1994 c 92 § 32; 1977 ex.s. c 178 § 2.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.460 Temporary cease and desist order—Injunction to set aside, limit, or suspend temporary order.

(1) Within ten days after a bank, trust company, or holding company has been served with a temporary cease and desist order, the bank, trust company, or holding company may apply to the superior court in the county of its principal place of business for an injunction setting aside, limiting, or suspending the order pending the completion of the administrative proceedings pursuant to the notice served under RCW 30.04.455.

(2) The superior court shall have jurisdiction to issue the injunction. [2010 c 88 § 17; 1977 ex.s. c 178 § 3.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.465 Violations or unsafe or unsound practices—Injunction to enforce temporary order.

In the case of a violation or threatened violation of a temporary cease and desist order issued under RCW 30.04.455, the director may apply to the superior court of the county of the principal place of business of the bank or trust company for an injunction to enforce the order, and the court shall issue an injunction if it determines that there has been a violation or threatened violation. [1994 c 92 § 33; 1977 ex.s. c 178 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.470 Order to refrain from violations or practices—Administrative hearing or judicial review.

(1) Any administrative hearing provided in RCW 30.04.450 or 30.12.042 must be conducted in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW and held at the place designated by the director, and may be conducted by the department. The hearing shall be private unless the director determines that a public hearing is necessary to protect the public interest after fully considering the views of the party afforded the hearing.

(2) Within sixty days after the hearing, the director shall render a decision which shall include findings of fact upon which the decision is based and shall issue and serve upon each party to the proceeding an order or orders consistent with RCW 30.04.450 or 30.12.042, as the case may be.

(3) Unless a petition for review is timely filed in the superior court of the county of the principal place of business of the affected bank or trust company under subsection (5) of this section and until the record in the proceeding has been filed as therein provided, the director may at any time modify, terminate, or set aside any order upon such notice and in such manner as he or she shall deem proper. Upon filing the record, the director may modify, terminate, or set aside any order only with permission of the court.

(4) The judicial review provided in this section is exclusive for orders issued under RCW 30.04.450 and 30.12.042.

(5) Any party to the proceeding or any person required by an order issued under RCW 30.04.450, 30.04.455, 30.04.465, or 30.12.042 to refrain from any of the violations or practices stated therein may obtain a review of any order

served under subsection (1) of this section other than one issued upon consent by filing in the superior court of the county of the principal place of business of the affected bank or trust company within ten days after the date of service of the order a written petition praying that the order of the director be modified, terminated, or set aside. A copy of the petition shall be immediately served upon the director and the director shall then file in the court the record of the proceeding. The court shall have jurisdiction upon the filing of the petition, which jurisdiction shall become exclusive upon the filing of the record to affirm, modify, terminate, or set aside in whole or in part the order of the director except that the director may modify, terminate, or set aside an order with the permission of the court. The judgment and decree of the court shall be final, except that it shall be subject to appellate review under the rules of court.

(6) The commencement of proceedings for judicial review under subsection (5) of this section shall not operate as a stay of any order issued by the director unless specifically ordered by the court.

(7) Service of any notice or order required to be served under RCW 30.04.450, 30.04.455, 30.12.040 or 30.12.042 shall be accomplished in the same manner as required for the service of process in civil actions in superior courts of this state. [2010 c 88 § 18; 1994 c 92 § 34; 1977 ex.s. c 178 § 8.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.475 Order to refrain from violations or practices—Jurisdiction of courts in enforcement or issuance of orders, injunctions, or judicial review. (1) The director may apply to the superior court of the county of the principal place of business of the bank or trust company affected for the enforcement of any effective and outstanding order issued under RCW 30.04.450, 30.04.455, 30.04.465, or 30.12.042, and the court shall have jurisdiction to order compliance therewith.

(2) No court shall have jurisdiction to affect by injunction or otherwise the issuance or enforcement of any order or to review, modify, suspend, terminate, or set aside any order except as provided in RCW 30.04.460, 30.04.465, and 30.04.470. [2010 c 88 § 19; 1994 c 92 § 35; 1977 ex.s. c 178 § 9.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.500 Fairness in lending act—Short title. RCW 30.04.505 through 30.04.515 shall be known and may be cited as the "fairness in lending act". [1977 ex.s. c 301 § 10.]
Unfair practices of financial institutions: RCW 49.60.175.

30.04.505 Fairness in lending act—Definitions. As used in RCW 30.04.505 through 30.04.515:

(1) "Financial institution" means any bank or trust company, mutual savings bank, credit union, mortgage company, or savings and loan association which operates or has a place of business in this state whether regulated by the state or federal government.

(2) "Particular type of loan" refers to a class of loans which is substantially similar with respect to the following:

(a) FHA, VA, or conventional as defined in *RCW 19.106.030(2);

(b) Uniform or nonuniform payment;

(c) Uniform or nonuniform rate of interest;

(d) Purpose; and

(e) The location of the real estate offered as security for the loan as being inside or outside of that financial institution's lending area.

(3) "Varying the terms of a loan" includes, but is not limited to the following practices:

(a) Requiring a greater down payment than is usual for the particular type of a loan involved;

(b) Requiring a shorter period of amortization than is usual for the particular type of loan involved;

(c) Charging a higher interest rate than is usual for the particular type of loan involved;

(d) A deliberate underappraisal of the value of the property offered as security. [1977 ex.s. c 301 § 11.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 19.106.030 expired on January 1, 1981. See 1977 ex.s. c 301 § 9.

30.04.510 Fairness in lending act—Unlawful practices. Subject to RCW 30.04.515, it shall be unlawful for any financial institution, in processing any application for a loan to be secured by a single-family residence to:

(1) Deny or vary the terms of a loan on the basis that a specific parcel of real estate offered as security is located in a specific geographical area, unless building, remodeling, or continued habitation in such specific geographical area is prohibited or restricted by any local, state, or federal law or rules or regulations promulgated thereunder.

(2) Utilize lending standards that have no economic basis. [1977 ex.s. c 301 § 12.]

30.04.515 Fairness in lending act—Sound underwriting practices not precluded. Nothing contained in RCW 30.04.505 through 30.04.510 shall preclude a financial institution from considering sound underwriting practices in processing any application for a loan to any person. Such practices shall include the following:

(1) The willingness and the financial ability of the borrower to repay the loan.

(2) The market value of any real estate and of any other item of property proposed as security for any loan.

(3) Diversification of the financial institution's investment portfolio. [1977 ex.s. c 301 § 13.]

30.04.550 Reorganization as subsidiary of bank holding company—Authority. A state banking corporation may, with the approval of the director and the affirmative vote of the shareholders of such corporation owning at least two-thirds of each class of shares entitled to vote under the terms of such shares, be reorganized to become a subsidiary of a bank holding company or a company that will, upon consummation of such reorganization, become a bank holding company, as defined in the federal bank holding company act of 1956, as amended. [1994 c 92 § 36; 1986 c 279 § 40; 1982 c 196 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.555 Reorganization as subsidiary of bank holding company—Procedure. A reorganization authorized under RCW 30.04.550 shall be carried out in the following manner:

(1) A plan of reorganization specifying the manner in which the reorganization shall be carried out must be approved by a majority of the entire board of directors of the banking corporation. The plan shall specify the name of the acquiring corporation, the amount of cash, securities of the bank holding company, other consideration, or any combination thereof to be paid to the shareholders of the reorganizing corporation in exchange for their shares of the stock of the corporation. The plan shall also specify the exchange date or the manner in which such exchange date shall be determined, the manner in which the exchange shall be carried out, and such other matters, not inconsistent with this chapter, as shall be determined by the board of directors of the corporation.

(2) The plan of reorganization shall be submitted to the shareholders of the reorganizing corporation at a meeting to be held on the call of the directors. Notice of the meeting of shareholders at which the plan shall be considered shall be given by prepaid first-class mail at least twenty days before the date of the meeting, to each stockholder of record of the banking corporation. The notice shall state that dissenting shareholders will be entitled to payment of the value of only those shares which are voted against approval of the plan. [1994 c 256 § 38; 1986 c 279 § 41; 1982 c 196 § 2.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.560 Reorganization as subsidiary of bank holding company—Dissenter's rights—Conditions. If the shareholders approve the reorganization by a two-thirds vote of each class of shares entitled to vote under the terms of such shares, and if it is thereafter approved by the director and consummated, any shareholder of the banking corporation who has voted shares against such reorganization at such meeting or has given notice in writing at or prior to such meeting to the banking corporation that he or she dissents from the plan of reorganization and has not voted in favor of the reorganization, shall be entitled to receive the value of the shares determined as provided in RCW 30.04.565. Such dissenter's rights must be exercised by making written demand which shall be delivered to the corporation at any time within thirty days after the date of shareholder approval, accompanied by the surrender of the appropriate stock certificates. [1994 c 92 § 37; 1986 c 279 § 42; 1982 c 196 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.565 Reorganization as subsidiary of bank holding company—Valuation of shares of dissenting shareholders. The value of the shares of a dissenting shareholder who has properly perfected dissenter's rights shall be ascertained as of the day prior to the date of the shareholder action approving such reorganization by three appraisers, one to be selected by the owners of two-thirds of the dissenting shares, one by the board of directors of the acquiring bank holding company, and the third by the two so chosen. The valuation agreed upon by any two appraisers shall govern. The dissenting shareholders shall bear, on a pro rata basis based on the number of dissenting shares owned, the cost of their appraisal

and one-half of the cost of the third appraisal, and the acquiring bank holding company shall bear the cost of its appraisal and one-half of the cost of the third appraisal. If the appraisal is not completed within ninety days after the effective date of the reorganization, the director shall cause an appraisal to be made which shall be final and binding upon all parties. The cost of such appraisal shall be borne equally by the dissenting shareholders and the acquiring bank holding company. The dissenting shareholders shall share their half of the cost on a pro rata basis based on the number of dissenting shares owned. [1994 c 256 § 39; 1994 c 92 § 38; 1982 c 196 § 4.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 38 and by 1994 c 256 § 39, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.570 Reorganization as subsidiary of bank holding company—Approval of director—Certificate of reorganization—Exchange of shares. The reorganization and exchange authorized by RCW 30.04.550 through 30.04.570 shall become effective as follows:

(1) If the board of directors and shareholders of the state banking corporation and the board of directors of the acquiring corporation approve the plan of reorganization, then both corporations shall apply for the approval of the director, providing such information as the director by rule may prescribe.

(2) If the director approves the reorganization, the director shall issue a certificate of reorganization to the state banking corporation.

(3) Upon the issuance of a certificate of reorganization by the director, or on such later date as shall be provided for in the plan of reorganization, the shares of the state banking corporation shall be deemed to be exchanged in accordance with the plan of reorganization, subject to the rights of dissenters under RCW 30.04.560 and 30.04.565. [1994 c 92 § 39; 1982 c 196 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.575 Public hearing prior to approval of reorganization—Request. Prior to the approval of the reorganization, the director, upon request of the board of directors of the bank, or not less than ten percent of its shareholders, shall hold a public hearing at which bank shareholders and other interested parties may appear. Notice of the public hearing shall be sent to each shareholder by prepaid first-class mail.

The approval of the reorganization by the director shall be conditioned on a finding that the terms of the reorganization are fair to the shareholders and other interested parties. [1994 c 256 § 40; 1994 c 92 § 40; 1986 c 279 § 44.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 40 and by 1994 c 256 § 40, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.04.600 Shareholders—Actions authorized without meetings—Written consent. Any action required by this title to be taken at a meeting of the shareholders of a corporation, or any action that may be taken at a meeting of the shareholders, may be taken without a meeting if a consent in

writing, setting forth the action so taken, is signed by all of the shareholders entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter thereof.

The consent shall have the same force and effect as a unanimous vote of shareholders and may be stated as such in any articles or documents filed under this title. [1986 c 279 § 46.]

30.04.605 Directors, committees—Actions authorized without meetings—Written consent. Unless otherwise provided by the articles of incorporation or bylaws, any action required by this title to be taken at a meeting of the directors of a bank or trust company, or any action which may be taken at any meeting of the directors or of a committee, may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by all of the directors, or all of the members of the committee, as the case may be. Such consent shall have the same effect as a unanimous vote. [1986 c 279 § 47.]

30.04.610 Directors, committees—Meetings authorized by conference telephone or similar communications equipment. Except as may be otherwise restricted by the articles of incorporation or bylaws, members of the board of directors or any committee designated by the board of directors may participate in a meeting of the board or committee by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other at the same time. Participation by such means shall constitute presence, in person, at a meeting. [1986 c 279 § 48.]

30.04.650 Automated teller machines and night depositories security. Chapter 19.174 RCW applies to automated teller machines and night depositories regulated under this title. [1993 c 324 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.04.901 Severability—2003 c 24. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [2003 c 24 § 10.]

Chapter 30.08 RCW

ORGANIZATION AND POWERS

Sections

30.08.010	Incorporators—Paid-in capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits—Requirements.
30.08.020	Notice of intention to organize—Proposed articles of incorporation—Contents.
30.08.025	Limited liability company—Organization or conversion—Approval of director—Conditions—Application of chapter 25.15 RCW—Definitions.
30.08.030	Investigation.
30.08.040	Notice to file articles—Articles approved or refused—Hearing.
30.08.050	Approved articles to be filed and recorded—Organization complete.
30.08.055	Amending articles—Filing with director—Contents.
30.08.060	Certificate of authority—Issuance—Contents.
30.08.070	Failure to commence business—Effect—Extension of time.

30.08.080	Extension of existence—Application—Investigation—Certificate—Appeal—Winding up for failure to continue existence.
30.08.081	Shares—Certificates not required.
30.08.082	Authority to issue preferred or special classes of stock.
30.08.083	Authority to divide classes into series—Rights and preferences—Filing of statement.
30.08.084	Rights of holders of preferred or special classes of stock—Preference in dividends and liquidation.
30.08.086	Determination of capital impairment when capital consists of preferred stock.
30.08.087	Authorized but unissued shares of capital stock—Issuance—Consideration.
30.08.088	Authorized but unissued shares of capital stock—When shares become part of capital stock.
30.08.090	Amendment of articles—Procedure.
30.08.092	Increase or decrease of capital stock authorized.
30.08.095	Schedule of fees to be established.
30.08.140	Corporate powers of banks.
30.08.150	Corporate powers of trust companies.
30.08.155	Powers and authorities of trust companies—Federally chartered trust companies—Findings of director.
30.08.160	Report of bond liability—Collateral.
30.08.170	Securities may be held in name of nominee.
30.08.180	Reports of resources and liabilities.
30.08.190	Time of filing—Availability—Penalty.

30.08.010 Incorporators—Paid-in capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits—Requirements. When authorized by the director, as hereinafter provided, one or more natural persons, citizens of the United States, may incorporate a bank or trust company in the manner herein prescribed. No bank or trust company shall incorporate for less amount nor commence business unless it has a paid-in capital stock, surplus and undivided profits in the amount as may be determined by the director after consideration of the proposed location, management, and the population and economic characteristics for the area, the nature of the proposed activities and operation of the bank or trust company, and other factors deemed pertinent by the director. Each bank and trust company shall before commencing business have subscribed and paid into it in the same manner as is required for capital stock, an amount equal to at least ten percent of the capital stock above required, that shall be carried in the undivided profit account and may be used to defray organization and operating expenses of the company. Any sum not so used shall be transferred to the surplus fund of the company before any dividend shall be declared to the stockholders. [1994 c 256 § 41; 1994 c 92 § 42; 1986 c 279 § 17; 1973 1st ex.s. c 104 § 3; 1969 c 136 § 3; 1955 c 33 § 30.08.010. Prior: 1947 c 131 § 1; 1929 c 72 § 4; 1923 c 115 § 2; 1917 c 80 § 19; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3226.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 42 and by 1994 c 256 § 41, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.08.020 Notice of intention to organize—Proposed articles of incorporation—Contents. Persons desiring to incorporate a bank or trust company shall file with the director a notice of their intention to organize a bank or trust company in such form and containing such information as the director shall prescribe by rule, together with proposed articles of incorporation, which shall be submitted for examination to the director at his or her office.

The proposed articles of incorporation shall state:

(1) The name of such bank or trust company.

(2) The city, village or locality and county where the head office of such corporation is to be located.

(3) The nature of its business, whether that of a commercial bank, or a trust company.

(4) The amount of its capital stock, which shall be divided into shares of a par or no par value as may be provided in the articles of incorporation.

(5) The names and places of residence and mailing addresses of the persons who as directors are to manage the corporation until the first annual meeting of its stockholders.

(6) If there is to be preferred or special classes of stock, a statement of preferences, voting rights, if any, limitations and relative rights in respect of the shares of each class; or a statement that the shares of each class shall have the attributes as shall be determined by the bank's board of directors from time to time with the approval of the director.

(7) Any provision granting the shareholders the preemptive right to acquire additional shares of the bank and any provision granting shareholders the right to cumulate their votes.

(8) Any provision, not inconsistent with law, which the incorporators elect to set forth in the articles of incorporation for the regulation of the affairs of the corporation, including any provision restricting the transfer of shares, any provision which under this title is required or permitted to be set forth in the bylaws, and any provision permitted by RCW 23B.17.030.

(9) Any provision the incorporators elect to so set forth, not inconsistent with law or the purposes for which the bank is organized, or any provision limiting any of the powers granted in this title.

It shall not be necessary to set forth in the articles of incorporation any of the corporate powers granted in this title. The articles of incorporation shall be signed by all of the incorporators. [1999 c 14 § 11; 1995 c 134 § 3. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 42; 1994 c 92 § 43; 1986 c 279 § 18; 1981 c 73 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 104 § 4; 1959 c 118 § 1; 1957 c 248 § 1; 1955 c 33 § 30.08.020; prior: (i) 1923 c 115 § 3; 1917 c 80 § 20; RRS § 3227. (ii) 1929 c 174 § 1; 1923 c 115 § 4; 1917 c 80 § 21; RRS § 3228.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.08.025 Limited liability company—Organization or conversion—Approval of director—Conditions—Application of chapter 25.15 RCW—Definitions.

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, if the conditions of this section are met, a bank, a trust company, or a holding company of a bank or a trust company, may be organized as, or convert to, a limited liability company under the Washington limited liability company act, chapter 25.15 RCW. As used in this section, "bank" includes an applicant to become a bank or holding company of a bank, "trust company" includes an applicant to become a trust company, and "holding company" means a holding company of a bank or trust company.

(2)(a) Before a bank, trust company, or holding company may organize as, or convert to, a limited liability company, the bank, trust company, or holding company must obtain approval of the director.

(b)(i) To obtain approval under this section from the director, the bank, trust company, or holding company must file a request for approval with the director at least ninety days before the day on which the bank, trust company, or holding company becomes a limited liability company.

(ii) If the director does not disapprove the request for approval within ninety days from the day on which the director receives the request, the request is considered approved.

(iii) When taking action on a request for approval filed under this section, the director may:

- (A) Approve the request;
- (B) Approve the request subject to terms and conditions the director considers necessary; or
- (C) Disapprove the request.

(3) To approve a request for approval, the director must find that the bank, trust company, or holding company:

- (a) Will operate in a safe and sound manner; and
- (b) Has the following characteristics:

(i) The certificate of formation and limited liability company require or set forth that the duration of the limited liability company is perpetual;

(ii) The bank, trust company, or holding company is not otherwise subject to automatic termination, dissolution, or suspension upon the happening of some event other than the passage of time;

(iii) The exclusive authority to manage the bank, trust company, or holding company is vested in a board of managers or directors that:

- (A) Is elected or appointed by the owners;
- (B) Is not required to have owners of the bank, trust company, or holding company included on the board;
- (C) Possesses adequate independence and authority to supervise the operation of the bank, trust company, or holding company; and

(D) Operates with substantially the same rights, powers, privileges, duties, and responsibilities as the board of directors of a corporation;

(iv) Neither state law, nor the bank's, trust company's, or holding company's operating agreement, bylaws, or other organizational documents provide that an owner of the bank, trust company, or holding company is liable for the debts, liabilities, and obligations of the bank, trust company, or holding company in excess of the amount of the owner's investment;

(v) Neither state law, nor the bank's, trust company's, or holding company's operating agreement, bylaws, or other organizational documents require the consent of any other owner of the bank, trust company, or holding company in order for any owner to transfer an ownership interest in the bank, trust company, or holding company, including voting rights;

(vi) The bank, trust company, or holding company is able to obtain new investment funding if needed to maintain adequate capital;

(vii) The bank, trust company, or holding company is able to comply with all legal and regulatory requirements for a federally insured depository bank, trust company, or holding company of a federally insured depository bank, under applicable federal and state law; and

(viii) A bank, trust company, or holding company that is organized as a limited liability company shall maintain the

characteristics listed in this subsection (3)(b) during such time as it is authorized to conduct business under this title as a limited liability company.

(4)(a) All rights, privileges, powers, duties, and obligations of a bank, trust company, or holding company, that is organized as a limited liability company, and its members and managers are governed by the Washington limited liability company act, chapter 25.15 RCW, except:

(i) To the extent chapter 25.15 RCW is in conflict with federal law or regulation respecting the organization of a federally insured depository institution as a limited liability company, such federal law or regulation supersedes the conflicting provisions contained in chapter 25.15 RCW in relation to a bank, trust company, or holding company organized as a limited liability company pursuant to this section; and

(ii) Without limitation, the following are inapplicable to a bank, trust company, or holding company organized as a limited liability company:

(A) Permitting automatic dissolution or suspension of a limited liability company as set forth in RCW 25.15.270(1), pursuant to a statement of limited duration which, though impermissible under subsection (3)(b)(i) of this section, has been provided for in a certificate of formation;

(B) Permitting automatic dissolution or suspension of a limited liability company, pursuant to the limited liability company agreement, as set forth in RCW 25.15.270(2);

(C) Permitting dissolution of the limited liability company agreement based upon agreement of all the members, as set forth in RCW 25.15.270(3);

(D) Permitting dissociation of all the members of the limited liability company, as set forth in RCW 25.15.270(4); and

(E) Permitting automatic dissolution or suspension of a limited liability company, pursuant to operation of law, as otherwise set forth in chapter 25.15 RCW.

(b) Notwithstanding (a) of this subsection:

(i) For purposes of transferring a member's interests in the bank, trust company, or holding company, a member's interest in the bank, trust company, or holding company is treated like a share of stock in a corporation; and

(ii) If a member's interest in the bank, trust company, or holding company is transferred voluntarily or involuntarily to another person, the person who receives the member's interest obtains the member's entire rights associated with the member's interest in the bank, trust company, or holding company including all economic rights and all voting rights.

(c) A bank, trust company, or holding company may not by agreement or otherwise change the application of (a) of this subsection to the bank, trust company, or holding company.

(5)(a) Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 25.15 RCW or this section to the contrary, all voting members remain liable and responsible as fiduciaries of a bank, trust company, or holding company organized as a limited liability company, regardless of resignation, dissociation, or disqualification, to the same extent that directors of a bank, trust company, or holding company organized as a corporation would be or remain liable or responsible to the department and applicable federal banking regulators; and

(b) If death, incapacity, or disqualification of all members of the limited liability company would result in a com-

plete dissociation of all members, then the bank, trust company, holding company, or all three, as applicable is deemed nonetheless to remain in existence for purposes of the department or an applicable federal regulator, or both, having standing under RCW 30.44.270 or applicable federal law, or both, to exercise the powers and authorities of a receiver for the bank, trust company, or holding company.

(6) For the purposes of this section, and unless the context clearly requires otherwise, for the purpose of applying chapter 25.15 RCW to a bank, trust company, or holding company organized as a limited liability company:

(a) "Articles of incorporation" includes a limited liability company's certificate of formation, as that term is used in RCW 25.15.005(1) and 25.15.070, and a limited liability company agreement as that term is used in RCW 25.15.005(5);

(b) "Board of directors" includes one or more persons who have, with respect to a bank, trust company, or holding company described in subsection (1) of this section, authority that is substantially similar to that of a board of directors of a corporation;

(c) "Bylaws" includes a limited liability company agreement as that term is defined in RCW 25.15.005(5);

(d) "Corporation" includes a limited liability company organized under chapter 25.15 RCW;

(e) "Director" includes any of the following of a limited liability company:

(i) A manager;

(ii) A director; or

(iii) Other person who has, with respect to the bank, trust company, or holding company described in subsection (1) of this section, authority substantially similar to that of a director of a corporation;

(f) "Dividend" includes distributions made by a limited liability company under RCW 25.15.215;

(g) "Incorporator" includes the person or persons executing the certificate of formation as provided in RCW 25.15.085(1);

(h) "Officer" includes any of the following of a bank, trust company, or holding company:

(i) An officer; or

(ii) Other person who has, with respect to the bank, trust company, or holding company, authority substantially similar to that of an officer of a corporation;

(i) "Security," "shares," or "stock" of a corporation includes a membership interest in a limited liability company and any certificate or other evidence of an ownership interest in a limited liability company; and

(j) "Stockholder" or "shareholder" includes an owner of an equity interest in a bank, trust company, or holding company, including a member as defined in RCW 25.15.005(8) and 25.15.115. [2011 c 52 § 1; 2006 c 48 § 2.]

30.08.030 Investigation. When the notice of intention to organize and proposed articles of incorporation complying with the foregoing requirements have been received by the director, together with the fees required by law, the director shall ascertain from the best source of information at his or her command and by such investigation as he or she may deem necessary, whether the character, responsibility and general fitness of the persons named in such articles are such

as to command confidence and warrant belief that the business of the proposed bank or trust company will be honestly and efficiently conducted in accordance with the intent and purpose of this title, whether the resources in the neighborhood of such place and in the surrounding country afford a reasonable promise of adequate support for the proposed bank and whether the proposed bank or trust company is being formed for other than the legitimate objects covered by this title. [1994 c 92 § 44; 1973 1st ex.s. c 104 § 5; 1955 c 33 § 30.08.030. Prior: 1929 c 72 § 3, part; 1923 c 115 § 5, part; 1917 c 80 § 22, part; RRS § 3229, part.]

30.08.040 Notice to file articles—Articles approved or refused—Hearing. After the director is satisfied of the above facts, and, within six months of the date the notice of intention to organize has been received in his or her office, the director shall notify the incorporators to file executed articles of incorporation with the director in triplicate. Unless the director otherwise consents in writing, such articles shall be in the same form and shall contain the same information as the proposed articles and shall be filed with the director within ten days of such notice. Within thirty days after the receipt of such articles of incorporation, the director shall endorse upon each of the triplicates thereof, over his or her official signature, the word "approved," or the word "refused," with the date of such endorsement. In case of refusal the director shall forthwith return one of the triplicates, so endorsed, together with a statement explaining the reason for refusal to the person from whom the articles were received, which refusal shall be conclusive, unless the incorporators, within ten days of the issuance of such notice of refusal, shall request a hearing pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW, as now or hereafter amended. [1995 c 134 § 4. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 43; 1994 c 92 § 45; 1981 c 302 § 15; 1973 1st ex.s. c 104 § 6; 1955 c 33 § 30.08.040; prior: 1929 c 72 § 3, part; 1923 c 115 § 5, part; 1917 c 80 § 22, part; RRS § 3229, part.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.08.050 Approved articles to be filed and recorded—Organization complete. In case of approval the director shall forthwith give notice thereof to the proposed incorporators and file one of the triplicate articles of incorporation in his or her own office, and shall transmit another triplicate to the secretary of state, and the last to the incorporators. Upon receipt from the proposed incorporators of the same fees as are required for filing and recording other articles of incorporation the secretary of state shall file such articles and record the same. Upon the filing of articles of incorporation approved as aforesaid by the director, with the secretary of state, all persons named therein and their successors shall become and be a corporation, which shall have the powers and be subject to the duties and obligations prescribed by this title, and whose existence shall continue from the date of the filing of such articles until terminated pursuant to law; but such corporation shall not transact any business except as is necessarily preliminary to its organization until it has received a certificate of authority as provided herein. [1994 c 92 § 46; 1986 c 279 § 19; 1981 c 302 § 16; 1957 c 248 § 2;

(2012 Ed.)

1955 c 33 § 30.08.050. Prior: 1929 c 72 § 3, part; 1923 c 115 § 5, part; 1917 c 80 § 22, part; RRS § 3229, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.08.055 Amending articles—Filing with director—Contents. A bank or trust company amending its articles of incorporation shall deliver articles of amendment to the director for filing as required for articles of incorporation. The articles of amendment shall set forth:

- (1) The name of the bank or trust company;
- (2) The text of each amendment adopted;
- (3) The date of each amendment's adoption;
- (4) If the amendment was adopted by the incorporators or board of directors without shareholder action, a statement to that effect and that shareholder action was not required; and
- (5) If shareholder action was required, a statement that the amendment was duly approved by the shareholders in accordance with the provisions of RCW 30.08.090. [1994 c 256 § 53.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.08.060 Certificate of authority—Issuance—Contents. Before any bank or trust company shall be authorized to do business, and within ninety days after approval of the articles of incorporation or such other time as the director may allow, it shall furnish proof satisfactory to the director that such corporation has a paid-in capital in the amount determined by the director, that the requisite surplus or reserve fund has been accumulated or paid in cash, and that it has in good faith complied with all the requirements of law and fulfilled all the conditions precedent to commencing business imposed by this title. If so satisfied, and within thirty days after receipt of such proof, the director shall issue under his or her hand and official seal, in triplicate, a certificate of authority for such corporation. The certificate shall state that the corporation therein named has complied with the requirements of law, that it is authorized to transact the business of a bank or trust company, or both, as the case may be: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the director may make his or her issuance of the certificate to a bank or trust company authorized to accept deposits, conditional upon the granting of deposit insurance by the federal deposit insurance corporation, and in such event, shall set out such condition in a written notice which shall be delivered to the corporation.

One of the triplicate certificates shall be transmitted by the director to the corporation and one of the other two shall be filed by the director in the office of the secretary of state and shall be attached to the articles of incorporation: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That if the issuance of the certificate is made conditional upon the granting of deposit insurance by the federal deposit insurance corporation, the director shall not transmit or file the certificate until such condition is satisfied. [1994 c 92 § 47; 1986 c 279 § 20; 1981 c 302 § 17; 1973 1st ex.s. c 104 § 7; 1955 c 33 § 30.08.060. Prior: 1929 c 72 § 3, part; 1923 c 115 § 5, part; 1917 c 80 § 22, part; RRS § 3229, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.08.070 Failure to commence business—Effect—Extension of time. Every corporation heretofore or hereafter

authorized by the laws of this state to do business as a bank or trust company, which corporation shall have failed to organize and commence business within six months after certificate of authority to commence business has been issued by the director, shall forfeit its rights and privileges as such corporation, which fact the director shall certify to the secretary of state, and such certificate of forfeiture shall be filed and recorded in the office of the secretary of state in the same manner as the certificate of authority: PROVIDED, That the director may, upon showing of cause satisfactory to him or her, issue an order under his or her hand and seal extending for not more than three months the time within which such organization may be effected and business commenced, such order to be transmitted to the office of the secretary of state and filed and recorded therein. [1994 c 92 § 48; 1986 c 279 § 21; 1981 c 302 § 18; 1955 c 33 § 30.08.070. Prior: 1931 c 9 § 1; RRS § 3229-1; 1915 c 175 § 41; RRS § 3370.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.08.080 Extension of existence—Application—Investigation—Certificate—Appeal—Winding up for failure to continue existence. At any time not less than one year prior to the expiration of the time of the existence of any bank or trust company, it may by written application to the director, signed and verified by a majority of its directors and approved in writing by the owners of not less than two-thirds of its capital stock, apply to the director for leave to file amended articles of incorporation, extending its time of existence. Prior to acting upon such application, the director shall make such investigation of the applicant as he or she deems necessary. If the director determines that the applicant is in sound condition, that it is conducting its business in a safe manner and in compliance with law and that no reason exists why it should not be permitted to continue, he or she shall issue to the applicant a certificate authorizing it to file amended articles of incorporation extending the time of its existence until such time as it be dissolved by the act of its shareholders owning not less than two-thirds of its stock, or until its certificate of authority becomes revoked or forfeited by reason of violation of law, or until its affairs be taken over by the director for legal cause and finally wound up by him or her. Otherwise the director shall notify the applicant that he or she refuses to grant such certificate. The applicant may appeal from such refusal in the same manner as in the case of a refusal to grant an original certificate of authority. Otherwise the determination of the director shall be conclusive.

Upon receiving a certificate, as hereinabove provided, the applicant may file amended articles of incorporation, extending the time of its existence for the term authorized, to which shall be attached a copy of the certificate of the director. Such articles shall be filed in the same manner and upon payment of the same fees as for original articles of incorporation.

Should any bank or trust company fail to continue its existence in the manner herein provided and be not previously dissolved, the director shall at the end of its original term of existence immediately take possession thereof and wind up the same in the same manner as in the case of insolvency. [1999 c 14 § 12; 1994 c 92 § 49; 1961 c 280 § 1; 1955 c 33 § 30.08.080. Prior: 1943 c 148 § 1; 1917 c 80 § 27; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 3234.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.08.081 Shares—Certificates not required. (1) Shares of a bank or trust company may, but need not be, represented by certificates. Unless this title expressly provides otherwise, the rights and obligations of shareholders are identical whether or not their shares are represented by certificates. At a minimum, each share certificate must state the information required to be stated and must be signed as provided in RCW 23B.06.250 and/or 23B.06.270 for corporations.

(2) Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, the board of directors of a bank or trust company may authorize the issue of some or all of the shares of any or all of its classes or series without certificates. The authorization does not affect shares already represented by certificates until they are surrendered to the bank or trust company.

(3) Within a reasonable time after the issue or transfer of shares without certificates, the bank or trust company shall send the shareholder a written statement of the information required to be stated on certificates under subsection (1) of this section. [1994 c 256 § 52.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.08.082 Authority to issue preferred or special classes of stock. (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law and if so authorized by its articles of incorporation or amendments thereto made in the manner provided in the case of a capital increase, any bank or trust company may, pursuant to action taken by its board of directors from time to time with the approval of the director, issue shares of preferred or special classes of stock with the attributes and in such amounts and with such par value, if any, as shall be determined by the board of directors from time to time with the approval of the director. No increase of preferred stock shall be valid until the amount thereof shall have been subscribed and actually paid in.

(2) If provided in its articles of incorporation, a bank or trust company may issue shares of preferred or special classes having any one or several of the following provisions:

(a) Subjecting the shares to the right of the bank or trust company to repurchase or retire any such shares at the price fixed by the articles of incorporation for the repurchase or retirement thereof;

(b) Entitling the holders thereof to cumulative, noncumulative, or partially cumulative dividends;

(c) Having preference over any other class or classes of shares as to the payment of dividends;

(d) Having preference in the assets of the bank or trust company over any other class or classes of shares upon the voluntary or involuntary liquidation of the bank or trust company;

(e) Having voting or nonvoting rights; and

(f) Being convertible into shares of any other class or into shares of any series of the same or any other class, except a class having prior or superior rights and preferences as to dividends or distribution of assets upon liquidation. [1994 c 256 § 44; 1994 c 92 § 50; 1986 c 279 § 22; 1981 c 89 § 4.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 50 and by 1994 c 256 § 44, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are

incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.08.083 Authority to divide classes into series—Rights and preferences—Filing of statement. (1) If the articles of incorporation shall expressly vest authority in the board of directors, then, to the extent that the articles of incorporation shall not have established series, and fixed and determined the variations in the relative rights and preferences as between series, the board of directors have authority to divide any or all of the classes into series and, within the limitation set forth in this section and in the articles of incorporation, fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of the shares of any series so established.

(2) In order for the board of directors to establish a series, where authority to do so is contained in the articles of incorporation, the board of directors shall adopt a resolution setting forth the designation of the series and fixing and determining the relative rights and preferences thereof, or so much thereof as is not fixed and determined by the articles of incorporation.

(3) Prior to the issue of any shares of a series established by resolution adopted by the board of directors, the corporation shall file and execute in the manner provided in this section a statement setting forth:

- (a) The name of the bank;
- (b) A copy of the resolution establishing and designating the series, and fixing and determining the relative rights and preferences thereof;
- (c) The date of adoption of such resolution; and
- (d) That the resolution was duly adopted by the board of directors.

(4) The statement shall be executed in triplicate by the bank by one of its officers and shall be delivered to the director. If the director finds that the statement conforms to law, the director shall, when all fees have been paid as provided in this title:

- (a) Endorse on each of the triplicate originals the word "Filed," and the effective date of the filing thereof;
- (b) File two of the originals; and
- (c) Return the other original to the bank or its representative.

(5) Upon the filing of the statement by the director with the secretary of state, the resolution establishing and designating the series and fixing and determining the relative rights and preferences thereof shall become effective and shall constitute an amendment of the articles of incorporation. [1994 c 92 § 51; 1986 c 279 § 23.]

30.08.084 Rights of holders of preferred or special classes of stock—Preference in dividends and liquidation. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, whether relating to restriction upon the payment of dividends upon capital stock or otherwise, the holders of shares of preferred or special classes of stock shall be entitled to receive such dividends on the purchase price received by the bank or trust company for such stock as may be provided by the articles of incorporation or by the board of directors of the bank or trust company with the approval of the director.

(2012 Ed.)

No dividends shall be declared or paid on common stock until cumulative dividends, if any, on the shares of preferred or special classes of stock shall have been paid in full; and, if the director takes possession of a bank or trust company for purposes of liquidation, no payments shall be made to the holders of the common stock until the holders of the shares of preferred or special classes of stock shall have been paid in full such amount as may be provided under the terms of said shares plus all accumulated dividends, if any. [1994 c 92 § 52; 1986 c 279 § 24; 1981 c 89 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.08.086 Determination of capital impairment when capital consists of preferred stock. If any part of the capital of a bank and trust company consists of preferred stock, the determination of whether or not the capital of such bank is impaired and the amount of such impairment shall be based on the value of its stock as established at the time it was issued, or its par value, if any, even though the amount which the holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to receive in the event of retirement or liquidation shall be in excess of the originally established value or the par value of such preferred stock. [1986 c 279 § 25; 1981 c 89 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.08.087 Authorized but unissued shares of capital stock—Issuance—Consideration. Any bank or trust company may provide in its articles of incorporation or amendments thereto for authorized but unissued shares of its capital stock. The shares may be issued for such consideration as shall be established by the board from time to time and all consideration received therefor shall be allocated to the capital stock or surplus of the corporation. [1994 c 256 § 45; 1986 c 279 § 26; 1979 c 106 § 1; 1965 c 140 § 1.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.08.088 Authorized but unissued shares of capital stock—When shares become part of capital stock. The authorized but unissued shares shall not become a part of the capital stock until they have been issued and paid for. [1994 c 256 § 46; 1994 c 92 § 53; 1986 c 279 § 27; 1979 c 106 § 2; 1965 c 140 § 2.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 53 and by 1994 c 256 § 46, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.08.090 Amendment of articles—Procedure. Unless the articles of incorporation provide otherwise, the board of directors of a bank or trust company may, by majority vote, amend the bank or trust company's articles of incorporation without shareholder action as follows:

- (1) If the bank or trust company has only one class of shares outstanding, to provide, change, or eliminate any provision with respect to the par value of any class of shares;
- (2) To delete the name and address of the initial directors;
- (3) If the bank or trust company has only one class of shares outstanding, solely to change the number of authorized shares to effectuate a split of, or stock dividend in, the bank

or trust company's own shares, or solely to do so and to change the number of authorized shares in proportion thereto;

(4) To change the bank or trust company's name; or

(5) To make any other change expressly permitted by this title to be made without shareholder action.

Other amendments to a bank or trust company's articles of incorporation, in a manner not inconsistent with the provisions of this title, require the affirmative vote of the stockholders representing two-thirds of each class of shares entitled to vote under the terms of the shares at a regular meeting, or special meeting duly called for that purpose in the manner prescribed by the bank or trust company's bylaws. No amendment shall be made whereby a bank becomes a trust company unless such bank first receives permission from the director. [1994 c 256 § 47; 1994 c 92 § 54; 1987 c 420 § 3; 1986 c 279 § 28; 1965 c 140 § 3; 1955 c 33 § 30.08.090. Prior: 1923 c 115 § 7; 1917 c 80 § 26; RRS § 3233.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 54 and by 1994 c 256 § 47, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.08.092 Increase or decrease of capital stock authorized. A bank or trust company may increase or decrease its capital stock by amendment to its articles of incorporation. No issuance of capital stock shall be valid, until the amount thereof shall have been actually paid in. No reduction of the capital stock shall be made to an amount less than is required for capital by the director. [1994 c 256 § 48; 1994 c 92 § 55; 1987 c 420 § 4.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 55 and by 1994 c 256 § 48, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.08.095 Schedule of fees to be established. The director shall collect fees for the following services:

For filing application for certificate of authority and attendant investigation as outlined in the law;

For filing application for certificate conferring trust powers upon a state or national bank;

For filing articles of incorporation, or amendments thereof, or other certificates required to be filed in his or her office;

For filing merger agreement and attendant investigation;

For filing application to relocate main office or branch and attendant investigation;

For issuing each certificate of authority;

For furnishing copies of papers filed in his or her office, per page.

The director shall establish the amount of the fee for each of the above transactions, and for other services rendered.

Every bank or trust company shall also pay to the secretary of state for filing any instrument with him or her the same fees as are required of general corporations for filing corresponding instruments, and also the same license fees as are required of general corporations. [1995 c 134 § 5. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 49; 1994 c 92 § 56; 1981 c 302 § 19; 1973 1st ex.s. c 104 § 8; 1969 c 136 § 4; 1955 c 33 § 30.08.095; prior:

1929 c 72 § 1; 1923 c 115 § 1; 1917 c 80 § 12; RRS § 3219. Formerly RCW 30.04.080.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Indemnification of directors, officers, employees, etc. by corporation authorized: RCW 23B.08.320, 23B.08.500 through 23B.08.580, 23B.08.600, and 23B.17.030.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.08.140 Corporate powers of banks. (Contingent expiration date.) Upon the issuance of a certificate of authority to a bank, the persons named in the articles of incorporation and their successors shall thereupon become a corporation and shall have power:

(1) To adopt and use a corporate seal.

(2) To have perpetual succession.

(3) To make contracts.

(4) To sue and be sued, the same as a natural person.

(5) To elect directors who, subject to the provisions of the corporation's bylaws, shall have power to appoint such officers as may be necessary or convenient, to define their powers and duties and to dismiss them at pleasure, and who shall also have general supervision and control of the affairs of such corporation.

(6) To make and alter bylaws, not inconsistent with its articles of incorporation or with the laws of this state, for the administration and regulation of its affairs.

(7) To invest and reinvest its funds in marketable obligations evidencing the indebtedness of any person, copartnership, association, or corporation in the form of bonds, notes, or debentures commonly known as investment securities except as may by regulation be limited by the director.

(8) To discount and negotiate promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other evidences of debt, to receive deposits of money and commercial paper, to lend money secured or unsecured, to issue all forms of letters of credit, to buy and sell bullion, coins and bills of exchange.

(9) To take and receive as bailee for hire upon terms and conditions to be prescribed by the corporation, for safekeeping and storage, jewelry, plate, money, specie, bullion, stocks, bonds, mortgages, securities and valuable paper of any kind and other valuable personal property, and to rent vaults, safes, boxes and other receptacles for safekeeping and storage of personal property.

(10) If the bank be located in a city of not more than five thousand inhabitants, to act as insurance agent. A bank exercising this power may continue to act as an insurance agent notwithstanding a change of the population of the city in which it is located.

(11) To accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it having not more than six months sight to run, which grow out of transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods; or which grow out of transactions involving the domestic shipment of goods, providing shipping documents conveying or securing title are attached at the time of acceptance; or which are secured at the time of acceptance by a warehouse receipt or other such document conveying or securing title to readily marketable staples. No bank shall accept, either in a foreign or a domestic transaction, for any one person, company, firm or corporation, to an amount equal at any one time in the aggregate to more than ten percent of its paid up and unimpaired capital stock and surplus

unless the bank is secured by attached documents or by some other actual security growing out of the same transaction as the acceptance; and no bank shall accept such bills to an amount equal at any time in the aggregate to more than one-half of its paid up and unimpaired capital stock and surplus: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the director, under such general regulations applicable to all banks irrespective of the amount of capital or surplus, as the director may prescribe may authorize any bank to accept such bills to an amount not exceeding at any time in the aggregate one hundred percent of its paid up and unimpaired capital stock and surplus: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That the aggregate of acceptances growing out of domestic transactions shall in no event exceed fifty percent of such capital stock and surplus.

(12) To accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it, having not more than three months sight to run, drawn under regulations to be prescribed by the director by banks or bankers in foreign countries or dependencies or insular possessions of the United States for the purpose of furnishing dollar exchange as required by the usages of trade in the respective countries, dependencies or insular possessions. Such drafts or bills may be acquired by banks in such amounts and subject to such regulations, restrictions and limitations as may be provided by the director: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That no bank shall accept such drafts or bills of exchange referred to in this subdivision for any one bank to an amount exceeding in the aggregate ten percent of the paid up and unimpaired capital and surplus of the accepting bank unless the draft or bill of exchange is accompanied by documents conveying or securing title or by some other adequate security, and that no such drafts or bills of exchange shall be accepted by any bank in an amount exceeding at any time the aggregate of one-half of its paid up and unimpaired capital and surplus: PROVIDED FURTHER, That compliance by any bank which is a member of the federal reserve system of the United States with the rules, regulations and limitations adopted by the federal reserve board thereof with respect to the acceptance of drafts or bills of exchange by members of such federal reserve system shall be a sufficient compliance with the requirements of this subdivision or paragraph relating to rules, regulations and limitations prescribed by the director.

(13) To have and exercise all powers necessary or convenient to effect its purposes.

(14) To serve as custodian of an individual retirement account and pension and profit sharing plans qualified under internal revenue code section 401(a), the assets of which are invested in deposits of the bank or trust company or are invested, pursuant to directions from the customer owning the account, in securities traded on a national securities market: PROVIDED, That the bank or trust company shall accept no investment responsibilities over the account unless it is granted trust powers by the director.

(15) To be a limited partner in a limited partnership that engages in only such activities as are authorized for the bank.

(16) To exercise any other power or authority permissible under applicable state or federal law conducted by out-of-state state banks with branches in Washington to the same extent if, in the opinion of the director, those powers and authorities affect the operations of banking in Washington or affect the delivery of financial services in Washington. [1996 c 2 § 5; 1994 c 92 § 58; 1986 c 279 § 29; 1957 c 248 § 3; 1955

c 33 § 30.08.140. Prior: 1931 c 127 § 1; 1919 c 209 § 8; 1917 c 80 § 23; RRS § 3230.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.08.140 Corporate powers of banks. (*Contingent effective date.*) Upon the issuance of a certificate of authority to a bank, the persons named in the articles of incorporation and their successors shall thereupon become a corporation and shall have power:

(1) To adopt and use a corporate seal.
 (2) To have perpetual succession.
 (3) To make contracts.
 (4) To sue and be sued, the same as a natural person.
 (5) To elect directors who, subject to the provisions of the corporation's bylaws, shall have power to appoint such officers as may be necessary or convenient, to define their powers and duties and to dismiss them at pleasure, and who shall also have general supervision and control of the affairs of such corporation.

(6) To make and alter bylaws, not inconsistent with its articles of incorporation or with the laws of this state, for the administration and regulation of its affairs.

(7) To invest and reinvest its funds in marketable obligations evidencing the indebtedness of any person, copartnership, association, or corporation in the form of bonds, notes, or debentures commonly known as investment securities except as may by regulation be limited by the director.

(8) To discount and negotiate promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other evidences of debt, to receive deposits of money and commercial paper, to lend money secured or unsecured, to issue all forms of letters of credit, to buy and sell bullion, coins and bills of exchange.

(9) To take and receive as bailee for hire upon terms and conditions to be prescribed by the corporation, for safekeeping and storage, jewelry, plate, money, specie, bullion, stocks, bonds, mortgages, securities and valuable paper of any kind and other valuable personal property, and to rent vaults, safes, boxes and other receptacles for safekeeping and storage of personal property.

(10) If the bank be located in a city of not more than five thousand inhabitants, to act as insurance agent. A bank exercising this power may continue to act as an insurance agent notwithstanding a change of the population of the city in which it is located.

(11) To accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it having not more than six months sight to run, which grow out of transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods; or which grow out of transactions involving the domestic shipment of goods, providing shipping documents conveying or securing title are attached at the time of acceptance; or which are secured at the time of acceptance by a warehouse receipt or other such document conveying or securing title to readily marketable staples. No bank shall accept, either in a foreign or a domestic transaction, for any one person, company, firm or corporation, to an amount equal at any one time in the aggregate to more than ten percent of its paid up and unimpaired capital stock and surplus unless the bank is secured by attached documents or by some other actual security growing out of the same transaction as the acceptance; and no bank shall accept such bills to an amount equal at any time in the aggregate to more than one-

half of its paid up and unimpaired capital stock and surplus: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the director, under such general regulations applicable to all banks irrespective of the amount of capital or surplus, as the director may prescribe may authorize any bank to accept such bills to an amount not exceeding at any time in the aggregate one hundred percent of its paid up and unimpaired capital stock and surplus: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That the aggregate of acceptances growing out of domestic transactions shall in no event exceed fifty percent of such capital stock and surplus.

(12) To accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it, having not more than three months sight to run, drawn under regulations to be prescribed by the director by banks or bankers in foreign countries or dependencies or insular possessions of the United States for the purpose of furnishing dollar exchange as required by the usages of trade in the respective countries, dependencies or insular possessions. Such drafts or bills may be acquired by banks in such amounts and subject to such regulations, restrictions and limitations as may be provided by the director: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That no bank shall accept such drafts or bills of exchange referred to in this subdivision for any one bank to an amount exceeding in the aggregate ten percent of the paid up and unimpaired capital and surplus of the accepting bank unless the draft or bill of exchange is accompanied by documents conveying or securing title or by some other adequate security, and that no such drafts or bills of exchange shall be accepted by any bank in an amount exceeding at any time the aggregate of one-half of its paid up and unimpaired capital and surplus: PROVIDED FURTHER, That compliance by any bank which is a member of the federal reserve system of the United States with the rules, regulations and limitations adopted by the federal reserve board thereof with respect to the acceptance of drafts or bills of exchange by members of such federal reserve system shall be a sufficient compliance with the requirements of this subdivision or paragraph relating to rules, regulations and limitations prescribed by the director.

(13) To have and exercise all powers necessary or convenient to effect its purposes.

(14) To serve as custodian of an individual retirement account and pension and profit sharing plans qualified under internal revenue code section 401(a), the assets of which are invested in deposits of the bank or trust company or are invested, pursuant to directions from the customer owning the account, in securities traded on a national securities market: PROVIDED, That the bank or trust company shall accept no investment responsibilities over the account unless it is granted trust powers by the director.

(15) To be a limited partner in a limited partnership that engages in only such activities as are authorized for the bank.

(16) To exercise any other power or authority permissible under applicable state or federal law conducted by out-of-state state banks with branches in Washington to the same extent if, in the opinion of the director, those powers and authorities affect the operations of banking in Washington or affect the delivery of financial services in Washington.

(17) To conduct a promotional contest of chance as authorized in RCW 9.46.0356(l)(b), as long as the conditions of RCW 9.46.0356(5) and 30.22.260 are complied with to the satisfaction of the director. [2011 c 303 § 7; 1996 c 2 § 5; 1994 c 92 § 58; 1986 c 279 § 29; 1957 c 248 § 3; 1955 c 33 §

30.08.140. Prior: 1931 c 127 § 1; 1919 c 209 § 8; 1917 c 80 § 23; RRS § 3230.]

Contingent effective date—2011 c 303 §§ 7 and 8: "Sections 7 and 8 of this act take effect when the director of the department of financial institutions finds that a federal regulatory agency has, through federal law, regulation, or official regulatory interpretation, interpreted federal law to permit banks operating under the authority of Title 30 or 32 RCW to conduct a promotional contest of chance as defined in RCW 30.22.040." [2011 c 303 § 9.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 303: See note following RCW 9.46.0356.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.08.150 Corporate powers of trust companies.

Upon the issuance of a certificate of authority to a trust company, the persons named in the articles of incorporation and their successors shall thereupon become a corporation and shall have power:

(1) To execute all the powers and possess all the privileges conferred on banks.

(2) To act as fiscal or transfer agent of the United States or of any state, municipality, body politic, or corporation and in such capacity to receive and disburse money.

(3) To transfer, register, and countersign certificates of stock, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness and to act as attorney-in-fact or agent of any corporation, foreign or domestic, for any purpose, statutory or otherwise.

(4) To act as trustee under any mortgage, or bonds, issued by any municipality, body politic, or corporation, foreign or domestic, or by any individual, firm, association, or partnership, and to accept and execute any municipal or corporate trust.

(5) To receive and manage any sinking fund of any corporation upon such terms as may be agreed upon between such corporation and those dealing with it.

(6) To collect coupons on or interest upon all manner of securities, when authorized so to do, by the parties depositing the same.

(7) To accept trusts from and execute trusts for married persons in respect to their separate property and to be their agent in the management of such property and to transact any business in relation thereto.

(8) To act as receiver or trustee of the estate of any person, or to be appointed to any trust by any court, to act as assignee under any assignment for the benefit of creditors of any debtor, whether made pursuant to statute or otherwise, and to be the depository of any moneys paid into court.

(9) To be appointed and to accept the appointment of executor of, or trustee under, the last will and testament, or administrator with or without the will annexed, of the estate of any deceased person and to be appointed and to act as guardian of the estate of lunatics, idiots, persons of unsound mind, minors and habitual drunkards: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the power hereby granted to trust companies to act as guardian or administrator, with or without the will annexed, shall not be construed to deprive parties of the prior right to have issued to them letters of guardianship, or of administration, as such right now exists under the law of this state.

(10) To execute any trust or power of whatever nature or description that may be conferred upon or entrusted or committed to it by any person or by any court or municipality, foreign or domestic corporation, and any other trust or power conferred upon or entrusted or committed to it by grant,

assignment, transfer, devise, bequest, or by any other authority and to receive, take, use, manage, hold, and dispose of, according to the terms of such trusts or powers any property or estate, real or personal, which may be the subject of any such trust or power.

(11) Generally to execute trusts of every description not inconsistent with law.

(12) To purchase, invest in, and sell promissory notes, bills of exchange, bonds, debentures, and mortgages and when moneys are borrowed or received for investment, the bonds or obligations of the company may be given therefor, but no trust company hereafter organized shall issue such bonds: PROVIDED, That no trust company which receives money for investment and issues the bonds of the company therefor shall engage in the business of banking or receiving of either savings or commercial deposits: AND PROVIDED, That it shall not issue any bond covering a period of more than ten years between the date of its issuance and its maturity date: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That if for any cause, the holder of any such bond upon which one or more annual rate installments have been paid, shall fail to pay the subsequent annual rate installments provided in said bond such holder shall, on or before the maturity date of said bond, be paid not less than the full sum which he or she has paid in on account of said bond. [2011 c 336 § 746; 1973 1st ex.s. c 154 § 48; 1955 c 33 § 30.08.150. Prior: 1929 c 72 § 4, part; 1923 c 115 § 6, part; 1921 c 94 § 1, part; 1917 c 80 § 24, part; RRS § 3231, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.08.155 Powers and authorities of trust companies—Federally chartered trust companies—Findings of director. Notwithstanding any restrictions, limitations, and requirements of law, in addition to all powers, express or implied, that a trust company has under the laws of this state, a trust company shall have the powers and authorities conferred as of June 11, 1998, upon a federally chartered trust company doing business in this state. A trust company may exercise the powers and authorities conferred on a federally chartered trust company after this date only if the director finds that the exercise of such powers and authorities:

- (1) Serves the convenience and advantage of trustors; and
- (2) Maintains the fairness of competition and parity between state-chartered trust companies and federally chartered trust companies.

As used in this section, "powers and authorities" include without limitation powers and authorities in corporate governance and operational matters.

The restrictions, limitations, and requirements applicable to specific powers or authorities of federally chartered trust companies shall apply to trust companies exercising those powers or authorities permitted under this section but only insofar as the restrictions, limitations, and requirements relate to exercising the powers or authorities granted trust companies solely under this section. [1998 c 45 § 2.]

30.08.160 Report of bond liability—Collateral. Any trust company receiving moneys for investment, and for which it shall give its bonds as in RCW 30.08.150(12) provided, shall within ten days after any regular report is called

for from banks or trust companies by the director, make a statement of its total liability, on all bonds issued and then in force, certified by its board of directors, and shall at the same time deposit with the state treasurer, for the benefit of the holders of such bonds or obligations, sufficient securities or money so that it will have on deposit with said state treasurer a sufficient amount of said securities, which may be exchanged for other securities as necessity may require, or money to, at any time, pay all of said liability. In the event of its failure to make such deposits, it shall cease doing such business: PROVIDED, That whenever money shall have been deposited with the treasurer, it may be withdrawn at any time upon a like amount of securities being deposited in its stead: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the securities deposited shall consist of such securities as are by this title permitted for the investment of trust funds. [1994 c 92 § 59; 1955 c 33 § 30.08.160. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 25; RRS § 3232.]

30.08.170 Securities may be held in name of nominee.

Any trust company incorporated under the laws of this state and any national banking association authorized to act in a fiduciary capacity in this state, when acting in a fiduciary capacity, either alone or jointly with an individual or individuals, may, with the consent of such individual fiduciary or fiduciaries, who are hereby authorized to give such consent, cause any stocks, securities, or other property now held or hereafter acquired to be registered and held in the name of a nominee or nominees of such corporate or association fiduciary without mention of the fiduciary relationship. Any such fiduciary shall be liable for any loss occasioned by the acts of any of its nominees with respect to such stocks, securities or other property so registered. [1955 c 33 § 30.08.170. Prior: 1947 c 146 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3292b.]

30.08.180 Reports of resources and liabilities. Every bank and trust company shall make at least three regular reports each year to the director, as of the dates which he or she shall designate, according to form prescribed by him or her, verified by the president, manager or cashier and attested by at least two directors, which shall exhibit under appropriate heads the resources and liabilities of such corporation. The dates designated by the director shall be the dates designated by the comptroller of the currency of the United States for reports of national banking associations.

Every such corporation shall also make such special reports as the director shall call for. [1995 c 344 § 3; 1994 c 92 § 60; 1955 c 33 § 30.08.180. Prior: 1919 c 209 § 4; 1917 c 80 § 5; RRS § 3212.]

30.08.190 Time of filing—Availability—Penalty. (1)

Every regular report shall be filed with the director within thirty days from the date of issuance of the notice. Every special report shall be filed with the director within such time as shall be specified by him or her in the notice therefor.

(2) The director shall provide a copy of any regular report free of charge to any person that submits a written request for the report.

(3) Every bank and trust company which fails to file any report, required to be filed under subsection (1) of this section and within the time specified, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars per day for each day's delay. A civil action for

the recovery of any such penalty may be brought by the attorney general in the name of the state. [1995 c 344 § 4; 1995 c 134 § 6. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 51; 1994 c 92 § 61; 1977 c 38 § 1; 1955 c 33 § 30.08.190; prior: 1917 c 80 § 6; RRS § 3213.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1995 c 134 § 6 and by 1995 c 344 § 4, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Chapter 30.12 RCW

OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, AND STOCKHOLDERS

Sections

- 30.12.010 Directors—Election—Meetings—Oath—Vacancies.
- 30.12.020 Meetings, where held—Corporate records.
- 30.12.025 Rights of shareholder to examine and make extracts of records—Penalty—Financial statements.
- 30.12.030 Fidelity bonds—Casualty insurance.
- 30.12.040 Removal of a board director, officer, or employee—Prohibiting participation in bank, trust company, or holding company affairs—Grounds—Notice.
- 30.12.0401 Written notice of charges under RCW 30.12.042.
- 30.12.042 Removal of a director, officer, or employee or prohibiting participation in bank, trust company, or holding company affairs—Notice contents—Hearing—Order of removal or prohibition.
- 30.12.044 Removal of one or more directors of a bank, trust company, or holding company—Effect upon quorum—Procedure.
- 30.12.045 Removal of delinquent officer or employee or prohibiting participation in bank or trust company affairs—Administrative hearing—Judicial review.
- 30.12.046 Removal of delinquent officer or employee or prohibiting participation in bank or trust company affairs—Jurisdiction of courts in enforcement or issuance of orders, injunctions or judicial review.
- 30.12.047 Removal of a director, officer, or employee of a bank, trust company, or holding company—Violation of final order—Penalty.
- 30.12.060 Loans to officers or employees.
- 30.12.070 Unsafe loans and discounts to directors or officers.
- 30.12.090 False entries, statements, etc.—Penalty.
- 30.12.100 Destroying or secreting records—Penalty.
- 30.12.110 Commission, etc., for procuring loan—Penalty.
- 30.12.115 Transactions in which director or officer has an interest.
- 30.12.120 Loans to officers or employees from trust funds—Penalty.
- 30.12.130 Trust company as legal representative—Oath by officer.
- 30.12.180 Levy of assessments.
- 30.12.190 General penalty—Effect of conviction.
- 30.12.205 Stock purchase options—Incentive bonus contracts, stock purchase or bonus plans, and profit sharing plans.
- 30.12.220 Preemptive rights of shareholders to acquire unissued shares—Articles of incorporation may limit or permit—Later acquisition.
- 30.12.230 Immunity of shareholders of bank insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation.
- 30.12.240 Violations—Director liability.

30.12.010 Directors—Election—Meetings—Oath—Vacancies. Every bank and trust company shall be managed by not less than five directors, who need not be residents of this state. Directors shall be elected by the stockholders and hold office for such term as is specified in the articles of incorporation, not exceeding three years, and until their successors are elected and have qualified. In the first instance the directors shall be those named in the articles of incorporation and afterwards, those elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders to be held at least once each year on a day to be specified by the bank's or trust company's bylaws. Shareholders may not cumulate their votes unless the articles of incorporation specifically so provide. If for any cause no election is held at that time, it may be held at an adjourned meeting or at a subsequent meeting called for that purpose in

the manner prescribed by the corporation's bylaws. The directors shall meet at least once each quarter and whenever required by the director. A majority of the then serving board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. At all stockholders' meetings, each share shall be entitled to one vote, unless the articles of incorporation provide otherwise. Any stockholder may vote in person or by written proxy.

Each director, so far as the duty devolves upon him or her, shall diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such corporation and shall not knowingly violate or willingly permit to be violated any provision of law applicable to such corporation. Vacancies in the board of directors shall be filled by the board. [1994 c 256 § 54; 1994 c 92 § 62; 1987 c 420 § 1; 1986 c 279 § 30; 1982 c 196 § 8; 1981 c 89 § 3; 1975 c 35 § 1; 1969 c 136 § 8; 1957 c 190 § 1; 1955 c 33 § 30.12.010. Prior: 1947 c 129 § 1; 1917 c 80 § 30; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3237.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 62 and by 1994 c 256 § 54, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.12.020 Meetings, where held—Corporate records.

All meetings of the stockholders of any bank or trust company, except organization meetings and meetings held with the consent of all stockholders, must be held in the county in which the head office or any branch of the corporation is located. Meetings of the directors of any bank or trust company may be held either within or without this state. Every such corporation shall keep records in which shall be recorded the names and residences of the stockholders thereof, the number of shares held by each, and also the transfers of stock, showing the time when made, the number of shares and by whom transferred. In all actions, suits and proceedings, said records shall be prima facie proof of the facts shown therein. All of the corporate books, including the certificate book, stockholders' ledger and minute book or a copy thereof shall be kept at the corporation's principal place of business. Any books, record, and minutes may be in written form or any other form capable of being converted to written form within a reasonable time. [1994 c 256 § 55; 1986 c 279 § 31; 1969 c 136 § 9; 1955 c 33 § 30.12.020. Prior: 1927 c 179 § 1; 1917 c 80 § 31; RRS § 3238.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.12.025 Rights of shareholder to examine and make extracts of records—Penalty—Financial statements.

Any person who has been a shareholder of record at least six months immediately preceding his or her demand or who is the holder of record of at least five percent of all the outstanding shares of a bank or trust company, upon written demand stating the purpose thereof, has the right to examine, in person, or by agent or attorney, at any reasonable time or times, for any proper purpose, the bank or trust company's minutes of the proceedings of its shareholders, its shareholder records, and its existing publicly available records. The person is entitled to make extracts therefrom, except that the person is not entitled to view or make extracts of any portion of

minutes that refer or relate to information which is confidential.

Any officer or agent who, or a bank or trust company that, refuses to allow any such shareholder or his or her agent or attorney, to examine and make extracts from its minutes of the proceedings of its shareholders, record of shareholders, or existing publicly available books and records, for any proper purpose, shall be liable to the shareholder for actual damages or other remedy afforded the shareholder by law.

It is a defense to any action for penalties under this section that the person suing therefor has, within two years: (1) Sold or offered for sale any list of shareholders for shares of such bank or trust company or any other bank or trust company; (2) aided or abetted any person in procuring any list of shareholders for any such purpose; (3) improperly used any information secured through any prior examination of existing publicly available books and records, or minutes, or record of shareholders of such bank or trust company or any other bank or trust company; or (4) not acted in good faith or for a proper purpose in making his or her demand.

Nothing in this section impairs the power of any court of competent jurisdiction, upon proof by a shareholder of proper purpose, irrespective of the period of time during which the shareholder has been a shareholder of record, and irrespective of the number of shares held by him or her, to compel the production for examination by the shareholder of the existing publicly available books and records, minutes, and record of shareholders of a bank or trust company.

Upon the written request of any shareholder of a bank or trust company, the bank or trust company shall mail to the shareholder its most recent financial statements showing in reasonable detail its assets and liabilities and the results of its operations. As used in this section, "shareholder" includes the holder of voting trust certificates for shares. [1986 c 279 § 32.]

30.12.030 Fidelity bonds—Casualty insurance. (1) Except as otherwise permitted by the director under specified terms and conditions, the board of directors of each bank and trust company shall direct and require good and sufficient surety company fidelity bonds issued by a company authorized to engage in the insurance business in the state of Washington on all active officers and employees, whether or not they draw salary or compensation, which bonds shall provide for indemnity to such bank or trust company, on account of any losses sustained by it as the result of any dishonest, fraudulent or criminal act or omission committed or omitted by them acting independently or in collusion or combination with any person or persons. Such bonds may be individual, schedule or blanket form, and the premiums therefor shall be paid by the bank or trust company.

(2) The said directors shall also direct and require suitable insurance protection to the bank or trust company against burglary, robbery, theft and other similar insurance hazards to which the bank or trust company may be exposed in the operations of its business on the premises or elsewhere.

The said directors shall be responsible for prescribing at least once in each year the amount or penal sum of such bonds or policies and the sureties or underwriters thereon, after giving due consideration to all known elements and factors constituting such risk or hazard. Such action shall be

recorded in the minutes of the board of directors. [1994 c 92 § 63; 1986 c 279 § 33; 1955 c 33 § 30.12.030. Prior: 1947 c 132 § 1; 1927 c 224 § 1; 1917 c 80 § 32; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3239.]

30.12.040 Removal of a board director, officer, or employee—Prohibiting participation in bank, trust company, or holding company affairs—Grounds—Notice. (1) The director may issue and serve a board director, officer, or employee of a bank or trust company with written notice of intent to remove the person from office or employment or to prohibit the person from participating in the conduct of the affairs of the bank or trust company or any other depository institution, trust company, bank holding company, thrift holding company, or financial holding company doing business in this state whenever, in the opinion of the director:

(a) Reasonable cause exists to believe the person has committed a material violation of law, an unsafe and unsound practice, or a violation or practice involving a breach of fiduciary duty, personal dishonesty, recklessness, or incompetence; and

(b) The bank, trust company, or holding company has suffered or is likely to suffer substantial financial loss or other damage; or

(c) The interests of depositors or trust beneficiaries could be seriously prejudiced by reason of the violation or practice.

(2) The director may issue and serve a board director, officer, or employee of a holding company with written notice of intent to remove the person from office or employment or to prohibit the person from participating in the conduct of the affairs of the holding company, its subsidiary bank or trust company, or any other depository institution, trust company, bank holding company, thrift holding company, or financial holding company doing business in this state whenever, in the opinion of the director:

(a) Reasonable cause exists to believe the person has committed a material violation of law, an unsafe and unsound practice, or a violation or practice involving a breach of fiduciary duty, personal dishonesty, recklessness, or incompetence; and

(b) The subsidiary bank or trust company has suffered or is likely to suffer substantial financial loss or other damage; or

(c) The interests of depositors or trust beneficiaries of the subsidiary bank or trust company could be seriously prejudiced by reason of the violation or practice. [2010 c 88 § 20; 1994 c 92 § 64; 1977 ex.s. c 178 § 5; 1955 c 33 § 30.12.040. Prior: 1933 c 42 § 1; 1917 c 80 § 10; RRS § 3217.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.12.0401 Written notice of charges under RCW 30.12.042. The director may serve written notice of charges under RCW 30.12.040 to suspend a person from further participation in any manner in the conduct of the affairs of a bank, trust company, or holding company, if the director determines that such an action is necessary for the protection of the bank or trust company, or the interests of the depositors or trust beneficiaries of the bank or trust company. Any suspension notice issued by the director is effective upon service, and unless the superior court of the county of its princi-

pal place of business issues a stay of the order, remains in effect and enforceable until:

(1) The director dismisses the charges contained in the notice served to the person; or

(2) The effective date of a final order for removal of the person under RCW 30.12.040. [2010 c 88 § 21.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

30.12.042 Removal of a director, officer, or employee or prohibiting participation in bank, trust company, or holding company affairs—Notice contents—Hearing—Order of removal or prohibition. (1) A notice of an intention to remove a director, officer, or employee from office or to prohibit his or her participation in the conduct of the affairs of a bank, trust company, or holding company shall contain a statement of the facts which constitute grounds therefor and shall fix a time and place at which a hearing will be held. The hearing shall be set not earlier than ten days or later than thirty days after the date of service of the notice unless an earlier or later date is set by the director at the request of the director, officer, or employee for good cause shown or of the attorney general of the state.

(2) Unless the director, officer, or employee appears at the hearing personally or by a duly authorized representative, the person shall be deemed to have consented to the issuance of an order of removal or prohibition or both. In the event of such consent or if upon the record made at the hearing the director finds that any of the grounds specified in the notice have been established, the director may issue such orders of removal from office or prohibition from participation in the conduct of the affairs of the bank, trust company, or holding company as the director may consider appropriate.

(3) Any order shall become effective at the expiration of ten days after service upon the bank, trust company, or holding company and the director, officer, or employee concerned except that an order issued upon consent shall become effective at the time specified in the order.

(4) An order shall remain effective except to the extent it is stayed, modified, terminated, or set aside by the director or a reviewing court. [2010 c 88 § 22; 1994 c 92 § 65; 1977 ex.s. c 178 § 6.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.12.044 Removal of one or more directors of a bank, trust company, or holding company—Effect upon quorum—Procedure. If at any time because of the removal of one or more directors under this chapter there shall be on the board of directors of a bank, trust company, or holding company less than a quorum of directors, all powers and functions vested in or exercisable by the board shall vest in and be exercisable by the director or directors remaining until such time as there is a quorum on the board of directors. If all of the directors of a bank, trust company, or holding company are removed under this chapter, the director shall appoint persons to serve temporarily as directors until such time as their respective successors take office. [2010 c 88 § 23; 1994 c 92 § 66; 1977 ex.s. c 178 § 7.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.12.045 Removal of delinquent officer or employee or prohibiting participation in bank or trust company affairs—Administrative hearing—Judicial review. See RCW 30.04.470.

30.12.046 Removal of delinquent officer or employee or prohibiting participation in bank or trust company affairs—Jurisdiction of courts in enforcement or issuance of orders, injunctions or judicial review. See RCW 30.04.475.

30.12.047 Removal of a director, officer, or employee of a bank, trust company, or holding company—Violation of final order—Penalty. Any present or former director, officer, or employee of a bank, trust company, or holding company, or any other person against whom there is outstanding an effective final order served upon the person and who participates in any manner in the conduct of the affairs of the bank, trust company, or holding company involved; or who directly or indirectly solicits or procures, transfers or attempts to transfer, or votes or attempts to vote any proxies, consents, or authorizations with respect to any voting rights in the bank, trust company, or holding company; or who, without the prior approval of the director, votes for a director or serves or acts as a director, officer, employee, or agent of any bank, trust company, or holding company shall upon conviction for a violation of any order, be guilty of a gross misdemeanor punishable as prescribed under chapter 9A.20 RCW, as now or hereafter amended. [2010 c 88 § 24; 1994 c 92 § 67; 1977 ex.s. c 178 § 10.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.12.060 Loans to officers or employees. (1) Any bank or trust company shall be permitted to make loans to any employee of such corporation, or to purchase, discount or acquire, as security or otherwise, the obligation or debt of any employee to any other person, to the same extent as if the employee were in no way connected with the corporation. Any bank or trust company shall be permitted to make loans to any officer of such corporation, or to purchase, discount or acquire, as security or otherwise, the obligation or debt of any officer to any other person: PROVIDED, That the total value of the loans made and obligation acquired for any one officer shall not exceed such amount as shall be prescribed by the director pursuant to regulations adopted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW, as now or hereafter amended: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That no such loan shall be made, or obligation acquired, in excess of five percent of a bank's capital and unimpaired surplus or twenty-five thousand dollars, whichever is larger, unless a resolution authorizing the same shall be adopted by a vote of a majority of the board of directors of such corporation prior to the making of such loan or discount, and such vote and resolution shall be entered in the corporate minutes. In no event shall the loan or obligation acquired exceed five hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate without prior approval by a majority of the corporation's board of directors. No loan in excess of five percent of a bank's capital and unimpaired surplus or twenty-five thousand dollars, whichever is larger, shall be made by any bank or trust company to

any director of such corporation nor shall the note or obligation in excess of five percent of a bank's capital and unimpaired surplus or twenty-five thousand dollars, whichever is larger, of such director be discounted by any such corporation, or by any officer or employee thereof in its behalf, unless a resolution authorizing the same shall be adopted by a vote of a majority of the entire board of directors of such corporation exclusive of the vote of such interested director, and such vote and resolution shall be entered in the corporate minutes. In no event may the loan or obligation acquired exceed five hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate without prior approval by a majority of the corporation's board of directors.

Each bank or trust company shall at such times and in such form as may be required by the director, report to the director all outstanding loans to directors of such bank or trust company.

The amount of any endorsement or agreement of suretyship or guaranty of any such director to the corporation shall be construed to be a loan within the provisions of this section. Any modification of the terms of an existing obligation (excepting only such modifications as merely extend or renew the indebtedness) shall be construed to be a loan within the meaning of this section.

(2) "Unimpaired surplus," as used in this section, consists of the sum of the following amounts:

- (a) Fifty percent of the reserve for possible loan losses;
- (b) Subordinated notes and debentures;
- (c) Surplus;
- (d) Undivided profits; and

(e) Reserve for contingencies and other capital reserves, excluding accrued dividends on preferred stock. [1994 c 92 § 69; 1985 c 305 § 6; 1969 c 136 § 5; 1959 c 165 § 1; 1955 c 33 § 30.12.060. Prior: 1947 c 147 § 1, part; 1933 c 42 § 22, part; 1917 c 80 § 52, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3259, part.]

30.12.070 Unsafe loans and discounts to directors or officers. The director may at any time, if in his or her judgment excessive, unsafe, or improvident loans are being made or are likely to be made by a bank or trust company to any of its directors or officers or the directors or officers of its holding company, or to any corporation, copartnership or association of which such director is a stockholder, member, co-owner, or in which such director is financially interested, or like discounts of the notes or obligations of any such director, corporation, copartnership or association are being made or are likely to be made, require such bank or trust company to submit to him or her for approval all proposed loans to, or discounts of the note or obligation of, any such director, officer, corporation, copartnership or association, and thereafter such proposed loans and discounts shall be reported upon such forms and with such information concerning the desirability and safety of such loans or discounts and of the responsibility and financial condition of the person, corporation, copartnership or association to whom such loan is to be made or whose note or obligation is to be discounted and of the amount and value of any collateral that may be offered as security therefor, as the director may require, and no such loan or discount shall be made without his or her written approval thereon. [2010 c 88 § 25; 1994 c 92 § 70; 1955 c 33

(2012 Ed.)

§ 30.12.070. Prior: 1947 c 147 § 1, part; 1933 c 42 § 22, part; 1917 c 80 § 52, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3259, part.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

30.12.090 False entries, statements, etc.—Penalty. Every person who shall knowingly subscribe to or make or cause to be made any false statement or false entry in the books of any bank, trust company, or holding company, or shall knowingly subscribe to or exhibit any false or fictitious paper or security, instrument or paper, with the intent to deceive any person authorized to examine into the affairs of any bank[,] trust company, or holding company, or shall make, state, or publish any false statement of the amount of the assets or liabilities of any bank, trust company, or holding company, is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW. [2010 c 88 § 26; 2003 c 53 § 186; 1955 c 33 § 30.12.090. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 56; RRS § 3263.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

30.12.100 Destroying or secreting records—Penalty. Every officer, director, or employee or agent of any bank, trust company, or holding company who, for the purpose of concealing any fact or suppressing any evidence against himself or herself, or against any other person, abstracts, removes, mutilates, destroys or secretes any paper, book or record of any bank, trust company, or holding company, or of the director, or of anyone connected with his or her office, is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW. [2010 c 88 § 27; 2003 c 53 § 187; 1994 c 92 § 71; 1955 c 33 § 30.12.100. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 56; RRS § 3264.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

30.12.110 Commission, etc., for procuring loan—Penalty. No officer, director, agent, employee or stockholder of any bank or trust company shall, directly or indirectly, receive a bonus, commission, compensation, remuneration, gift, speculative interest or gratuity of any kind from any person, firm or corporation other than the bank or as allowed by RCW 30.12.115 for granting, procuring or endeavoring to procure, for any person, firm or corporation, any loan by or out of the funds of such bank or trust company or the purchase or sale of any securities or property for or on account of such bank or trust company or for granting or procuring permission for any person, firm or corporation to overdraw any account with such bank or trust company. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [1986 c 279 § 35; 1955 c 33 § 30.12.110. Prior: 1919 c 209 § 20; RRS § 3290.]

30.12.115 Transactions in which director or officer has an interest. (1) If a transaction is fair to a corporation at the time it is authorized, approved, or ratified, the fact that a director or an officer had a direct or indirect interest in the transaction is not grounds for either invalidating the transaction or imposing liability on the director or officer.

(2) In any proceeding seeking to invalidate a transaction with the corporation in which a director or an officer had a direct or indirect interest in a transaction with the corporation, the person asserting the validity of the transaction has the burden of proving fairness unless:

(a) The material facts of the transaction and the director's or officer's interest was disclosed or known to the board of directors, or a committee of the board, and the board or committee authorized, approved, or ratified the transaction; or

(b) The material facts of the transaction and the director's or officer's interest was disclosed or known to the shareholders entitled to vote, and they authorized, approved, or ratified the transaction.

(3) For purposes of this section, a director or an officer of a corporation has an indirect interest in a transaction with the corporation if:

(a) Another entity in which the director or officer has a material financial interest, or in which such person is a general partner, is a party to the transaction; or

(b) Another entity of which the director or officer is a director, officer, or trustee is a party to the transaction, and the transaction is or should be considered by the board of directors of the corporation.

(4) For purposes of subsection (3)(a) of this section, a transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified only if it receives the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors on the board of directors or on the committee who have no direct or indirect interest in the transaction. If a majority of the directors who have no direct or indirect interest in the transaction vote to authorize, approve, or ratify the transaction, a quorum is present for the purpose of taking action under this section. The presence of, or a vote cast by, a director with a direct or indirect interest in the transaction does not affect the validity of any action taken under subsection (3)(a) of this section if the transaction is otherwise authorized, approved, or ratified as provided in that subsection.

(5) For purposes of subsection (3)(b) of this section, a transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified only if it receives the vote of a majority of shares entitled to be counted under this subsection. All outstanding shares entitled to vote under this title or the articles of incorporation are entitled to be counted under this subsection except shares owned by or voted under the control of a director or an officer who has a direct or indirect interest in the transaction. Shares owned by or voted under the control of an entity described in subsection (3)(a) of this section shall not be counted to determine whether shareholders have authorized, approved, or ratified a transaction for purposes of subsection (3)(b) of this section. The vote of the shares owned by or voted under the control of a director or an officer who has a direct or indirect interest in the transaction and shares owned by or voted under the control of an entity described in subsection (3)(a) of this section, however, shall be counted in determining whether the transaction is approved under other sections of this title and for purposes of determining a quorum. [1986 c 279 § 36.]

30.12.120 Loans to officers or employees from trust funds—Penalty. No corporation doing a trust business shall make any loan to any officer, or employee from its trust funds, nor shall it permit any officer, or employee to become

indebted to it in any way out of its trust funds. Every officer, director, or employee of any such corporation, who knowingly violates this section, or who aids or abets any other person in any such violation, is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW. [2003 c 53 § 188; 1955 c 33 § 30.12.120. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 53; RRS § 3260.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

30.12.130 Trust company as legal representative—Oath by officer. When any trust company shall be appointed executor, administrator, or trustee of any estate or guardian of the estate of any infant or other incompetent, it shall be lawful for any duly authorized officer of such corporation to take and subscribe for such corporation any and all oaths or affirmations required of such an appointee. [1955 c 33 § 30.12.130. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 50; RRS § 3257.]

30.12.180 Levy of assessments. Whenever the director shall notify the board of directors of a bank or trust company to levy an assessment upon the stock of such corporation and the holders of two-thirds of the stock shall consent thereto, such board shall, within ten days from the issuance of such notice, adopt a resolution for the levy of such assessment, and shall immediately upon the adoption of such resolution serve notice upon each stockholder, personally or by mail, at his or her last known address, to pay such assessment; and that if the same be not paid within twenty days from the date of the issuance of such notice, his or her stock will be subject to sale and all amounts previously paid thereon shall be subject to forfeiture. If any stockholder fail within said twenty days to pay the assessment as provided in this section, it shall be the duty of the board of directors to cause a sufficient amount of the capital stock of such stockholder to be sold to make good the deficiency. The sale shall be held at such time and place as shall be designated by the board of directors and shall be either public or private, as the board shall deem best. At any time after the expiration of sixty days from the expiration of said twenty-day period the director may require any stock upon which the assessment remains unpaid to be canceled and deducted from the capital of the corporation. If such cancellation shall reduce the capital of the corporation below the minimum required by this title or its articles of incorporation the capital shall, within thirty days thereafter be increased to the required amount by original subscription, in default of which the director may take possession of such corporation in the manner provided by law in case of insolvency. [1994 c 92 § 72; 1955 c 33 § 30.12.180. Prior: 1923 c 115 § 8; 1917 c 80 § 34; RRS § 3241.]

30.12.190 General penalty—Effect of conviction. (1) Every person who shall knowingly violate, or knowingly aid or abet the violation of any provision of RCW 30.04.010, 30.04.030, 30.04.050, 30.04.060, 30.04.070, 30.04.075, 30.04.111, 30.04.120, 30.04.130, 30.04.180, 30.04.210, 30.04.220, 30.04.280, 30.04.300, 30.08.010, 30.08.020, 30.08.030, 30.08.040, 30.08.050, 30.08.060, 30.08.080, 30.08.090, 30.08.095, 30.08.140, 30.08.150, 30.08.160, 30.08.180, 30.08.190, 30.12.010, 30.12.020, 30.12.030, 30.12.060, 30.12.070, 30.12.130, 30.12.180, 30.12.190, 30.16.010, 30.20.060, 30.44.010, 30.44.020, 30.44.030,

30.44.040, 30.44.050, 30.44.060, 30.44.070, 30.44.080, 30.44.090, 30.44.100, 30.44.130, 30.44.140, 30.44.150, 30.44.160, 30.44.170, 30.44.240, 30.44.250, 43.320.060, 43.320.070, 43.320.080, and 43.320.100, and any director, officer, or employee of a bank, trust company, or holding company who fails to perform any act which it is therein made his or her duty to perform, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) A director, officer, or employee of a bank, trust company, or holding company who has been convicted for the violation of the banking laws of this or any other state or of the United States shall not be permitted to engage in or become or remain a board director, officer, or employee of any bank, trust company, or holding company organized and existing under the laws of this state, or of any other depository institution, trust company, bank holding company, thrift holding company, or financial holding company doing business in this state. [2010 c 88 § 28; 1989 c 220 § 2; 1983 c 3 § 47; 1955 c 33 § 30.12.190. Prior: 1919 c 209 § 18; 1917 c 80 § 80; RRS § 3287.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

30.12.205 Stock purchase options—Incentive bonus contracts, stock purchase or bonus plans, and profit sharing plans. Subject to any restrictions in its articles of incorporation and in accordance with and subject to the provisions of RCW 30.08.088, the board of directors of a bank or trust company may grant options entitling the holders thereof to purchase from the corporation shares of any class of its stock. The instrument evidencing the option shall state the terms upon which, the time within which, and the price at which such shares may be purchased from the corporation upon the exercise of such option. If any such options are granted by contract, or are to be granted pursuant to a plan, to officers or employees of the bank or trust company, then the contract or the plan shall require the approval, within twelve months of its approval by the board of directors, of the holders of a majority of its voting capital stock. Subsequent amendments to any such contract or plan which do not change the price or duration of any option, the maximum number of shares which may be subject to options, or the class of employees eligible for options may be made by the board of directors without further shareholder approval.

Subject to any restrictions in its articles of incorporation, the board of directors of a bank or trust company shall have the authority to enter into any plans or contracts providing for compensation for its officers and employees, including, but not being limited to, incentive bonus contracts, stock purchase or bonus plans and profit sharing plans. [1986 c 279 § 37.]

30.12.220 Preemptive rights of shareholders to acquire unissued shares—Articles of incorporation may limit or permit—Later acquisition. The articles of incorporation of any bank or trust company organized under this title may limit or permit the preemptive rights of a shareholder to acquire unissued shares of the corporation and may thereafter by amendment limit, deny, or grant to shareholders of any class of stock the preemptive right to acquire additional shares of the corporation whether then or thereafter authorized. [1979 c 106 § 8.]

(2012 Ed.)

30.12.230 Immunity of shareholders of bank insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation. The shareholders of a banking corporation organized under the laws of this state and the deposits of which are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation shall not be liable for any debts or obligations of the bank. [1986 c 279 § 50.]

30.12.240 Violations—Director liability. If the directors of any bank, trust company, or holding company shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or employees of the bank or trust company to violate any of the provisions of this title or any lawful regulation or directive of the director, and if the directors are aware that such facts and circumstances constitute such violations, then each director who participated in or assented to the violation is personally and individually liable for all damages which the state or any insurer of the deposits of the bank or trust company, or any trust beneficiary of the trust company, sustains due to the violation. [2010 c 88 § 29; 1994 c 92 § 73; 1989 c 180 § 7.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Chapter 30.16 RCW CHECKS

Sections

30.16.010 Certification—Effect—Penalty.

Negotiable instruments: Title 62A RCW.

30.16.010 Certification—Effect—Penalty. No director, officer, agent or employee of any bank or trust company shall certify a check unless the amount thereof actually stands to the credit of the drawer on the books of such corporation and when certified must be charged to the account of the drawer. Every violation of this provision shall be a gross misdemeanor. Any such check so certified by a duly authorized person shall be a good and valid obligation of the bank or trust company in the hands of an innocent holder. [1955 c 33 § 30.16.010. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 44; RRS § 3251.]

Chapter 30.20 RCW DEPOSITS

Sections

30.20.005 Deposits by individuals governed by chapter 30.22 RCW.

30.20.025 Receipt for deposits—Contents.

30.20.060 Deposits and accounts—Regulations—Passbooks or records—Deposit contract.

30.20.090 Adverse claim to a deposit to be accompanied by court order or bond—Exceptions.

Payment to slayers or abusers: RCW 11.84.110.

Receiving deposits after insolvency prohibited: State Constitution Art. 12 § 12.

30.20.005 Deposits by individuals governed by chapter 30.22 RCW. Deposits made by individuals in a national bank, state bank, trust company, or other banking institution subject to the supervision of the director are governed by chapter 30.22 RCW. [1994 c 92 § 74; 1981 c 192 § 23.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.20.025 Receipt for deposits—Contents. Each person making a deposit in a bank or trust company shall be given a receipt that shall show or in conjunction with the deposit slip can be used to trace the name of the bank or trust company, the name of the account, the account number, the date, and the amount deposited. If specifically requested by the depositor when making the deposit, the receipt must expressly show the name of the bank or trust company, the date, the amount deposited, plus either the name of the account or the account number or both the name of the account and the account number. [1985 c 305 § 2. Formerly RCW 30.04.085.]

30.20.060 Deposits and accounts—Regulations—Passbooks or records—Deposit contract. A bank or trust company shall repay all deposits to the depositor or his or her lawful representative when required at such time or times and with such interest as the regulations of the corporation shall prescribe. These regulations shall be prescribed by the directors of the bank or trust company and may contain provisions with respect to the terms and conditions upon which any account or deposit will be maintained by the bank or trust company. These regulations and any amendments shall be available to depositors on request, and shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the principal office and each branch in this state or, if the regulations and any amendments are not so posted, a description of changes in the regulations after an account is opened shall be mailed to depositors pursuant to 12 U.S.C. Sec. 4305(c) or otherwise. All these rules and regulations and all amendments shall be binding upon all depositors. At the option of the bank, a passbook shall be issued to each savings account depositor, or a record maintained in lieu of a passbook. A deposit contract may be adopted by the bank or trust company in lieu of or in addition to account rules and regulations and shall be enforceable and amendable in the same manner as account rules and regulations or as provided in the deposit contract. A copy of the contract shall be provided to the depositor. [1996 c 2 § 8; 1986 c 279 § 38; 1961 c 280 § 3; 1959 c 106 § 5; 1955 c 33 § 30.20.060. Prior: 1945 c 69 § 1; 1935 c 93 § 1; 1917 c 80 § 38; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3244a.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.20.090 Adverse claim to a deposit to be accompanied by court order or bond—Exceptions. Notice to any national bank, state bank, trust company, mutual savings bank or bank under the supervision of the director, doing business in this state of an adverse claim to a deposit standing on its books to the credit of any person may be disregarded without liability by said bank or trust company unless said adverse claimant shall also either procure a restraining order, injunction or other appropriate process against said bank or trust company from a court of competent jurisdiction in a cause therein instituted by him or her wherein the person to whose credit the deposit stands is made a party and served with summons or shall execute to said bank or trust company, in form and with sureties acceptable to it, a bond, in an amount which is double either the amount of said deposit or said adverse claim, whichever is the lesser, indemnifying said bank or trust company from any and all liability, loss, damage, costs and expenses, for and on account of the payment of

such adverse claim or the dishonor of the check or other order of the person to whose credit the deposit stands on the books of said bank or trust company: PROVIDED, That where the person to whose credit the deposit stands is a fiduciary for such adverse claimant, and the facts constituting such relationship, and also the facts showing reasonable cause of belief on the part of said claimant that the said fiduciary is about to misappropriate said deposit, are made to appear by the affidavit of such claimant, the bank or trust company shall without liability refuse to deliver such property for a period of not more than five business days from the date that the bank received the adverse claimant's affidavit, without liability for the sufficiency or truth of the facts alleged in the affidavit, after which time the claim shall be treated as any other claim under this section.

This section shall not apply to accounts subject to chapter 30.22 RCW. [1994 c 92 § 75; 1981 c 192 § 25; 1979 c 143 § 1; 1961 c 280 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 30.22 RCW FINANCIAL INSTITUTION INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNT DEPOSIT ACT

Sections

30.22.010	Short title.
30.22.020	Purposes.
30.22.030	Construction.
30.22.040	Definitions.
30.22.041	Definitions.
30.22.050	Types of accounts which financial institution may establish.
30.22.060	Requirements of contract of deposit.
30.22.070	Accounts of minors and incompetents.
30.22.080	Accounts of married persons.
30.22.090	Ownership of funds during lifetime of depositor.
30.22.100	Ownership of funds after death of a depositor.
30.22.110	Controversies between owners.
30.22.120	Right to rely on form of account—Discharge of financial institutions.
30.22.130	Rights as between individuals preserved.
30.22.140	Payment of funds to a depositor.
30.22.150	Payment to minors and incompetents.
30.22.160	Payment to trust and P.O.D. account beneficiaries.
30.22.170	Payment to agents of depositors.
30.22.180	Payment to personal representatives.
30.22.190	Payment to heirs and creditors of a deceased depositor.
30.22.200	Payment to foreign personal representative—Release of financial institution.
30.22.210	Authority to withhold payment—Vulnerable adults.
30.22.220	Adverse claim bond.
30.22.230	Authority to charge a customer for furnishing items or copies of items.
30.22.240	Records—Disclosure—Requests by law enforcement—Fees.
30.22.245	Records—Admission as evidence—Certificate.
30.22.250	No duty to request information.
30.22.260	Promotional contests of chance—Director's authority.
30.22.900	Effective date—1981 c 192.
30.22.901	Severability—1995 c 186.
30.22.902	Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521.

30.22.010 Short title. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the financial institution individual account deposit act. [1981 c 192 § 1.]

30.22.020 Purposes. The purposes of this chapter are:
(1) To provide a consistent law applicable to all financial institutions authorized to accept deposits from individuals with respect to payments by the institutions to individuals claiming rights to the deposited funds; and

(2) To qualify and simplify the law concerning the respective ownership interests of individuals to funds held on deposit by financial institutions, both as to the relationship between the individual depositors and beneficiaries of an account, and to the financial institution-depositor-beneficiary relationships; and

(3) To simplify and make consistent the law pertaining to payments by financial institutions of deposited funds both before and after the death of a depositor or depositors, including provisions for the validity and effect of certain nontestamentary transfers of deposits upon the death of one or more depositors. [1981 c 192 § 2.]

30.22.030 Construction. When construing sections and provisions of this chapter, the sections and provisions shall:

(1) Be liberally construed and applied to promote the purposes of the chapter; and

(2) Be considered part of a general act which is intended as unified coverage of the subject matter, and no part of the chapter shall be deemed impliedly repealed by subsequent legislation if such construction can be reasonably avoided; and

(3) Not be held invalid because of the invalidity of other sections or provisions of the chapter as long as the section or provision in question can be given effect without regard to the invalid section or provision, and to this end the sections and provisions of this chapter are declared to be severable; and

(4) Not be construed by reference to section or subsection headings as used in the chapter since these do not constitute any part of the law; and

(5) Not be deemed to alter the community or separate property nature of any funds held on deposit by a financial institution or any individual's community or separate property rights thereto, and a depositor's community and/or separate property rights to funds on deposit shall not be affected by the form of the account; and

(6) Not be construed as authorizing or extending the authority of any financial institution to accept deposits or to permit a financial institution to accept deposits from such persons or entities or upon such terms as would contravene any other applicable federal or state law. [1981 c 192 § 3.]

30.22.040 Definitions. Unless the context of this chapter otherwise requires, the terms contained in this section have the meanings indicated.

(1) "Account" means a contract of deposit between a depositor or depositors and a financial institution; the term includes a checking account, savings account, certificate of deposit, savings certificate, share account, savings bond, and other like arrangements.

(2) "Actual knowledge" means written notice to a manager of a branch of a financial institution, or an officer of the financial institution in the course of his or her employment at the branch, pertaining to funds held on deposit in an account maintained by the branch received within a period of time which affords the financial institution a reasonable opportunity to act upon the knowledge.

(3) "Agency account" means an account to which funds may be deposited and from which payments may be made by an agent designated by a depositor. In the event there is more

than one depositor named on an account, each depositor may designate the same or a different agent for the purpose of depositing to or making payments of funds from a depositor's account.

(4) "Agent" means a person designated by a depositor or depositors in a contract of deposit or other document to have the authority to deposit and to make payments from an account in the name of the depositor or depositors.

(5) "Depositor," when utilized in determining the rights of individuals to funds in an account, means an individual who owns the funds. When utilized in determining the rights of a financial institution to make or withhold payment, and/or to take any other action with regard to funds held under a contract of deposit, "depositor" means the individual or individuals who have the current right to payment of funds held under the contract of deposit without regard to the actual rights of ownership thereof by these individuals. A trust or P.O.D. account beneficiary becomes a depositor only when the account becomes payable to the beneficiary by reason of having survived the depositor or depositors named on the account, depending upon the provisions of the contract of deposit.

(6) "Depositor's funds" or "funds of a depositor" means the amount of all deposits belonging to or made for the benefit of a depositor, less all withdrawals of the funds by the depositor or by others for the depositor's benefit, plus the depositor's prorated share of any interest or dividends included in the current balance of the account and any proceeds of deposit life insurance added to the account by reason of the death of a depositor.

(7) "Director" means the director of the department of financial institutions or his or her designee.

(8) "Financial institution" means a bank, trust company, mutual savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union authorized to do business and accept deposits in this state under state or federal law.

(9) "Individual" means a human being; "person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, limited partnership, joint venture, trust, or other entity recognized by law to have separate legal powers.

(10) "Joint account with right of survivorship" means an account in the name of two or more depositors and which provides that the funds of a deceased depositor become the property of one or more of the surviving depositors.

(11) "Joint account without right of survivorship" means an account in the name of two or more depositors and which contains no provision that the funds of a deceased depositor become the property of the surviving depositor or depositors.

(12) "Payment(s)" of sums on deposit includes withdrawal, payment by check or other directive of a depositor or his or her agent, any pledge of sums on deposit by a depositor or his or her agent, any set-off or reduction or other disposition of all or part of an account balance, and any payments to any person under RCW 30.22.120, 30.22.140, 30.22.150, 30.22.160, 30.22.170, 30.22.180, 30.22.190, 30.22.200, and 30.22.220.

(13) "Promotional contest of chance" means a promotional contest conducted pursuant to RCW 9.46.0356(1)(b).

(14) "Proof of death" means a certified or authenticated copy of a death certificate, or photostatic copy thereof, purporting to be issued by an official or agency of the jurisdiction

tion where the death purportedly occurred, or a certified or authenticated copy of a record or report of a governmental agency, domestic or foreign, that a person is dead. In either case, the proofs constitute prima facie proof of the fact, place, date, and time of death, and identity of the decedent and the status of the dates, circumstances, and places disclosed by the record or report.

(15) "Request" means a request for withdrawal, or a check or order for payment, which complies with all conditions of the account, including special requirements concerning necessary signatures and regulations of the financial institution; but if the financial institution conditions withdrawal or payment on advance notice, for purposes of this chapter the request for withdrawal or payment is treated as immediately effective and a notice of intent to withdraw is treated as a request for withdrawal.

(16) "Single account" means an account in the name of one depositor only.

(17) "Trust or P.O.D. account beneficiary" means a person or persons, other than a codepositor, who has or have been designated by a depositor or depositors to receive the depositor's funds remaining in an account upon the death of a depositor or all depositors.

(18) "Trust and P.O.D. accounts" means accounts payable on request to a depositor during the depositor's lifetime, and upon the depositor's death to one or more designated beneficiaries, or which are payable to two or more depositors during their lifetimes, and upon the death of all depositors to one or more designated beneficiaries. The term "trust account" does not include deposits by trustees or other fiduciaries where the trust or fiduciary relationship is established other than by a contract of deposit with a financial institution.

(19) "Withdrawal" means payment to a person pursuant to check or other directive of a depositor. [2011 c 336 § 747; 2011 c 303 § 4; 1981 c 192 § 4.]

Reviser's note: (1) The definitions in this section have been alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k).

(2) This section was amended by 2011 c 303 § 4 and by 2011 c 336 § 747, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Intent—2011 c 303: See note following RCW 9.46.0356.

Powers of attorney or agent in probate and trust banking transactions: RCW 11.94.030.

30.22.041 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this section and RCW 30.22.240 and 30.22.245.

(1) "Customer" means any person, partnership, limited partnership, corporation, trust, or other legal entity that is transacting or has transacted business with a financial institution, that is using or has used the services of an institution, or for which a financial institution has acted or is acting as a fiduciary.

(2) "Financial institution" means state and national banks and trust companies, state and federal savings banks, state and federal savings and loan associations, and state and federal credit unions.

(3) "Law enforcement officer" means an employee of a public law enforcement agency organized under the authority of a county, city, or town and designated to obtain deposit

account information by the chief law enforcement officer of that agency. [1995 c 186 § 1.]

30.22.050 Types of accounts which financial institution may establish. The types of accounts in which funds may be deposited with a financial institution include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) A single account;
- (2) A joint account without right of survivorship;
- (3) A joint account with right of survivorship;
- (4) An agency account;
- (5) A trust or P.O.D. account; and
- (6) Any compatible combination of the foregoing.

In each case, the type of account shall be determined by the terms of the contract of deposit between the depositor and the financial institution. The financial institution shall describe to a potential depositor the various types of accounts available. [1981 c 192 § 5.]

30.22.060 Requirements of contract of deposit. The contract of deposit shall be in writing and signed by all individuals who have a current right to payment of funds from an account. The designation of an agent, or trust or P.O.D. account beneficiary by a depositor of a joint account without right of survivorship, or the designation of an agent by a depositor of a joint account with right of survivorship or by a depositor of a trust or P.O.D. account does not require the signature of a codepositor. A financial institution may insert such additional terms and conditions in a contract of deposit as it deems appropriate. [1981 c 192 § 6.]

30.22.070 Accounts of minors and incompetents. A minor or incompetent may enter into a valid and enforceable contract of deposit with the financial institution and any account in the name of a minor or incompetent shall, in the absence of clear and convincing evidence of a different intention at the time it is created, be held for the exclusive right and benefit of the minor or incompetent free from the control of all other persons. [1981 c 192 § 7.]

30.22.080 Accounts of married persons. A financial institution may enter into a contract of deposit without regard to whether the depositor is married and without regard as to whether the funds on deposit are the community or separate property of the depositor. [1981 c 192 § 8.]

30.22.090 Ownership of funds during lifetime of depositor. Subject to community property rights, during the lifetime of a depositor, or the joint lifetimes of depositors:

- (1) Funds on deposit in a single account belong to the depositor.
- (2) Funds on deposit in a joint account without right of survivorship and in a joint account with right of survivorship belong to the depositors in proportion to the net funds owned by each depositor on deposit in the account, unless the contract of deposit provides otherwise or there is clear and convincing evidence of a contrary intent at the time the account was created.

(3) Funds on deposit in a trust or P.O.D. account belong to the depositor and not to the trust or P.O.D. account beneficiary or beneficiaries; if two or more depositors are named on

the trust or P.O.D. account, their rights of ownership to the funds on deposit in the account are governed by subsection (2) of this section.

(4) Ownership of funds on deposit in an agency account shall be determined in accordance with subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section depending upon whether the principal is a depositor on a single account, joint account, joint account with right of survivorship, or trust or P.O.D. account. [1981 c 192 § 9.]

30.22.100 Ownership of funds after death of a depositor. Subject to community property rights and subject to the terms and provisions of any community property agreement, upon the death of a depositor:

(1) Funds which remain on deposit in a single account belong to the depositor's estate.

(2) Funds belonging to a deceased depositor which remain on deposit in a joint account without right of survivorship belong to the depositor's estate, unless the depositor has also designated a trust or P.O.D. account beneficiary of the depositor's interest in the account.

(3) Funds belonging to a deceased depositor which remain on deposit in a joint account with right of survivorship belong to the surviving depositors unless there is clear and convincing evidence of a contrary intent at the time the account was created. If there is more than one individual having right of survivorship, the funds belong equally to the surviving depositors unless the contract of deposit otherwise provides. If there is more than one surviving depositor, the rights of survivorship shall continue between the surviving depositors.

(4) Funds remaining on deposit in a trust or P.O.D. account belong to the trust or P.O.D. account beneficiary designated by the deceased depositor unless the account has also been designated as a joint account with right of survivorship, in which event the funds remaining on deposit in the account do not belong to the trust or P.O.D. account beneficiary until the death of the last surviving depositor and the rights of the surviving depositors shall be determined by subsection (3) of this section. If the deceased depositor has designated more than one trust or P.O.D. account beneficiary, and more than one of the beneficiaries survive the depositor, the funds belong equally to the surviving beneficiaries unless the depositor has specifically designated a different method of distribution in the contract of deposit; if two or more beneficiaries survive, there is no right of survivorship as between them unless the terms of the account or deposit agreement expressly provide for rights of survivorship between the beneficiaries.

(5) Upon the death of a depositor of an agency account, the agency shall terminate and any funds remaining on deposit belonging to the deceased depositor shall become the property of the depositor's estate or such other persons who may be entitled thereto, depending upon whether the account was a single account, joint account, joint account with right of survivorship, or a trust or P.O.D. account.

Any transfers to surviving depositors or to trust or P.O.D. account beneficiaries pursuant to the terms of this section are declared to be effective by reason of the provisions of the account contracts involved and this chapter and are not to be considered as testamentary dispositions. The rights of sur-

vivorship and of trust and P.O.D. account beneficiaries arise from the express terms of the contract of deposit and cannot, under any circumstances, be changed by the will of a depositor. [1981 c 192 § 10.]

30.22.110 Controversies between owners. RCW 30.22.090 and 30.22.100 are intended to establish ownership of funds on deposit in the accounts stated, as between depositors and/or trust or P.O.D. account beneficiaries, and the provisions thereof are relevant only as to controversies between such persons and their creditors, and other successors, and have no bearing on the power of any person to receive payment of funds maintained in the accounts or the right of a financial institution to make payments to any person as provided by the terms of the contract of deposit. [1981 c 192 § 11.]

30.22.120 Right to rely on form of account—Discharge of financial institutions. In making payments of funds deposited in an account, a financial institution may rely conclusively and entirely upon the form of the account and the terms of the contract of deposit at the time the payments are made. A financial institution is not required to inquire as to either the source or the ownership of any funds received for deposit to an account, or to the proposed application of any payments made from an account. Unless a financial institution has actual knowledge of the existence of dispute between depositors, beneficiaries, or other persons claiming an interest in funds deposited in an account, all payments made by a financial institution from an account at the request of any depositor to the account and/or the agent of any depositor to the account in accordance with this section and RCW 30.22.140, 30.22.150, 30.22.160, 30.22.170, 30.22.180, 30.22.190, 30.22.200, and 30.22.220 shall constitute a complete release and discharge of the financial institution from all claims for the amounts so paid regardless of whether or not the payment is consistent with the actual ownership of the funds deposited in an account by a depositor and/or the actual ownership of the funds as between depositors and/or the beneficiaries of P.O.D. and trust accounts, and/or their heirs, successors, personal representatives, and assigns. [1981 c 192 § 12.]

30.22.130 Rights as between individuals preserved. The protection accorded to financial institutions under RCW 30.22.120, 30.22.140, 30.22.150, 30.22.160, 30.22.170, 30.22.180, 30.22.190, 30.22.200, 30.22.210, and 30.22.220 shall have no bearing on the actual rights of ownership to deposited funds by a depositor, and/or between depositors, and/or by and between beneficiaries of trust and P.O.D. accounts, and their heirs, successors, personal representatives, and assigns. [1981 c 192 § 13.]

30.22.140 Payment of funds to a depositor. Payments of funds on deposit in a single account may be made by a financial institution to or for the depositor regardless of whether the depositor is, in fact, the actual owner of the funds. Payments of funds on deposit in an account having two or more depositors may be made by a financial institution to or for any one or more of the depositors named on the account without regard to the actual ownership of the funds

by or between the depositors, and without regard to whether any other depositor or depositors so named are deceased or incompetent at the time the payments are made. [1981 c 192 § 14.]

30.22.150 Payment to minors and incompetents.

Financial institutions may make payments of funds on deposit in an account established by a depositor who is a minor or incompetent without regard to whether it has actual knowledge of the minority or incompetency of the depositor unless the branch of the financial institution at which the account is maintained has received written notice to withhold payment to the minor or incompetent by the guardian of his or her estate and had a reasonable opportunity to act upon the notice. [2011 c 336 § 748; 1981 c 192 § 15.]

30.22.160 Payment to trust and P.O.D. account beneficiaries. Financial institutions may pay any funds remaining on deposit in an account to a trust or P.O.D. account beneficiary or beneficiaries when the financial institution has received proofs of death of all depositors to the account who pursuant to the terms of the contract of deposit were required to predecease the beneficiary. If there is more than one trust or P.O.D. account beneficiary, financial institutions shall not, unless the contract of deposit otherwise provides, pay to any one such beneficiary more than that amount which is obtained by dividing the total of the funds on deposit in the account by the number of trust or P.O.D. account beneficiaries. [1981 c 192 § 16.]

30.22.170 Payment to agents of depositors. Any funds on deposit in an account may be paid by a financial institution to or upon the order of any agent of any depositor. The contract of deposit or other document creating such agency may provide, in accordance with chapter 11.94 RCW, that any such agent's powers to receive payments and make withdrawals from an account continues in spite of, or arises by virtue of, the incompetency of a depositor, in which event the agent's powers to make payments and withdrawals from an account on behalf of a depositor is not affected by the incompetency of a depositor. Except as provided in this section, the authority of an agent to receive payments or make withdrawals from an account terminates with the death or incompetency of the agent's principal: PROVIDED, That a financial institution is not liable for any payment or withdrawal made to or by an agent for a deceased or incompetent depositor unless the financial institution making the payment or permitting the withdrawal had actual knowledge of the incompetency or death at the time payment was made. [1981 c 192 § 17.]

30.22.180 Payment to personal representatives. Financial institutions may pay any funds remaining on deposit in an account which belongs to a deceased depositor to the personal representative of the depositor's estate under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) When the decedent was the depositor on a single account; or
- (2) When the decedent was a depositor on a joint account without right of survivorship or the only surviving depositor on a joint account with right of survivorship, and has not des-

igned a trust or P.O.D. account beneficiary of the decedent's interest, and the financial institution has received the proofs of death necessary to establish the deaths of the other depositors named on the account; or

(3) When the decedent was a beneficiary of a P.O.D. or trust account and the financial institution has received proofs of death of the beneficiary and all depositors to the account who, pursuant to the terms of the contract of deposit, were required to predecease the beneficiary; or

(4) When consent to the payment has been given in writing by all depositors and beneficiaries of the account; or

(5) When so ordered or directed by a superior court of the state or other court having jurisdiction over the matter. [1981 c 192 § 18.]

30.22.190 Payment to heirs and creditors of a deceased depositor. In each case, where it is provided in RCW 30.22.180 that a financial institution may make payment of funds deposited in an account to the personal representative of the estate of a deceased depositor or beneficiary, the financial institution may make payment of the funds to the following persons under the circumstances provided:

(1) In those instances where the deceased depositor left a surviving spouse, and the deceased depositor and the surviving spouse shall have executed a community property agreement which by its terms would include funds of the deceased depositor remaining in the account, a financial institution may make payment of all funds in the name of the deceased spouse to the surviving spouse upon receipt of a certified copy of the community property agreement as recorded in the office of a county auditor of the state and an affidavit of the surviving spouse that the community property agreement was validly executed and in full force and effect upon the death of the depositor.

(2) In those instances where the balance of the funds in the name of a deceased depositor does not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, payment of the decedent's funds remaining in the account may be made to the surviving spouse, next of kin, funeral director, or other creditor who may appear to be entitled thereto upon receipt of proof of death and an affidavit to the effect that no personal representative has been appointed for the deceased depositor's estate. As a condition to the payment, a financial institution may require such waivers, indemnity, receipts, and acquittance and additional proofs as it may consider proper.

(3) In those instances where the person entitled presents an affidavit which meets the requirements of chapter 11.62 RCW.

A person receiving a payment from a financial institution pursuant to subsections (2) and (3) of this section is answerable and accountable therefor to any personal representative of the deceased depositor's estate wherever and whenever appointed. [1989 c 220 § 3; 1981 c 192 § 19.]

30.22.200 Payment to foreign personal representative—Release of financial institution. In each case where it is provided in this chapter that payment may be made to the personal representative of the estate of a deceased depositor or trust or P.O.D. account beneficiary, financial institutions may make payment of the funds on deposit in a deceased depositor's or beneficiary's account to the personal represen-

tative of the decedent's estate appointed under the laws of any other state or territory or country after:

(1) At least sixty days have elapsed since the date of the deceased depositor's death; and

(2) Upon receipt of the following:

(a) Proof of death of the deceased depositor or beneficiary;

(b) Proof of the appointment and continuing authority of the personal representative requesting payment;

(c) The personal representative's, or its agent's, affidavit to the effect that to the best of his or her knowledge no personal representative has been or will be appointed under the laws of this state; and

(d) Receipt of either an estate tax release from the department of revenue or the personal representative's, or its agent's, affidavit that the estate is not subject to Washington estate tax. However, if a personal representative of the deceased depositor's or beneficiary's estate is appointed and qualified as such under the laws of this state, and delivers proof of the appointment and qualification to the office or branch of the financial institution in which the deposit is maintained prior to the transmissions of the sums on deposit to the foreign personal representative, then the funds shall be paid to the personal representative of the deceased depositor's or beneficiary's estate who has been appointed and qualified in this state.

(3) The financial institution paying, delivering, transferring, or issuing funds on deposit in a deceased depositor's or beneficiary's account in accordance with the provisions of this section is discharged and released to the same extent as if such person has dealt with a personal representative of the decedent, unless at the time of such payment, delivery, transfer, or issuance such institution had actual knowledge of the falsity of any statement or affidavit required to be provided under this section. Such institution is not required to see to the application of funds, or to inquire into the truth of any matter specified in any statement or affidavit required to be provided under this section. [1988 c 29 § 9; 1981 c 192 § 20.]

30.22.210 Authority to withhold payment—Vulnerable adults. (1) Nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed to require any financial institution to make any payment from an account to a depositor, or any trust or P.O.D. account beneficiary, or any other person claiming an interest in any funds deposited in the account, if the financial institution has actual knowledge of the existence of a dispute between the depositors, beneficiaries, or other persons concerning their respective rights of ownerships to the funds contained in, or proposed to be withdrawn, or previously withdrawn from the account, or in the event the financial institution is otherwise uncertain as to who is entitled to the funds pursuant to the contract of deposit. In any such case, the financial institution may, without liability, notify, in writing, all depositors, beneficiaries, or other persons claiming an interest in the account of either its uncertainty as to who is entitled to the distributions or the existence of any dispute, and may also, without liability, refuse to disburse any funds contained in the account to any depositor, and/or trust or P.O.D. account beneficiary thereof, and/or other persons claiming an interest therein, until such time as either:

(a) All such depositors and/or beneficiaries have consented, in writing, to the requested payment; or

(b) The payment is authorized or directed by a court of proper jurisdiction.

(2) If a financial institution reasonably believes that financial exploitation of a vulnerable adult, as defined in RCW 74.34.020, may have occurred, may have been attempted, or is being attempted, the financial institution may refuse a transaction as permitted under RCW 74.34.215. [2010 c 133 § 1; 1981 c 192 § 21.]

30.22.220 Adverse claim bond. Notwithstanding RCW 30.22.210, a financial institution may, without liability, pay or permit withdrawal of any funds on deposit in an account to a depositor and/or agent of a depositor and/or trust or P.O.D. account beneficiary, and/or other person claiming an interest therein, even when the financial institution has actual knowledge of the existence of the dispute, if the adverse claimant shall execute to the financial institution, in form and with security acceptable to it, a bond in an amount which is double either the amount of the deposit or the adverse claim, whichever is the lesser, indemnifying the financial institution from any and all liability, loss, damage, costs, and expenses, for and on account of the payment of the adverse claim or the dishonor of the check or other order of the person in whose name the deposit stands on the books of the financial institution: PROVIDED, That where the person in whose name the deposit stands is a fiduciary for the adverse claimant, and the facts constituting such relationship, and also the facts showing reasonable cause of belief on the part of the claimant that the fiduciary is about to misappropriate the deposit, are made to appear by the affidavit of the claimant, the financial institution shall, without liability, refuse to deliver the property for a period of not more than five business days from the date that the financial institution receives the adverse claimant's affidavit, without liability for the sufficiency or truth of the facts alleged in the affidavit, after which time the claim shall be treated as any other claim under this section. [1981 c 192 § 22.]

30.22.230 Authority to charge a customer for furnishing items or copies of items. A financial institution may charge a customer for furnishing items or copies of items as defined in RCW 62A.4-104, in excess of the number of free items or copies of items provided for in RCW 62A.4-406(b), fifty cents per copy furnished plus fees for retrieval at a rate not to exceed the rate assessed when complying with summons issued by the Internal Revenue Service. [1993 c 229 § 118.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.22.240 Records—Disclosure—Requests by law enforcement—Fees. (1) If a financial institution discloses information in good faith concerning its customer or customers in accordance with this section, it shall not be liable to its customers or others for such disclosure or its consequences. Good faith will be presumed if the financial institution follows the procedures set forth in this section.

(2) A request for financial records made by a law enforcement officer shall be submitted to the financial institution in writing stating that the officer is conducting a crim-

inal investigation of actual or attempted withdrawals from an account at the institution and that the officer reasonably believes a statutory notice of dishonor has been given pursuant to RCW 62A.3-515, fifteen days have elapsed, and the item remains unpaid. The request shall include the name and number of the account and be accompanied by a copy of:

(a) The front and back of at least one unpaid check or draft drawn on the account that has been presented for payment no fewer than two times or has been drawn on a closed account; and

(b) A statement of the dates or time period relevant to the investigation.

(3) To the extent permitted by federal law, under subsection (2) of this section a financial institution shall within a reasonable time disclose to a requesting law enforcement officer so much of the following information as has been requested concerning the account upon which the dishonored check or draft was drawn, to the extent the records can be located:

(a) The date the account was opened; the details and amount of the opening deposit to the account; and if closed, the reason the account was closed, the date the account was closed, and balance at date of closing;

(b) A copy of the statements of the account for the relevant period including dates under investigation and the preceding and following thirty days and the closing statement, if the account was closed;

(c) A copy of the front and back of the signature card; and

(d) If the account was closed by the financial institution, the name of the person notified of its closing and a copy of the notice of the account's closing and whether such notice was returned undelivered.

(4) Financial institutions may charge requesting parties a reasonable fee for the actual costs of providing services under this chapter. These fees may not exceed rates charged to federal agencies for similar requests. In the event an investigation results in conviction, the court may order the defendant to pay costs incurred by law enforcement under chapter 186, Laws of 1995. [1995 c 186 § 2.]

30.22.245 Records—Admission as evidence—Certificate. Records obtained pursuant to this chapter shall be admitted as evidence in all courts of this state, under Washington rule of evidence 902, when accompanied by a certificate substantially in the following form:

CERTIFICATE

1. The accompanying documents are true and correct copies of the records of [name of financial institution]. The records were made in the regular course of business of the financial institution at or near the time of the acts, events, or conditions which they reflect.
2. They are produced in response to a request made under RCW 30.22.240.
3. The undersigned is authorized to execute this certificate. I CERTIFY, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington, that the foregoing statements are true and correct.

_____	_____
Date	Signature
_____	_____
Place of Signing	Type or Print Name/ Title/Telephone No.

[1995 c 186 § 3.]

30.22.250 No duty to request information. RCW 9.38.015 does not create a duty for financial institutions to request the information set forth in RCW 9.38.015(1). [1995 c 186 § 5.]

30.22.260 Promotional contests of chance—Director's authority. (1) If approved by its board of directors, a financial institution may conduct a promotional contest of chance as permitted under RCW 9.46.0356(1)(b).

(2) A financial institution must not conduct a savings promotional contest of chance, if, in the opinion of the director:

(a) It is likely to or does adversely affect the financial institution's safety and soundness;

(b) It is administered in an unsafe and unsound or imprudent manner, or in a manner that is likely to or does result in actual or potential reputational harm to the financial institution; or

(c) It is likely to or has misled the financial institution's members, depositors, or the general public.

(3) The director may examine the conduct of a promotional contest of chance pursuant to his or her supervisory and examination powers under:

(a) Title 30 RCW, in regard to a bank;

(b) Title 32 RCW, in regard to a mutual or stock savings bank; or

(c) Chapter 31.12 RCW, in regard to a state credit union.

(4) The director may exercise his or her full enforcement powers under the titles and chapter in subsection (3) of this section and may issue a cease and desist order for a violation of this section.

(5) A financial institution must maintain records sufficient to facilitate an audit of a promotional contest of chance, and must provide those records to the director upon request. [2011 c 303 § 5.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 303: See note following RCW 9.46.0356.

30.22.900 Effective date—1981 c 192. This act shall take effect on July 1, 1982. [1981 c 192 § 34.]

30.22.901 Severability—1995 c 186. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1995 c 186 § 7.]

30.22.902 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521. For the purposes of this chapter, the terms spouse, marriage, marital, husband, wife, widow, widower, next of kin, and family shall be interpreted as applying equally to state registered domestic partnerships or individuals in state registered domestic partnerships as well as to marital relationships and married per-

sons, and references to dissolution of marriage shall apply equally to state registered domestic partnerships that have been terminated, dissolved, or invalidated, to the extent that such interpretation does not conflict with federal law. Where necessary to implement chapter 521, Laws of 2009, gender-specific terms such as husband and wife used in any statute, rule, or other law shall be construed to be gender neutral, and applicable to individuals in state registered domestic partnerships. [2009 c 521 § 76.]

Chapter 30.24 RCW

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS

Sections

30.24.080 Securities in default ineligible.

Fiduciary bonds, premium as lawful expense: RCW 48.28.020.

Investment of trust funds generally: Chapter 11.100 RCW.

Release of powers of appointment: Chapter 11.95 RCW.

30.24.080 Securities in default ineligible. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as authorizing any fiduciary to invest funds held in trust, in any bonds, mortgages, notes or other securities, during any default in payment of either principal or interest thereof. [1955 c 33 § 30.24.080. Prior: 1947 c 100 § 8; 1941 c 41 § 16; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3255-16.]

Chapter 30.32 RCW

DEALINGS WITH FEDERAL LOAN AGENCIES

Sections

30.32.010 Membership in federal reserve system—Investment in stock of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
30.32.020 Investment in federal home loan bank stock or bonds.
30.32.030 May borrow from home loan bank.
30.32.040 Federal home loan bank as depositary.

30.32.010 Membership in federal reserve system—Investment in stock of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Any bank, trust company or mutual savings bank may become a member of the federal reserve system of the United States and to that end may comply with all laws of the United States and all rules, regulations and requirements promulgated pursuant thereto, including the investment of its funds in the stock of a federal reserve bank; and any bank, trust company or mutual savings bank, whether a member of the federal reserve system or not, may invest its funds in the stock of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation created by the act of congress approved June 16, 1933, and may participate in the insurance of bank deposits and obligate itself for the cost of such participation by assessments or otherwise in accordance with the laws of the United States. [1955 c 33 § 30.32.010. Prior: 1933 ex.s. c 9 § 1; RRS § 3235-1.]

30.32.020 Investment in federal home loan bank stock or bonds. Any savings and loan association, building and loan association, bank, trust company, savings bank, or mutual savings bank may become a member of and invest its funds in the bonds and/or the capital stock of a federal home loan bank, and vote such stock in the manner prescribed by its board of directors. [1955 c 33 § 30.32.020. Prior: 1933 c 105 § 1; RRS § 3294-1.]

(2012 Ed.)

30.32.030 May borrow from home loan bank. Any such bank, trust company, insurance company, or association, may borrow from any home loan bank and as security for borrowing may pledge therewith the notes, mortgages, trust deeds which it holds as shall be required by federal law, and under such rules and regulations as shall be adopted by a federal home loan bank. [1955 c 33 § 30.32.030. Prior: 1933 c 105 § 2; RRS § 3294-2.]

30.32.040 Federal home loan bank as depositary. Any such bank, trust company, insurance company or association, may designate a federal home loan bank as a depositary for its funds. [1955 c 33 § 30.32.040. Prior: 1933 c 105 § 3; RRS § 3294-3.]

Chapter 30.36 RCW

CAPITAL NOTES OR DEBENTURES

Sections

30.36.010 Definitions.
30.36.020 Issuance and sale—Status—Conversion rights.
30.36.030 Stock at less than par—Impairment.
30.36.040 Impairment to be corrected before retirement of notes or debentures.
30.36.050 Not subject to assessments—Liability of holders.

30.36.010 Definitions. Capital notes or debentures, where used in this chapter, shall mean notes or other obligations issued by a bank, trust company or mutual savings bank, for money obtained and used as additional capital or to replace impaired capital stock: PROVIDED, Such notes or other obligations are subordinate to the rights of depositors and other creditors.

The term "capital" where used in this chapter shall mean capital stock and/or capital notes. [1955 c 33 § 30.36.010. Prior: 1935 c 42 § 1; RRS § 3295-1.]

30.36.020 Issuance and sale—Status—Conversion rights. With the approval of the director, any bank, trust company or mutual savings bank may at any time, through action of its board of directors or trustees, issue and sell its capital notes or debentures. Such capital notes or debentures shall be subordinate to the claims of depositors and other creditors. The holders of capital notes or debentures issued by a bank or trust company shall have such conversion rights as may be provided in the articles of incorporation with the approval of the director. [1994 c 92 § 76; 1979 c 106 § 5; 1955 c 33 § 30.36.020. Prior: 1935 c 42 § 2; RRS 3295-2.]

30.36.030 Stock at less than par—Impairment. Where any bank, trust company or mutual savings bank has issued and has outstanding capital notes or debentures, it may carry its capital stock on its books at a sum less than par, and it shall not be considered impaired so long as the amount of such capital notes or debentures equals or exceeds the impairment as found by the director. [1994 c 92 § 77; 1955 c 33 § 30.36.030. Prior: 1935 c 42 § 3; RRS § 3295-3.]

30.36.040 Impairment to be corrected before retirement of notes or debentures. Before such capital notes or debentures are retired or paid by the bank, trust company or mutual savings bank, any existing impairment of its capital

stock must be overcome or corrected to the satisfaction of the director. [1994 c 92 § 78; 1955 c 33 § 30.36.040. Prior: 1935 c 42 § 4; RRS § 3295-4.]

30.36.050 Not subject to assessments—Liability of holders. Such capital notes or debentures shall in no case be subject to any assessment. The holders of such capital notes or debentures shall not be held individually responsible, as such holders, for any debts, contracts or engagements of such institution, and as such holders, shall not be held liable for assessments to restore impairments in the capital of such institution. [1955 c 33 § 30.36.050. Prior: 1935 c 42 § 5; RRS § 3295-5.]

Chapter 30.38 RCW INTERSTATE BANKING

Sections

30.38.005	Definitions.
30.38.010	Out-of-state bank may engage in banking in this state—Conditions—Director's approval of interstate combination.
30.38.015	Out-of-state bank without a branch in this state—Options—Director's approval required—State reciprocity.
30.38.020	Out-of-state bank with host branches—Relocation of head office—Reincorporation—Application—Director's approval required.
30.38.030	Out-of-state bank may maintain and operate branches—Powers and authorities.
30.38.040	Examinations of any branch of an out-of-state state bank—Reporting requirements for any branch of an out-of-state bank—Supervisory agreements—Joint examinations or enforcement actions—Assessments.
30.38.050	Branch of out-of-state state bank—Violations—Unsafe and unsound operations—Enforcement actions—Notice to home state regulator.
30.38.060	Rules.
30.38.070	Out-of-state state bank becomes resulting bank—Branches in this state—RCW 30.49.125(5) does not apply—When established and maintained—Notice to director.
30.38.080	Application of Washington laws—Declaration of invalidity.
30.38.900	Severability—1996 c 2.

30.38.005 Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless a different meaning is required by the context, the following words and phrases have the following meanings:

(1) "Bank" means any national bank, state bank, and district bank, as those terms are defined in 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1813(a), and any savings association, as defined in 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1813(b).

(2) "Bank holding company" has the meaning set forth in 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1841(a)(1), and also means a savings and loan holding company, as defined in 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1467a.

(3) "Bank supervisory agency" means:

(a) Any agency of another state with primary responsibility for chartering and supervising banks; and

(b) The office of the comptroller of the currency, the federal deposit insurance corporation, the board of governors of the federal reserve system, and any successor to these agencies.

(4) "Control" shall be construed consistently with the provisions of 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1841(a)(2).

(5) "Home state" means with respect to a:

(a) State bank, the state by which the bank is chartered; or

(b) Federally chartered bank, the state in which the main office of the bank is located under federal law.

(6) "Home state regulator" means, with respect to an out-of-state state bank, the bank supervisory agency of the state in which the bank is chartered.

(7) "Host state" means a state, other than the home state of a bank, in which the bank maintains, or seeks to establish and maintain a branch.

(8) "Interstate combination" means the:

(a) Merger or consolidation of banks with different home states, and the conversion of branches of any bank involved in the merger or consolidation into branches of the resulting bank; or

(b) Purchase of all or substantially all of the assets, including all or substantially all of the branches, of a bank whose home state is different from the home state of the acquiring bank.

(9) "Out-of-state bank" means a bank whose home state is a state other than Washington.

(10) "Out-of-state state bank" means a bank chartered under the laws of any state other than Washington.

(11) "Resulting bank" means a bank that has resulted from an interstate combination under this chapter.

(12) "State" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, any territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

(13) "Washington bank" means a bank whose home state is Washington.

(14) "Washington state bank" means a bank organized under Washington banking law.

(15) "Branch" means an office of a bank through which it receives deposits, other than its principal office. Any of the functions or services authorized to be engaged in by a bank may be carried out in an authorized branch office.

(16) "De novo branch" means a branch of a bank located in a host state which:

(a) Is originally established by the bank as a branch; and

(b) Does not become a branch of the bank as a result of:

(i) The acquisition of another bank or a branch of another bank; or

(ii) A merger, consolidation, or conversion involving any such bank or branch. [2005 c 348 § 1; 1996 c 2 § 10.]

Effective date—2005 c 348: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 9, 2005]." [2005 c 348 § 7.]

30.38.010 Out-of-state bank may engage in banking in this state—Conditions—Director's approval of interstate combination.

(1) An out-of-state bank may engage in banking in this state without violating RCW 30.04.280 only if the conditions and filing requirements of this chapter are met and the bank was lawfully engaged in banking in this state on June 6, 1996, or the bank's in-state banking activities:

(a) Resulted from an interstate combination pursuant to RCW 30.49.125 or 32.32.500;

(b) Resulted from a relocation of a head office of a state bank pursuant to 12 U.S.C. Sec. 30 and RCW 30.04.215(3);

(c) Resulted from a relocation of a main office of a national bank pursuant to 12 U.S.C. Sec. 30;

(d) Resulted from the establishment of a branch of a savings bank in compliance with *RCW 32.04.030(2); or

(e) Resulted from interstate branching under RCW 30.38.015.

Nothing in this section affects the authorities of alien banks as defined by RCW 30.42.020 to engage in banking within this state.

(2) The director, consistent with 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1831u(b)(2)(D), may approve an interstate combination if the standard on which the approval is based does not discriminate against out-of-state banks, out-of-state bank holding companies, or subsidiaries of those banks or holding companies. [2005 c 348 § 2; 1996 c 2 § 11.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 32.04.030 was amended by 2005 c 348 § 4, changing subsection (2) to subsection (6).

Effective date—2005 c 348: See note following RCW 30.38.005.

30.38.015 Out-of-state bank without a branch in this state—Options—Director's approval required—State reciprocity. (1) An out-of-state bank that does not have a branch in Washington may, under this chapter, establish and maintain:

(a) A de novo branch in this state; or

(b) A branch in this state through the acquisition of a branch.

(2) An out-of-state bank desiring to establish and maintain a de novo branch or to acquire a branch in this state shall provide written application of the proposed transaction to the director, accompanied by the fee prescribed by the director, not later than three days after the date of filing with the responsible federal bank supervisory agency for approval to establish or acquire the branch.

(3) The director may not approve an application under subsection (2) of this section unless it is found that:

(a) In the case of a de novo branch, the laws of the home state of the out-of-state bank permit Washington banks to establish and maintain de novo branches in that state under substantially the same, or at least as favorable, terms and conditions as set forth in this chapter; or

(b) In the case of a branch established through the acquisition of a branch, the laws of the home state of the out-of-state bank permit Washington banks to establish and maintain branches in that state through the acquisition of branches under terms and conditions that are substantially the same, or at least as favorable, as set forth in this chapter. [2005 c 348 § 3.]

Effective date—2005 c 348: See note following RCW 30.38.005.

30.38.020 Out-of-state bank with host branches—Relocation of head office—Reincorporation—Application—Director's approval required. An out-of-state bank with host branches in this state may relocate its head office in Washington and reincorporate as a Washington state bank if the director finds that the bank meets the standards as to capital structures, operations, business experience, and character of officers and directors, and the bank follows the procedures specified in this section.

The bank shall file with the director on a form prescribed by the director, an application to relocate its head office to Washington. Within six months upon acceptance of a complete application, the director shall notify the bank to file, in

(2012 Ed.)

triplicate, an executed and acknowledged certificate of reincorporation signed by a majority of the entire board of directors that at least two-thirds of each class of voting stock of the bank entitled to vote thereon has approved the: (1) Head office relocation; (2) change to a Washington state bank; and (3) new articles of incorporation.

Within thirty days after receipt of the certificate and articles, the director shall endorse upon each of the triplicate copies, over the director's official signature, the word "approved" or the word "refused," with the date of the endorsement. In case of refusal the director shall immediately return one of the triplicates, so endorsed, together with a statement explaining the reason for refusal to the bank from whom the certificate and articles were received. The refusal shall be conclusive, unless the bank, within ten days of the issuance of the notice of refusal, requests a hearing under chapter 34.05 RCW. [1996 c 2 § 12.]

30.38.030 Out-of-state bank may maintain and operate branches—Powers and authorities. (1) If authorized to engage in banking in this state under RCW 30.38.010, an out-of-state bank may maintain and operate the branches in Washington of a Washington bank with which the out-of-state bank or its predecessors engaged in an interstate combination.

(2) The out-of-state bank may establish or acquire and operate additional branches in Washington to the same extent that any Washington bank may establish or acquire and operate a branch in Washington under applicable federal and state law.

(3) The out-of-state state bank may, at such branches, unless otherwise limited by the bank's home state law, exercise any powers and authorities that are authorized under the laws of this state for Washington state banks.

(4) The out-of-state state bank may, at these branches, exercise additional powers and authorities that are authorized under the laws of its home state, only if the director determines in writing that the exercise of the additional powers and authorities in this state will not threaten the safety and soundness of banks in this state and serves the convenience and needs of Washington consumers. Washington state banks also may exercise the powers and authorities under RCW 30.08.140(16) or 32.08.140(15). [1996 c 2 § 13.]

30.38.040 Examinations of any branch of an out-of-state state bank—Reporting requirements for any branch of an out-of-state bank—Supervisory agreements—Joint examinations or enforcement actions—Assessments. (1) The director may make examinations of any branch in this state of an out-of-state state bank as the director deems necessary to determine whether the branch is being operated in compliance with the laws of this state or is conducting its activities in accordance with safe and sound banking practices. The provisions applicable to examinations and sharing of information of Washington state banks shall apply to these examinations.

(2) The director may prescribe requirements for reports regarding any branches of an out-of-state bank that operates a branch in Washington pursuant to this chapter. The required reports shall be provided by the bank or by the bank supervisory agency having primary responsibility for the bank. Any

reporting requirements prescribed by the director under this subsection shall be consistent with the reporting requirements applicable to Washington state banks and appropriate for the purpose of enabling the director to carry out his or her responsibilities under this chapter.

(3) The director may enter into supervisory agreements with any bank supervisory agency that has concurrent jurisdiction over a Washington state bank or an out-of-state state bank operating a branch in this state pursuant to this chapter to engage the services of that agency's examiners at a reasonable rate of compensation, or to provide the services of the director's examiners to that agency at a reasonable rate of compensation. These contracts are exempt from the requirements of *chapter 39.29 RCW. The director also may enter into supervisory agreements with other appropriate bank supervisory agencies and the bank to prescribe the applicable laws governing powers and authorities, including but not limited to corporate governance and operational matters, of Washington branches of an out-of-state bank chartered by another state or out-of-state branches of a Washington state bank. The supervisory agreement may resolve conflict of laws among home and host states and specify the manner in which the examination, supervision, and application processes shall be coordinated among the home and host states.

(4) The director may enter into joint examinations or joint enforcement actions with other bank supervisory agencies having concurrent jurisdiction over any branch in Washington of an out-of-state state bank or any branch of a Washington state bank in any host state. The director also may at any time take action independently if the director deems it necessary or appropriate to carry out his or her responsibilities under this chapter or to ensure compliance with the laws of this state. However, in the case of an out-of-state state bank, the director shall recognize the exclusive authority of the home state regulator over corporate governance and operational matters and the primary responsibility of the home state regulator with respect to safety and soundness matters, unless otherwise specified in the supervisory agreement executed pursuant to this section.

(5) Each out-of-state state bank that maintains one or more branches in this state may be assessed and, if assessed, shall pay supervisory and examination fees in accordance with the laws of this state and rules of the director. The director is authorized to enter into agreements to share fees with other bank supervisory agencies or any organization affiliated with or representing one or more bank supervisory agencies. [1996 c 2 § 14.]

*Reviser's note: Chapter 39.29 RCW was repealed by 2012 c 224 § 29, effective January 1, 2013. See chapter 39.26 RCW.

30.38.050 Branch of out-of-state state bank—Violations—Unsafe and unsound operations—Enforcement actions—Notice to home state regulator. If the director determines that a branch maintained by an out-of-state state bank in this state is being operated in violation of the laws of this state, or that the branch is being operated in an unsafe and unsound manner, the director has the authority to take all enforcement actions he or she would be empowered to take if the branch were a Washington state bank. However, the director shall promptly give notice to the home state regulator of each enforcement action taken against an out-of-state state

bank and, to the extent practicable, shall consult and cooperate with the home state regulator in pursuing and resolving the enforcement action. [1996 c 2 § 15.]

30.38.060 Rules. The director may adopt those rules necessary to implement chapter 2, Laws of 1996. [1996 c 2 § 16.]

30.38.070 Out-of-state state bank becomes resulting bank—Branches in this state—RCW 30.49.125(5) does not apply—When established and maintained—Notice to director. (1) Any out-of-state state bank that will be the resulting bank pursuant to an interstate combination involving any bank with branches in Washington, if RCW 30.49.125(5) does not apply, shall notify the director of the proposed combination not later than three days after the date of filing of an application for the combination with the responsible federal bank supervisory agency, and shall submit a copy of the application to the director and pay applicable application fees, if any, required by the director. In lieu of notice from the out-of-state state bank the director may accept notice from the bank's home state regulator. The director has the authority to waive any procedures required by Washington merger laws if the director finds that the provision is in conflict with the applicable federal law or in conflict with the applicable law of the state of the resulting bank.

(2) An out-of-state state bank that has established and maintains a branch in this state pursuant to this chapter shall give at least thirty days' prior written notice or, in the case of an emergency transaction, shorter notice as is consistent with the applicable state or federal law, to the director of any transaction that would cause a change of control with respect to the bank or any bank holding company that controls the bank, with the result that an application would be required to be filed pursuant to the federal change in bank control act of 1978, as amended, 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1817(j), or the federal bank holding company act of 1956, as amended, 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1841 et seq., or any successor statutes. In lieu of notice from the out-of-state state bank the director may accept notice from the bank's home state regulator. [1996 c 2 § 17.]

30.38.080 Application of Washington laws—Declaration of invalidity. (1) The laws of Washington applicable to Washington state banks regarding community reinvestment, consumer protection, fair lending, and the establishment of intrastate branches apply to any branch in Washington of an out-of-state national bank or out-of-state state bank to the same extent as Washington laws apply to a Washington state bank. In lieu of taking action directly against an out-of-state state bank to enforce compliance with these Washington laws on host state branches, the director may refer action to the home state regulator, but the director retains enforcement powers to ensure that compliance is satisfactory to the director.

(2) Any host state branch of a Washington state bank shall comply with all applicable host state laws concerning community reinvestment, consumer protection, fair lending, and the establishment of intrastate branches.

(3) In the event that the responsible federal chartering authority, pursuant to applicable federal law, or in the event a court of competent jurisdiction declares that any Washington

state law is invalid with respect to an out-of-state or national bank, that Washington state law is also invalid with respect to Washington state banks and to host branches of out-of-state state banks to that same extent. The director may, from time to time, publish by rule Washington state laws that have been found invalidated pursuant to federal law and procedures. This subsection does not impair, in any manner, the authority of the state attorney general to enforce antitrust laws applicable to banks, bank holding companies, or affiliates of those banks or bank holding companies. [1996 c 2 § 18.]

30.38.900 Severability—1996 c 2. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1996 c 2 § 32.]

Chapter 30.42 RCW ALIEN BANKS

Sections

30.42.010	Purpose.
30.42.020	Definitions.
30.42.030	Authorization and compliance with chapter required.
30.42.040	More than one office prohibited.
30.42.050	Acquisition or serving on board of directors or trustees of other financial institutions prohibited.
30.42.060	Conditions to be met before opening office in state.
30.42.070	Allocated paid-in capital—Requirements.
30.42.080	Separate assets—Books and records—Priority as to assets.
30.42.090	Approval of application—Criteria—Reciprocity.
30.42.100	Notice of approval—Filing—Time period for commencing business.
30.42.105	Power to make loans and to guarantee obligations.
30.42.115	Solicitation and acceptance of deposits.
30.42.120	Requirements for accepting deposits or transacting business.
30.42.130	Taking possession by director—Reasons—Disposition of deposits—Claims—Priorities.
30.42.140	Investigations—Examinations.
30.42.145	Examination reports and information—Confidential—Privileged—Penalty.
30.42.150	Loans subject to usury laws.
30.42.155	Powers and activities.
30.42.160	Powers as to real estate.
30.42.170	Advertising, status of federal insurance on deposits to be included—Gifts for new deposits.
30.42.180	Approved agencies—Powers and activities.
30.42.190	Bonding requirements for officers and employees.
30.42.200	Books and accounts—English language.
30.42.210	Bureaus—Application procedure.
30.42.220	Bureaus—Approval—Certificate of authority—Time limit for commencing business.
30.42.230	Bureaus—Number—Powers.
30.42.240	Bureaus—Examinations.
30.42.250	Temporary facilities at trade fairs, etc.
30.42.260	Reports.
30.42.270	Taxation.
30.42.280	Directors, officers, and employees—Duties, responsibilities and restrictions—Removal.
30.42.290	Compliance—Violations—Penalties.
30.42.300	Suspension or revocation of certificate to operate—Grounds.
30.42.310	Change of location.
30.42.320	Rules.
30.42.330	Fees.
30.42.340	Alien banks or branches in business on or before effective date.
30.42.900	Severability—1973 1st ex.s. c 53.

30.42.010 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to establish a legal and regulatory framework for operation by alien banks in the state of Washington that will:

(1) Create a financial climate which will benefit the economy of the state of Washington;

(2) Provide a well regulated and supervised financial system to assist the movement of foreign capital into Washington state for the support and diversification of the local industrial base;

(3) Assist the development of the economy of the state of Washington without disrupting business relationships of state and federal financial institutions. [1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 1.]

30.42.020 Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

(1) "Alien bank" means a bank organized under the laws of a foreign country and having its principal place of business in that country, the majority of the beneficial ownership and control of which is vested in citizens of countries other than the United States of America.

(2) "Office" means a branch or agency of an alien bank carrying on business in this state pursuant to this chapter.

(3) "Branch" means an office of an alien bank that is exercising the powers authorized by RCW 30.42.105, 30.42.115, and 30.42.155.

(4) "Agency" means an office of an alien bank that is exercising the powers authorized by RCW 30.42.180.

(5) "Bureau" means an alien bank's operation in this state exercising the powers authorized by RCW 30.42.230. [1994 c 92 § 80; 1983 c 3 § 48; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 2.]

30.42.030 Authorization and compliance with chapter required. An alien bank shall not establish and operate an office or bureau in this state unless it is authorized to do so by the director and unless it first complies with all of the provisions of this chapter and then only to the extent expressly permitted by this chapter. [1994 c 92 § 81; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 3.]

30.42.040 More than one office prohibited. An alien bank shall not be permitted to have more than one office in this state. [1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 4.]

30.42.050 Acquisition or serving on board of directors or trustees of other financial institutions prohibited. An alien bank shall not take over or acquire an existing federal or state-chartered bank, trust company, mutual savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union or any branch of any such bank, trust company, mutual savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union in this state; nor shall any designee, officer, agent or employee of an alien bank serve on the board of directors of any federal or state bank, trust company, savings and loan association, or credit union, or the board of trustees of a mutual savings bank. [1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 5.]

30.42.060 Conditions to be met before opening office in state. An alien bank shall not hereafter open an office in this state until it has met the following conditions:

(1) It has filed with the director an application in such form and containing such information as shall be prescribed by the director.

(2) It has designated the director by a duly executed instrument in writing, its agent, upon whom process in any action or proceeding arising out of a transaction with the Washington office may be served. Such service shall have the

same force and effect as if the alien bank were a Washington corporation and had been lawfully served with process within the state. The director shall forward by mail, postage prepaid, a copy of every process served upon him or her under the provisions of this subdivision, addressed to the manager or agent of such bank at its office in this state.

(3) It has allocated and assigned to its office within this state paid-in capital of not less than two hundred thousand dollars or such larger amounts as the director in his or her discretion may require.

(4) It has filed with the director a letter from its chief executive officer guaranteeing that the alien bank's entire capital and surplus is and shall be available for all liabilities and obligations of its office doing business in this state.

(5) It has paid the fees required by law and established by the director pursuant to RCW 30.08.095.

(6) It has received from the director his or her certificate authorizing the transaction of business in conformity with this chapter. [1994 c 92 § 82; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 6.]

30.42.070 Allocated paid-in capital—Requirements.

The capital allocated as required in RCW 30.42.060(3) shall be maintained within this state at all times in cash or in director approved interest bearing bonds, notes, debentures, or other obligations: (1) Of the United States or of any agency or instrumentality thereof, or guaranteed by the United States; or (2) of this state, or of a city, county, town, or other municipal corporation, or instrumentality of this state or guaranteed by this state, or such other assets as the director may approve. Such capital shall be deposited with a bank qualified to do business in and having its principal place of business within this state, or in a national bank qualified to engage in banking in this state. Such bank shall issue a written receipt addressed and delivered to the director reciting that such deposit is being held for the sole benefit of the United States domiciled creditors of such alien bank's Washington office and that the same is subject to his or her order without offset for the payment of such creditors. For the purposes of this section, the term "creditor" shall not include any other offices, branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates of such alien bank. Subject to the approval of the director, reasonable arrangements may be made for substitution of securities. So long as it shall continue business in this state in conformance with this chapter and shall remain solvent, such alien bank shall be permitted to collect all interest and/or income from the assets constituting such allocated capital.

Should any securities so depreciate in market value and/or quality as to reduce the deposit below the amount required, additional money or securities shall be deposited promptly in amounts sufficient to meet such requirements. The director may make an investigation of the market value and of the quality of any security deposited at the time such security is presented for deposit or at any time thereafter. The director may make such charge as may be reasonable and proper for such investigation. [1994 c 92 § 83; 1982 c 95 § 1; 1979 c 106 § 6; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.42.080 Separate assets—Books and records—Priority as to assets. Every alien bank maintaining an office in this state shall keep the assets of its Washington office

entirely separate and apart from the assets of its other operations as though the Washington office was conducted as a separate and distinct entity. Every such alien bank shall keep separate books of account and records for its Washington office and shall observe with respect to such office the applicable requirements of this chapter and the applicable rules and regulations of the director. The United States domiciled creditors of such alien bank's Washington office shall be entitled to priority with respect to the assets of its Washington office before such assets may be used or applied for the benefit of its other creditors or transferred to its general business. [1994 c 92 § 84; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 8.]

30.42.090 Approval of application—Criteria—Reciprocity. The director may give or withhold his or her approval of an application by an alien bank to establish an office in this state at his or her discretion. The director's decision shall be based on the information submitted to his or her office in the application required by RCW 30.42.060 and such additional investigation as the director deems necessary or appropriate. Prior to granting approval to said application, the director shall have ascertained to his or her satisfaction that all of the following are true:

(1) The proposed location offers a reasonable promise of adequate support for the proposed office;

(2) The proposed office is not being formed for other than legitimate objects;

(3) The proposed officers of the proposed office have sufficient banking experience and ability to afford reasonable promise of successful operation;

(4) The reputation and financial standing of the alien bank is such as to command the confidence and warrant belief that the business of the proposed office will be conducted honestly and efficiently in accordance with the intent and purpose of this chapter, as set forth in RCW 30.42.010;

(5) The principal purpose of establishing such office shall be within the intent of this chapter.

The director shall not grant an application for an office of an alien bank unless the law of the foreign country under which laws the alien bank is organized permits a bank with its principal place of business in this state to establish in that foreign country a branch, agency or similar operation. [1994 c 92 § 85; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 9.]

30.42.100 Notice of approval—Filing—Time period for commencing business. If the director approves the application, he or she shall notify the alien bank of his or her approval and shall file certified copies of its charter, certificate or other authorization to do business with the secretary of state. Upon such filing, the director shall issue a certificate of authority stating that the alien bank is authorized to conduct business through a branch or agency in this state at the place designated in accordance with this chapter. Each such certificate shall be conspicuously displayed at all times in the place of business specified therein.

The office of the alien bank must commence business within six months after the issuance of the director's certificate: PROVIDED, That the director for good cause shown may extend such period for an additional time not to exceed three months. [1994 c 92 § 86; 1985 c 305 § 7; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 10.]

30.42.105 Power to make loans and to guarantee obligations. An approved branch of an alien bank shall have the same power to make loans and guarantee obligations as a state bank chartered pursuant to Title 30 RCW: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the base for computing the applicable loan limitation shall be the entire capital and surplus of the alien bank. The director may adopt rules limiting the amount of loans to full-time employees of the branch. [1994 c 92 § 87; 1982 c 95 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.42.115 Solicitation and acceptance of deposits. (1) Any branch of an alien bank that received approval of its branch application pursuant to RCW 30.42.090, or that had filed its branch application pursuant to RCW 30.42.060, on or before July 27, 1978, and any approved branch of an alien bank that has designated Washington as its home state pursuant to section 5 of the International Banking Act of 1978, shall have the same power to solicit and accept deposits as a state bank chartered pursuant to Title 30 RCW, except that acceptance of initial deposits of less than one hundred thousand dollars shall be limited to deposits of the following:

(a) Any business entity, including any corporation, partnership, association, or trust, that engages in commercial activity for profit: PROVIDED, That there shall be excluded from this category any such business entity that is organized under the laws of any state or the United States, is majority-owned by United States citizens or residents, and has total assets, including assets of majority owned subsidiaries, of less than one million five hundred thousand dollars as of the date of the initial deposit;

(b) Any governmental unit, including the United States government, any state government, any foreign government and any political subdivision or agency of the foregoing;

(c) Any international organization which is composed of two or more nations;

(d) Any draft, check, or similar instrument for the transmission of funds issued by the branch;

(e) Any depositor who is not a citizen of the United States and who is not a resident of the United States at the time of the initial deposit;

(f) Any depositor who established a deposit account on or before July 1, 1982, and who has continuously maintained the deposit account since that date: PROVIDED, That this subparagraph (f) of this subsection shall be effective only until July 1, 1985;

(g) Any other person: PROVIDED, That the amount of deposits under this subparagraph (g) of this subsection may not exceed four percent of the average of the branch's deposits for the last thirty days of the most recent calendar quarter, excluding deposits in the branch of other offices, branches, agencies, or wholly owned subsidiaries of the alien bank.

(2) As used in subsection (1) of this section, "initial deposit" means the first deposit transaction between a depositor and the branch. Different deposit accounts that are held by a depositor in the same right and capacity may be added together for purposes of determining the dollar amount of that depositor's initial deposit.

(3) Approved branches of alien banks, other than those described in subsection (1) of this section, may solicit and accept deposits only from foreign governments and their

agencies and instrumentalities, persons, or entities conducting business principally at their offices or establishments abroad, and such other deposits that:

(a) Are to be transmitted abroad;

(b) Consist of collateral or funds to be used for payment of obligations to the branch;

(c) Consist of the proceeds of collections abroad that are to be used to pay for exported or imported goods or for other costs of exporting or importing or that are to be periodically transferred to the depositor's account at another financial institution;

(d) Consist of the proceeds of extensions of credit by the branch; or

(e) Represent compensation to the branch for extensions of credit or services to the customer.

(4) A branch may accept deposits, subject to the limitations set forth in subsections (1) and (3) of this section, only upon the same terms and conditions (including nature and extent of such deposits, withdrawal, and the payment of interest thereon) that banks organized under the laws of this state which are members of the Federal Reserve System may accept such deposits. Any branch that is not subject to reserve requirements under regulations of the Federal Reserve Board shall maintain deposit reserves in this state, pursuant to rules adopted by the director, to the same extent they must be maintained by banks organized under the laws of this state which are members of the Federal Reserve System. [1994 c 92 § 88; 1985 c 305 § 8; 1982 c 95 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.42.120 Requirements for accepting deposits or transacting business. A branch shall not commence to transact in this state the business of accepting deposits or transact such business thereafter unless it has met the following requirements:

(1) It has obtained federal deposit insurance corporation insurance covering its eligible deposit liabilities within this state, or in lieu thereof, made arrangements satisfactory to the director for maintenance within this state of additional capital equal to not less than five percent of its deposit liabilities, computed on the basis of the average daily net deposit balances covering semimonthly periods as prescribed by the director. Such additional capital shall be deposited in the manner provided in RCW 30.42.070.

(2) It holds in this state currency, bonds, notes, debentures, drafts, bills of exchange, or other evidences of indebtedness or other obligations payable in the United States or in United States funds or, with the approval of the director, in funds freely convertible into United States funds or such other assets as are approved by the director, in an amount not less than one hundred percent of the aggregate amount of liabilities of such alien bank payable at or through its office in this state. When calculating the value of the assets so held, credit shall be given for the amounts deposited pursuant to RCW 30.42.060(3) and 30.42.120(1), but there shall be excluded all amounts due from the head office and any other branch, agency, or other office or wholly-owned subsidiary of the bank, except those amounts due from such offices or subsidiaries located within the United States and payable in United States dollars.

(3) If deposits are not insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation, then that fact shall be disclosed to all depositors pursuant to rules of the director.

(4) If the branch conducts an international banking facility, the deposits of which are exempt from reserve requirements of the federal reserve banking system, the liabilities of that facility shall be excluded from the deposit and other liabilities of the branch for the purposes of subsection (1) of this section. [1994 c 92 § 89; 1982 c 95 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 285 § 2; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 12.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.42.130 Taking possession by director—Reasons—Disposition of deposits—Claims—Priorities. The director may take possession of the office of an alien bank for the reasons stated and in the manner provided in chapter 30.44 RCW. Upon the director taking such possession of a branch, no deposit liabilities of which are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation, the amounts deposited pursuant to RCW 30.42.120(1) shall thereupon become the property of the director, free and clear of any and all liens and other claims, and shall be held by the director in trust for the United States domiciled depositors of the office in this state of such alien bank. Upon obtaining the approval of the superior court of Thurston county, the director shall reduce such deposited capital to cash and as soon as practicable distribute it to such depositors.

If sufficient cash is available, such distribution shall be in equal amounts to each such depositor: PROVIDED, That no such depositor receives more than the amount of his or her deposit or an amount equal to the maximum amount insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation, whichever is less. If sufficient cash is not available, such distribution shall be on a pro rata basis to each such depositor: PROVIDED, That no such depositor receives more than the maximum amount insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation. If any cash remains after such distribution, it shall be distributed pro rata to those depositors whose deposits have not been paid in full: PROVIDED, That no depositor receives more than the amount of his deposit. For purposes of this section, the term "depositor" shall not include any other offices, subsidiaries or affiliates of such alien bank.

The term "deposit" as used in this section shall mean the unpaid balance of money or its equivalent received or held by the branch in the usual course of its business and for which it has given or is obligated to give credit, either conditionally or unconditionally to a demand, time or savings account, or which is evidenced by its certificate of deposit, or a check or draft drawn against a deposit account and certified by the branch, or a letter of credit or traveler's checks on which the branch is primarily liable.

Claims of depositors and creditors shall be made and disposed of in the manner provided in chapter 30.44 RCW in the event of insolvency or inability of the bank to pay its creditors in this state. The capital deposit of the bank shall be available for claims of depositors and creditors. The claims of depositors and creditors shall be paid from the capital deposit in the following order or priority:

- (1) Claims of depositors not paid from the amounts deposited pursuant to RCW 30.42.120(1);
- (2) Claims of Washington domiciled creditors;

(3) Other creditors domiciled in the United States; and

(4) Creditors domiciled in foreign countries.

The director shall proceed in accordance with and have all the powers granted by chapter 30.44 RCW. [1994 c 92 § 90; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 13.]

30.42.140 Investigations—Examinations. The director, without previous notice, shall visit the office of an alien bank doing business in this state pursuant to this chapter at least once every eighteen months, and more often if necessary, for the purpose of making a full investigation into the condition of such office, and for that purpose they are hereby empowered to administer oaths and to examine under oath any director or member of its governing body, officer, employee, or agent of such alien bank or office. The director shall make such other full or partial examination as he or she deems necessary. The director shall collect, from each alien bank for each examination of the conditions of its office in this state, the estimated actual cost of such examination. [2001 c 176 § 1; 1994 c 92 § 91; 1982 c 95 § 3; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 14.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.42.145 Examination reports and information—Confidential—Privileged—Penalty. See RCW 30.04.075.

30.42.150 Loans subject to usury laws. Loans made by an office shall be subject to the laws of the state of Washington relating to usury. [1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 15.]

30.42.155 Powers and activities. (1) In addition to the taking of deposits and making of loans as provided in this chapter, a branch of an alien bank shall have the power only to carry out these other activities:

- (a) Borrow funds from banks and other financial institutions;
- (b) Make investments to the same extent as a state bank chartered pursuant to Title 30 RCW;
- (c) Buy and sell foreign exchange;
- (d) Receive checks, bills, drafts, acceptances, notes, bonds, coupons, and other securities for collection abroad and collect such instruments in the United States for customers abroad;
- (e) Hold securities in safekeeping for, or buy and sell securities upon the order and for the risk of, customers abroad;
- (f) Act as paying agent for securities issued by foreign governments or other organizations organized under foreign law and not qualified under the laws of the United States, or of any state or the District of Columbia, to do business in the United States;
- (g) In order to prevent loss on debts previously contracted a branch may acquire shares in a corporation: PROVIDED, That the shares are disposed of as soon as practical but in no event later than two years from the date of acquisition;
- (h) Issue letters of credit and create acceptances;
- (i) Act as paying agent or trustee in connection with revenue bonds issued pursuant to chapter 39.84 RCW, in which the user is: (i) A corporation organized under the laws of a country other than the United States, or a subsidiary or affili-

ate owned or controlled by such a corporation; or (ii) a corporation, partnership, or other business organization, the majority of the beneficial ownership of which is owned by persons who are citizens of a country other than the United States and who are not residents of the United States, and any subsidiary or affiliate owned or controlled by such an organization; or in which the bank purchases twenty-five percent or more of the bond issue. For the purposes of chapter 39.84 RCW, such an alien bank shall be deemed to possess trust powers.

(2) In addition to the powers and activities expressly authorized by this section, a branch shall have the power to carry on such additional activities which are necessarily incidental to the activities expressly authorized by this section. [1982 c 95 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.42.160 Powers as to real estate. An alien bank may purchase, hold and convey real estate for the following purposes and no other:

(1) Such as shall be necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, including with its banking offices other apartments in the same building to rent as a source of income: PROVIDED, That not to exceed thirty percent of its capital and surplus and undivided profits may be so invested without the approval of the director.

(2) Such as shall be purchased or conveyed to it in satisfaction, or on account of, debts previously contracted in the course of business.

(3) Such as it shall purchase at sale under judgments, decrees, liens or mortgage foreclosures, against securities held by it.

(4) Such as it may take title to or for the purpose of investing in real estate conditional sales contracts.

(5) Such as shall be convenient for the residences of its employees.

No real estate except that specified in subsections (1) and (5) of this section may be carried as an asset on the corporation's books for a longer period than five years from the date title is acquired thereto, unless an extension of time be granted by the director. [1994 c 92 § 92; 1975 1st ex.s. c 285 § 3; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 16.]

30.42.170 Advertising, status of federal insurance on deposits to be included—Gifts for new deposits. (1) An alien bank that advertises the services of its branch in the state of Washington shall indicate on all advertising materials whether or not deposits placed with its branch are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation.

(2) A branch shall not make gifts to a new deposit customer of a greater value than five dollars in total. The value of the gifts shall be the cost to the branch of acquiring said gift. [1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 17.]

30.42.180 Approved agencies—Powers and activities. An approved agency of an alien bank may engage in the business of making loans and guaranteeing obligations for the financing of the international movement of goods and services and for all operational needs including working capital and short-term operating needs and for the acquisition of fixed assets. Other than such activities, such agency may engage only in the following activities:

(1) Borrow funds from banks and other financial institutions;

(2) Buy and sell foreign exchange;

(3) Receive checks, bills, drafts, acceptances, notes, bonds, coupons, and other securities for collection abroad and collect such instruments in the United States for customers abroad;

(4) Hold securities in safekeeping for, or buy and sell securities upon the order and for the risk of, customers abroad;

(5) Act as paying agent for securities issued by foreign governments or other organizations organized under foreign law and not qualified under the laws of the United States, or any state or the District of Columbia to do business in the United States;

(6) In order to prevent loss on debts previously contracted, an agency may acquire shares in a corporation: PROVIDED, That the shares are disposed of as soon as practical, but in no event later than two years from the date of acquisition;

(7) Issue letters of credit and create acceptances;

(8) In addition to the powers and activities expressly authorized by this section, an agency shall have the power to carry on such additional activities which are necessarily incidental to the activities expressly authorized by this section. [1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 18.]

30.42.190 Bonding requirements for officers and employees. All officers and employees of an office shall be subject to the same bonding requirements as are officers and employees of banks incorporated under the laws of this state. [1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 19.]

30.42.200 Books and accounts—English language. The books and accounts of an office and a bureau shall be kept in words and figures of the English language. [1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 20.]

30.42.210 Bureaus—Application procedure. (1) Application procedure. An alien bank shall not establish and operate a bureau in this state unless it is authorized to do so and unless it has met the following conditions:

(a) It has filed with the director an application in such form and containing such information as shall be prescribed by the director;

(b) It has paid the fee required by law and established by the director pursuant to RCW 30.08.095;

(c) It has received from the director a certificate authorizing the applicant bank to establish and operate a bureau in conformity herewith.

(2) Upon receipt of the bank's application, and the conducting of such examination or investigation as the director deems necessary and appropriate and being satisfied that the opening of such bureau will be consistent with the purposes of this chapter, the director may grant approval for the bureau and issue a certificate authorizing the alien bank to establish and operate a bureau in the state of Washington. [1994 c 92 § 93; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 21.]

30.42.220 Bureaus—Approval—Certificate of authority—Time limit for commencing business. If the

director approves the application, he or she shall notify the alien bank of his or her approval and shall file certified copies of its charter, certificate, or other authorization to do business with the secretary of state and with the recording officer of the county in which the bureau is to be located. Upon such filing, the director shall issue a certificate of authority stating that the alien bank is authorized to operate a bureau in this state at the place designated in accordance with this chapter. No such certificate shall be transferable or assignable. Such certificate shall be conspicuously displayed at all times in the place of business specified therein.

A bureau of an alien bank must commence business within six months after the issuance of the director's certificate: PROVIDED, That the director for good cause shown may extend such period for an additional time not to exceed three months. [1994 c 92 § 94; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 22.]

30.42.230 Bureaus—Number—Powers. An alien bank may have as many bureaus in this state as the director will authorize. A bureau in this state may provide information about services offered by the alien bank, its subsidiaries and affiliates and may gather and provide business and economic information. A bureau may not take deposits, make loans or transact other commercial or banking business in this state. [1994 c 92 § 95; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 23.]

30.42.240 Bureaus—Examinations. The director is empowered to examine the bureau operations of an alien bank whenever he or she deems it necessary. The director shall collect from such alien bank the estimated actual cost of such examination. [1994 c 92 § 96; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 24.]

30.42.250 Temporary facilities at trade fairs, etc. An alien bank may operate temporary facilities at trade fairs or other commercial events of short duration without first obtaining the approval of the director: PROVIDED, That the activities of such temporary facility are limited solely to the dissemination of information: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, If an alien bank engages in such activity, it shall notify the director in writing prior to opening of the nature and location of such facility. The director is empowered to investigate the operation of such temporary facility if he or she deems it necessary, and to collect from the alien bank the estimated actual cost thereof. [1994 c 92 § 97; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 25.]

30.42.260 Reports. (1) An office of an alien bank shall file the following reports with the director within such times and in such form as the director shall prescribe by rule:

- (a) A statement of condition of the office;
- (b) A capital position report of the office;
- (c) A consolidated statement of condition of an alien bank.

(2) An office of an alien bank shall publish such reports as the director by rule may prescribe.

(3) An alien bank operating a bureau in this state shall file a copy of the alien bank's annual financial report with the director as soon as possible following the end of each fiscal year and shall file such other material as the director may prescribe by rule. [1994 c 92 § 98; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 26.]

30.42.270 Taxation. An office of an alien bank shall be taxed on the same basis as are banks incorporated under the laws of this state. [1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 27.]

30.42.280 Directors, officers, and employees—Duties, responsibilities and restrictions—Removal. The directors or other governing body of an alien bank and the officers and employees of its office in this state shall be subject to all of the duties, responsibilities and restrictions to which the directors, officers and employees of a bank organized under the laws of this state are subject insofar as such duties, responsibilities and restrictions are not inconsistent with the intent of this chapter. An officer or employee of the office of an alien bank doing business in this state pursuant to this chapter may be removed for the reasons stated and in the manner provided in RCW 30.12.040, as now or hereafter amended. [1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 28.]

30.42.290 Compliance—Violations—Penalties. (1) The director shall have the responsibility for assuring compliance with the provisions of this chapter. An alien bank that conducts business in this state in violation of any provisions of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and in addition thereto shall be liable in the sum of one hundred dollars per day that each such offense continues, such sum to be recovered by the attorney general in a civil action in the name of the state.

(2) Every person who shall knowingly subscribe to or make or cause to be made any false entry in the books of any alien bank office or bureau doing business in this state pursuant to this chapter or shall knowingly subscribe to or exhibit any false or fictitious paper or security, instrument or paper, with the intent to deceive any person authorized to examine into the affairs of any such office or bureau or shall make, state or publish any false statement of the amount of the assets or liabilities of any such office or bureau is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

(3) Every director or member of the governing body, officer, employee or agent of such alien bank operating an office or bureau in this state who conceals or destroys any fact or otherwise suppresses any evidence relating to a violation of this chapter is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

(4) Any person who transacts business in this state on behalf of an alien bank which is subject to the provisions of this chapter, but which is not authorized to transact such business pursuant to this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and in addition thereto shall be liable in the sum of one hundred dollars per day for each day that such offense continues, such sum to be recovered by the attorney general in a civil action in the name of the state. [2003 c 53 § 189; 1994 c 92 § 99; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 29.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

30.42.300 Suspension or revocation of certificate to operate—Grounds. If the director finds that any alien bank to which he or she has issued a certificate to operate an office or bureau in this state pursuant to this chapter has violated any law or rule, or has conducted its affairs in an unauthorized manner, or has been unresponsive to the director's law-

ful orders or directions, or is in an unsound or unsafe condition, or cannot with safety and expediency continue business, or if he or she finds that the alien bank's country is unjustifiably refusing to allow banks qualified to do business in and having their principal office within this state to operate offices or similar operations in such country, the director may suspend or revoke the certificate of such alien bank and notify it of such suspension or revocation. [1994 c 92 § 100; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 30.]

30.42.310 Change of location. An alien bank licensed to maintain an office or bureau in this state pursuant to this chapter may apply to the director for leave to change the location of its office or bureau. Such applications shall be accompanied by an investigation fee as established in accordance with RCW 30.42.330. Leave for a change of location shall be granted if the director finds that the proposed new location offers reasonable promise of adequate support for the office. [1994 c 92 § 101; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 31.]

30.42.320 Rules. The director shall have power to adopt uniform rules to govern examination and reports of alien bank offices and bureaus doing business in this state pursuant to this chapter and the form in which they shall report their assets, liabilities, and reserves, charge off bad debts and otherwise keep their records and accounts and otherwise to govern the administration of this chapter. [1994 c 92 § 102; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 32.]

30.42.330 Fees. The director shall collect in advance from an alien bank for filing its application for an office or a bureau and the attendant investigation, and for such other applications, approvals or certificates provided herein, such fee as shall be established by rule adopted pursuant to the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW, as now or hereafter amended. The alien bank shall also pay to the secretary of state and the county recording officer for filing instruments as required by this chapter the same fees as are charged general corporations for the filing of similar instruments and also the same license fees as are required of foreign corporations doing business in this state. [1994 c 92 § 103; 1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 33.]

30.42.340 Alien banks or branches in business on or before effective date. (1) Any branch of an alien bank that is conducting business in this state on July 16, 1973 pursuant to RCW 30.04.300 shall not be subject to the provisions of this chapter, and shall continue to conduct its business pursuant to RCW 30.04.300.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (1) of this section, any alien bank that is conducting business in this state on July 16, 1973 shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter: PROVIDED, That any such alien bank which has operated an agency or similar operation in this state for at least the five years immediately preceding such effective date shall not be denied a certificate to operate an agency. [1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 34.]

30.42.900 Severability—1973 1st ex.s. c 53. If any provision of this 1973 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of

this 1973 amendatory act, or the application of the provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected. [1973 1st ex.s. c 53 § 38.]

Chapter 30.43 RCW SATELLITE FACILITIES

Sections

30.43.005 Finding—Definition of "off-premises electronic facilities."

30.43.005 Finding—Definition of "off-premises electronic facilities." The legislature finds that the establishment and operation of off-premises electronic facilities, inside and outside the state of Washington, and the participation by financial institutions in arrangements for the sharing of such facilities, facilitates the delivery of financial services to the citizens of the state of Washington. The term "off-premises electronic facilities" includes, without limitation, automated teller machines, cash-dispensing machines, point-of-sale terminals, and merchant-operated terminals. [1994 c 256 § 57.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Chapter 30.44 RCW INSOLVENCY AND LIQUIDATION

Sections

30.44.010 Notice to correct unsafe conditions—Possession may be taken under specified circumstances.
 30.44.020 Director may order levy of assessment.
 30.44.030 Director's right to take possession may be contested.
 30.44.040 Notice of taking possession.
 30.44.050 Powers and duties of director.
 30.44.060 Notice to creditors—Claims.
 30.44.070 Inventory—List of claims.
 30.44.080 Objections to approved claims.
 30.44.090 Dividends.
 30.44.100 Receiver prohibited except in emergency.
 30.44.110 Preferences prohibited—Penalty.
 30.44.120 Receiving deposits when insolvent—Penalty.
 30.44.130 Expense of liquidation.
 30.44.140 Liquidation after claims are paid.
 30.44.150 Unclaimed dividends—Disposition.
 30.44.160 Voluntary closing—Possession of the director—Notice.
 30.44.170 Voluntary liquidation—Notice to creditors.
 30.44.180 Unclaimed dividends on voluntary liquidation.
 30.44.190 Disposition of unclaimed personal property.
 30.44.200 Duty of director—Notice to owner.
 30.44.210 Final notice after two years—Sale.
 30.44.220 Disposition of proceeds—Escheat.
 30.44.230 Procedure as to papers, documents, etc.
 30.44.240 Transfer of assets and liabilities to another bank or trust company.
 30.44.250 Reopening.
 30.44.260 Destruction of records after liquidation.
 30.44.270 Federal deposit insurance corporation as receiver or liquidator—Appointment—Powers and duties.
 30.44.280 Payment or acquisition of deposit liabilities by federal deposit insurance corporation—Not hindered by judicial review—Liability.

30.44.010 Notice to correct unsafe conditions—Possession may be taken under specified circumstances. (1) Under the circumstances set forth in subsection (2) of this section, the director may give to a bank or trust company a notice to correct an unsafe condition of the bank or trust company; and if such bank or trust company fails to comply with the terms of such notice within thirty days from the date of its issuance or within such further time as the director may

allow, then the director may take possession of such bank or trust company as in the case of insolvency.

(2) The director is authorized to give notice and take possession of a bank or trust company, as described in subsection (1) of this section, under the following circumstances:

(a) The obligations to its creditors, depositors, members, trust beneficiaries, if applicable, and others exceed its assets;

(b) It has willfully violated a supervisory directive, cease and desist order, or other authorized directive or order of the director;

(c) It has concealed its books, papers, records, or assets, or refused to submit its books, records, or affairs to any examiner of the department or the federal deposit insurance corporation;

(d) It is likely to be unable to pay its obligations or meet its depositors' demands in the normal course of business;

(e) It ceases to have deposit insurance acceptable to the director;

(f) It fails to submit a capital restoration plan acceptable to the department within a time previously called for or materially fails to implement a capital restoration plan that was previously submitted and accepted by the department; or

(g) It is critically undercapitalized or otherwise has substantially insufficient capital. [2010 c 88 § 30; 1994 c 92 § 107; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.010. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 59; 1915 c 98 § 1; RRS § 3266.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

30.44.020 Director may order levy of assessment. (1)

Whenever it shall in any manner appear to the director that any offense or delinquency referred to in RCW 30.44.010 has resulted in a bank or trust company being critically undercapitalized with no reasonably foreseeable prospect of recovery, or that it has suspended payment of its obligations or is insolvent, the director may notify such bank or trust company to levy an assessment on its stock or otherwise to make good such impairment or offense or other delinquency within such time and in such manner as the director may specify, or if the director deems necessary, the director may take possession thereof without notice.

(2) The board of directors of any such bank or trust company, with the consent of the holders of record of two-thirds of the capital stock expressed either in writing or by vote at a stockholders' meeting called for that purpose, shall have power and authority to levy such assessment upon the stockholders pro rata and to forfeit the stock upon which any such assessment is not paid, in the manner prescribed in RCW 30.12.180. [2010 c 88 § 31; 1994 c 92 § 108; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.020. Prior: 1923 c 115 § 9; 1917 c 80 § 60; RRS § 3267.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Levy of assessments: RCW 30.12.180.

30.44.030 Director's right to take possession may be contested. Within ten days after the director takes possession thereof, a bank or trust company may serve a notice upon the director to appear before the superior court of the county wherein such corporation is located and at a time to be fixed by the court, which shall not be less than five nor more than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, to show cause why the director's action taking possession of the

bank or trust company should not be affirmed. Upon the return day of such notice, or such further day as the matter may be continued to, the court shall summarily hear said cause and shall dismiss the same, if it be found that possession was taken by the director in good faith and for cause, but if it find that no cause existed for the taking possession of such bank or trust company, it shall require the director to restore such bank or trust company to possession of its assets and enjoin the director from further interference therewith without cause. [2010 c 88 § 32; 1994 c 92 § 109; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.030. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 68; RRS § 3275.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

30.44.040 Notice of taking possession. Upon taking possession of any bank or trust company, the director shall forthwith give written notice thereof to all persons having possession of any assets of such corporation. No person knowing of the taking of such possession by the director shall have a lien or charge for any payment thereafter advanced or clearance thereafter made or liability thereafter incurred against any of the assets of such corporation. [1994 c 92 § 110; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.040. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 61; 1915 c 98 § 2; RRS § 3268.]

30.44.050 Powers and duties of director. Upon taking possession of any bank or trust company, the director shall proceed to collect the assets thereof and to preserve, administer and liquidate the business and assets of such corporation. With the approval of the superior court of the county in which such corporation is located, he or she may sell, compound or compromise bad or doubtful debts, and upon such terms as the court shall direct borrow, mortgage, pledge or sell all or any part of the real estate and personal property of such corporation. He or she shall deliver to each purchaser or lender an appropriate deed, mortgage, agreement of pledge or other instrument of title or security. If real estate is situated outside of said county, a certified copy of the orders authorizing and confirming the sale or mortgage thereof shall be filed for record in the office of the auditor of the county in which such property is situated. He or she may appoint special assistants and other necessary agents to assist in the administration and liquidation of such corporation, a certificate of such appointment to be filed with the clerk of the county in which such corporation is located. He or she shall require each special assistant to give a surety company bond, conditioned as he or she shall provide, the premium of which shall be paid out of the assets of such corporation. He or she may also employ an attorney for legal assistance in such administration and liquidation. [1994 c 92 § 111; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.050. Prior: 1933 c 42 § 25; 1917 c 80 § 62; 1915 c 98 § 3; RRS § 3269.]

30.44.060 Notice to creditors—Claims. The director shall publish once a week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper which he or she shall select, a notice requiring all persons having claims against such corporation to make proof thereof at the place therein specified not later than ninety days from the date of the first publication of said notice, which date shall be therein stated. He or she shall mail similar notices to all persons whose names appear as creditors upon the books of the corporation. He or she may approve or reject any claims, but shall serve notice of rejec-

tion upon the claimant by mail or personally. An affidavit of service of such notice shall be prima facie evidence thereof. No action shall be brought on any claim after three months from the date of service of notice of rejection.

Claims of depositors may be presented after the expiration of the time fixed in the notice, and, if approved, shall be entitled to their proportion of prior dividends, if there be funds sufficient therefor, and shall share in the distribution of the remaining assets.

After the expiration of the time fixed in the notice the director shall have no power to accept any claim except the claim of a depositor, and all claims except the claims of depositors shall be barred. [1994 c 92 § 112; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.060. Prior: 1923 c 115 § 10; 1917 c 80 § 63; 1915 c 98 § 4; RRS § 3270.]

30.44.070 Inventory—List of claims. Upon taking possession of such corporation, the director shall make an inventory of the assets in duplicate and file one in his or her office and one in the office of the county clerk. Upon the expiration of the time fixed for the presentation of claims, he or she shall make a duplicate list of claims presented, segregating those approved and those rejected, to be filed as aforesaid. He or she shall also make and file a supplemental list of claims at least fifteen days before the declaration of any dividend, and in any event at least every six months. [1994 c 92 § 113; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.070. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 65; 1915 c 98 § 6; RRS § 3272.]

30.44.080 Objections to approved claims. Objection may be made by any interested person to any claim approved by the director, which objection shall be determined by the court upon such notice to the claimant and objector as the court shall prescribe. [1994 c 92 § 114; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.080. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 67; 1915 c 98 § 8; RRS § 3274.]

30.44.090 Dividends. At any time after the expiration of the date fixed for the presentation of claims, the director, subject to the approval of the court, may declare one or more dividends out of the funds remaining in his or her hands after the payment of expenses. [1994 c 92 § 115; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.090. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 66; 1915 c 98 § 7; RRS § 3273.]

30.44.100 Receiver prohibited except in emergency. No receiver shall be appointed by any court for any bank or trust company, nor shall any assignment of any bank or trust company for the benefit of creditors be valid, excepting only that a court otherwise having jurisdiction may in case of imminent necessity appoint a temporary receiver to take possession of and preserve the assets of such corporation. Immediately upon any such appointment, the clerk of such court shall notify the director in writing of such appointment and the director shall forthwith take possession of such bank or trust company, as in case of insolvency, and the temporary receiver shall upon demand of the director surrender up to him or her such possession and all assets which shall have come into the possession of such receiver. The director shall in due course pay such receiver out of the assets of such corporation such amount as the court shall allow. [2010 c 88 §

(2012 Ed.)

33; 1994 c 92 § 116; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.100. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 69; 1915 c 98 § 9; RRS § 3276.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

30.44.110 Preferences prohibited—Penalty. (1) Every transfer of its property or assets by any bank or trust company, made (a) in contemplation of insolvency or after it shall have become insolvent, (b) within ninety days before the date the director takes possession of such bank or trust company under RCW 30.44.010, 30.44.020, 30.44.100 or 30.44.160, or the federal deposit insurance corporation is appointed as receiver or liquidator of such bank under RCW 30.44.270, and (c) with a view to the preference of one creditor over another or to prevent the equal distribution of its property and assets among its creditors, shall be void.

(2) Every director, officer, or employee of a bank or trust company making any such transfer of assets is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW. [2010 c 88 § 34; 2003 c 53 § 190; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.110. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 55; RRS § 3262.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

30.44.120 Receiving deposits when insolvent—Penalty. An officer, director or employee of any bank or trust company who shall fraudulently receive for it any deposit, knowing that such bank or trust company is insolvent, is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW. [2003 c 53 § 191; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.120. Prior: 1933 c 42 § 26; 1917 c 80 § 81; RRS § 3288.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

Receiving deposits after insolvency prohibited: State Constitution Art. 12 § 12.

30.44.130 Expense of liquidation. All expenses incurred by the director in taking possession, administering and winding up any such corporation, including the expenses of assistants and reasonable fees for any attorney who may be employed in connection therewith, and the reasonable compensation of any special assistant placed in charge of such corporation shall be a first charge upon the assets thereof. Such charges shall be fixed by the director, subject to the approval of the court. [1994 c 92 § 117; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.130. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 64; 1915 c 98 § 5; RRS § 3271.]

30.44.140 Liquidation after claims are paid. When all proper claims of depositors and creditors (not including stockholders) have been paid, as well as all expenses of administration and liquidation and proper provision has been made for unclaimed or unpaid deposits and dividends, and assets still remain in his or her hands, the director shall call a meeting of the stockholders of such corporation, giving thirty days' notice thereof, by one publication in a newspaper published in the county where such corporation is located. At such meeting, each share shall entitle the holder thereof to a vote in person or by proxy. A vote by ballot shall be taken to determine whether the director shall wind up the affairs of such corporation or the stockholders appoint an agent to do

so. The director, if so required, shall wind up such corporation and distribute its assets to those entitled thereto. If the appointment of an agent is determined upon, the stockholders shall forthwith select such agent by ballot. Such agent shall file a bond to the state of Washington in such amount and so conditioned as the director shall require. Thereupon the director shall transfer to such agent the assets of such corporation then remaining in his or her hands, and be relieved from further responsibility in reference to such corporation. Such agent shall convert the assets of such corporation into cash and distribute the same to the parties thereunto entitled, subject to the supervision of the court. In case of his or her death, removal or refusal to act, the stockholders may select a successor with like powers. [1994 c 92 § 118; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.140. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 70; RRS § 3277.]

30.44.150 Unclaimed dividends—Disposition. Any dividends to depositors or other creditors of such bank or trust company remaining uncalled for and unpaid in the hands of the director for six months after order of final distribution, shall be deposited in a bank or trust company to his or her credit, in trust for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto and subject to the supervision of the court shall be paid by him or her to them upon receipt of satisfactory evidence of their right thereto.

All moneys so deposited remaining unclaimed for five years after deposit shall escheat to the state for the benefit of the permanent school fund and shall be paid by the director into the state treasury. It shall not be necessary to have the escheat adjudged in a suit or action. [1994 c 92 § 119; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.150. Prior: 1923 c 115 § 11; 1917 c 80 § 71; RRS § 3278.]

30.44.160 Voluntary closing—Possession of the director—Notice. (1) Subject to the consent of the director, a bank or trust company may voluntarily stipulate and consent to an order taking possession and thereby place itself under the control of the director to be liquidated and be made subject to receivership as provided in this chapter.

(2) Upon issuance of such order taking possession, the bank or trust company shall post a notice on its door as follows: "This bank (trust company) is in the possession of the Director of the Washington State Department of Financial Institutions."

(3) The posting of such notice or the taking possession of any bank or trust company by the director shall be sufficient to place all of its assets and property of every nature in his or her possession and bar all attachment proceedings. [2010 c 88 § 35; 1994 c 92 § 120; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.160. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 72; RRS § 3279.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

30.44.170 Voluntary liquidation—Notice to creditors. Any bank or trust company may, upon receipt of written permission from the director, go into voluntary liquidation by a vote of its stockholders owning two-thirds of its capital stock. When such liquidation is authorized, the directors of such corporation shall publish in a newspaper published in the place where such corporation is located, once a week for four consecutive weeks, a notice requiring creditors of such corporation to present their claims against it for pay-

ment. [1994 c 92 § 121; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.170. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 74; RRS § 3281.]

30.44.180 Unclaimed dividends on voluntary liquidation. Whenever any bank or trust company shall voluntarily liquidate, any dividends to depositors or other creditors of such bank or trust company remaining uncalled for and unpaid at the conclusion of the liquidation shall be transmitted to the director and shall be deposited by him or her in a bank or trust company to his or her credit in trust for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto, and shall be paid by him or her to them upon receipt of satisfactory evidence of their right thereto.

All moneys so deposited remaining unclaimed for five years after deposit shall escheat to the state for the benefit of the permanent school fund and shall be paid by the director into the state treasury. It shall not be necessary to have the escheat adjudged in a suit or action. [1994 c 92 § 122; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.180. Prior: 1947 c 148 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3281-1.]

30.44.190 Disposition of unclaimed personal property. Whenever any bank or trust company shall be liquidated, voluntarily or involuntarily, and shall retain in its possession at the conclusion of the liquidation, uncalled for and unclaimed personal property left with it for safekeeping, such property shall, in the presence of at least one witness, be inventoried by the liquidating agent and sealed in separate packages, each package plainly marked with the name and last known address of the person in whose name the property stands on the books of the bank or trust company. If the property is in safe deposit boxes, such boxes shall be opened by the liquidating agent in the presence of at least one witness, and the property inventoried, sealed in packages and marked as above required. All the packages shall be transmitted to the director, together with certificates signed by the liquidating agent and witness or witnesses, listing separately the property standing in the name of any one person on the books of the bank or trust company, together with the date of inventory, and name and last known address of the person in whose name the property stands. [1994 c 92 § 123; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.190. Prior: 1947 c 148 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3281-2.]

30.44.200 Duty of director—Notice to owner. Upon receiving possession of the packages, the director shall cause them to be opened in the presence of at least one witness, the property reinventoried, and the packages resealed, and held for safekeeping. The liquidated bank, its directors, officers, and shareholders, and the liquidating agent shall thereupon be relieved of responsibility and liability for the property so delivered to and received by the director. The director shall send immediately to each person in whose name the property stood on the books of the liquidated bank or trust company, at his or her last known address, in a securely closed, postpaid and registered letter, a notice that the property listed will be held in his or her name for a period of not less than two years. At any time after the mailing of such notice, and before the expiration of two years, such person may require the delivery of the property so held, by properly identifying himself or herself and offering evidence of his or her right thereto, to the

satisfaction of the director. [1994 c 92 § 124; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.200. Prior: 1947 c 148 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3281-3.]

30.44.210 Final notice after two years—Sale. After the expiration of two years from the time of mailing the notice, the director shall mail in a securely closed postpaid registered letter, addressed to the person at his or her last known address, a final notice stating that two years have elapsed since the sending of the notice referred to in RCW 30.44.200, and that the director will sell all the property or articles of value set out in the notice, at a specified time and place, not less than thirty days after the time of mailing the final notice. Unless the person shall, on or before the day mentioned, claim the property, identify himself or herself and offer evidence of his or her right thereto, to the satisfaction of the director, the director may sell all the property or articles of value listed in the notice, at public auction, at the time and place stated in the final notice: PROVIDED, That a notice of the time and place of sale has been published once within ten days prior to the sale in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the sale is held. Any such property held by the director, the owner of which is not known, may be sold at public auction after it has been held by the director for two years, provided, that a notice of the time and place of sale has been published once within ten days prior to the sale in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the sale is held. [1994 c 92 § 125; 1985 c 469 § 15; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.210. Prior: 1947 c 148 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3281-4.]

30.44.220 Disposition of proceeds—Escheat. The proceeds of such sale shall be deposited by the director in a bank or trust company to his or her credit, in trust for the benefit of the person entitled thereto, and shall be paid by him or her to such person upon receipt of satisfactory evidence of his or her right thereto.

All moneys so deposited remaining unclaimed for five years after deposit shall escheat to the state for the benefit of the permanent school fund and shall be paid by the director into the state treasury. It shall not be necessary to have the escheat adjudged in a suit or action. [1994 c 92 § 126; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.220. Prior: 1947 c 148 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3281-5.]

30.44.230 Procedure as to papers, documents, etc. Whenever the personal property held by a liquidated bank or trust company shall consist either wholly or in part, of documents, letters, or other papers of a private nature, such documents, letters, or papers shall not be sold, but shall be retained by the director for a period of five years, and, unless sooner claimed by the owner, may be thereafter destroyed in the presence of the director and at least one other witness. [1994 c 92 § 127; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.230. Prior: 1947 c 148 § 6; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3281-6.]

30.44.240 Transfer of assets and liabilities to another bank or trust company. A bank or trust company may for the purpose of voluntary liquidation transfer its assets and liabilities to another bank or trust company, by a vote, or with the written consent of the stockholders of record owning two-

thirds of its capital stock, but only with the written consent of the director and upon such terms and conditions as he or she may prescribe. Upon any such transfer being made, or upon the liquidation of any such corporation for any cause whatever or upon its being no longer engaged in the business of a bank or trust company, the director shall terminate its certificate of authority, which shall not thereafter be revived or renewed. When the certificate of authority of any such corporation shall have been revoked, it shall forthwith collect and distribute its remaining assets, and when that is done the director shall certify the fact to the secretary of state, whereupon the corporation shall cease to exist and the secretary of state shall note that fact upon his or her records. [1994 c 92 § 128; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.240. Prior: 1953 c 236 § 1; 1923 c 115 § 12; 1919 c 209 § 17; 1917 c 80 § 75; RRS § 3282.]

30.44.250 Reopening. Whenever the director has taken possession of a bank or trust company for any cause, he or she may wind up such corporation and cancel its certificate of authority, unless enjoined from so doing, as herein provided. Or if at any time within ninety days after taking possession, he or she shall determine that all impairment and delinquencies have been made good, and that it is safe and expedient for such corporation to reopen, he or she may permit such corporation to reopen upon such terms and conditions as he or she shall prescribe. Before being permitted to reopen, every such corporation shall pay all of the expenses of the director, as herein elsewhere defined. [1994 c 92 § 129; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.250. Prior: 1917 c 80 § 73; RRS § 3280.]

30.44.260 Destruction of records after liquidation. Where any files, records, documents, books of account or other papers have been taken over and are in the possession of the director in connection with the liquidation of any insolvent banks or trust companies under the laws of this state, the director may, in his or her discretion at any time after the expiration of one year from the declaration of the final dividend, or from the date when such liquidation has been entirely completed, destroy any of the files, records, documents, books of account or other papers which may appear to the director to be obsolete or unnecessary for future reference as part of the liquidation and files of his or her office. [1994 c 92 § 130; 1955 c 33 § 30.44.260. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 55 § 1; RRS § 3277-1.]

30.44.270 Federal deposit insurance corporation as receiver or liquidator—Appointment—Powers and duties. (1) The federal deposit insurance corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to be and act without bond as receiver or liquidator of any bank or trust company the deposits in which are to any extent insured by that corporation and of which the director shall have taken possession pursuant to RCW 30.44.010, 30.44.020, or 30.44.160.

(2) In the event of such closing, the director may appoint the federal deposit insurance corporation as receiver or liquidator of such bank or trust company.

(3) If the corporation accepts such appointment, it shall have and possess all the powers and privileges provided by the laws of this state with respect to a liquidator of a bank or trust company, its depositors and other creditors, and be subject to all the duties of such liquidator, except insofar as such

powers, privileges, or duties are in conflict with the provisions of the federal deposit insurance act, as now or hereafter amended. [2010 c 88 § 36; 1994 c 92 § 131; 1973 1st ex.s. c 54 § 1.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

30.44.280 Payment or acquisition of deposit liabilities by federal deposit insurance corporation—Not hindered by judicial review—Liability. The pendency of any proceedings for judicial review of the director's actions in taking possession and control of a bank or trust company and its assets for the purpose of liquidation shall not operate to defer, delay, impede, or prevent the payment or acquisition by the federal deposit insurance corporation of the deposit liabilities of the bank or trust company which are insured by the corporation. During the pendency of any proceedings for judicial review, the director shall make available to the federal deposit insurance corporation such facilities in or of the bank or trust company and such books, records, and other relevant data of the bank or trust company as may be necessary or appropriate to enable the corporation to pay out or to acquire the insured deposit liabilities of the bank or trust company. The federal deposit insurance corporation and its directors, officers, agents, and employees, and the director and his or her agents and employees shall be free from liability to the bank or trust company, its directors, stockholders, and creditors for or on account of any action taken in connection herewith. [1994 c 92 § 132; 1973 1st ex.s. c 54 § 2.]

Chapter 30.46 RCW

SUPERVISORY DIRECTION—CONSERVATORSHIP

Sections

30.46.010	Definitions.
30.46.020	Grounds for determining need for supervisory direction—Abatement of determination—Supervisory direction, procedure—Conservator.
30.46.030	Supervisory direction—Appointment of representative to supervise—Restrictions on operations.
30.46.040	Conservator—Appointment—Grounds—Powers, duties, and functions.
30.46.050	Costs as charge against bank's assets.
30.46.060	Request for review of action—Stay of action—Orders subject to review.
30.46.070	Suits against bank or conservator, where brought—Suits by conservator.
30.46.080	Duration of conservator's term—Rehabilitated banks—Management.
30.46.090	Authority of director.
30.46.100	Rules.

30.46.010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Unsafe condition" shall mean and include, but not be limited to, any one or more of the following circumstances:

(a) If a bank or trust company is less than well capitalized;

(b) If a bank or trust company violates the applicable provisions of Title 30 RCW or any other law or regulation applicable to banks or trust companies;

(c) If a bank or trust company conducts a fraudulent or questionable practice in the conduct of its business that

endangers a bank's or trust company's reputation or threatens its solvency;

(d) If a bank or trust company conducts its business in an unsafe or unauthorized manner;

(e) If a bank or trust company violates any conditions of its charter or any agreement entered with the director; or

(f) If a bank or trust company fails to carry out any authorized order or direction of the examiner or the director.

(2) "Exceeded its powers" shall mean and include, but not be limited to the following circumstances:

(a) If a bank or trust company has refused to permit examination of its books, papers, accounts, records, or affairs by the director, assistant director, or duly commissioned examiners; or

(b) If a bank or trust company has neglected or refused to observe an order of the director to make good, within the time prescribed, any impairment of its capital.

(3) "Consent" includes and means a written agreement by the bank or trust company to either supervisory direction or conservatorship under this chapter. [2010 c 88 § 37; 1994 c 92 § 133; 1975 1st ex.s. c 87 § 1.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

30.46.020 Grounds for determining need for supervisory direction—Abatement of determination—Supervisory direction, procedure—Conservator. If upon examination or at any other time it appears to the director that any bank is in an unsafe condition and its condition is such as to render the continuance of its business hazardous to the public or to its depositors and creditors, or if such bank appears to have exceeded its powers or has failed to comply with the law, or if such bank gives its consent, then the director shall upon his or her determination (1) notify the bank of his or her determination, and (2) furnish to the bank a written list of the director requirements to abate his or her determination, and (3) if the director makes further determination to directly supervise, he or she shall notify the bank that it is under the supervisory direction of the director and that the director is invoking the provisions of this chapter. If placed under supervisory direction the bank shall comply with the lawful requirements of the director within such time as provided in the notice of the director, subject however, to the provisions of this chapter. If the bank fails to comply within such time the director may appoint a conservator as hereafter provided. [1994 c 92 § 134; 1975 1st ex.s. c 87 § 2.]

30.46.030 Supervisory direction—Appointment of representative to supervise—Restrictions on operations. During the period of supervisory direction the director may appoint a representative to supervise such bank and may provide that the bank may not do any of the following during the period of supervisory direction, without the prior approval of the director or the appointed representative.

(1) Dispose of, convey or encumber any of the assets;

(2) Withdraw any of its bank accounts;

(3) Lend any of its funds;

(4) Invest any of its funds;

(5) Transfer any of its property; or

(6) Incur any debt, obligation, or liability. [1994 c 92 § 135; 1975 1st ex.s. c 87 § 3.]

30.46.040 Conservator—Appointment—Grounds—Powers, duties, and functions. After the period of supervisory direction specified by the director for compliance, if he or she determines that such bank has failed to comply with the lawful requirements imposed, upon due notice and hearing or by consent of the bank, the director may appoint a conservator, who shall immediately take charge of such bank and all of its property, books, records, and effects. The conservator shall conduct the business of the bank and take such steps toward the removal of the causes and conditions which have necessitated such order, as the director may direct. During the pendency of the conservatorship the conservator shall make such reports to the director from time to time as may be required by the director, and shall be empowered to take all necessary measures to preserve, protect, and recover any assets or property of such bank, including claims or causes of actions belonging to or which may be asserted by such bank, and to deal with the same in his or her own name as conservator, and shall be empowered to file, prosecute, and defend any suit and suits which have been filed or which may thereafter be filed by or against such bank which are deemed by the conservator to be necessary to protect all of the interested parties for a property affected thereby. The director, or any newly appointed assistant, may be appointed to serve as conservator. If the director, however, is satisfied that such bank is not in condition to continue business in the interest of its depositors or creditors under the conservator as above provided, the director may proceed with appropriate remedies provided by other provisions of this title. [1994 c 92 § 136; 1975 1st ex.s. c 87 § 4.]

30.46.050 Costs as charge against bank’s assets. All costs incident to supervisory direction and the conservatorship shall be fixed and determined by the director and shall be a charge against the assets of the bank to be allowed and paid as the director may determine. [1994 c 92 § 137; 1975 1st ex.s. c 87 § 5.]

30.46.060 Request for review of action—Stay of action—Orders subject to review. During the period of the supervisory direction and during the period of conservatorship, the bank may request the director to review an action taken or proposed to be taken by the representative or conservator; specifying wherein the action complained of is believed not to be in the best interest of the bank, and such request shall stay the action specified pending review of such action by the director. Any order entered by the director appointing a representative and providing that the bank shall not do certain acts as provided in RCW 30.46.030 and 30.46.040, any order entered by the director appointing a conservator, and any order by the director following the review of an action of the representative or conservator as herein above provided shall be subject to review in accordance with the administrative procedure act of the state of Washington. [1994 c 92 § 138; 1975 1st ex.s. c 87 § 6.]

30.46.070 Suits against bank or conservator, where brought—Suits by conservator. Any suit filed against a bank or its conservator, after the entrance of an order by the director placing such bank in conservatorship and while such order is in effect, shall be brought in the superior court of

Thurston county and not elsewhere. The conservator appointed hereunder for such bank may file suit in any superior court or other court of competent jurisdiction against any person for the purpose of preserving, protecting, or recovering any asset or property of such bank including claims or causes of action belonging to or which may be asserted by such bank. [1994 c 92 § 139; 1975 1st ex.s. c 87 § 7.]

30.46.080 Duration of conservator’s term—Rehabilitated banks—Management. The conservator shall serve for such time as is necessary to accomplish the purposes of the conservatorship as intended by this chapter. If rehabilitated, the rehabilitated bank shall be returned to management or new managements under such conditions as are reasonable and necessary to prevent recurrence of the condition which occasioned the conservatorship. [1975 1st ex.s. c 87 § 8.]

30.46.090 Authority of director. If the director determines to act under authority of this chapter, the sequence of his or her acts and proceedings shall be as set forth in this chapter. However, it is the purpose and substance of this chapter to authorize administrative discretion—to allow the director administrative discretion in the event of unsound banking operations—and in furtherance of that purpose the director is hereby authorized to proceed with regulation either under this chapter or under any other applicable provisions of law or under this chapter in connection with other law, either as such law is now existing or is hereinafter enacted, and it is so provided. [1994 c 92 § 140; 1975 1st ex.s. c 87 § 9.]

30.46.100 Rules. The director is empowered to adopt and promulgate such reasonable rules as may be necessary for the implementation of this chapter and its purposes. [1994 c 92 § 141; 1975 1st ex.s. c 87 § 10.]

Chapter 30.49 RCW

MERGER, CONSOLIDATION, AND CONVERSION

Sections

- 30.49.010 Definitions.
- 30.49.020 State bank to resulting national bank—Laws applicable—Vote required—Termination of franchise.
- 30.49.030 State or national bank to resulting state bank—Law applicable to nationals.
- 30.49.040 Merger to resulting state bank—Exception—Agreement, contents, approval, amendment.
- 30.49.050 Merger to resulting state bank—Stockholders’ vote—Notice of meeting—Waiver of notice.
- 30.49.060 Merger to resulting state bank—Effective date—Termination of charters—Certificate of merger.
- 30.49.070 Conversion of national to state bank—Requirements—Procedure.
- 30.49.080 Resulting bank as same business and corporate entity—Use of name of merging, converting bank.
- 30.49.090 Rights of dissenting shareholder—Appraisal—Amount due as debt.
- 30.49.100 Provision for successors to fiduciary positions.
- 30.49.110 Assets, business—Time for conformance with state law.
- 30.49.120 Resulting state bank—Valuation of certain assets limited.
- 30.49.125 Resulting bank has branches inside and outside of state—Application—Definitions—Combination or purchase and assumption requires director’s approval—Deposit concentration limits.
- 30.49.130 Severability—1955 c 33.

Reorganization as subsidiary of bank holding company: RCW 30.04.550 through 30.04.570.

30.49.010 Definitions. As used in this chapter:

"Merging bank" means a party to a merger;

"Converting bank" means a bank converting from a state to a national bank, or the reverse;

"Merger" includes consolidation;

"Resulting bank" means the bank resulting from a merger or conversion.

Wherever reference is made to a vote of stockholders or a vote of classes of stockholders it shall mean only a vote of those entitled to vote under the terms of such shares. [1986 c 279 § 43; 1955 c 33 § 30.49.010. Prior: 1953 c 234 § 1.]

30.49.020 State bank to resulting national bank—Laws applicable—Vote required—Termination of franchise. This section is applicable where there is to be a resulting national bank.

Nothing in the law of this state shall restrict the right of a state bank to merge with or convert into a resulting national bank. The action to be taken by such merging or converting state bank and its rights and liabilities and those of its shareholders shall be the same as those prescribed at the time of the action for national banks merging with or converting into a resulting state bank by the law of the United States, and not by the law of this state, except that a vote of the holders of two-thirds of each class of voting stock of a state bank shall be required for the merger or conversion, and that on conversion by a state into a national bank the rights of dissenting stockholders shall be those specified in RCW 30.49.090.

Upon the completion of the merger or conversion, the franchise of any merging or converting state bank shall automatically terminate. [1955 c 33 § 30.49.020. Prior: 1953 c 234 § 2.]

30.49.030 State or national bank to resulting state bank—Law applicable to nationals. This section is applicable where there is to be a resulting state bank.

Upon approval by the director, state or national banks may be merged to result in a state bank, or a national bank may convert into a state bank as hereafter prescribed, except that the action by a national bank shall be taken in the manner prescribed by and shall be subject to limitations and requirements imposed by the law of the United States which shall also govern the rights of its dissenting shareholders. [1994 c 92 § 142; 1955 c 33 § 30.49.030. Prior: 1953 c 234 § 3.]

30.49.040 Merger to resulting state bank—Exception—Agreement, contents, approval, amendment. This section is applicable where there is to be a resulting state bank, except in the case of reorganization and exchange as authorized by this title.

(1) The board of directors of each merging state bank shall, by a majority of the entire board, approve a merger agreement which shall contain:

(a) The name of each merging state or national bank and location of each office;

(b) With respect to the resulting state bank, (i) the name and location of the principal and other offices; (ii) the name and mailing address of each director to serve until the next annual meeting of the stockholders; (iii) the name and mailing address of each officer; (iv) the amount of capital, the

number of shares and the par value, if any, of each share; and (v) the amendments to its charters and bylaws;

(c) Provisions governing the exchange of shares of the merging state or national banks for such consideration as has been agreed to in the merger agreement;

(d) A statement that the agreement is subject to approval by the director and the stockholders of each merging state or national bank;

(e) Provisions governing the manner of disposing of the shares of the resulting state bank if such shares are to be issued in the transaction and are not taken by dissenting shareholders of merging state or national banks;

(f) Such other provisions as the director requires to discharge his or her duties with respect to the merger;

(2) After approval by the board of directors of each merging state bank, the merger agreement shall be submitted to the director for approval, together with certified copies of the authorizing resolutions of each board of directors showing approval by a majority of the entire board and evidence of proper action by the board of directors of any merging national bank;

(3) Within sixty days after receipt by the director of the papers specified in subsection (2) of this section, the director shall approve or disapprove of the merger agreement, and if no action is taken, the agreement shall be deemed approved. The director shall approve the agreement if it appears that:

(a) The resulting state bank meets the requirements of state law as to the formation of a new state bank;

(b) The agreement provides an adequate capital structure including surplus in relation to the deposit liabilities of the resulting state bank and its other activities which are to continue or are to be undertaken;

(c) The agreement is fair;

(d) The merger is not contrary to the public interest.

If the director disapproves an agreement, he or she shall state his or her objections and give an opportunity to the merging state or national banks to amend the merger agreement to obviate such objections. [1994 c 92 § 143; 1986 c 279 § 49; 1982 c 196 § 9; 1955 c 33 § 30.49.040. Prior: 1953 c 234 § 4.]

Reorganization as subsidiary of bank holding company: RCW 30.04.550 through 30.04.570.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.49.050 Merger to resulting state bank—Stockholders' vote—Notice of meeting—Waiver of notice. To be effective, a merger which is to result in a state bank must be approved by the stockholders of each merging state bank by a vote of two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock of each class at a meeting called to consider such action, which vote shall constitute the adoption of the charter and bylaws of the resulting state bank, including the amendments in the merger agreement.

Unless waived in writing, notice of the meeting of stockholders shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the place where the principal office of each merging state bank is located, at least once each week for four successive weeks, and by mail, at least fifteen days before the date of the meeting, to each stockholder of record of each merging state bank at his or her address on the books of his or her bank; no notice of publication need be given if written

waivers are received from the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of each class of stock. The notice shall state that dissenting stockholders will be entitled to payment of the value of only those shares which are voted against approval of the plan. [2011 c 336 § 749; 1955 c 33 § 30.49.050. Prior: 1953 c 234 § 5.]

30.49.060 Merger to resulting state bank—Effective date—Termination of charters—Certificate of merger. A merger which is to result in a state bank shall, unless a later date is specified in the agreement, become effective after the filing with and upon the approval of the director of the executed agreement together with copies of the resolutions of the stockholders of each merging state or national bank approving it, certified by the bank's president or a vice president and a secretary. The charters of the merging banks, other than the resulting bank, shall thereupon automatically terminate.

The director shall thereupon issue to the resulting state bank a certificate of merger specifying the name of each merging state or national bank and the name of the resulting state bank. Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the merger and of the correctness of all proceedings therefor in all courts and places, and may be recorded in any office for the recording of deeds to evidence the new name in which the property of the merging state or national bank is held. [1994 c 92 § 144; 1955 c 33 § 30.49.060. Prior: 1953 c 234 § 6.]

30.49.070 Conversion of national to state bank—Requirements—Procedure. Except as provided in RCW 30.49.100, a national bank located in this state which follows the procedure prescribed by the laws of the United States to convert into a state bank shall be granted a state charter by the director if he or she finds that the bank meets the standards as to location of offices, capital structures, and business experience and character of officers and directors for the incorporation of a state bank.

The national bank may apply for such charter by filing with the director a certificate signed by its president and cashier and by a majority of the entire board of directors, setting forth the corporate action taken in compliance with the provisions of the laws of the United States governing the conversion of a national to a state bank, and the articles of incorporation, approved by the stockholders, for the government of the bank as a state bank. [1994 c 92 § 145; 1955 c 33 § 30.49.070. Prior: 1953 c 234 § 7.]

30.49.080 Resulting bank as same business and corporate entity—Use of name of merging, converting bank. A resulting state or national bank shall be the same business and corporate entity as each merging state or national bank or as the converting state or national bank with all property, rights, powers and duties of each merging state or national bank or the converting state or national bank, except as affected by the state law in the case of a resulting state bank or the federal law in the case of a resulting national bank, and by the charter and bylaws of the resulting state or national bank.

A resulting state or national bank shall have the right to use the name of any merging state or national bank or of the converting bank whenever it can do any act under such name more conveniently.

(2012 Ed.)

Any reference to a merging or converting state or national bank in any writing, whether executed or taking effect before or after the merger or conversion, shall be deemed a reference to the resulting state or national bank if not inconsistent with the other provisions of such writing. [1955 c 33 § 30.49.080. Prior: 1953 c 234 § 8.]

30.49.090 Rights of dissenting shareholder—Appraisal—Amount due as debt. The owner of shares of a state bank which were voted against a merger to result in a state bank, or against the conversion of a state bank into a national bank, shall be entitled to receive their value in cash, if and when the merger or conversion becomes effective, upon written demand made to the resulting state or national bank at any time within thirty days after the effective date of the merger or conversion, accompanied by the surrender of the stock certificates. The value of such shares shall be determined, as of the date of the shareholders' meeting approving the merger or conversion, by three appraisers, one to be selected by the owners of two-thirds of the dissenting shares, one by the board of directors of the resulting state or national bank, and the third by the two so chosen. The valuation agreed upon by any two appraisers shall govern. If the appraisal is not completed within ninety days after the merger or conversion becomes effective, the director shall cause an appraisal to be made.

The dissenting shareholders shall bear, on a pro rata basis based on the number of dissenting shares owned, the cost of their appraisal and one-half of the cost of a third appraisal, and the resulting bank shall bear the cost of its appraisal and one-half of the cost of the third appraisal. If the director causes an appraisal to be made, the cost of that appraisal shall be borne equally by the dissenting shareholders and the resulting bank, with the dissenting shareholders sharing their half of the cost on a pro rata basis based on the number of dissenting shares owned.

The resulting state or national bank may fix an amount which it considers to be not more than the fair market value of the shares of a merging or the converting bank at the time of the stockholders' meeting approving the merger or conversion, which it will pay dissenting shareholders of the bank entitled to payment in cash. The amount due under such accepted offer or under the appraisal shall constitute a debt of the resulting state or national bank. [1994 c 256 § 58; 1994 c 92 § 146; 1955 c 33 § 30.49.090. Prior: 1953 c 234 § 9.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 146 and by 1994 c 256 § 58, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.49.100 Provision for successors to fiduciary positions. Where a resulting state bank is not to exercise trust powers, the director shall not approve a merger or conversion until satisfied that adequate provision has been made for successors to fiduciary positions held by the merging state or national banks or the converting state or national bank. [1994 c 92 § 147; 1955 c 33 § 30.49.100. Prior: 1953 c 234 § 10.]

30.49.110 Assets, business—Time for conformance with state law. If a merging or converting state or national

bank has assets which do not conform to the requirements of state law for the resulting state bank or carries on business activities which are not permitted for the resulting state bank, the director may permit a reasonable time to conform with state law. [1994 c 92 § 148; 1955 c 33 § 30.49.110. Prior: 1953 c 234 § 11.]

30.49.120 Resulting state bank—Valuation of certain assets limited. Without approval by the director no asset shall be carried on the books of the resulting state bank at a valuation higher than that on the books of the merging or converting state or national bank at the time of its last examination by a state examiner or national bank examiner before the effective date of the merger or conversion. [1994 c 92 § 149; 1955 c 33 § 30.49.120. Prior: 1953 c 234 § 12.]

30.49.125 Resulting bank has branches inside and outside of state—Application—Definitions—Combination or purchase and assumption requires director's approval—Deposit concentration limits. (1) This section is applicable where the resulting bank would have branches inside and outside the state of Washington.

(2) As used in this section, unless a different meaning is required by the context, the following words and phrases have the following meanings:

(a) "Combination" means a merger or consolidation, or purchase or sale of all or substantially all of the assets, including all or substantially all of the branches.

(b) "Out-of-state bank" means a bank, as defined in 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1813(a), which is chartered under the laws of any state other than this state, or a national bank, the main office of which is located in any state other than this state.

(c) "State" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, any territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

(3) A bank chartered under this title may engage in a combination or purchase and assumption of one or more branches of an out-of-state bank with an out-of-state bank with the prior approval of the director if the combination or purchase and assumption would result in a bank chartered under this title. Upon notice to the director a bank chartered under this title and an out-of-state bank may engage in a combination if the combination would result in an out-of-state bank. However, that combination shall comply with applicable Washington law as determined by the director, including but not limited to applicable state merger laws, and the conditions and requirements of this section.

(4) Applications for the director's approval under subsection (3) of this section shall be on a form prescribed by the director and conditioned upon payment of the fee prescribed pursuant to RCW 30.08.095. If the director finds that (a) the proposed combination will not be detrimental to the safety and soundness of the applicant or the resulting bank, (b) any new officers and directors of the resulting bank are qualified by character, experience, and financial responsibility to direct and manage the resulting bank, and (c) the proposed merger is consistent with the convenience and needs of the communities to be served by the resulting bank in this state and is otherwise in the public interest, the director shall approve the

interstate combination and the operation of branches outside of Washington by the applicant bank. This transaction may be consummated only after the applicant has received evidence of the director's written approval.

(5) Any out-of-state bank that will be the resulting bank pursuant to an interstate combination involving a bank chartered under this title shall notify the director of the proposed combination not later than three days after the date of filing of an application for the combination with the responsible federal bank supervisory agency, and shall submit a copy of that application to the director and pay applicable filing fees, if any, required by the director. In lieu of notice from the proposed resulting bank the director may accept notice from the bank's supervisory agency having primary responsibility for the bank. The director shall have the authority to waive any procedures required by Washington merger laws if the director finds that the procedures are in conflict with applicable federal law or in conflict with the applicable law of the state of the resulting bank.

(6) Subject to RCW 30.38.010(2), the deposit concentration limits stated in 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1831u(b)(2)(B) shall apply to the combination of an out-of-state bank and a nonaffiliated out-of-state bank or bank organized under this title or under the national bank act if the combination is an interstate merger transaction as defined by *12 U.S.C. Sec. 1831u(f)(6).

(7) A combination resulting in the acquisition, by an out-of-state bank that does not have branches in this state, of a bank organized under this title or the national bank act, shall not be permitted under this chapter unless the bank to be acquired, or its predecessors, have been in continuous operation, on the date of the combination, for a period of at least five years. [1996 c 2 § 9.]

***Reviser's note:** This reference appears incorrect, see 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1831u(g)(6).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

30.49.130 Severability—1955 c 33. If any provision of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of the chapter are declared to be severable. The invalidity of any provision as to a national bank or as to the stockholders of a national bank shall not affect its validity as to a state bank or as to the stockholders of a state bank. [1955 c 33 § 30.49.130. Prior: 1953 c 234 § 13.]

Chapter 30.53 RCW

MERGING TRUST COMPANIES

Sections

30.53.010	Definitions.
30.53.020	Approval by director—Required.
30.53.030	Contents of merger agreement—Approval by each board of directors—Requirements for director's approval.
30.53.040	Approval by stockholders—Voting—Notice.
30.53.050	Effective date of merger—Certificate of merger.
30.53.060	Resulting trust company—Property, rights, powers, and duties.

- 30.53.070 Dissenting shareholders—May receive value in cash—
Appraisal.
- 30.53.080 Valuation of assets—Books of merging trust company.

30.53.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply through this chapter.

- (1) "Merging trust company" means a party to a merger.
- (2) "Merger" includes consolidation.
- (3) "Resulting trust company" means the trust company resulting from a merger.
- (4) "Vote of stockholders" or "vote of classes of stockholders" means only a vote of those entitled to vote under the terms of such shares. [1994 c 256 § 59.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.53.020 Approval by director—Required. Upon approval by the director, trust companies may be merged to result in a trust company. [1994 c 256 § 60.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.53.030 Contents of merger agreement—Approval by each board of directors—Requirements for director's approval. (1) The board of directors of each merging trust company shall, by a majority of the entire board, approve a merger agreement that must contain:

- (a) The name of each merging trust company and location of each office;
- (b) With respect to the resulting trust company, (i) the name and location of the principal and other offices; (ii) the name and mailing address of each director to serve until the next annual meeting of the stockholders; (iii) the name and mailing address of each officer; (iv) the amount of capital, the number of shares and the par value, if any, of each share; and (v) the amendments to its charters and bylaws;
- (c) Provisions governing the exchange of shares of the merging trust companies for such consideration as has been agreed to in the merger agreement;
- (d) A statement that the agreement is subject to approval by the director and the stockholders of each merging trust company;
- (e) Provisions governing the manner of disposing of the shares of the resulting trust company if the shares are to be issued in the transaction and are not taken by dissenting shareholders of merging trust companies; and
- (f) Any other provisions the director requires to discharge his or her duties with respect to the merger;

(2) After approval by the board of directors of each merging trust company, the merger agreement shall be submitted to the director for approval, together with certified copies of the authorizing resolutions of each board of directors showing approval by a majority of the entire board. Within sixty days after receipt by the director of the merger agreement and resolutions, the director shall approve or disapprove of the merger agreement, and if no action is taken, the agreement is deemed approved. The director shall approve the agreement if it appears that the:

- (a) Resulting trust company meets the requirements of state law as to the formation of a new trust company;
- (b) Agreement provides an adequate capital structure including surplus in relation to the deposit liabilities, if any,

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of the resulting trust company and its other activities which are to continue or are to be undertaken;

- (c) Agreement is fair; and
- (d) Merger is not contrary to the public interest.

If the director disapproves an agreement, he or she shall state his or her objections and give an opportunity to the merging trust company to amend the merger agreement to obviate such objections. [1994 c 256 § 61.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.53.040 Approval by stockholders—Voting—Notice. (1) To be effective, a merger that is to result in a trust company must be approved by the stockholders of each merging trust company by a vote of two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock of each class at a meeting called to consider such action. This vote shall constitute the adoption of the charter and bylaws of the resulting trust company, including the amendments in the merger agreement.

(2) Unless waived in writing, notice of the meeting of stockholders shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the place where the principal office of each merging trust company is located, at least once each week for four successive weeks, and by mail, at least fifteen days before the date of the meeting, to each stockholder of record of each merging trust company at the address on the books of the stockholder's trust company. No notice of publication need be given if written waivers are received from the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of each class of stock. The notice shall state that dissenting stockholders will be entitled to payment of the value of only those shares which are voted against approval of the plan. [1994 c 256 § 62.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.53.050 Effective date of merger—Certificate of merger. (1) A merger that is to result in a trust company shall, unless a later date is specified in the agreement, become effective after the filing with and upon the approval of the director of the executed agreement together with copies of the resolutions of the stockholders of each merging trust company approving it, certified by the trust company's president or a vice president and a secretary. The charters of the merging trust companies, other than the resulting trust company, shall immediately after that automatically terminate.

(2) The director shall immediately after that issue to the resulting trust company a certificate of merger specifying the name of each merging trust company and the name of the resulting trust company. The certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the merger and of the correctness of all proceedings regarding the merger in all courts and places, and may be recorded in any office for the recording of deeds to evidence the new name in which the property of the merging trust companies is held. [1994 c 256 § 63.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.53.060 Resulting trust company—Property, rights, powers, and duties. (1) A resulting trust company shall be the same business and corporate entity as each merging trust company with all property, rights, powers, and duties of each merging trust company, except as affected by state law and by the charter and bylaws of the resulting trust

company. A resulting trust company shall have the right to use the name of any merging trust company whenever it can do any act under such name more conveniently.

(2) Any reference to a merging trust company in any writing, whether executed or taking effect before or after the merger, is a reference to the resulting trust company if not inconsistent with the other provisions of that writing. [1994 c 256 § 64.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.53.070 Dissenting shareholders—May receive value in cash—Appraisal. (1) The owner of shares of a trust company that were voted against a merger to result in a trust company shall be entitled to receive their value in cash, if and when the merger becomes effective, upon written demand made to the resulting trust company at any time within thirty days after the effective date of the merger, accompanied by the surrender of the stock certificates. The value of the shares shall be determined, as of the date of the stockholders' meeting approving the merger, by three appraisers, one to be selected by the owners of two-thirds of the dissenting shares, one by the board of directors of the resulting trust company, and the third by the two so chosen. The valuation agreed upon by any two appraisers shall govern. If the appraisal is not completed within ninety days after the merger becomes effective, the director shall cause an appraisal to be made.

(2) The dissenting shareholders shall bear, on a pro rata basis based on number of dissenting shares owned, the cost of their appraisal and one-half of the cost of a third appraisal, and the resulting trust company shall bear the cost of its appraisal and one-half of the cost of the third appraisal. If the director causes an appraisal to be made, the cost of that appraisal shall be borne equally by the dissenting shareholders and the resulting trust company, with the dissenting shareholders sharing their half of the cost on a pro rata basis based on number of dissenting shares owned.

(3) The resulting trust company may fix an amount which it considers to be not more than the fair market value of the shares of a merging trust company at the time of the stockholders' meeting approving the merger, that it will pay dissenting shareholders of the trust company entitled to payment in cash. The amount due under an accepted offer or under the appraisal shall constitute a debt of the resulting trust company. [1998 c 45 § 3; 1994 c 256 § 65.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

30.53.080 Valuation of assets—Books of merging trust company. Without approval by the director, no asset shall be carried on the books of the resulting trust company at a valuation higher than that on the books of the merging trust company at the time of its last examination by a state trust examiner before the effective date of the merger or conversion. [1994 c 256 § 66.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Chapter 30.56 RCW BANK STABILIZATION ACT

Sections

30.56.010 "Bank" and "directors" defined.
30.56.020 Postponement of payments on deposits—Order—Posting.

30.56.030 Business during postponement.
30.56.040 Deposits received during postponement.
30.56.050 Plan for reorganization—Conditions.
30.56.060 Approval of plan—Unsecured claims.
30.56.070 No dividends until reductions paid.
30.56.080 Failure to pay in excess of plan, effect.
30.56.090 New bank may be authorized.
30.56.100 Chapter designated "bank stabilization act."

30.56.010 "Bank" and "directors" defined. In this chapter the word "bank" includes savings banks, mutual savings banks, and trust companies, and "directors" shall include trustees. [1955 c 33 § 30.56.010. Prior: 1933 c 49 § 2; RRS § 3293-2.]

30.56.020 Postponement of payments on deposits—Order—Posting. The director is hereby empowered, upon the written application of the directors of a bank, if in his or her judgment the circumstances warrant it, to authorize a bank to postpone, for a period of ninety days and for such further period or periods as he or she may deem expedient, the payment of such proportions or amounts of the demands of its depositors from time to time as he or she may deem necessary. The period or periods of postponement and the proportions or amounts of the demands to be deferred shall be determined by him or her according to the ability of the bank to pay withdrawals. By the regulations prescribed for deferred payments, the director may classify accounts and limit payments to depositors of the several classes differently. The director's orders, regulations and directions shall be in writing and be filed in his or her office, and copies thereof shall be delivered to the bank and be forthwith posted in a conspicuous place in the banking room. [1994 c 92 § 150; 1955 c 33 § 30.56.020. Prior: 1933 c 49 § 2; RRS § 3293-2.]

30.56.030 Business during postponement. During postponement of payments the bank shall remain open for business and be in charge of its officers, but shall not make any loans, investments or expenditures except such as the director will approve as necessary to conserve its assets and pay the cost of operation. The bank's failure during a period of postponement to repay deposits existing at the commencement of the period, shall not authorize or require the director to take charge of or liquidate the bank, nor constitute ground for the appointment of a receiver. [1994 c 92 § 151; 1955 c 33 § 30.56.030. Prior: 1933 c 49 § 3; RRS § 3293-3.]

30.56.040 Deposits received during postponement. Deposits received during a period of postponement and for sixty days thereafter shall be kept separate from other assets of the bank, shall not draw interest, shall not be loaned or invested except by depositing with reserve banks or investing in liquid securities approved by the director, and shall be withdrawable upon demand. If during a postponement of payments, or at the expiration thereof, the director shall take charge of the bank for liquidation, deposits made during the period of postponement shall be deemed trust funds and be repaid to the depositors forthwith. [1994 c 92 § 152; 1955 c 33 § 30.56.040. Prior: 1933 c 49 § 4; RRS § 3293-4.]

30.56.050 Plan for reorganization—Conditions. At the request of the directors of a bank, the director may propose a plan for its reorganization, if in his or her judgment it

would be for the best interests of the bank's creditors and of the community which the bank serves. The plan may contemplate such temporary ratable reductions of the demands of depositors and other creditors as would leave its reserve adequate and its capital and surplus unimpaired after the charging off of bad and doubtful debts; and also may contemplate a postponement of payments as in a case falling within RCW 30.56.020. The plan shall be fully described in a writing, the original of which shall be filed in the office of the director and several copies of which shall be furnished the bank, where one or more copies shall be kept available for inspection by stockholders, depositors and other creditors. [1994 c 92 § 153; 1955 c 33 § 30.56.050. Prior: 1933 c 49 § 5; RRS § 3293-5.]

30.56.060 Approval of plan—Unsecured claims. If, within ninety days after the filing of the plan, creditors having unsecured demands against the bank aggregating not less than three-fourths of the amount of the unsecured demands of all its creditors, approved the plan, the director shall have power to declare the plan to be in effect. Thereupon the unsecured demands of creditors shall be ratably reduced according to the plan and appropriate debits shall be made in the books. The right of a secured creditor to enforce his or her security shall not be affected by the operation of the plan, but the amount of any deficiency to which he or she may be entitled shall be reduced as unsecured demands were reduced. If the plan contemplates a temporary postponement of payments, RCW 30.56.020, 30.56.030 and 30.56.040 shall be applicable, and the bank shall comply therewith and conduct its affairs accordingly. [1994 c 92 § 154; 1955 c 33 § 30.56.060. Prior: 1933 c 49 § 6; RRS § 3293-6.]

30.56.070 No dividends until reductions paid. A bank for which such a plan has been put into effect shall not declare or pay a dividend or distribute any of its assets among stockholders until there shall have been set aside for and credited ratably to the creditors whose demands were reduced an amount equal to the aggregate of the reductions. [1955 c 33 § 30.56.070. Prior: 1933 c 49 § 7; RRS 3293-7.]

30.56.080 Failure to pay in excess of plan, effect. The failure of a bank operating under such a plan to pay to a creditor at any time a sum greater than the plan then requires, shall not constitute a default nor authorize or require the director to take charge of or liquidate the bank nor entitle the creditor to maintain an action against the bank. [1994 c 92 § 155; 1955 c 33 § 30.56.080. Prior: 1933 c 49 § 8; RRS 3293-8.]

30.56.090 New bank may be authorized. If the net assets of a bank operating under such a plan are sufficient to provide the capital and surplus of a newly organized bank in the same place, the director, under such reasonable conditions as he or she shall prescribe, may approve the incorporation of a new bank and permit it to take over the assets and business and assume the liabilities of the existing bank. [1994 c 92 § 156; 1955 c 33 § 30.56.090. Prior: 1933 c 49 § 9; RRS § 3293-9.]

(2012 Ed.)

30.56.100 Chapter designated "bank stabilization act." This chapter shall be known as the bank stabilization act. [1955 c 33 § 30.56.100. Prior: 1933 c 49 § 1; RRS § 3293-1.]

Chapter 30.60 RCW COMMUNITY CREDIT NEEDS

Sections

30.60.010	Examinations—Investigation and assessment of performance record in meeting community credit needs.
30.60.020	Approval and disapproval of applications—Consideration of performance record in meeting community credit needs.
30.60.030	Adoption of rules.
30.60.900	Severability—1985 c 329.
30.60.901	Effective date—1985 c 329.

30.60.010 Examinations—Investigation and assessment of performance record in meeting community credit needs. (1) In conducting an examination of a bank chartered under Title 30 RCW, the director shall investigate and assess the record of performance of the bank in meeting the credit needs of the bank's entire community, including low and moderate-income neighborhoods. The director shall accept, in lieu of an investigation or part of an investigation required by this section, any report or document that the bank is required to prepare or file with one or more federal agencies by the act of Congress entitled the "Community Reinvestment Act of 1977" and the regulations promulgated in accordance with that act, to the extent such reports or documents assist the director in making an assessment based upon the factors outlined in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) In making an investigation required under subsection (1) of this section, the director shall consider, independent of any federal determination, the following factors in assessing the bank's record of performance:

(a) Activities conducted by the institution to ascertain credit needs of its community, including the extent of the institution's efforts to communicate with members of its community regarding the credit services being provided by the institution;

(b) The extent of the institution's marketing and special credit related programs to make members of the community aware of the credit services offered by the institution;

(c) The extent of participation by the institution's board of directors in formulating the institution's policies and reviewing its performance with respect to the purposes of the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977;

(d) Any practices intended to discourage applications for types of credit set forth in the institution's community reinvestment act statement(s);

(e) The geographic distribution of the institution's credit extensions, credit applications, and credit denials;

(f) Evidence of prohibited discriminatory or other illegal credit practices;

(g) The institution's record of opening and closing offices and providing services at offices;

(h) The institution's participation, including investments, in local community and microenterprise development projects;

(i) The institution's origination of residential mortgage loans, housing rehabilitation loans, home improvement loans,

and small business or small farm loans within its community, or the purchase of such loans originated in its community;

(j) The institution's participation in governmentally insured, guaranteed, or subsidized loan programs for housing, small businesses, or small farms;

(k) The institution's ability to meet various community credit needs based on its financial condition, size, legal impediments, local economic condition, and other factors;

(l) The institution's contribution of cash or in-kind support to local or statewide organizations that provide counseling, training, financing, or other services to small businesses; and

(m) Other factors that, in the judgment of the director, reasonably bear upon the extent to which an institution is helping to meet the credit needs of its entire community.

(3) The director shall include as part of the examination report, a summary of the results of the assessment required under subsection (1) of this section and shall assign annually to each bank a numerical community reinvestment rating based on a one through five scoring system. Such numerical scores shall represent performance assessments as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (a) Excellent performance: | 1 |
| (b) Good performance: | 2 |
| (c) Satisfactory performance: | 3 |
| (d) Inadequate performance: | 4 |
| (e) Poor performance: | 5 |

[2009 c 486 § 3; 2008 c 240 § 1; 1994 c 92 § 157; 1985 c 329 § 2.]

Intent—2009 c 486: See note following RCW 39.29.006.

Conflict with federal requirements—2009 c 486: See note following RCW 28B.30.530.

Legislative intent—1985 c 329: "The legislature believes that commercial banks and savings banks doing business in Washington state have a responsibility to meet the credit needs of the businesses and communities of Washington state, consistent with safe and sound business practices and the free exercise of management discretion.

This act is intended to provide the supervisor of banking and the supervisor of savings and loan associations with the information necessary to enable the supervisors to better determine whether commercial banks, savings banks, and savings and loan associations are meeting the convenience and needs of the public.

This act is further intended to condition the approval of any application by a commercial bank, savings bank, or savings and loan association for a new branch or satellite facility, for an acquisition, merger, conversion, or purchase of assets of another institution not required for solvency reasons, or for the exercise of any new power upon proof that the applicant is satisfactorily meeting the convenience and needs of its community or communities." [1985 c 329 § 1.] "This act" consists of the enactment of RCW 30.04.212, 30.04.214, 30.60.010, 30.60.020, 30.60.030, 30.60.900, 30.60.901, 32.40.010, 32.40.020, and 32.40.030 and this section and the 1985 c 329 amendment to RCW 30.04.210.

30.60.020 Approval and disapproval of applications—Consideration of performance record in meeting community credit needs. Whenever the director must approve or disapprove of an application for a new branch or satellite facility; for a purchase of assets, a merger, an acquisition or a conversion not required for solvency reasons; or for authority to engage in a business activity, the director shall consider, among other factors, the record of performance of the applicant in helping to meet the credit needs of the applicant's entire community, including low and moderate-income neighborhoods. Assessment of an applicant's

record of performance may be the basis for denying an application. [1994 c 92 § 158; 1985 c 329 § 3.]

30.60.030 Adoption of rules. The director shall adopt all rules necessary to implement sections 2 through 6, chapter 329, Laws of 1985 by January 1, 1986. [1994 c 92 § 159; 1985 c 329 § 7.]

30.60.900 Severability—1985 c 329. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1985 c 329 § 11.]

30.60.901 Effective date—1985 c 329. This act shall take effect on January 1, 1986, but the director may immediately take such steps as are necessary to ensure that this act is implemented on its effective date. [1994 c 92 § 160; 1985 c 329 § 13.]

Chapter 30.98 RCW CONSTRUCTION

Sections

30.98.010	Continuation of existing law.
30.98.020	Title, chapter, section headings not part of law.
30.98.030	Invalidity of part of title not to affect remainder.
30.98.040	Prior investments or transactions not affected.
30.98.050	Repeals and saving.
30.98.060	Emergency—1955 c 33.

30.98.010 Continuation of existing law. The provisions of this title insofar as they are substantially the same as statutory provisions repealed by this chapter and relating to the same subject matter, shall be construed as restatements and continuations, and not as new enactments. [1955 c 33 § 30.98.010.]

30.98.020 Title, chapter, section headings not part of law. Title headings, chapter headings, and section or subsection headings, as used in this title do not constitute any part of the law. [1955 c 33 § 30.98.020.]

30.98.030 Invalidity of part of title not to affect remainder. If any provision of this title, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the title, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1955 c 33 § 30.98.030.]

30.98.040 Prior investments or transactions not affected. Nothing in this title shall be construed to affect the legality of investments, made prior to March 10, 1917, or of transactions had before March 10, 1917, pursuant to any provisions of law in force when such investment were made or transactions had. (Adopted from 1917 c 80 § 77.) [1955 c 33 § 30.98.040.]

30.98.050 Repeals and saving. See 1955 c 33 § 30.98.050.

30.98.060 Emergency—1955 c 33. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately. [1955 c 33 § 30.98.060.]

Title 31

MISCELLANEOUS LOAN AGENCIES

Chapters

- 31.04 Consumer loan act.**
- 31.12 Washington state credit union act.**
- 31.13 Corporate credit unions.**
- 31.20 Development credit corporations.**
- 31.24 Industrial development corporations.**
- 31.35 Agricultural lenders—Loan guaranty program.**
- 31.40 Federally guaranteed small business loans.**
- 31.45 Check cashers and sellers.**

Bills of lading: Article 62A.7 RCW.

Cooperative associations: Chapter 23.86 RCW.

*Corporations and associations
nonprofit: Title 24 RCW.
profit: Title 23B RCW.*

Credit life insurance and credit accident and health insurance: Chapter 48.34 RCW.

Department of financial institutions: Chapter 43.320 RCW.

False representations concerning credit: RCW 9.38.010.

Federal bonds and notes as investment or collateral: Chapter 39.60 RCW.

Forgery: RCW 9A.60.020.

Interest and usury in general: Chapter 19.52 RCW.

Joint tenancies with right of survivorship: Chapter 64.28 RCW.

Mortgages and trust receipts: Title 61 RCW.

Negotiable instruments: Article 62A.3 RCW.

*Nonadmitted foreign corporations, powers relative to secured interests:
Chapter 23B.18 RCW.*

Pawnbrokers: Chapter 19.60 RCW.

Retail installment sales of goods and services: Chapter 63.14 RCW.

Safe deposit companies: Chapter 22.28 RCW.

Uniform unclaimed property act: Chapter 63.29 RCW.

Chapter 31.04 RCW CONSUMER LOAN ACT (Formerly: Industrial loan companies)

Sections

- 31.04.015 Definitions.
- 31.04.025 Application of chapter.
- 31.04.027 Violations of chapter.
- 31.04.035 License required.
- 31.04.045 License—Application—Background checks—Fee—Surety bond.
- 31.04.055 License—Director's duties.
- 31.04.065 License—Information contained.
- 31.04.075 Licensee—Place of business.
- 31.04.085 Licensee—Assessment—Bond—Time of payment.
- 31.04.093 Licensing—Applications—Regulation of licensees—Director's duties and authority—Fines—Orders.
- 31.04.102 Loans secured, or not secured, by lien on real property—Licensee's obligations—Disclosure of fees and costs to borrower—Time limits.
- 31.04.105 Licensee—Powers—Restrictions.
- 31.04.115 Open-end loan—Requirements—Restrictions—Options.
- 31.04.125 Loan restrictions—Interest calculations.
- 31.04.135 Advertisements or promotions.
- 31.04.143 Subpoena authority—Application—Contents—Notice—Fees.
- 31.04.145 Investigations and examinations—Director's duties and powers—Production of information—Costs.

- 31.04.155 Licensee—Recordkeeping—Director's access—Report requirement—Failure to report.
- 31.04.165 Director—Broad administrative discretion—Rule making—Actions in superior court.
- 31.04.168 Director—Powers under chapter 19.144 RCW.
- 31.04.175 Violations—No penalty prescribed—Gross misdemeanor—Good faith exception.
- 31.04.185 Repealed sections of law—Rules adopted under.
- 31.04.202 Application of administrative procedure act.
- 31.04.205 Enforcement of chapter—Director's discretion—Hearing—Sanctions.
- 31.04.208 Application of consumer protection act.
- 31.04.211 Application of chapter—2009 c 120.
- 31.04.221 Mortgage loan originator—License required—Unique identifier required.
- 31.04.224 Licensing exemptions—Residential mortgage loans.
- 31.04.227 Mortgage loan origination—Independent contractors.
- 31.04.231 Individual loan processor—Licensing exemptions.
- 31.04.234 Mortgage loan originator license—Application form and content.
- 31.04.237 Use of nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry.
- 31.04.241 Mortgage loan originator application—Required submission and use of personal information.
- 31.04.244 Mortgage loan originator application—Required information—Fees.
- 31.04.247 Issuance of mortgage loan originator license—Necessary findings.
- 31.04.251 Mortgage loan originator license—Renewal—Surrender—Rules.
- 31.04.254 Mortgage loan originator licensing process—Rules—Interim procedures.
- 31.04.257 Mortgage loan originator interim license.
- 31.04.261 Mortgage loan originator—Prelicensing education requirements.
- 31.04.264 Mortgage loan originator—Testing requirements.
- 31.04.267 Mortgage loan originator—Continuing education requirements.
- 31.04.271 Mortgage loan originators—System information may be challenged.
- 31.04.274 Information provided to nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry—Confidentiality—Restrictions on sharing.
- 31.04.277 Consumer loan companies—When reports of condition are required.
- 31.04.281 Reports of violation—2009 c 120.
- 31.04.284 Mortgage loan originator—Unique identifier—Display.
- 31.04.290 Residential mortgage loan servicer—Requirements—Written detailed information.
- 31.04.293 Residential mortgage loan modification services—Written fee agreement—Limitation on fees—Rules.
- 31.04.297 Third-party residential mortgage loan modification services providers—Duties—Restrictions.

REVERSE MORTGAGE LENDING

- 31.04.500 Short title.
- 31.04.501 Implementation.
- 31.04.505 Definitions.
- 31.04.510 Requirements of licensee—Minimum capital—Exceptions.
- 31.04.515 Loan requirements—Compliance—Rules.
- 31.04.520 Right to rescind transaction.
- 31.04.525 Preapproval required from department of financial institutions—Application of section—Rules.
- 31.04.530 Required notice to prospective borrower about counseling—Form—Contents—Annual disclosure statements—Property appraisals.
- 31.04.535 Lender default—Treble damages—Civil remedies.
- 31.04.540 Loan advances—Eligibility and benefits under means-tested programs—Subject to federal law.
- 31.04.900 Severability—1991 c 208.
- 31.04.901 Short title.
- 31.04.902 Effective dates, implementation—1991 c 208.
- 31.04.903 Effective date—2009 c 120.
- 31.04.904 Effective date—2010 c 35.

Department of financial institutions: Chapter 43.320 RCW.

Master license system exemption: RCW 19.02.800.

31.04.015 Definitions. The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires a different meaning.

(1) "Add-on method" means the method of precomputing interest payable on a loan whereby the interest to be earned is added to the principal balance and the total plus any charges allowed under this chapter is stated as the loan amount, without further provision for the payment of interest except for failure to pay according to loan terms. The director may adopt by rule a more detailed explanation of the meaning and use of this method.

(2) "Applicant" means a person applying for a license under this chapter.

(3) "Borrower" means any person who consults with or retains a licensee or person subject to this chapter in an effort to obtain or seek information about obtaining a loan, regardless of whether that person actually obtains such a loan.

(4) "Depository institution" has the same meaning as in section 3 of the federal deposit insurance act on July 26, 2009, and includes credit unions.

(5) "Director" means the director of financial institutions.

(6) "Federal banking agencies" means the board of governors of the federal reserve system, comptroller of the currency, director of the office of thrift supervision, national credit union administration, and federal deposit insurance corporation.

(7) "Individual servicing a mortgage loan" means a person on behalf of a lender or servicer licensed by this state, who collects or receives payments including payments of principal, interest, escrow amounts, and other amounts due, on existing obligations due and owing to the licensed lender or servicer for a residential mortgage loan when the borrower is in default, or in reasonably foreseeable likelihood of default, working with the borrower and the licensed lender or servicer, collects data and makes decisions necessary to modify either temporarily or permanently certain terms of those obligations, or otherwise finalizing collection through the foreclosure process.

(8) "Insurance" means life insurance, disability insurance, property insurance, involuntary unemployment insurance, and such other insurance as may be authorized by the insurance commissioner.

(9) "License" means a single license issued under the authority of this chapter with respect to a single place of business.

(10) "Licensee" means a person to whom one or more licenses have been issued.

(11) "Loan" means a sum of money lent at interest or for a fee or other charge and includes both open-end and closed-end loan transactions.

(12) "Loan processor" means an individual who performs clerical or support duties as an employee at the direction of and subject to the supervision and instruction of a person licensed, or exempt from licensing, under chapter 19.146 RCW.

(13) "Making a loan" means advancing, offering to advance, or making a commitment to advance funds to a borrower for a loan.

(14) "Mortgage broker" means the same as defined in RCW 19.146.010, except that for purposes of this chapter, a licensee or person subject to this chapter cannot receive compensation as both a consumer loan licensee making the loan and as a consumer loan licensee acting as the mortgage broker in the same loan transaction.

(15)(a) "Mortgage loan originator" means an individual who for compensation or gain (i) takes a residential mortgage loan application, or (ii) offers or negotiates terms of a residential mortgage loan. "Mortgage loan originator" does not include any individual who performs purely administrative or clerical tasks; and does not include a person or entity solely involved in extensions of credit relating to timeshare plans, as that term is defined in section 101(53D) of Title 11, United States Code. For the purposes of this definition, administrative or clerical tasks means the receipt, collection, and distribution of information common for the processing of a loan in the mortgage industry and communication with a consumer to obtain information necessary for the processing of a residential mortgage loan.

(b) "Mortgage loan originator" also includes an individual who for compensation or gain performs residential mortgage loan modification services or holds himself or herself out as being able to perform residential mortgage loan modification services.

(c) "Mortgage loan originator" does not include a person or entity that only performs real estate brokerage activities and is licensed or registered in accordance with applicable state law, unless the person or entity is compensated by a lender, a mortgage broker, or other mortgage loan originator or by any agent of such a lender, mortgage broker, or other mortgage loan originator. For the purposes of chapter 120, Laws of 2009, the term "real estate brokerage activity" means any activity that involves offering or providing real estate brokerage services to the public, including:

(i) Acting as a real estate agent or real estate broker for a buyer, seller, lessor, or lessee of real property;

(ii) Bringing together parties interested in the sale, purchase, lease, rental, or exchange of real property;

(iii) Negotiating, on behalf of any party, any portion of a contract relating to the sale, purchase, lease, rental, or exchange of real property, other than in connection with providing financing with respect to such a transaction;

(iv) Engaging in any activity for which a person engaged in the activity is required to be registered or licensed as a real estate agent or real estate broker under any applicable law; and

(v) Offering to engage in any activity, or act in any capacity, described in (c)(i) through (iv) of this subsection.

(d) This subsection does not apply to an individual servicing a mortgage loan before July 1, 2011.

(e) This subsection does not apply to employees of a housing counseling agency approved by the United States department of housing and urban development unless the employees of a housing counseling agency are required under federal law to be individually licensed as mortgage loan originators.

(16) "Nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry" means a mortgage licensing system developed and maintained by the conference of state bank supervisors and the American association of residential mortgage regulators for the licensing and registration of mortgage loan originators.

(17) "Officer" means an official appointed by the company for the purpose of making business decisions or corporate decisions.

(18) "Person" includes individuals, partnerships, associations, limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, trusts, corporations, and all other legal entities.

(19) "Principal" means any person who controls, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, alone or in concert with others, a ten percent or greater interest in a partnership; company; association or corporation; or a limited liability company, and the owner of a sole proprietorship.

(20) "Registered mortgage loan originator" means any individual who meets the definition of mortgage loan originator and is an employee of a depository institution; a subsidiary that is owned and controlled by a depository institution and regulated by a federal banking agency; or an institution regulated by the farm credit administration and is registered with, and maintains a unique identifier through, the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry.

(21) "Residential mortgage loan" means any loan primarily for personal, family, or household use that is secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other equivalent consensual security interest on a dwelling, as defined in section 103(v) of the truth in lending act, or residential real estate upon which is constructed or intended to be constructed a dwelling.

(22) "Residential mortgage loan modification" means a change in one or more of a residential mortgage loan's terms or conditions. Changes to a residential mortgage loan's terms or conditions include but are not limited to forbearances; repayment plans; changes in interest rates, loan terms, or loan types; capitalizations of arrearages; or principal reductions.

(23) "Residential mortgage loan modification services" includes negotiating, attempting to negotiate, arranging, attempting to arrange, or otherwise offering to perform a residential mortgage loan modification. "Residential mortgage loan modification services" also includes the collection of data for submission to an entity performing mortgage loan modification services. "Residential mortgage loan modification services" do not include actions by individuals servicing a mortgage loan before July 1, 2011.

(24) "S.A.F.E. act" means the secure and fair enforcement for mortgage licensing act of 2008, Title V of the housing and economic recovery act of 2008 ("HERA"), P.L. 110-289, effective July 30, 2008.

(25) "Senior officer" means an officer of a licensee at the vice president level or above.

(26) "Service or servicing a loan" means on behalf of the lender or investor of a residential mortgage loan: (a) Collecting or receiving payments on existing obligations due and owing to the lender or investor, including payments of principal, interest, escrow amounts, and other amounts due; (b) collecting fees due to the servicer; (c) working with the borrower and the licensed lender or servicer to collect data and make decisions necessary to modify certain terms of those obligations either temporarily or permanently; (d) otherwise finaliz-

ing collection through the foreclosure process; or (e) servicing a reverse mortgage loan.

(27) "Service or servicing a reverse mortgage loan" means, pursuant to an agreement with the owner of a reverse mortgage loan: Calculating, collecting, or receiving payments of interest or other amounts due; administering advances to the borrower; and providing account statements to the borrower or lender.

(28) "Simple interest method" means the method of computing interest payable on a loan by applying the annual percentage interest rate or its periodic equivalent to the unpaid balances of the principal of the loan outstanding for the time outstanding with each payment applied first to any unpaid penalties, fees, or charges, then to accumulated interest, and the remainder of the payment applied to the unpaid balance of the principal until paid in full. In using such method, interest shall not be payable in advance nor compounded, except that on a loan secured by real estate, a licensee may collect at the time of the loan closing up to but not exceeding forty-five days of prepaid interest. The prohibition on compounding interest does not apply to reverse mortgage loans made in accordance with the Washington state reverse mortgage act. The director may adopt by rule a more detailed explanation of the meaning and use of this method.

(29) "Third-party residential mortgage loan modification services" means residential mortgage loan modification services offered or performed by any person other than the owner or servicer of the loan.

(30) "Third-party service provider" means any person other than the licensee or a mortgage broker who provides goods or services to the licensee or borrower in connection with the preparation of the borrower's loan and includes, but is not limited to, credit reporting agencies, real estate brokers or salespersons, title insurance companies and agents, appraisers, structural and pest inspectors, or escrow companies.

(31) "Unique identifier" means a number or other identifier assigned by protocols established by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry. [2010 c 35 § 1. Prior: 2009 c 149 § 12; 2009 c 120 § 2; 2001 c 81 § 1; 1994 c 92 § 161; 1991 c 208 § 2.]

Findings—Declarations—2009 c 120: "The legislature finds and declares that accessibility to credit is vital to the citizens of this state. The legislature declares that it is essential for the protection of citizens of this state and the stability of the state's economy that standards for licensing and regulation of the business practices of lenders be imposed. The legislature further finds that the activities of lenders and mortgage loan originators and the origination or offering of financing for residential real property have a direct, valuable, and immediate impact upon this state's consumers, this state's economy, the neighborhoods and communities of this state, and the housing and real estate industry. The legislature therefore declares that this act is necessary to encourage responsible lending in all credit transactions, to protect borrowers, and to preserve access to credit in the residential real estate lending market." [2009 c 120 § 1.]

31.04.025 Application of chapter. (1) Each loan made to a resident of this state by a licensee, or persons subject to this chapter, is subject to the authority and restrictions of this chapter, unless such loan is made under the authority of chapter 63.14 RCW.

(2) This chapter does not apply to the following:

(a) Any person doing business under, and as permitted by, any law of this state or of the United States relating to

banks, savings banks, trust companies, savings and loan or building and loan associations, or credit unions;

(b) Entities making loans under chapter 19.60 RCW (pawnbroking);

(c) Entities conducting transactions under chapter 63.14 RCW (retail installment sales of goods and services), unless the goods being sold in a retail installment sale consist of open loop prepaid access (prepaid access as defined in 31 C.F.R. Part 1010.100(w) and not closed loop prepaid access as defined in 31 C.F.R. Part 1010.100(k));

(d) Entities making loans under chapter 31.45 RCW (check cashers and sellers);

(e) Any person making a loan primarily for business, commercial, or agricultural purposes unless the loan is secured by a lien on the borrower's primary residence;

(f) Any person making loans made to government or government agencies or instrumentalities or making loans to organizations as defined in the federal truth in lending act;

(g) Entities making loans under chapter 43.185 RCW (housing trust fund);

(h) Entities making loans under programs of the United States department of agriculture, department of housing and urban development, or other federal government program that provides funding or access to funding for single-family housing developments or grants to low-income individuals for the purchase or repair of single-family housing;

(i) Nonprofit housing organizations making loans, or loans made, under housing programs that are funded in whole or in part by federal or state programs if the primary purpose of the programs is to assist low-income borrowers with purchasing or repairing housing or the development of housing for low-income Washington state residents; and

(j) Entities making loans which are not residential mortgage loans under a credit card plan; and

(k) Individuals employed by a licensed residential loan servicing company, unless so required by federal law or regulation.

(3) The director may, at his or her discretion, waive applicability of the consumer loan company licensing provisions of this chapter to other persons, not including individuals subject to the S.A.F.E. act, making or servicing loans when the director determines it necessary to facilitate commerce and protect consumers. The director may adopt rules interpreting this section. [2012 c 17 § 1. Prior: 2011 c 191 § 1; prior: 2009 c 311 § 1; 2009 c 120 § 3; 2008 c 78 § 1; 2001 c 81 § 2; 1991 c 208 § 4.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

Severability—2008 c 78: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [2008 c 78 § 5.]

31.04.027 Violations of chapter. It is a violation of this chapter for a licensee, its officers, directors, employees, or independent contractors, or any other person subject to this chapter to:

(1) Directly or indirectly employ any scheme, device, or artifice to defraud or mislead any borrower, to defraud or mislead any lender, or to defraud or mislead any person;

(2) Directly or indirectly engage in any unfair or deceptive practice toward any person;

(3) Directly or indirectly obtain property by fraud or misrepresentation;

(4) Solicit or enter into a contract with a borrower that provides in substance that the consumer loan company may earn a fee or commission through the consumer loan company's best efforts to obtain a loan even though no loan is actually obtained for the borrower;

(5) Solicit, advertise, or enter into a contract for specific interest rates, points, or other financing terms unless the terms are actually available at the time of soliciting, advertising, or contracting;

(6) Fail to make disclosures to loan applicants as required by RCW 31.04.102 and any other applicable state or federal law;

(7) Make, in any manner, any false or deceptive statement or representation with regard to the rates, points, or other financing terms or conditions for a residential mortgage loan or engage in bait and switch advertising;

(8) Negligently make any false statement or knowingly and willfully make any omission of material fact in connection with any reports filed with the department by a licensee or in connection with any investigation conducted by the department;

(9) Make any payment, directly or indirectly, to any appraiser of a property, for the purposes of influencing the independent judgment of the appraiser with respect to the value of the property;

(10) Accept from any borrower at or near the time a loan is made and in advance of any default an execution of, or induce any borrower to execute, any instrument of conveyance, not including a mortgage or deed of trust, to the lender of any ownership interest in the borrower's primary residence that is the security for the borrower's loan;

(11) Obtain at the time of closing a release of future damages for usury or other damages or penalties provided by law or a waiver of the provisions of this chapter;

(12) Advertise any rate of interest without conspicuously disclosing the annual percentage rate implied by that rate of interest or otherwise fail to comply with any requirement of the truth in lending act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 1601 and regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. Sec. 226, the real estate settlement procedures act, 12 U.S.C. Sec. 2601 and regulation X, 24 C.F.R. Sec. 3500, or the equal credit opportunity act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 1691 and regulation B, Sec. 202.9, 202.11, and 202.12, or any other applicable state or federal statutes or regulations; or

(13) Make loans from any unlicensed location. [2012 c 17 § 2; 2011 c 191 § 2; 2001 c 81 § 3.]

31.04.035 License required. No person may engage in the business of making secured or unsecured loans of money, credit, or things in action, or servicing residential mortgage loans, without first obtaining and maintaining a license in accordance with this chapter, except those exempt under RCW 31.04.025. [2010 c 35 § 2; 2009 c 120 § 4; 2008 c 78 § 2; 1991 c 208 § 3.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

Severability—2008 c 78: See note following RCW 31.04.025.

31.04.045 License—Application—Background checks—Fee—Surety bond. (1) Application for a license under this chapter must be made to the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry or in the form prescribed by the director. The application must contain at least the following information:

- (a) The name and the business addresses of the applicant;
- (b) If the applicant is a partnership or association, the name of every member;
- (c) If the applicant is a corporation, the name, residence address, and telephone number of each officer and director;
- (d) The street address, county, and municipality from which business is to be conducted; and
- (e) Such other information as the director may require by rule.

(2) As part of or in connection with an application for any license under this section, or periodically upon license renewal, each officer, director, and owner applicant shall furnish information concerning his or her identity, including fingerprints for submission to the Washington state patrol, the federal bureau of investigation, the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry, or any governmental agency or entity authorized to receive this information for a state and national criminal history background check; personal history; experience; business record; purposes; and other pertinent facts, as the director may reasonably require. As part of or in connection with an application for a license under this chapter, or periodically upon license renewal, the director is authorized to receive criminal history record information that includes nonconviction data as defined in RCW 10.97.030. The department may only disseminate nonconviction data obtained under this section to criminal justice agencies. This section does not apply to financial institutions regulated under chapters 31.12 and 31.13 RCW and Titles 30, 32, and 33 RCW.

(3) In order to reduce the points of contact which the federal bureau of investigation may have to maintain, the director may use the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry as a channeling agent for requesting information from and distributing information to the department of justice or any governmental agency.

(4) In order to reduce the points of contact which the director may have to maintain, the director may use the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry as a channeling agent for requesting and distributing information to and from any source so directed by the director.

(5) At the time of filing an application for a license under this chapter, each applicant shall pay to the director or through the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry an investigation fee and the license fee in an amount determined by rule of the director to be sufficient to cover the director's costs in administering this chapter.

(6) Each applicant shall file and maintain a surety bond, approved by the director, executed by the applicant as obligor and by a surety company authorized to do a surety business in this state as surety, whose liability as such surety shall not exceed in the aggregate the penal sum of the bond. The penal sum of the bond shall be a minimum of thirty thousand dollars and based on the annual dollar amount of loans originated or residential mortgage loans serviced. The bond shall run to the state of Washington as obligee for the use and ben-

efit of the state and of any person or persons who may have a cause of action against the obligor under this chapter. The bond shall be conditioned that the obligor as licensee will faithfully conform to and abide by this chapter and all the rules adopted under this chapter. The bond will pay to the state and any person or persons having a cause of action against the obligor all moneys that may become due and owing to the state and those persons under and by virtue of this chapter. In lieu of a surety bond, if the applicant is a Washington business corporation, the applicant may maintain unimpaired capital, surplus, and long-term subordinated debt in an amount that at any time its outstanding promissory notes or other evidences of debt (other than long-term subordinated debt) in an aggregate sum do not exceed three times the aggregate amount of its unimpaired capital, surplus, and long-term subordinated debt. The director may define qualifying "long-term subordinated debt" for purposes of this section. [2010 c 35 § 3; 2009 c 120 § 5; 2001 c 81 § 4; 1994 c 92 § 162; 1991 c 208 § 5.]

Effective date—2009 c 120 § 5: "In order to facilitate an orderly transition to licensing and minimize disruption in the mortgage marketplace, section 5 of this act takes effect January 1, 2010." [2009 c 120 § 32.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.055 License—Director's duties. (1) The director shall issue and deliver a license to the applicant to make loans in accordance with this chapter at the location specified in the application if, after investigation, the director finds that:

- (a) The applicant has paid all required fees;
- (b) The applicant has submitted a complete application in compliance with RCW 31.04.045;
- (c) Neither the applicant nor its officers or principals have had a license issued under this section or any other section, in this state or another state, revoked or suspended within the last five years of the date of filing of the application;

(d) Neither the applicant nor any of its officers or principals have been convicted of a gross misdemeanor involving dishonesty or financial misconduct or a felony or a violation of the banking laws of this state or of the United States within seven years of the filing of an application;

(e) The financial responsibility, experience, character, and general fitness of the applicant are such as to command the confidence of the community and to warrant a belief that the business will be operated honestly, fairly, and efficiently within the purposes of this chapter; and

(f) Neither the applicant nor any of its principals have provided unlicensed residential mortgage loan modification services in this state in the five years prior to the filing of the present application.

(2) If the director does not find the conditions of subsection (1) of this section have been met, the director shall not issue the license. The director shall notify the applicant of the denial and return to the applicant the bond posted and the sum paid by the applicant as a license fee, retaining the investigation fee to cover the costs of investigating the application. The director shall approve or deny every application for license under this chapter within ninety days from the filing of a complete application with the fees and the approved

bond. [2010 c 35 § 4; 2001 c 81 § 5; 1994 c 92 § 163; 1991 c 208 § 6.]

31.04.065 License—Information contained. The license shall state the address at which the business is to be conducted and shall state fully the name of the licensee, and if the licensee is a copartnership or association, the names of its members, and if a corporation, the date and place of its incorporation. The license is not transferable or assignable. [2012 c 17 § 3; 1991 c 208 § 7.]

31.04.075 Licensee—Place of business. The licensee may not maintain more than one place of business under the same license, but the director may issue more than one license to the same licensee upon application by the licensee in a form and manner established by the director.

Whenever a licensee wishes to change the place of business to a street address other than that designated in the license, the licensee shall give written notice to the director as required by rule, pay the license fee, and obtain the director's approval. [2001 c 81 § 6; 1994 c 92 § 164; 1991 c 208 § 8.]

31.04.085 Licensee—Assessment—Bond—Time of payment. (1) A licensee shall, for each license held by any person, on or before the first day of each March, pay to the director an annual assessment as determined by rule by the director. The licensee shall be responsible for payment of the annual assessment for the previous calendar year if the licensee had a license for any time during the preceding calendar year, regardless of whether they surrendered their license during the calendar year or whether their license was suspended or revoked. At the same time the licensee shall file with the director the required bond or otherwise demonstrate compliance with RCW 31.04.045.

(2) The director may establish a different yearly assessment fee for persons servicing residential mortgage loans. [2010 c 35 § 5; 2001 c 81 § 7; 1994 c 92 § 165; 1991 c 208 § 9.]

31.04.093 Licensing—Applications—Regulation of licensees—Director's duties and authority—Fines—Orders. (1) The director shall enforce all laws and rules relating to the licensing and regulation of licensees and persons subject to this chapter.

(2) The director may deny applications for licenses for:

(a) Failure of the applicant to demonstrate within its application for a license that it meets the requirements for licensing in RCW 31.04.045 and 31.04.055;

(b) Violation of an order issued by the director under this chapter or another chapter administered by the director, including but not limited to cease and desist orders and temporary cease and desist orders;

(c) Revocation or suspension of a license to conduct lending or residential mortgage loan servicing, or to provide settlement services associated with lending or residential mortgage loan servicing, by this state, another state, or by the federal government within five years of the date of submittal of a complete application for a license; or

(d) Filing an incomplete application when that incomplete application has been filed with the department for sixty or more days, provided that the director has given notice to

the licensee that the application is incomplete, informed the applicant why the application is incomplete, and allowed at least twenty days for the applicant to complete the application.

(3) The director may suspend or revoke a license issued under this chapter if the director finds that:

(a) The licensee has failed to pay any fee due the state of Washington, has failed to maintain in effect the bond or permitted substitute required under this chapter, or has failed to comply with any specific order or demand of the director lawfully made and directed to the licensee in accordance with this chapter;

(b) The licensee, either knowingly or without the exercise of due care, has violated any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted under this chapter; or

(c) A fact or condition exists that, if it had existed at the time of the original application for the license, clearly would have allowed the director to deny the application for the original license. The director may revoke or suspend only the particular license with respect to which grounds for revocation or suspension may occur or exist unless the director finds that the grounds for revocation or suspension are of general application to all offices or to more than one office operated by the licensee, in which case, the director may revoke or suspend all of the licenses issued to the licensee.

(4) The director may impose fines of up to one hundred dollars per day upon the licensee, its employee or loan originator, or other person subject to this chapter for:

(a) Any violation of this chapter; or

(b) Failure to comply with any order or subpoena issued by the director under this chapter.

(5) The director may issue an order directing the licensee, its employee or loan originator, or other person subject to this chapter to:

(a) Cease and desist from conducting business in a manner that is injurious to the public or violates any provision of this chapter;

(b) Take such affirmative action as is necessary to comply with this chapter; or

(c) Make a refund or restitution to a borrower or other person who is damaged as a result of a violation of this chapter.

(6) The director may issue an order removing from office or prohibiting from participation in the affairs of any licensee, or both, any officer, principal, employee or loan originator, or any person subject to this chapter for:

(a) False statements or omission of material information from an application for a license that, if known, would have allowed the director to deny the original application for a license;

(b) Conviction of a gross misdemeanor involving dishonesty or financial misconduct or a felony;

(c) Suspension or revocation of a license to engage in lending or residential mortgage loan servicing, or perform a settlement service related to lending or residential mortgage loan servicing, in this state or another state;

(d) Failure to comply with any order or subpoena issued under this chapter;

(e) A violation of RCW 31.04.027, 31.04.102, 31.04.155, or 31.04.221.

(7) Except to the extent prohibited by another statute, the director may engage in informal settlement of complaints or enforcement actions including, but not limited to, payment to the department for purposes of financial literacy and education programs authorized under RCW 43.320.150. If any person subject to this chapter makes a payment to the department under this section, the person may not advertise such payment.

(8) Whenever the director determines that the public is likely to be substantially injured by delay in issuing a cease and desist order, the director may immediately issue a temporary cease and desist order. The order may direct the licensee to discontinue any violation of this chapter, to take such affirmative action as is necessary to comply with this chapter, and may include a summary suspension of the licensee's license and may order the licensee to immediately cease the conduct of business under this chapter. The order shall become effective at the time specified in the order. Every temporary cease and desist order shall include a provision that a hearing will be held upon request to determine whether the order will become permanent. Such hearing shall be held within fourteen days of receipt of a request for a hearing unless otherwise specified in chapter 34.05 RCW.

(9) A licensee may surrender a license by delivering to the director written notice of surrender, but the surrender does not affect the licensee's civil or criminal liability, if any, for acts committed before the surrender, including any administrative action initiated by the director to suspend or revoke a license, impose fines, compel the payment of restitution to borrowers or other persons, or exercise any other authority under this chapter.

(10) The revocation, suspension, or surrender of a license does not impair or affect the obligation of a preexisting lawful contract between the licensee and a borrower.

(11) Every license issued under this chapter remains in force and effect until it has been surrendered, revoked, or suspended in accordance with this chapter. However, the director may on his or her own initiative reinstate suspended licenses or issue new licenses to a licensee whose license or licenses have been revoked if the director finds that the licensee meets all the requirements of this chapter. [2012 c 17 § 4; 2010 c 35 § 6; 2001 c 81 § 8; 1994 c 92 § 166; 1991 c 208 § 10.]

31.04.102 Loans secured, or not secured, by lien on real property—Licensee's obligations—Disclosure of fees and costs to borrower—Time limits. (1) For all loans made by a licensee that are not secured by a lien on real property, the licensee must make disclosures in compliance with the truth in lending act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 1601 and regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. Part 226, and all other applicable federal laws and regulations.

(2) For all loans made by a licensee that are secured by a lien on real property, the licensee shall provide to each borrower within three business days following receipt of a loan application a written disclosure containing an itemized estimation and explanation of all fees and costs that the borrower is required to pay in connection with obtaining a loan from the licensee. A good faith estimate of a fee or cost shall be provided if the exact amount of the fee or cost is not available when the disclosure is provided. Disclosure in a form which

complies with the requirements of the truth in lending act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 1601 and regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. Part 226, the real estate settlement procedures act and regulation X, 24 C.F.R. Sec. 3500, and all other applicable federal laws and regulations, as now or hereafter amended, shall be deemed to constitute compliance with this disclosure requirement. Each licensee shall comply with all other applicable federal and state laws and regulations.

(3) In addition, for all loans made by the licensee that are secured by a lien on real property, the licensee must provide to the borrower an estimate of the annual percentage rate on the loan and a disclosure of whether or not the loan contains a prepayment penalty within three days of receipt of a loan application. The annual percentage rate must be calculated in compliance with the truth in lending act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 1601 and regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. Part 226. If a licensee provides the borrower with a disclosure in compliance with the requirements of the truth in lending act within three business days of receipt of a loan application, then the licensee has complied with this subsection. If the director determines that the federal government has required a disclosure that substantially meets the objectives of this subsection, then the director may make a determination by rule that compliance with this federal disclosure requirement constitutes compliance with this subsection.

(4) In addition for all consumer loans made by the licensee that are secured by a lien on real property, the licensee must provide the borrower with the one-page disclosure summary required in RCW 19.144.020. [2009 c 120 § 6; 2002 c 346 § 1; 2001 c 81 § 9.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.105 Licensee—Powers—Restrictions. Every licensee may:

(1) Lend money at a rate that does not exceed twenty-five percent per annum as determined by the simple interest method of calculating interest owed;

(2) In connection with the making of a loan, charge the borrower a nonrefundable, prepaid, loan origination fee not to exceed four percent of the first twenty thousand dollars and two percent thereafter of the principal amount of the loan advanced to or for the direct benefit of the borrower, which fee may be included in the principal balance of the loan;

(3) Agree with the borrower for the payment of fees to third parties other than the licensee who provide goods or services to the licensee in connection with the preparation of the borrower's loan, including, but not limited to, credit reporting agencies, title companies, appraisers, structural and pest inspectors, and escrow companies, when such fees are actually paid by the licensee to a third party for such services or purposes and may include such fees in the amount of the loan. However, no charge may be collected unless a loan is made, except for reasonable fees properly incurred in connection with the appraisal of property by a qualified, independent, professional, third-party appraiser selected by the borrower and approved by the lender or in the absence of borrower selection, selected by the lender;

(4) In connection with the making of a loan secured by real estate, when the borrower actually obtains a loan, agree with the borrower to pay a fee to a mortgage broker that is not

owned by the licensee or under common ownership with the licensee and that performed services in connection with the origination of the loan. A licensee may not receive compensation as a mortgage broker in connection with any loan made by the licensee;

(5) Charge and collect a penalty of not more than ten percent of any installment payment delinquent ten days or more;

(6) Collect from the debtor reasonable attorneys' fees, actual expenses, and costs incurred in connection with the collection of a delinquent debt, a repossession, or a foreclosure when a debt is referred for collection to an attorney who is not a salaried employee of the licensee;

(7) Make open-end loans as provided in this chapter;

(8) Charge and collect a fee for dishonored checks in an amount approved by the director; and

(9) In accordance with Title 48 RCW, sell insurance covering real and personal property, covering the life or disability or both of the borrower, and covering the involuntary unemployment of the borrower. [2009 c 120 § 7; 2001 c 81 § 10; 1998 c 28 § 1; 1994 c 92 § 167; 1993 c 190 § 1; 1991 c 208 § 11.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.115 Open-end loan—Requirements—Restrictions—Options. (1) As used in this section, "open-end loan" means an agreement between a licensee and a borrower that expressly states that the loan is made in accordance with this chapter and that provides that:

(a) A licensee may permit the borrower to obtain advances of money from the licensee from time to time, or the licensee may advance money on behalf of the borrower from time to time as directed by the borrower;

(b) The amount of each advance and permitted charges and costs are debited to the borrower's account, and payments and other credits are credited to the same account;

(c) The charges are computed on the unpaid principal balance, or balances, of the account from time to time; and

(d) The borrower has the privilege of paying the account in full at any time without prepayment penalty or, if the account is not in default, in monthly installments of fixed or determinable amounts as provided in the agreement.

(2)(a) Interest charges on an open-end loan shall not exceed twenty-five percent per annum computed in each billing cycle by any of the following methods:

(i) By converting the annual rate to a daily rate, and multiplying the daily rate by the daily unpaid principal balance of the account, in which case each daily rate is determined by dividing the annual rate by three hundred sixty-five;

(ii) By multiplying a monthly rate by the average daily unpaid principal balance of the account in the billing cycle, in which case the monthly rate is one-twelfth of the annual rate, and the average daily unpaid principal balance is the sum of the amount unpaid each day during the cycle divided by the number of days in the cycle; or

(iii) By converting the annual rate to a daily rate, and multiplying the daily rate by the average daily unpaid principal balance of the account in the billing cycle, in which case the daily rate is determined by dividing the annual rate by three hundred sixty-five, and the average daily unpaid principal

balance is the sum of the amount unpaid each day during the cycle divided by the number of days in the cycle.

For all of the methods of computation specified in this subsection (2)(a), the billing cycle shall be monthly, and the unpaid principal balance on any day shall be determined by adding to the balance unpaid, as of the beginning of that day, all advances and other permissible amounts charged to the borrower, and deducting all payments and other credits made or received that day. A billing cycle is considered monthly if the closing date of the cycle is on the same date each month, or does not vary by more than four days from that date.

(b) Reverse mortgage loans made in accordance with the Washington state reverse mortgage act are not subject to the interest charge computation restrictions or billing cycle requirements in this section.

(3) In addition to the charges permitted under subsection (2) of this section, the licensee may contract for and receive an annual fee, payable each year in advance, for the privilege of opening and maintaining an open-end loan account. Except as prohibited or limited by this section, the licensee may also contract for and receive on an open-end loan any additional charge permitted by this chapter on other loans, subject to the conditions and restrictions otherwise pertaining to those charges.

(4)(a) If credit life or credit disability insurance is provided, the additional charge for credit life insurance or credit disability insurance shall be calculated in each billing cycle by applying the current monthly premium rate for the insurance, at the rate approved by the insurance commissioner to the entire outstanding balances in the borrower's open-end loan account, or so much thereof as the insurance covers using any of the methods specified in subsection (2)(a) of this section for the calculation of interest charges; and

(b) The licensee shall not cancel credit life or disability insurance written in connection with an open-end loan because of delinquency of the borrower in the making of the required minimum payments on the loan, unless one or more of the payments is past due for a period of ninety days or more; and the licensee shall advance to the insurer the amounts required to keep the insurance in force during that period, which amounts may be debited to the borrower's account.

(5) A security interest in real or personal property may be taken to secure an open-end loan. Any such security interest may be retained until the open-end account is terminated. The security interest shall be promptly released if (a) there has been no outstanding balance in the account for twelve months and the borrower either does not have or surrenders the unilateral right to create a new outstanding balance; or (b) the account is terminated at the borrower's request and paid in full.

(6) The licensee may from time to time increase the rate of interest being charged on the unpaid principal balance of the borrower's open-end loans if the licensee mails or delivers written notice of the change to the borrower at least thirty days before the effective date of the increase unless the increase has been earlier agreed to by the borrower. However, the borrower may choose to terminate the open-end account and the licensee shall allow the borrower to repay the unpaid balance incurred before the effective date of the rate increase upon the existing open-end loan account terms and

interest rate unless the borrower incurs additional debt on or after the effective date of the rate increase or otherwise agrees to the new rate.

(7) The licensee shall deliver a copy of the open-end loan agreement to the borrower at the time the open-end account is created. The agreement must contain the name and address of the licensee and of the principal borrower, and must contain such specific disclosures as may be required by rule of the director. In adopting the rules the director shall consider Regulation Z promulgated by the board of governors of the federal reserve system under the federal consumer credit protection act.

(8) Except in the case of an account that the licensee deems to be uncollectible, or with respect to which delinquency collection procedures have been instituted, the licensee shall deliver to the borrower at the end of each billing cycle in which there is an outstanding balance of more than one dollar in the account, or with respect to which interest is imposed, a periodic statement in the form required by the director. In specifying such form the director shall consider Regulation Z promulgated by the board of governors of the federal reserve system under the federal consumer credit protection act. [2009 c 149 § 13; 1994 c 92 § 168; 1993 c 405 § 1; 1991 c 208 § 12.]

31.04.125 Loan restrictions—Interest calculations.

(1) No licensee may make a loan using any method of calculating interest other than the simple interest method; except that the add-on method of calculating interest may be used for a loan not secured by real property or personal property used as a residence when the repayment period does not exceed three years and fifteen days after the loan origination date.

(2) No licensee may make a loan using the add-on method to calculate interest that does not provide for a refund to the borrower or a credit to the borrower's account of any unearned interest when the loan is repaid before the original maturity date in full by cash, by a new loan, by refinancing, or otherwise before the final due date. The refund must be calculated using the actuarial method, unless a sum equal to two or more installments has been prepaid and the account is not in arrears and continues to be paid ahead, in which case the interest on the account must be recalculated by the simple interest method with the refund of unearned interest made as if the loan had been made using the simple interest method. When computing an actuarial refund, the lender may round the annual rate used to the nearest quarter of one percent.

In computing a required refund of unearned interest, a prepayment made on or before the fifteenth day after the scheduled payment date is deemed to have been made on the payment date preceding the prepayment. In the case of prepayment before the first installment due date, the company may retain an amount not to exceed one-thirtieth of the first month's interest charge for each day between the origination date of the loan and the actual date of prepayment.

(3) No licensee may provide credit life or disability insurance in an amount greater than that required to pay off the total balance owing on the date of the borrower's death net of refunds in the case of credit life insurance, or all minimum payments that become due on the loan during the covered period of disability in the case of credit disability insurance. The lender may not require any such insurance.

(2012 Ed.)

(4) Except in the case of loans by mail, where the borrower has sufficient time to review papers before returning them, no licensee may prepare loan papers in advance of the loan closing without having reviewed with the borrower the terms and conditions of the loan to include the type and amount of insurance, if any, requested by the borrower. [2007 c 208 § 1; 1995 c 9 § 1; 1991 c 208 § 13.]

31.04.135 Advertisements or promotions. No licensee may advertise, print, display, publish, distribute, or broadcast or cause or permit to be advertised, printed, displayed, published, distributed, or broadcast, in any manner whatsoever, any statement or representation with regard to the rates, terms, or conditions for the lending of money that is false, misleading, or deceptive. [1991 c 208 § 14.]

31.04.143 Subpoena authority—Application—Contents—Notice—Fees. (1) The director or authorized assistants may apply for and obtain a superior court order approving and authorizing a subpoena in advance of its issuance. The application may be made in the county where the subpoenaed person resides or is found, or the county where the subpoenaed documents, records, or evidence are located, or in Thurston county. The application must:

- (a) State that an order is sought under this section;
- (b) Adequately specify the documents, records, evidence, or testimony; and
- (c) Include a declaration made under oath that an investigation is being conducted for a lawfully authorized purpose related to an investigation within the department's authority and that the subpoenaed documents, records, evidence, or testimony are reasonably related to an investigation within the department's authority.

(2) When an application under this section is made to the satisfaction of the court, the court must issue an order approving the subpoena. An order under this subsection constitutes authority of law for the agency to subpoena the documents, records, evidence, or testimony.

(3) The director or authorized assistants may seek approval and a court may issue an order under this section without prior notice to any person, including the person to whom the subpoena is directed and the person who is the subject of an investigation. An application for court approval is subject to the fee and process set forth in RCW 36.18.012(3). [2011 c 93 § 9.]

Finding—Intent—2011 c 93: See note following RCW 18.44.425.

31.04.145 Investigations and examinations—Director's duties and powers—Production of information—Costs. (1) For the purpose of discovering violations of this chapter or securing information lawfully required under this chapter, the director may at any time, either personally or by designees, investigate or examine the loans and business and, wherever located, the books, accounts, records, papers, documents, files, and other information used in the business of every licensee and of every person who is engaged in the business making or assisting in the making of loans at interest rates authorized by this chapter, whether the person acts or claims to act as principal or agent, or under or without the authority of this chapter. The director or designated representative:

(a) Shall have free access to the offices and places of business, books, accounts, papers, documents, other information, records, files, safes, and vaults of all such persons during normal business hours;

(b) May require the attendance of and examine under oath all persons whose testimony may be required about the loans or the business or the subject matter of any investigation, examination, or hearing and may require such person to produce books, accounts, papers, records, files, and any other information the director or designated persons deem relevant to the inquiry;

(c) May require the production of original books, accounts, papers, records, files, and other information; may require that such original books, accounts, papers, records, files, and other information be copied; or may make copies of such original books, accounts, papers, records, files, or other information;

(d) May issue a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum requiring attendance by any person identified in this section or compelling production of any books, accounts, papers, records, files, or other documents or information identified in this section.

(2) The director shall make such periodic examinations of the affairs, business, office, and records of each licensee as determined by rule.

(3) Every licensee examined or investigated by the director or the director's designee shall pay to the director the cost of the examination or investigation of each licensed place of business as determined by rule by the director.

(4) In order to carry out the purposes of this section, the director may:

(a) Retain attorneys, accountants, or other professionals and specialists as examiners, auditors, or investigators to conduct or assist in the conduct of examinations or investigations;

(b) Enter into agreements or relationships with other government officials or regulatory associations in order to improve efficiencies and reduce regulatory burden by sharing resources, standardized or uniform methods or procedures, and documents, records, information, or evidence obtained under this section;

(c) Use, hire, contract, or employ public or privately available analytical systems, methods, or software to examine or investigate the licensee, individual, or person subject to chapter 120, Laws of 2009;

(d) Accept and rely on examination or investigation reports made by other government officials, within or without this state;

(e) Accept audit reports made by an independent certified public accountant for the licensee, individual, or person subject to chapter 120, Laws of 2009 in the course of that part of the examination covering the same general subject matter as the audit and may incorporate the audit report in the report of the examination, report of investigation, or other writing of the director; or

(f) Assess the licensee, individual, or person subject to chapter 120, Laws of 2009 the cost of the services in (a) of this subsection. [2012 c 17 § 5; 2009 c 120 § 8; 2001 c 81 § 11; 1995 c 9 § 2; 1994 c 92 § 169; 1991 c 208 § 15.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.155 Licensee—Recordkeeping—Director's access—Report requirement—Failure to report. The licensee shall keep and use in the business such books, accounts, records, papers, documents, files, and other information as will enable the director to determine whether the licensee is complying with this chapter and with the rules adopted by the director under this chapter. The director shall have free access to such books, accounts, records, papers, documents, files, and other information wherever located. Every licensee shall preserve the books, accounts, records, papers, documents, files, and other information relevant to a loan for at least twenty-five months after making the final entry on any loan. No licensee or person subject to examination or investigation under this chapter shall withhold, abstract, remove, mutilate, destroy, or secrete any books, accounts, records, papers, documents, files, or other information.

Each licensee shall, on or before the first day of March of each year, file a report with the director giving such relevant information as the director may reasonably require concerning the business and operations of each licensed place of business conducted during the preceding calendar year. The report must be made under oath and must be in the form prescribed by the director, who shall make and publish annually an analysis and recapitulation of the reports. Every licensee that fails to file a report that is required to be filed by this chapter within the time required under this chapter is subject to a penalty of fifty dollars per day for each day's delay. The attorney general may bring a civil action in the name of the state for recovery of any such penalty. [2001 c 81 § 12; 1994 c 92 § 170; 1991 c 208 § 16.]

31.04.165 Director—Broad administrative discretion—Rule making—Actions in superior court. (1) The director has the power, and broad administrative discretion, to administer and interpret this chapter to facilitate the delivery of financial services to the citizens of this state by consumer loan companies, residential mortgage loan servicers, and mortgage loan originators subject to this chapter. The director shall adopt all rules necessary to administer this chapter and to ensure complete and full disclosure by licensees of lending transactions governed by this chapter.

(2) If it appears to the director that a licensee is conducting business in an injurious manner or is violating any provision of this chapter, the director may order or direct the discontinuance of any such injurious or illegal practice.

(3) For purposes of this section, "conducting business in an injurious manner" means conducting business in a manner that violates any provision of this chapter, or that creates the reasonable likelihood of a violation of any provision of this chapter.

(4) The director or designated persons, with or without prior administrative action, may bring an action in superior court to enjoin the acts or practices that constitute violations of this chapter and to enforce compliance with this chapter or any rule or order made under this chapter. Upon proper showing, injunctive relief or a temporary restraining order shall be granted. The director shall not be required to post a bond in any court proceedings. [2010 c 35 § 7; 2009 c 120 § 30; 2001 c 81 § 13; 1994 c 92 § 171; 1991 c 208 § 17.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.168 Director—Powers under chapter 19.144 RCW. The director or the director's designee may take such action as provided for in this chapter to enforce, investigate, or examine persons covered by chapter 19.144 RCW. [2008 c 108 § 16.]

Findings—2008 c 108: See RCW 19.144.005.

31.04.175 Violations—No penalty prescribed—Gross misdemeanor—Good faith exception. (1) A person who violates, or knowingly aids or abets in the violation of any provision of this chapter, for which no penalty has been prescribed, and a person who fails to perform any act that it is his or her duty to perform under this chapter and for which failure no penalty has been prescribed, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(2) No provision imposing civil penalties or criminal liability under this chapter or rule adopted under this chapter applies to an act taken or omission made in good faith in conformity with a written notice, interpretation, or examination report of the director or his or her agent. [2001 c 81 § 14; 1994 c 92 § 172; 1991 c 208 § 18.]

31.04.185 Repealed sections of law—Rules adopted under. All rules adopted under or to implement the provisions of law repealed by sections 23 and 24, chapter 208, Laws of 1991 remain in effect until amended or repealed by the director. [1994 c 92 § 173; 1991 c 208 § 19.]

31.04.202 Application of administrative procedure act. The proceedings for denying license applications, issuing cease and desist orders, suspending or revoking licenses, and imposing civil penalties or other remedies under this chapter, and any review or appeal of such action, shall be governed by the provisions of the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW. [2001 c 81 § 15.]

31.04.205 Enforcement of chapter—Director's discretion—Hearing—Sanctions. The director or designated persons may, at his or her discretion, take such action as provided for in this chapter to enforce this chapter. If the person subject to such action does not appear in person or by counsel at the time and place designated for any administrative hearing that may be held on the action, then the person shall be deemed to consent to the action. If the person subject to the action consents, or if after hearing the director finds by a preponderance of the evidence that any grounds for sanctions under this chapter exist, then the director may impose any sanction authorized by this chapter. [2001 c 81 § 16.]

31.04.208 Application of consumer protection act. The legislature finds that the practices governed by this chapter are matters vitally affecting the public interest for the purpose of applying the consumer protection act, chapter 19.86 RCW. Any violation of this chapter is not reasonable in relation to the development and preservation of business and is an unfair and deceptive act or practice and unfair method of competition in the conduct of trade or commerce in violation

(2012 Ed.)

of RCW 19.86.020. Remedies provided by chapter 19.86 RCW are cumulative and not exclusive. [2001 c 81 § 17.]

31.04.211 Application of chapter—2009 c 120. The authority of this chapter remains in effect, whether such a licensee, individual, or person subject to chapter 120, Laws of 2009 acts or claims to act under any licensing or registration law of this state, or claims to act without such an authority. [2009 c 120 § 9.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.221 Mortgage loan originator—License required—Unique identifier required. An individual defined as a mortgage loan originator shall not engage in the business of a mortgage loan originator without first obtaining and maintaining annually a license under chapter 120, Laws of 2009. Each licensed mortgage loan originator must register with and maintain a valid unique identifier issued by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry. [2009 c 120 § 10.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.224 Licensing exemptions—Residential mortgage loans. The following are exempt from licensing as mortgage loan originators under this chapter:

(1) Registered mortgage loan originators, or any individual required to be registered;

(2) A licensed attorney who negotiates the terms of a residential mortgage loan on behalf of a client as an ancillary matter to the attorney's representation of the client, unless the attorney is compensated by a lender, a mortgage broker, or other mortgage loan originator or by any agent of a lender, mortgage broker, or other mortgage loan originator;

(3) Any individual who offers or negotiates terms of a residential mortgage loan with or on behalf of an immediate family member; or

(4) Any individual who offers or negotiates terms of a residential mortgage loan secured by a dwelling that served as the individual's residence. [2012 c 17 § 6; 2009 c 120 § 11.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.227 Mortgage loan origination—Independent contractors. An independent contractor may not engage in residential mortgage loan origination activities as a loan processor unless the independent contractor obtains and maintains a license under this chapter. Each independent contractor loan processor licensed as a mortgage loan originator must have and maintain a valid unique identifier issued by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry. [2009 c 120 § 12.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.231 Individual loan processor—Licensing exemptions. An individual engaging solely in loan processor activities, who does not represent to the public, through advertising or other means of communicating or providing

information including the use of business cards, stationery, brochures, signs, rate lists, or other promotional items, that such an individual can or will perform any of the activities of a mortgage loan originator is not required to obtain and maintain a mortgage loan originator license under this chapter. [2009 c 120 § 13.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.234 Mortgage loan originator license—Application form and content. Applicants for a mortgage loan originator license shall apply on a form as prescribed by the director. Each form must contain content as set forth by rule, regulation, instruction, or procedure of the director and may be changed or updated as necessary by the director in order to carry out the purposes of this chapter, but must not be inconsistent with that required by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry. [2009 c 120 § 14.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.237 Use of nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry. In order to fulfill the purposes of chapter 120, Laws of 2009, the director is authorized to establish relationships or contracts with the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry or other entities designated by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry to collect and maintain records and process transaction fees or other fees related to licensees or other persons subject to this chapter. [2009 c 120 § 15.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.241 Mortgage loan originator application—Required submission and use of personal information.

(1) As part of or in connection with an application for any license under this section, or periodically upon license renewal, the mortgage loan originator applicant shall furnish information concerning his or her identity, including fingerprints for submission to the Washington state patrol, the federal bureau of investigation, the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry, or any governmental agency or entity authorized to receive this information for a state and national criminal history background check; personal history; experience; business record; purposes; and other pertinent facts, as the director may reasonably require. As part of or in connection with an application for a license under this chapter, or periodically upon license renewal, the director is authorized to receive criminal history record information that includes nonconviction data as defined in RCW 10.97.030. The department may only disseminate nonconviction data obtained under this section to criminal justice agencies. This section does not apply to financial institutions regulated under chapters 31.12 and 31.13 RCW and Titles 30, 32, and 33 RCW.

(2) As part of or in connection with an application for any license under this section, the mortgage loan originator applicant shall furnish information pertaining to personal history and experience in a form prescribed by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry, including (a) the submission of authorization for the nationwide mortgage licens-

ing system and registry and the director to obtain an independent credit report obtained from a consumer reporting agency described in section 603(p) of the federal fair credit reporting act, and (b) information related to any administrative, civil, or criminal findings by any governmental jurisdiction.

(3) In order to reduce the points of contact which the federal bureau of investigation may have to maintain, the director may use the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry as a channeling agent for requesting information from and distributing information to the department of justice or any governmental agency.

(4) In order to reduce the points of contact which the director may have to maintain, the director may use the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry as a channeling agent for requesting and distributing information to and from any source so directed by the director. [2009 c 120 § 16.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.244 Mortgage loan originator application—Required information—Fees. (1) The application for a mortgage loan originator license must contain at least the following information:

(a) The name, address, date of birth, and social security number of the mortgage loan originator applicant, and any other names, dates of birth, or social security numbers previously used by the mortgage loan originator applicant, unless waived by the director; and

(b) Other information regarding the mortgage loan originator applicant's background, experience, character, and general fitness as the director may require by rule, or as deemed necessary by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry.

(2) At the time of filing an application for a license or a license renewal under this chapter, each mortgage loan originator applicant shall pay to the director through the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry the application or renewal fee of up to one hundred fifty dollars. The director shall deposit the moneys in the financial services regulation fund. [2009 c 120 § 17.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.247 Issuance of mortgage loan originator license—Necessary findings. (1) The director shall issue and deliver a mortgage loan originator license if, after investigation, the director makes at a minimum the following findings:

(a) The applicant has paid the required license fees;

(b) The applicant has met the requirements of this chapter;

(c) The applicant has never had a mortgage loan originator license revoked in any governmental jurisdiction, except that, for the purposes of this subsection, a subsequent formal vacation of such revocation is not a revocation;

(d) The applicant has not been convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, a felony in a domestic, foreign, or military court (i) during the seven-year period preceding the date of the application for licensing and registration; or (ii) at any time preceding the date of application, if the felony

involved an act of fraud, dishonesty, breach of trust, or money laundering;

(e) The applicant has demonstrated financial responsibility, character, and general fitness such as to command the confidence of the community and to warrant a determination that the mortgage loan originator will operate honestly, fairly, and efficiently within the purposes of chapter 120, Laws of 2009. For the purposes of this section, an applicant has not demonstrated financial responsibility when the applicant shows disregard in the management of his or her financial condition. A determination that an individual has shown disregard in the management of his or her financial condition may include, but is not limited to, an assessment of: Current outstanding judgments, except judgments solely as a result of medical expenses; current outstanding tax liens or other government liens and filings; foreclosures within the last three years; or a pattern of seriously delinquent accounts within the past three years;

(f) The applicant has completed the prelicensing education requirement as required by this chapter;

(g) The applicant has passed a written test that meets the test requirement as required by this chapter;

(h) The consumer loan licensee that the applicant works for has met the surety bond requirement as required by this chapter;

(i) The applicant has not been found to be in violation of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter;

(j) The mortgage loan originator licensee has completed, during the calendar year preceding a licensee's annual license renewal date, continuing education as required by this chapter.

(2) If the director finds the conditions of this section have not been met, the director shall not issue the mortgage loan originator license. The director shall notify the applicant of the denial and return to the mortgage loan originator applicant any remaining portion of the license fee that exceeds the department's actual cost to investigate the license. [2009 c 120 § 18.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.251 Mortgage loan originator license—Renewal—Surrender—Rules. (1) A mortgage loan originator license issued under this section expires annually. The director shall establish rules regarding the mortgage loan originator license renewal process created under this chapter. At a minimum a mortgage loan originator may not renew a license under this chapter unless the mortgage loan originator continues to meet the minimum standards for a license, and has satisfied the annual continuing education requirements.

(2) A mortgage loan originator licensee may surrender a license by delivering to the director through the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry written notice of surrender, but the surrender does not affect the mortgage loan originator licensee's civil or criminal liability or any administrative actions arising from acts or omissions occurring before such a surrender. [2009 c 120 § 19.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

(2012 Ed.)

31.04.254 Mortgage loan originator licensing process—Rules—Interim procedures. For the purposes of implementing an orderly and efficient mortgage loan originator licensing process, the director may establish licensing rules and interim procedures for licensing and acceptance of applications. For previously registered or licensed individuals the director may establish expedited review and licensing procedures. [2009 c 120 § 20.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.257 Mortgage loan originator interim license. To prevent undue delay in the issuance of a mortgage loan originator license and to facilitate the business of a mortgage loan originator, an interim license with a fixed date of expiration may be issued when the director determines that the mortgage loan originator has substantially fulfilled the requirements for mortgage loan originator licensing. The director may adopt rules describing the information required before an interim license can be granted. [2009 c 120 § 21.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.261 Mortgage loan originator—Prelicensing education requirements. (1) Each mortgage loan originator applicant shall complete at least twenty hours of prelicensing education approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry. The prelicensing education shall include at least three hours of federal law and regulations; three hours of ethics, which shall include instruction on fraud, consumer protection, and fair lending issues; two hours of training related to lending standards for the nontraditional mortgage product marketplace; and at least two hours of training specifically related to Washington law.

(2) A mortgage loan originator applicant having successfully completed the prelicensing education requirements approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry for any state shall be accepted as credit towards completion of prelicensing education requirements in this state.

(3) This chapter does not preclude any prelicensing education course, as approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry, that is provided by the employer of the mortgage loan originator applicant or an entity which is affiliated with the applicant by an agency contract, or any subsidiary or affiliate of such an employer or entity. Prelicensing education may be offered either in a classroom, online, or by any other means approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry. [2009 c 120 § 22.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.264 Mortgage loan originator—Testing requirements. (1) To obtain a mortgage loan originator license, an individual must pass a test developed by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry and administered by a test provider approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry based upon reasonable standards.

(2) An individual is not considered to have passed a test unless the individual achieves a test score of not less than seventy-five percent correct answers to questions.

(a) An individual may retake a test three consecutive times with each consecutive taking occurring at least thirty days after the preceding test.

(b) After failing three consecutive tests, an individual must wait at least six months before taking the test again.

(c) A licensed mortgage loan originator who fails to maintain a valid license for a period of five years or longer must retake the test, not taking into account any time during which that individual is a registered mortgage loan originator.

(3) This section does not prohibit a test provider approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry from providing a test at the location of the employer of the mortgage loan originator applicant or any subsidiary or affiliate of the employer of the applicant, or any entity with which the applicant holds an exclusive arrangement to conduct the business of a mortgage loan originator. [2009 c 120 § 23.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.267 Mortgage loan originator—Continuing education requirements. (1) A licensed mortgage loan originator must complete a minimum of eight hours of continuing education approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry which must include at least three hours of federal law and regulations; two hours of ethics, which must include instruction on fraud, consumer protection, and fair lending issues; and two hours of training related to lending standards for the nontraditional mortgage product marketplace. Additionally, the director may require at least one hour of continuing education on Washington law provided by and administered through an approved provider.

(2) The nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry must review and approve continuing education courses. Review and approval of a continuing education course must include review and approval of the course provider.

(3) A licensed mortgage loan originator may only receive credit for a continuing education course in the year in which the course is taken, and may not take the same approved course in the same or successive years to meet the annual requirements for continuing education.

(4) A licensed mortgage loan originator who is an instructor of an approved continuing education course may receive credit for the licensed mortgage loan originator's own annual continuing education requirement at the rate of two hours credit for every one hour taught.

(5) A person having successfully completed the education requirements approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry for any state must have their credits accepted as credit towards completion of continuing education requirements in this state.

(6) This section does not preclude any education course, as approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry, that is provided by the employer of the mortgage loan originator or an entity which is affiliated with the mortgage loan originator by an agency contract, or any subsidiary or affiliate of such employer or entity. Continuing education may be offered either in a classroom, online, or by any other means approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry. [2009 c 120 § 24.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.271 Mortgage loan originators—System information may be challenged. The director shall establish a process whereby mortgage loan originators may challenge information entered into the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry by the director. [2009 c 120 § 25.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.274 Information provided to nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry—Confidentiality—Restrictions on sharing. (1) Except as otherwise provided in section 1512 of the S.A.F.E. act, the requirements under any federal law or chapter 42.56 RCW regarding the privacy or confidentiality of any information or material provided to the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry, and any privilege arising under federal or state law, including the rules of any federal or state court, with respect to that information or material, continues to apply to the information or material after the information or material has been disclosed to the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry. Information and material may be shared with all state and federal regulatory officials with mortgage industry oversight authority without the loss of privilege or the loss of confidentiality protections provided by federal law or state law.

(2) For the purposes under subsection (1) of this section, the director is authorized to enter agreements or sharing arrangements with other governmental agencies, the conference of state bank supervisors, the American association of residential mortgage regulators, or other associations representing governmental agencies as established by rule, regulation, or order of the director.

(3) Information or material that is subject to a privilege or confidentiality under subsection (1) of this section is not subject to:

(a) Disclosure under any federal or state law governing the disclosure to the public of information held by an officer or an agency of the federal government or the respective state; or

(b) Subpoena or discovery, or admission into evidence, in any private civil action or administrative process unless, with respect to any privilege held by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry with respect to that information or material, the person to whom the information or material pertains waives, in whole or in part, in the discretion of that person, that privilege.

(4) Chapter 42.56 RCW relating to the disclosure of confidential supervisory information or any information or material described in subsection (1) of this section that is inconsistent with subsection (1) of this section is superseded by the requirements of this section.

(5) This section does not apply to the information or material relating to the employment history of, and publicly adjudicated disciplinary and enforcement actions against, mortgage loan originators that is included in the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry for access by the public. [2009 c 120 § 26.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.277 Consumer loan companies—When reports of condition are required. Each consumer loan company licensee who makes, services, or brokers a loan secured by real property shall submit to the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry reports of condition, which must be in the form and must contain the information as the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry may require. [2010 c 35 § 8; 2009 c 120 § 27.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.281 Reports of violation—2009 c 120. The director is authorized to regularly report violations of chapter 120, Laws of 2009, as well as enforcement actions and other relevant information, to the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry. [2009 c 120 § 28.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.284 Mortgage loan originator—Unique identifier—Display. The unique identifier of any mortgage loan originator must be clearly shown on all residential mortgage loan application forms, solicitations, or advertisements, including business cards or web sites, and any other documents as established by rule, regulation, or order of the director. This section does not apply to consumer loan company licensees. [2009 c 120 § 29.]

Findings—Declaration—2009 c 120: See note following RCW 31.04.015.

31.04.290 Residential mortgage loan servicer—Requirements—Written detailed information. (1) A residential mortgage loan servicer must comply with the following requirements:

(a) The requirements of chapter 19.148 RCW;

(b) Any fee that is assessed by a servicer must be assessed within forty-five days of the date on which the fee was incurred and must be explained clearly and conspicuously in a statement mailed to the borrower at the borrower's last known address no more than thirty days after assessing the fee;

(c) All amounts received by a servicer on a residential mortgage loan at the address where the borrower has been instructed to make payments must be accepted and credited, or treated as credited, within one business day of the date received, provided that the borrower has provided sufficient information to credit the account. If a servicer uses the scheduled method of accounting, any regularly scheduled payment made prior to the scheduled due date must be credited no later than the due date. If any payment is received and not credited, or treated as credited, the borrower must be notified of the disposition of the payment within ten business days by mail at the borrower's last known address. The notification must identify the reason the payment was not credited or treated as credited to the account, as well as any actions the borrower must take to make the residential mortgage loan current;

(d) Any servicer that exercises the authority to collect escrow amounts on a residential mortgage loan held for the borrower for payment of insurance, taxes, and other charges with respect to the property shall collect and make all such payments from the escrow account and ensure that no late

(2012 Ed.)

penalties are assessed or other negative consequences result for the borrower;

(e) The servicer shall make reasonable attempts to comply with a borrower's request for information about the residential mortgage loan account and to respond to any dispute initiated by the borrower about the loan account. The servicer:

(i) Must maintain written or electronic records of each written request for information regarding a dispute or error involving the borrower's account until the residential mortgage loan is paid in full, sold, or otherwise satisfied;

(ii) Must provide a written statement to the borrower within fifteen business days of receipt of a written request from the borrower. The borrower's request must include the name and account number, if any, of the borrower, a statement that the account is or may be in error, and sufficient detail regarding the information sought by the borrower to permit the servicer to comply. At a minimum, the servicer's response to the borrower's request must include the following information:

(A) Whether the account is current or, if the account is not current, an explanation of the default and the date the account went into default;

(B) The current balance due on the residential mortgage loan, including the principal due, the amount of funds, if any, held in a suspense account, the amount of the escrow balance known to the servicer, if any, and whether there are any escrow deficiencies or shortages known to the servicer;

(C) The identity, address, and other relevant information about the current holder, owner, or assignee of the residential mortgage loan; and

(D) The telephone number and mailing address of a servicer representative with the information and authority to answer questions and resolve disputes; and

(iii) May charge a fee for preparing and furnishing the statement in (e)(ii) of this subsection not exceeding thirty dollars per statement; and

(f) Promptly correct any errors and refund any fees assessed to the borrower resulting from the servicer's error.

(2) In addition to the statement in subsection (1)(e)(ii) of this section, a borrower may request more detailed information from a servicer, and the servicer must provide the information within fifteen business days of receipt of a written request from the borrower. The request must include the name and account number, if any, of the borrower, a statement that the account is or may be in error, and provide sufficient detail to the servicer regarding information sought by the borrower. If requested by the borrower this statement must include:

(a) A copy of the original note, or if unavailable, an affidavit of lost note; and

(b) A statement that identifies and itemizes all fees and charges assessed under the loan transaction and provides a full payment history identifying in a clear and conspicuous manner all of the debits, credits, application of and disbursement of all payments received from or for the benefit of the borrower, and other activity on the residential mortgage loan including escrow account activity and suspense account activity, if any. The period of the account history shall cover at a minimum the two-year period prior to the date of the receipt of the request for information. If the servicer has not

serviced the residential mortgage loan for the entire two-year time period the servicer shall provide the information going back to the date on which the servicer began servicing the home loan, and identify the previous servicer, if known. If the servicer claims that any delinquent or outstanding sums are owed on the home loan prior to the two-year period or the period during which the servicer has serviced the residential mortgage loan, the servicer shall provide an account history beginning with the month that the servicer claims any outstanding sums are owed on the residential mortgage loan up to the date of the request for the information. The borrower may request annually one statement free of charge. [2010 c 35 § 9.]

31.04.293 Residential mortgage loan modification services—Written fee agreement—Limitation on fees—Rules. (1) In addition to any other requirements under federal or state law, an advance fee may not be collected for residential mortgage loan modification services unless a written disclosure summary of all material terms, in the format adopted by the department under subsection (2) of this section, has been provided to the borrower.

(2) The department shall adopt by rule a model written fee agreement, and any other rules necessary to implement this section. This may include, but is not limited to, usual and customary fees for residential mortgage loan modification services. [2010 c 35 § 10.]

31.04.297 Third-party residential mortgage loan modification services providers—Duties—Restrictions. (1) In addition to complying with all requirements for loan originators under this chapter, third-party residential mortgage loan modification services providers must:

(a) Provide a written fee disclosure summary as described in RCW 31.04.293 before accepting any advance fee;

(b) Not receive an advance fee greater than seven hundred fifty dollars;

(c) Not charge total fees in excess of usual and customary charges, or total fees that are not reasonable in light of the service provided; and

(d) Immediately inform the borrower in writing if the owner of the loan requires additional information from the borrower, or if it becomes apparent that a residential mortgage loan modification is not possible.

(2) As a condition for providing a loan modification or loan modification services, third-party residential mortgage loan modification services providers and individuals servicing a residential mortgage loan must not require or encourage a borrower to:

(a) Sign a waiver of his or her legal defenses, counterclaims, and other legal rights against the servicer for future acts;

(b) Sign a waiver of his or her right to contest a future foreclosure;

(c) Waive his or her right to receive notice before the owner or servicer of the loan initiates foreclosure proceedings;

(d) Agree to pay charges not enumerated in any agreement between the borrower and the lender, servicer, or owner of the loan; or

(e) Cease communication with the lender, investor, or loan servicer.

(3) Failure to comply with subsection (1) of this section is a violation of RCW 19.144.080. [2010 c 35 § 11.]

REVERSE MORTGAGE LENDING

31.04.500 Short title. RCW 31.04.501 through 31.04.540 may be known and cited as the Washington state reverse mortgage act. [2009 c 149 § 10.]

31.04.501 Implementation. The director of the department of financial institutions may take the necessary steps to ensure that chapter 149, Laws of 2009 is implemented on its effective date. [2009 c 149 § 9.]

31.04.505 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "FHA-approved reverse mortgage" means a "home equity conversion mortgage" or other reverse mortgage product guaranteed or insured by the federal department of housing and urban development.

(2) "Owner-occupied residence" is the borrower's residence and includes a life estate property the legal title for which is held in the name of the borrower in a reverse mortgage transaction or in the name of a trust, provided the occupant of the property is the beneficiary of that trust.

(3) "Proprietary reverse mortgage loan" is any reverse mortgage loan product that is not a home equity conversion mortgage loan or other federally guaranteed or insured loan.

(4) "Reverse mortgage broker or lender" means a licensee under the Washington state consumer loan act, chapter 31.04 RCW, or a person exempt from licensing pursuant to federal law.

(5) "Reverse mortgage loan" means a nonrecourse consumer credit obligation in which:

(a) A mortgage, deed of trust, or equivalent consensual security interest securing one or more advances is created in the borrower's dwelling;

(b) Any principal, interest, or shared appreciation or equity is due and payable, other than in the case of default, only after:

(i) The consumer dies;

(ii) The dwelling is transferred; or

(iii) The consumer ceases to occupy the dwelling as a dwelling; and

(c) The broker or lender is licensed under Washington state law or exempt from licensing under federal law. [2009 c 149 § 1.]

31.04.510 Requirements of licensee—Minimum capital—Exceptions. (1) For purposes of RCW 31.04.501 through 31.04.540, in addition to any other requirements, licensees must comply with the following requirements before offering proprietary reverse mortgage loans:

(a) Maintain an irrevocable standby letter of credit approved by the director from a financial institution approved by the director in favor of the licensee in an amount necessary to fund all reverse mortgage loan requirements anticipated over the next twelve months for loans then on the licensee's

books and those expected to be made over the next twelve months or three million dollars, whichever is greater. The initial term of the letter of credit must be at least two years.

(b) The financial institution that provides the letter of credit as required in (a) of this subsection may not be affiliated with the licensee.

(c) A licensee with a rating of either 4A1 or 5A1 from Dun & Bradstreet credit services for three consecutive years is exempt from the requirements set forth in (a) of this subsection.

(2) The licensee shall maintain a minimum capital of ten million dollars.

(3) A licensee may rely on the capital of its parent to satisfy the requirement of subsection (2) of this section. However, for any year in which a licensee seeks to so rely, it shall provide to the director a certified financial statement of the parent showing a net worth of at least one hundred million dollars as of the close of its most recent fiscal year and a binding written commitment from the parent to the licensee to make a minimum of ten million dollars available to the licensee as a capital contribution in connection with its reverse mortgage lending program.

(4) Subsections (2) and (3) of this section do not apply to a licensee that:

(a) Only originates proprietary reverse mortgage loans the proceeds of which are fully disbursed at the loan closing; or

(b) Only originates proprietary reverse mortgage loans that are sold into the secondary market to an investor with either a 4A1 or 5A1 rating from Dun & Bradstreet credit services. A licensee that makes such a sale shall obtain a written commitment to purchase the loans from the investor prior to closing and shall arrange for the delivery of the loans to the investor within ten days of the loan closing. [2009 c 149 § 2.]

31.04.515 Loan requirements—Compliance—Rules.

The department of financial institutions has specific authority to develop rules regarding the interpretation and implementation of this section. A proprietary reverse mortgage loan must comply with all of the following requirements:

(1) For the purposes of this section prepayment, in whole or in part, or the refinancing of a reverse mortgage loan, is permitted without penalty at any time during the term of the reverse mortgage loan. For the purposes of this section, penalty does not include any fees, payments, or other charges, not including interest, that would have otherwise been due upon the reverse mortgage being due and payable. However, when a reverse mortgage lender has paid or waived all of the usual fees or costs associated with a reverse mortgage loan, a prepayment penalty may be imposed, provided the penalty does not exceed the total amount of the usual fees or costs that were initially absorbed or waived by the reverse mortgage lender. A mortgagee may not impose a prepayment penalty under this subsection if the prepayment is caused by the occurrence of the death of the borrowers. A borrower must be provided prior written notice of any permissible prepayment penalty under this section;

(2) A reverse mortgage loan may provide for a fixed or adjustable interest rate or combination thereof, including compound interest, and may also provide for interest that is contingent on the value of the property upon execution of the

loan or at maturity, or on changes in value between closing and maturity;

(3) The lender shall pay a late charge to the borrower for any late advance. If the lender does not mail or electronically transfer a scheduled monthly advance to the borrower on the first business day of the month, or within five business days of the date the lender receives the request, or such other regularly scheduled contractual date, the late charge is ten percent of the entire amount that should have been paid to the borrower for that month or as a result of that request. For each additional day that the lender fails to make the advance, the lender shall pay interest on the late advance at the interest rate stated in the loan documents. If the loan documents provide for an adjustable interest rate, the rate in effect when the late charge first accrues is used. Any late charge is paid from the lender's funds and may not be added to the unpaid principal balance. Additionally, the lender forfeits the right to interest and a monthly servicing fee for any months in which the advance has not been timely made. This section does not affect the department of financial institution's ability to impose other sanctions to protect consumers of reverse mortgage loans;

(4) The reverse mortgage loan may become due and payable upon the occurrence of any one of the following events:

(a) The home securing the loan is sold or title to the home is otherwise transferred;

(b) All borrowers cease occupying the home as a principal residence, except as provided in subsection (5) of this section; or

(c) A defaulting event occurs which is specified in the loan documents;

(5) Repayment of the reverse mortgage loan is subject to the following additional conditions:

(a) Temporary absences from the home not exceeding one hundred eighty consecutive days do not cause the mortgage to become due and payable;

(b) Extended absences from the home exceeding one hundred eighty consecutive days, but less than one year, do not cause the mortgage to become due and payable if the borrower has taken prior action that secures and protects the home in a manner satisfactory to the lender, as specified in the loan documents;

(c) The lender's right to collect reverse mortgage loan proceeds is subject to the applicable statute of limitations for written loan contracts. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the statute of limitations shall commence on the date that the reverse mortgage loan becomes due and payable as provided in the loan agreement; and

(d) Using conspicuous, bold sixteen-point or larger type, the lender shall disclose in the loan agreement any interest rate or other fees to be charged during the period that commences on the date that the reverse mortgage loan becomes due and payable, and that ends when repayment in full is made;

(6) The first page of any deed of trust securing a reverse mortgage loan must contain the following statement in sixteen-point boldface type: "This deed of trust secures a reverse mortgage loan;"

(7) A lender or any other party that participates in the origination of a reverse mortgage loan shall not require an applicant for a reverse mortgage to purchase an annuity,

insurance, or another product as a condition of obtaining a reverse mortgage loan. A reverse mortgage lender or a broker arranging a reverse mortgage loan shall not:

(a) Offer an annuity to the borrower prior to the closing of the reverse mortgage or before the expiration of the right of the borrower to rescind the reverse mortgage agreement;

(b) Refer the borrower to anyone for the purchase of an annuity prior to the closing of the reverse mortgage or before the expiration of the right of the borrower to rescind the reverse mortgage agreement; or

(c) Provide marketing information or annuity sales leads to anyone regarding the prospective borrower or borrower, or receive any compensation for such an annuity sale or referral;

(8)(a) A lender or any other party that participates in the origination of a reverse mortgage loan shall maintain safeguards, acceptable to the department of financial institutions, to ensure that individuals offering reverse mortgage loans do not provide reverse mortgage borrowers with any other financial or insurance products and that individuals participating in the origination of a reverse mortgage loan have no ability or incentive to provide the borrower with any other financial or insurance product;

(b) The borrower shall not be required, directly or indirectly, as a condition of obtaining a reverse mortgage under this section, to purchase any other financial or insurance products;

(9) Prior to accepting a final and complete application for a reverse mortgage loan or assessing any fees, a lender shall refer the prospective borrower to an independent housing counseling agency approved by the federal department of housing and urban development for counseling. The counseling must meet the standards and requirements established by the federal department of housing and urban development for reverse mortgage counseling. The lender shall provide the borrower with a list of at least five independent housing counseling agencies approved by the federal department of housing and urban development, including at least two agencies that can provide counseling by telephone. Telephone counseling is only available at the borrower's request;

(10) A lender shall not accept a final and complete application for a reverse mortgage loan from a prospective applicant or assess any fees upon a prospective applicant without first receiving a certification from the applicant or the applicant's authorized representative that the applicant has received counseling from an agency as described in subsection (9) of this section. The certification must be signed by the borrower and the agency counselor, and must include the date of the counseling and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of both the counselor and the borrower. Electronic facsimile copy of the housing counseling certification satisfies the requirements of this subsection. The lender shall maintain the certification in an accurate, reproducible, and accessible format for the term of the reverse mortgage;

(11) A reverse mortgage loan may not be made for a Washington state resident unless that resident is a minimum of sixty years of age as of the date of execution of the loan; and

(12) Except for the initial disbursement of moneys to the closing agent, advances by the lender to the borrower must be issued directly to the borrower, or his or her legal representa-

tive, and not to an intermediary or third party. [2009 c 149 § 3.]

31.04.520 Right to rescind transaction. The borrower in a proprietary reverse mortgage transaction has the same right to rescind the transaction as provided in the truth in lending act, Regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. Sec. 226. [2009 c 149 § 4.]

31.04.525 Preapproval required from department of financial institutions—Application of section—Rules. (1) This section does not apply to a home equity conversion mortgage or other federally administered reverse mortgage product. A proprietary reverse mortgage loan product may not be offered without preapproval by the department of financial institutions.

(2) The director may make rules regarding the preapproval process, and may require any documentation, information, standards, or data deemed necessary by the director. The director may disapprove any proprietary reverse mortgage loan products that contain or incorporate by reference any inconsistent, ambiguous, or misleading provisions or terms, or exceptions and conditions which unreasonably or deceptively affect the reverse mortgage contract. Additional grounds for disapproval may include, without limitation, the existence in the proprietary product of any benefits provided to the borrower that are contrary to public policy. [2009 c 149 § 5.]

31.04.530 Required notice to prospective borrower about counseling—Form—Contents—Annual disclosure statements—Property appraisals. (1) A proprietary reverse mortgage loan application may not be taken by a lender unless the loan applicant has received from the lender the following plain language statement in conspicuous bold sixteen-point type or larger, advising the prospective borrower about counseling prior to obtaining the reverse mortgage loan within three business days of receipt of the completed loan application:

"Important notice to reverse mortgage loan applicant

A reverse mortgage is a complex financial transaction that provides a means of using the equity you have built up in your home, or the value of your home, as a way to access home equity.

If you decide to obtain a reverse mortgage loan, you will sign binding legal documents that will have important legal, tax, and financial implications for you and your estate.

It is very important for you to understand the terms of the reverse mortgage and its effect. Before entering into this transaction, you are required by law to consult with an independent loan counselor. A list of approved counselors will be provided to you by the lender or broker. You may also want to discuss your decision with family members or others on whom you rely for financial advice."

(2) As part of the disclosure required under this section, the lender or servicer shall provide an annual, or more frequent, disclosure statement to the borrower, providing details of the loan advances, balance, other terms, and the name and

telephone number of the lender's employee or agent who has been specifically designated to respond to inquiries concerning reverse mortgage loans.

(3) In addition to any other loan documentation or disclosure, prior to execution of the loan and at the end of the loan term, the lender may either obtain an independent appraisal of the property value or use the current year's tax assessment valuation of the property. Copies of these appraisals must be timely provided to the borrower within five days of the borrower's written request, provided the borrower has paid for the appraisal. [2009 c 149 § 6.]

31.04.535 Lender default—Treble damages—Civil remedies. (1) In addition to any other remedies, if a lender defaults on any of the reverse mortgage loan terms and fails to cure an actual default after notice as specified in the loan documents, the borrower, or the borrower's estate, is entitled to treble damages.

(2) An arrangement, transfer, or lien subject to this chapter is not invalidated solely because of the failure of a lender to comply with any provision of this chapter. However, this section does not preclude the application of any other existing civil remedies provided by law.

(3) A violation of federal legal requirements for an FHA-approved reverse mortgage as defined in RCW 31.04.505(1) constitutes a violation of this chapter. [2009 c 149 § 7.]

31.04.540 Loan advances—Eligibility and benefits under means-tested programs—Subject to federal law.

(1) To the extent that implementation of this section does not conflict with federal law resulting in the loss of federal funding, proprietary reverse mortgage loan advances made to a borrower must be treated as proceeds from a loan and not as income for the purpose of determining eligibility and benefits under means-tested programs of aid to individuals.

(2) Undisbursed reverse mortgage funds must be treated as equity in the borrower's home and not as proceeds from a loan, resources, or assets for the purpose of determining eligibility and benefits under means-tested programs of aid to individuals.

(3) This section applies to any law or program relating to payments, allowances, benefits, or services provided on a means-tested basis by this state including, but not limited to, optional state supplements to the federal supplemental security income program, low-income energy assistance, property tax relief, aged, blind, or disabled assistance benefits, pregnant women assistance benefits, essential needs and housing support, and medical assistance only to the extent this section does not conflict with Title 19 of the federal social security act. [2011 1st sp.s. c 36 § 15; 2010 1st sp.s. c 8 § 15; 2009 c 149 § 8.]

Findings—Intent—2011 1st sp.s. c 36: See RCW 74.62.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 36: See note following RCW 74.62.005.

Findings—Intent—Short title—Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 8: See notes following RCW 74.04.225.

31.04.900 Severability—1991 c 208. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the

provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1991 c 208 § 20.]

31.04.901 Short title. This chapter shall be known as the consumer loan act. [1991 c 208 § 21.]

31.04.902 Effective dates, implementation—1991 c 208. (1) Sections 1 through 23 of this act shall take effect January 1, 1992, but the director shall take such steps and adopt such rules as are necessary to implement this act by that date.

(2) Section 24 of this act shall take effect January 1, 1993. [1994 c 92 § 174; 1991 c 208 § 25.]

31.04.903 Effective date—2009 c 120. In order to facilitate an orderly transition to licensing and minimize disruption in the mortgage marketplace, sections 10 through 14, 16 through 19, 21 through 25, and 27 through 29 of this act take effect July 1, 2010. [2009 c 120 § 31.]

31.04.904 Effective date—2010 c 35. This act takes effect July 1, 2010. [2010 c 35 § 22.]

Chapter 31.12 RCW

WASHINGTON STATE CREDIT UNION ACT

Sections

31.12.003 Findings—Intent—1997 c 397.
31.12.005 Definitions.

CREDIT UNION ORGANIZATION

31.12.015 Declaration of policy.
31.12.025 Use of words in name.
31.12.035 Application for permission to organize—Approval.
31.12.055 Manner of organizing—Articles of incorporation—Submission to director.
31.12.065 Bylaws—Submission to director.
31.12.075 Approval, denial of proposed credit union—Appeal.
31.12.085 Filing upon approval—Fee—Notice to director—Authority to commence business.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

31.12.105 Amendment to articles of incorporation—Approval of director—Procedure.
31.12.115 Amendment to bylaws—Approval of director required—Procedure.
31.12.185 Annual membership meetings.
31.12.195 Special membership meetings.
31.12.225 Board of directors—Election of directors—Terms—Vacancies—Meetings.
31.12.235 Directors—Qualifications—Operating officers and employees may serve.
31.12.246 Removal of directors—Interim directors.
31.12.251 Removal of directors—No quorum.
31.12.255 Board of directors—Powers and duties.
31.12.265 Officers.
31.12.267 Directors and officers—Fiduciary duty—Information relied on.
31.12.269 Directors and committee members—Limitations on personal liability—Exceptions.
31.12.285 Suspension of members of board or supervisory committee by board—For cause.
31.12.326 Supervisory committee—Membership—Terms—Vacancies—Operating officers and employees may not serve.
31.12.335 Supervisory committee—Duties.
31.12.345 Suspension of members of a committee or members of the board by supervisory committee—For cause.
31.12.365 Directors and members of committees—Compensation—Reimbursement—Loans.
31.12.367 Risk—Bond coverage—Notice to director.
31.12.372 Director may suspend any person, reason—Notice—Injunctions.

MEMBERSHIP

- 31.12.382 Limitation on membership.
 31.12.384 Membership.
 31.12.386 Voting rights—Methods—Proxy—Under eighteen years of age.
 31.12.388 Expulsion of member—Challenge—Share and deposit accounts.

POWERS OF CREDIT UNIONS

- 31.12.402 Powers.
 31.12.404 Additional powers—Powers conferred on federal credit union—Authority of director.
 31.12.408 Insurance required after December 31, 1998—Federal share insurance program or an equivalent share insurance program—Director's findings.
 31.12.413 Low-income credit unions—Director's approval required—Powers—Rules.

MEMBERS' ACCOUNTS

- 31.12.416 Shares and deposits governed by chapter 30.22 RCW—Limitation on shares and deposits—Notice of withdrawal—Lien rights.
 31.12.418 Dividends.

LOANS TO MEMBERS

- 31.12.426 Loans to members—Secured or unsecured loans.
 31.12.428 Limit on loan amount.

INVESTMENTS

- 31.12.436 Investment of funds.
 31.12.438 Investment in real property or leasehold interests for own use—Future expansion.

MERGERS, CONVERSIONS, AND VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS

- 31.12.461 Mergers.
 31.12.464 Merger or conversion of state into federal, out-of-state, or foreign credit union, or other type of financial institution.
 31.12.467 Merger or conversion of federal, out-of-state, or foreign to state credit union.
 31.12.471 Authority of out-of-state or foreign credit union to operate in this state—Conditions.
 31.12.474 Liquidation—Disposition of unclaimed funds.

EXAMINATION AND SUPERVISION

- 31.12.516 Powers of director.
 31.12.518 Powers of director under chapter 19.144 RCW.
 31.12.545 Examinations and investigations—Reports—Access to records—Oaths—Subpoenas.
 31.12.565 Examination reports and specified other information confidential—Exceptions—Penalty.
 31.12.567 Reports—Financial and statistical data—As required by director.
 31.12.569 Generally accepted accounting principles.
 31.12.571 Notice of intent to establish branch—Another state or foreign jurisdiction.
 31.12.575 Removal or prohibition orders—Director's authority—Notice.
 31.12.585 Prohibited acts—Notice—Cease and desist order.
 31.12.595 Temporary cease and desist order—Notice—Principal place of business—Superior court.
 31.12.625 Administrative hearing—Procedures.
 31.12.630 Authority of director to call special meeting of board.
 31.12.633 Authority of director to attend meetings of the board.
 31.12.637 Intervention by director—Conditions.
 31.12.641 Supervision by director—Notice—Compliance—Costs.
 31.12.644 Supervision by director—Certain acts prohibited.
 31.12.647 Supervision by director—Credit union request for review.
 31.12.651 Conservator—Authorized actions—Costs.
 31.12.654 Actions by conservator—Review.
 31.12.657 Lawsuits during period of conservatorship.
 31.12.661 Conservator serves until purposes are accomplished.
 31.12.664 Liquidation—Suspension or revocation of articles—Placement in involuntary liquidation—Appointment of liquidating agent—Notice—Procedure—Effect.
 31.12.667 Order directing involuntary liquidation—Procedure.
 31.12.671 Receivership—Appointment of receiver by director—Notice—Act without bond.
 31.12.674 Receiver may be required to show cause—Principal place of business—Superior court.
 31.12.677 Powers and duties of receiver.
 31.12.681 Claims against credit union in receivership—Notice.

- 31.12.684 Receiver shall inventory assets—File lists of assets and claims—Objections to approved claims.
 31.12.687 Expenses incurred by receiver.
 31.12.691 Liquidation dividends—Approval of court.
 31.12.694 Remaining assets—Distribution.
 31.12.697 Unclaimed liquidation dividends.
 31.12.701 Personal property—Receiver's duties.
 31.12.704 Proceeds of sale—Deposit or payment by receiver.
 31.12.707 Completion of receivership—Merger, purchase, or liquidation—Secretary of state.
 31.12.711 Director may terminate receivership—Expenses.
 31.12.714 Receivership files.
 31.12.717 Pendency of proceedings for review of appointment of receiver—Liabilities of credit union—Availability of relevant data.
 31.12.721 Appointment by court of temporary receiver—Notice to director.
 31.12.724 Actions that are void—Felonious conduct—Penalties.
 31.12.726 Conservator or receiver may terminate or adopt executory contracts—Timing—Binding terms—Liability.
 31.12.728 Applicability of general receivership law.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 31.12.850 Prohibited acts—Criminal penalties.
 31.12.853 Prohibited acts—Civil penalties—Rules.
 31.12.860 Taxation of credit unions.
 31.12.890 Satellite facilities.
 31.12.891 Automated teller machines and night depositories security.
 31.12.902 Short title.
 31.12.906 Effective date—1997 c 397.
 31.12.907 Severability—1997 c 397.
 31.12.908 Severability—2001 c 83.
 31.12.909 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521.
 31.12.910 Effective date—2010 c 87.

Credit unions as public depositories: RCW 39.58.240.

Fairness in lending act: RCW 30.04.500 through 30.04.515.

Master license system exemption: RCW 19.02.800.

31.12.003 Findings—Intent—1997 c 397. The legislature finds that credit unions provide many valuable services to the consumers of this state and will be better prepared to continue providing these services if the Washington state credit union act is modernized, clarified, and reorganized.

Furthermore, the legislature finds that credit unions and credit union members will benefit by enacting provisions clearly specifying the director of financial institutions' authority to enforce statutory provisions.

Revisions to this chapter reflect the legislature's intent to modernize, clarify, and reorganize the existing act, and specify the director's enforcement authority. By enacting the revisions to this chapter, it is not the intent of the legislature to affect the scope of credit unions' field of membership or tax status, or impact federal parity provisions. [1997 c 397 § 1.]

31.12.005 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, as used in this chapter:

(1) "Board" means the board of directors of a credit union.

(2) "Board officer" means an officer of the board elected under RCW 31.12.265(1).

(3) "Branch" of a credit union, out-of-state credit union, or foreign credit union means any facility that meets all of the following criteria:

- The facility is a staffed physical facility;
- The facility is owned or leased in whole or part by the credit union or its credit union service organization; and
- Deposits and withdrawals may be made, or shares purchased, through staff at the facility.

(4) "Capital" means a credit union's reserves, undivided earnings, and allowance for loan and lease losses, and other items that may be included under RCW 31.12.413 or by rule or order of the director.

(5) "Credit union" means a credit union organized and operating under this chapter.

(6) "Credit union service organization" means an organization that a credit union has invested in pursuant to RCW 31.12.436(8), or a credit union service organization invested in by an out-of-state, federal, or foreign credit union.

(7) "Department" means the department of financial institutions.

(8) "Director" means the director of financial institutions.

(9) "Federal credit union" means a credit union organized and operating under the laws of the United States.

(10) "Financial institution" means any commercial bank, trust company, savings bank, or savings and loan association, whether state or federally chartered, and any credit union, out-of-state credit union, or federal credit union.

(11) "Foreign credit union" means a credit union organized and operating under the laws of another country or other foreign jurisdiction.

(12) "Insolvency" means:

(a) If, under United States generally accepted accounting principles, the recorded value of the credit union's assets are less than its obligations to its share account holders, depositors, creditors, and others; or

(b) If it is likely that the credit union will be unable to pay its obligations or meet its share account holders' and depositors' demands in the normal course of business.

(13) "Loan" means any loan, overdraft line of credit, extension of credit, or lease, in whole or in part.

(14) "Material violation of law" means:

(a) If the credit union or person has violated a material provision of:

(i) Law;

(ii) Any cease and desist order issued by the director;

(iii) Any condition imposed in writing by the director in connection with the approval of any application or other request of the credit union; or

(iv) Any supervisory agreement, or any other written agreement entered into with the director;

(b) If the credit union or person has concealed any of the credit union's books, papers, records, or assets, or refused to submit the credit union's books, papers, records, or affairs for inspection to any examiner of the state or, as appropriate, to any examiner of the national credit union administration; or

(c) If a member of a credit union board of directors or supervisory committee, or an officer of a credit union, has breached his or her fiduciary duty to the credit union.

(15) "Membership share" means an initial share that a credit union may require a person to purchase in order to establish and maintain membership in a credit union.

(16) "Net worth" means a credit union's capital, less the allowance for loan and lease losses.

(17) "Operating officer" means an employee of a credit union designated as an officer pursuant to RCW 31.12.265(2).

(18) "Organization" means a corporation, partnership, association, limited liability company, trust, or other organization or entity.

(19) "Out-of-state credit union" means a credit union organized and operating under the laws of another state or United States territory or possession.

(20) "Person" means an organization or a natural person including, but not limited to, a sole proprietorship.

(21) "Principally" or "primarily" means more than one-half.

(22) "Senior operating officer" includes:

(a) An operating officer who is a vice president or above; and

(b) Any employee who has policy-making authority.

(23) "Significantly undercapitalized" means a net worth to total assets ratio of less than four percent.

(24) "Small credit union" means a credit union with up to ten million dollars in total assets.

(25) "Unsafe or unsound condition" means, but is not limited to:

(a) If the credit union is insolvent;

(b) If the credit union has incurred or is likely to incur losses that will deplete all or substantially all of its net worth;

(c) If the credit union is in imminent danger of losing its share and deposit insurance or guarantee; or

(d) If the credit union is significantly undercapitalized.

(26) "Unsafe or unsound practice" means any action, or lack of action, which is contrary to generally accepted standards of prudent operation, the likely consequences of which, if continued, would be abnormal risk of loss or danger to a credit union, its members, or an organization insuring or guaranteeing its shares and deposits. [2010 c 87 § 1; 2001 c 83 § 1; 1997 c 397 § 2. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 68; 1994 c 92 § 175; 1984 c 31 § 2.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

CREDIT UNION ORGANIZATION

31.12.015 Declaration of policy. A credit union is a cooperative society organized under this chapter as a non-profit corporation for the purposes of promoting thrift among its members and creating a source of credit for them at fair and reasonable rates of interest.

The director is the state's credit union regulatory authority whose purpose is to protect members' financial interests, the integrity of credit unions as cooperative institutions, and the interests of the general public, and to ensure that credit unions remain viable and competitive in this state. [1997 c 397 § 3. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 69; 1994 c 92 § 176; 1984 c 31 § 3.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

31.12.025 Use of words in name. (1) A credit union shall include the words "credit union" in its name.

(2) No person may conduct business or engage in any other activity under a name or title containing the words "credit union", or represent itself as a credit union, unless it is:

(a) A credit union, out-of-state credit union, or a foreign credit union;

(b) An organization whose membership or ownership is limited to credit unions, out-of-state credit unions, federal credit unions, or their trade organizations;

(c) A person that is primarily in the business of managing one or more credit unions, out-of-state credit unions, or federal credit unions; or

(d) A credit union service organization. [1997 c 397 § 4; 1994 c 256 § 70; 1984 c 31 § 4.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

31.12.035 Application for permission to organize—Approval. Seven or more natural persons who reside in this state may apply to the director for permission to organize a credit union. The application must include copies of the proposed articles of incorporation and bylaws, and such other information as may be required by the director. The director shall approve or deny a complete application within sixty days of receipt. [1997 c 397 § 5; 1994 c 92 § 177; 1984 c 31 § 5.]

31.12.055 Manner of organizing—Articles of incorporation—Submission to director. (1) Persons applying for the organization of a credit union shall execute articles of incorporation stating:

(a) The initial name and location of the credit union;

(b) That the duration of the credit union is perpetual;

(c) That the purpose of the credit union is to engage in the business of a credit union and any other lawful activities permitted to a credit union by applicable law;

(d) The number of its directors, which must not be less than five or greater than fifteen, and the names of the persons who are to serve as the initial directors;

(e) The names of the incorporators;

(f) The initial par value, if any, of the shares of the credit union;

(g) The extent, if any, to which personal liability of directors is limited;

(h) The extent, if any, to which directors, supervisory committee members, officers, employees, and others will be indemnified by the credit union; and

(i) Any other provision which is not inconsistent with this chapter.

(2) Applicants shall submit the articles of incorporation in triplicate to the director. [1997 c 397 § 6. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 71; 1994 c 92 § 179; 1984 c 31 § 7.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

31.12.065 Bylaws—Submission to director. (1) Persons applying for the organization of a credit union shall adopt bylaws that prescribe the manner in which the business of the credit union shall be conducted. The bylaws shall include:

(a) The name of the credit union;

(b) The field of membership of the credit union;

(c) Reasonable qualifications for membership in the credit union, including, but not limited to, the minimum number of shares, and the payment of a membership fee, if any, required for membership, and the procedures for expelling a member;

(d) The number of directors and supervisory committee members, and the length of terms they serve and the permis-

sible term length of any interim director or supervisory committee member;

(e) Any qualification for eligibility to serve on the credit union's board or supervisory committee;

(f) The number of credit union employees that may serve on the board, if any;

(g) The frequency of regular meetings of the board and the supervisory committee, and the manner in which members of the board or supervisory committee will be notified of meetings;

(h) The timing of the annual membership meeting;

(i) The manner in which members may call a special membership meeting;

(j) The manner in which members will be notified of membership meetings;

(k) The number of members constituting a quorum at a membership meeting;

(l) Provisions, if any, for the indemnification of directors, supervisory committee members, officers, employees, and others by the credit union, if not included in the articles of incorporation; and

(m) Any other provision which is not inconsistent with this chapter.

(2) Applicants shall submit the bylaws in duplicate to the director. [2001 c 83 § 2; 1997 c 397 § 7. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 72; 1994 c 92 § 180; 1984 c 31 § 8.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

31.12.075 Approval, denial of proposed credit union—Appeal. (1) When the proposed articles of incorporation and bylaws complying with the requirements of RCW 31.12.055 and 31.12.065 have been filed with the director, the director shall:

(a) Determine whether the articles of incorporation and bylaws are consistent with this chapter; and

(b) Determine the feasibility of the credit union, taking into account surrounding facts and circumstances influencing the successful operation of the credit union.

(2) If the director is satisfied with the determinations made under subsection (1)(a) and (b) of this section, the director shall endorse each of the articles of incorporation "approved", indicate the date the approval was granted, and return two sets of articles and one set of bylaws to the applicants.

(3) If the director is not satisfied with the determinations made under subsection (1)(a) and (b) of this section, the director shall endorse each of the articles of incorporation "denied," indicate the date of, and reasons for, the denial, and return two copies of the articles of incorporation with one copy of the bylaws to the person from whom they were received. The director shall at the time of returning the copies of the articles of incorporation and bylaws, also provide notice to the applicant of the applicant's right to appeal the denial under chapter 34.05 RCW. The denial is conclusive unless the applicant requests a hearing under chapter 34.05 RCW. [1997 c 397 § 8; 1994 c 92 § 181; 1984 c 31 § 9.]

31.12.085 Filing upon approval—Fee—Notice to director—Authority to commence business. (1) Upon approval under RCW 31.12.075(2), the director shall deliver a copy of the articles of incorporation to the secretary of state

for filing. Upon receipt of the approved articles of incorporation provided by the applicants, and the secretary of state filing fee paid by the department, the secretary of state shall file the articles of incorporation.

(2) Upon filing of the approved articles of incorporation by the secretary of state, the persons named in the articles of incorporation and their successors may conduct business as a credit union, having the powers, duties, and obligations set forth in this chapter. A credit union may not conduct business until the articles have been filed by the secretary of state.

(3) A credit union shall organize and begin conducting business within six months of the date that its articles of incorporation are filed by the secretary of state or its charter is void. However, the director may grant extensions of the six-month period. [2010 c 87 § 2; 2001 c 83 § 3; 1997 c 397 § 9; 1994 c 92 § 182; 1993 c 269 § 12; 1984 c 31 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

31.12.105 Amendment to articles of incorporation—Approval of director—Procedure. A credit union's articles of incorporation may be amended by the board with the approval of the director. Complete applications for amendments to the articles must be approved or denied by the director within sixty days of receipt. Amendments to a credit union's articles of incorporation must conform with RCW 31.12.055.

Upon approval, the director shall promptly deliver the articles' amendments, including any necessary filing fees paid by the applicant, to the secretary of state for filing. The articles' amendments are effective upon filing of the amendments by the secretary of state. [2001 c 83 § 4; 1997 c 397 § 10; 1994 c 92 § 184; 1984 c 31 § 12.]

31.12.115 Amendment to bylaws—Approval of director required—Procedure. (1) A credit union's field of membership bylaws may be amended by the board with approval of the director. Complete applications to amend a credit union's field of membership bylaws must be approved or denied by the director within sixty days of receipt.

(2) A credit union's other bylaws may be amended by the board.

(3) Any amendments to a credit union's bylaws must conform with RCW 31.12.065. [2001 c 83 § 5; 1997 c 397 § 11. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 73; 1994 c 92 § 185; 1984 c 31 § 13.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

31.12.185 Annual membership meetings. (1) A credit union's annual membership meeting shall be held at such time and place as the bylaws prescribe, and shall be conducted according to the rules of procedure approved by the board.

(2) Notice of the annual membership meetings of a credit union shall be given as provided in the bylaws of the credit union. [1997 c 397 § 12; 1987 c 338 § 2; 1984 c 31 § 20.]

31.12.195 Special membership meetings. (1) A special membership meeting of a credit union may be called by a majority of the board, a majority vote of the supervisory committee, or upon written application of at least ten percent or

(2012 Ed.)

two thousand of the members of a credit union, whichever is less.

(2) A request for a special membership meeting of a credit union shall be in writing and shall state specifically the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called. At this meeting, only those agenda items detailed in the written request may be considered. If the special membership meeting is being called for the removal of one or more directors, the request shall state the name of the director or directors whose removal is sought.

(3) Upon receipt of a request for a special membership meeting, the secretary of the credit union shall designate the time and place at which the special membership meeting will be held. The designated place of the meeting must be a reasonable location within the county in which the principal place of business of the credit union is located, unless provided otherwise by the bylaws. The designated time of the membership meeting must be no sooner than twenty, and no later than thirty days after the request is received by the secretary.

The secretary shall give notice of the meeting within ten days of receipt of the request or within such other reasonable time period as may be provided by the bylaws. The notice must include the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called, as provided in the bylaws. If the special membership meeting is being called for the removal of one or more directors, the notice must state the name of the director or directors whose removal is sought.

(4) Except as provided in this subsection, the chairperson of the board shall preside over special membership meetings. If the purpose of the special meeting includes the proposed removal of the chairperson, the next highest ranking board officer whose removal is not sought shall preside over the special meeting. If the removal of all board officers is sought, the chairperson of the supervisory committee shall preside over the special meeting.

(5) Special membership meetings shall be conducted according to the rules of procedure approved by the board. [1997 c 397 § 13. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 77; 1994 c 92 § 188; 1987 c 338 § 3; 1984 c 31 § 21.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

31.12.225 Board of directors—Election of directors—Terms—Vacancies—Meetings. (1) The business and affairs of a credit union shall be managed by a board of not less than five and not greater than fifteen directors.

(2) The directors must be elected at the credit union's annual membership meeting. They shall hold their offices until their successors are qualified and elected or appointed.

(3) Directors shall be elected to terms of between one and three years, as provided in the bylaws. If the terms are longer than one year, the directors must be divided into classes, and an equal number of directors, as nearly as possible, must be elected each year.

(4) Any vacancy on the board must be filled by an interim director appointed by the board, unless the interim director would serve a term of fewer than ninety days. Interim directors appointed to fill vacancies created by expansion of the board will serve until the next annual meeting of members. Other interim directors will serve out the

unexpired term of the former director, unless provided otherwise in the credit union's bylaws.

(5) The board will have regular meetings not less frequently than once each month. [2001 c 83 § 6; 1997 c 397 § 14; 1984 c 31 § 24.]

31.12.235 Directors—Qualifications—Operating officers and employees may serve. (1) A director must be a natural person and a member of the credit union. If a director ceases to be a member of the credit union, the director shall no longer serve as a director.

(2)(a) If a director is absent from four of the regular board meetings in any twelve-month period in a term without being reasonably excused by the board, the director shall no longer serve as a director for the period remaining in the term.

(b) The board secretary shall promptly notify the director that he or she shall no longer serve as a director. Failure to provide notice does not affect the termination of the director's service under (a) of this subsection.

(3) A director must meet any qualification requirements set forth in the credit union's bylaws. If a director fails to meet these requirements, the director shall no longer serve as a director.

(4) The operating officers and employees of the credit union may serve as directors of the credit union, but only as permitted by the credit union's bylaws. In no event may the operating officers and employees of the credit union constitute a majority of the board. [2001 c 83 § 7; 1997 c 397 § 15; 1994 c 256 § 78; 1984 c 31 § 25.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

31.12.246 Removal of directors—Interim directors. The members of a credit union may remove a director of the credit union at a special membership meeting held in accordance with RCW 31.12.195 and called for that purpose. If the members remove a director, the members may at the same special membership meeting elect an interim director to complete the remainder of the former director's term of office or authorize the board to appoint an interim director as provided in RCW 31.12.225. [1997 c 397 § 16; 1984 c 31 § 26.]

31.12.251 Removal of directors—No quorum. If at any time because of the removal of one or more credit union directors under this chapter, the board of directors of a credit union has less than a quorum of directors, all powers and functions vested in or exercisable by the board vest in and are exercisable by the director or directors remaining until such a time as there is a quorum on the board of directors. If all of the directors of a credit union are removed under this chapter, the director of the department of financial institutions shall appoint persons to serve temporarily as directors of the credit union until such a time as their respective successors take office. [2010 c 87 § 19.]

31.12.255 Board of directors—Powers and duties. The business and affairs of a credit union shall be managed by the board of the credit union. The duties of the board include, but are not limited to, the duties enumerated in this section. The duties listed in subsection (1) of this section may not be delegated by the credit union's board of directors. The duties listed in subsection (2) of this section may be delegated

to a committee, officer, or employee, with appropriate reporting to the board.

(1) The board shall:

(a) Set the par value of shares, if any, of the credit union;

(b) Set the minimum number of shares, if any, required for membership;

(c) Establish the loan policies under which loans may be approved;

(d) Establish the conditions under which a member may be expelled for cause;

(e) Fill vacancies on all committees except the supervisory committee;

(f) Approve an annual operating budget for the credit union;

(g) Designate those persons or positions authorized to execute or certify documents or records on behalf of the credit union;

(h) Review the supervisory committee's annual report; and

(i) Perform such other duties as the members may direct.

(2) In addition, unless delegated, the board shall:

(a) Act upon applications for membership in the credit union;

(b) Determine the maximum amount of shares and deposits that a member may hold in the credit union;

(c) Declare dividends on shares and set the rate of interest on deposits;

(d) Set the fees, if any, to be charged by the credit union to its members for the right to be a member of the credit union and for services rendered by the credit union;

(e) Determine the amount which may be loaned to a member together with the terms and conditions of loans;

(f) Establish policies under which the credit union may borrow and invest; and

(g) Approve the charge-off of credit union losses. [2001 c 83 § 8; 1997 c 397 § 17; 1994 c 256 § 79; 1984 c 31 § 27.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

31.12.265 Officers. (1) The board at its first meeting after the annual membership meeting shall elect board officers from among its members, as provided in the credit union's bylaws. The board will elect as many board officers as it deems necessary for transacting the business of the board of the credit union. The board officers shall hold office until their successors are qualified and elected, unless sooner removed as provided in this chapter. All board officers must be elected members of the board. However, the office of board treasurer and board secretary may be held by the same person and need not be elected members of the board.

(2) The board may designate as many operating officers as it deems necessary for conducting the business of the credit union, including, but not limited to, a principal operating officer. Individuals serving as operating officers may also serve as board officers in accordance with subsection (1) of this section and subject to RCW 31.12.235(4). [1997 c 397 § 18; 1994 c 256 § 80; 1987 c 338 § 4; 1984 c 31 § 28.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

31.12.267 Directors and officers—Fiduciary duty—Information relied on. (1) Directors, board officers, supervisory committee members, and senior operating officers

owe a fiduciary duty to the credit union, and must discharge the duties of their respective positions:

- (a) In good faith;
 - (b) With the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances; and
 - (c) In a manner the director or officer reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the credit union.
- (2) In discharging the duties of a director, a director is entitled to rely on information, opinions, reports, or statements, including financial statements and other financial data, if prepared or presented by:
- (a) One or more officers or employees of the credit union whom the director reasonably believes to be reliable and competent in the matters presented;
 - (b) Legal counsel, public accountants, or other persons as to matters the director reasonably believes are within the person's professional or expert competence; or
 - (c) A committee of the board of directors of which the director is not a member if the director reasonably believes the committee merits confidence.
- (3) A director is not acting in good faith if the director has knowledge concerning the matter in question that makes reliance otherwise permitted by subsection (2) of this section unwarranted.
- (4) A director is not liable for any action taken as a director, or any failure to take any action, if the director performed the duties of the director's office in compliance with this section. [2010 c 87 § 3; 2001 c 83 § 9; 1997 c 397 § 19.]

31.12.269 Directors and committee members—Limitations on personal liability—Exceptions. (1) Directors and committee members at a credit union or federal credit union have no personal liability for harm caused by acts or omissions performed on behalf of the credit union if: The director or committee member was acting within the scope of his or her duties at the time of the act or omission; the harm was not caused by an act in violation of RCW 31.12.267; the harm was not caused by willful or criminal misconduct, gross negligence, reckless misconduct, or a conscious, flagrant indifference to the rights or safety of the individual harmed; and the harm was not caused by the director or committee member's operation of a motor vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other vehicle for which the state requires the operator or the owner of the vehicle, craft, or vessel to either possess an operator's license or maintain insurance.

(2) This section does not affect a director's or committee member's liability to the credit union or to a governmental entity for harm to the credit union or governmental entity caused by the director or committee member.

(3) This section does not affect the vicarious liability of the credit union with respect to harm caused to any person, including harm caused by the negligence of a director or committee member.

(4) This section does not affect the liability of employees of the credit union for acts or omissions done within the scope of their employment. [2001 c 120 § 1.]

31.12.285 Suspension of members of board or supervisory committee by board—For cause. The board may suspend for cause a member of the board or a member of the supervisory committee until a membership meeting is held.

(2012 Ed.)

The membership meeting must be held within thirty days after the suspension. The members attending the meeting shall vote whether to remove a suspended party. For purposes of this section, "cause" includes demonstrated financial irresponsibility, a breach of fiduciary duty to the credit union, or activities which, in the judgment of the board, threaten the safety and soundness of the credit union. [1997 c 397 § 21; 1984 c 31 § 30.]

31.12.326 Supervisory committee—Membership—Terms—Vacancies—Operating officers and employees may not serve. (1) A supervisory committee of at least three members must be elected at the annual membership meeting of the credit union. Members of the supervisory committee shall serve a term of three years, unless sooner removed under this chapter or until their successors are qualified and elected or appointed. The members of the supervisory committee shall be divided into classes so that as equal a number as is possible is elected each year.

(2)(a) If a supervisory committee member is absent from more than one-third of the committee meetings in any twelve-month period in a term without being reasonably excused by the committee, the member shall no longer serve as a member of the committee for the period remaining in the term.

(b) The supervisory committee shall promptly notify the member that he or she shall no longer serve as a committee member. Failure to provide notice does not affect the termination of the member's service under (a) of this subsection.

(3) A supervisory committee member must be a natural person and a member of the credit union. If a member of the supervisory committee ceases to be a member of the credit union, the member shall no longer serve as a committee member. The chairperson of the supervisory committee may not serve as a board officer.

(4) Any vacancy on the committee must be filled by an interim member appointed by the committee, unless the interim member would serve a term of fewer than ninety days. Interim members appointed to fill vacancies created by expansion of the committee will serve until the next annual meeting of members. Other interim members may serve out the unexpired term of the former member, unless provided otherwise by the credit union's bylaws. However, if all positions on the committee are vacant at the same time, the board may appoint interim members to serve until the next annual membership meeting.

(5) No operating officer or employee of a credit union may serve on the credit union's supervisory committee. No more than one director may be a member of the supervisory committee at the same time, unless provided otherwise by the credit union's bylaws. No member of the supervisory committee may serve on the credit committee or investment committee of the credit union while serving on the supervisory committee. [2001 c 83 § 10; 1997 c 397 § 22; 1984 c 31 § 34.]

31.12.335 Supervisory committee—Duties. (1) The supervisory committee of a credit union shall:

- (a) Meet at least quarterly;
- (b) Keep fully informed as to the financial condition of the credit union and the decisions of the credit union's board;

(c) Perform or arrange for a complete annual audit of the credit union and a verification of its members' accounts; and

(d) Report its findings and recommendations to the board and make an annual report to members at each annual membership meeting.

(2) At least one supervisory committee member may attend each regular board meeting. [2001 c 83 § 11; 1997 c 397 § 23. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 82; 1994 c 92 § 192; 1984 c 31 § 35.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

31.12.345 Suspension of members of a committee or members of the board by supervisory committee—For cause.

(1) The supervisory committee may, by unanimous vote, for cause, suspend a member of the board, until a membership meeting is held. The membership meeting must be held within thirty days after the suspension. The members attending that meeting shall vote whether to remove the suspended party or parties. The supervisory committee may, by unanimous vote, for cause, suspend members of other committees until a membership meeting is held. The meeting must be held within thirty days after the suspension. The members attending that meeting shall vote whether to remove the suspended party or parties.

(2) For purposes of this section, "cause" includes demonstrated financial irresponsibility, a breach of fiduciary duty to the credit union, or activities which, in the judgment of the supervisory committee, threaten the safety and soundness of the credit union. [1997 c 397 § 24; 1984 c 31 § 36.]

31.12.365 Directors and members of committees—Compensation—Reimbursement—Loans. (1) Directors and members of committees shall not receive compensation for their service as directors and committee members. However, this subsection does not prohibit directors or committee members from receiving:

(a) Gifts of minimal value; and

(b) Insurance coverage or incidental services, available to employees generally.

(2) Directors and members of committees may receive reimbursement for reasonable expenses incurred on behalf of themselves and their spouses in the performance of the directors' and committee members' duties.

(3) Loans to directors and supervisory and credit committee members may not be made under more favorable terms and conditions than those made to members generally. [2001 c 83 § 12; 1997 c 397 § 25; 1984 c 31 § 38.]

31.12.367 Risk—Bond coverage—Notice to director.

(1) Each credit union must be adequately insured against risk. In addition, each director, officer, committee member, and employee of a credit union must be adequately bonded.

(2) When a credit union receives notice that its fidelity bond coverage will be suspended or terminated, the credit union shall notify the director in writing not less than thirty-five days prior to the effective date of the notice of suspension or termination. [2001 c 83 § 13; 1997 c 397 § 26; 1994 c 92 § 191; 1984 c 31 § 32. Formerly RCW 31.12.306.]

31.12.372 Director may suspend any person, reason—Notice—Injunctions. (1) The director may issue and

serve an order suspending a person from further participation in any manner in the conduct of the affairs of a credit union if the director determines that such an action is necessary for the protection of the credit union or the interests of the credit union members. Any suspension order issued by the director is effective upon service and, unless the superior court of the county in which the primary place of business of the credit union is located issues a stay of the order, remains in effect and enforceable until completion of the administrative proceedings under RCW 31.12.575.

(2) With the suspension order, the director shall serve a notice of intent to remove or prohibit under RCW 31.12.575.

(3) Within ten days after the person has been served with the suspension order, the person may apply to the superior court of the county in which the primary place of business of the credit union is located for an injunction setting aside, limiting, or suspending the order pending the completion of the administrative proceedings under the notice issued under subsection (2) of this section.

(4) In the case of a violation or threatened violation of a suspension order, the director may apply to the superior court of the county in which the primary place of business of the credit union is located for an injunction to enforce the order, and the court shall issue an injunction if it determines that there has been a violation or threatened violation.

(5) For the purposes of this section, the principal place of business of a foreign or out-of-state credit union is Thurston county. [2010 c 87 § 17.]

MEMBERSHIP

31.12.382 Limitation on membership. (1) Membership in a credit union shall be limited to groups having a common bond of occupation or association, or to groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district. The director may adopt rules: (a) Reasonably defining "common bond"; and (b) setting forth standards for the approval of charters.

(2) The director may approve the inclusion within the field of membership of a credit union a group having a separate common bond if the director determines that the group is not of sufficient size or resources to support a viable credit union of its own. [1994 c 92 § 178; 1984 c 31 § 6. Formerly RCW 31.12.045.]

31.12.384 Membership. (1) A credit union may admit to membership those persons qualified for membership as set forth in its bylaws.

(2) An organization whose membership, ownership, or employees are comprised principally of persons who are eligible for membership in the credit union may become a member of the credit union. [1997 c 397 § 27; 1984 c 31 § 16. Formerly RCW 31.12.145.]

31.12.386 Voting rights—Methods—Proxy—Under eighteen years of age. (1) No member may have more than one vote regardless of the number of shares held by the member. An organization having membership in a credit union may cast one vote through its agent duly authorized in writing.

(2) Members may vote, as prescribed in the credit union's bylaws, by mail ballot, absentee ballot, or other method. However, no member may vote by proxy.

(3) A member who is not at least eighteen years of age is not eligible to vote as a member unless otherwise provided in the credit union's bylaws. [1997 c 397 § 28; 1994 c 256 § 76; 1984 c 31 § 17. Formerly RCW 31.12.155.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

31.12.388 Expulsion of member—Challenge—Share and deposit accounts. (1) Members expelled from the credit union will be notified of the expulsion and the reasons upon which it is based. The credit union will, upon request of the expelled member, allow the member to challenge the expulsion and seek reinstatement as a member.

(2) The amounts in an expelled member's share and deposit accounts must be promptly paid to the person following expulsion, and after deducting amounts due from the member(s) to the credit union, including, but not limited to, any applicable penalties for early withdrawal. Expulsion will not operate to relieve the person from outstanding liabilities owed to the credit union. [1997 c 397 § 29; 1984 c 31 § 31. Formerly RCW 31.12.295.]

POWERS OF CREDIT UNIONS

31.12.402 Powers. A credit union may:

(1) Issue shares to and receive deposits from its members in accordance with RCW 31.12.416;

(2) Make loans to its members in accordance with RCW 31.12.426 and 31.12.428;

(3) Pay dividends and interest to its members in accordance with RCW 31.12.418;

(4) Impose reasonable charges for the services it provides to its members;

(5) Impose financing charges and reasonable late charges in the event of default on loans, subject to applicable law, and recover reasonable costs and expenses, including, but not limited to, collection costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred both before and after judgment, incurred in the collection of sums due, if provided for in the note or agreement signed by the borrower;

(6) Acquire, lease, hold, assign, pledge, sell, or otherwise dispose of interests in personal property and in real property in accordance with RCW 31.12.438;

(7) Deposit and invest funds in accordance with RCW 31.12.436;

(8) Borrow money, up to a maximum of fifty percent of its total shares, deposits, and net worth;

(9) Discount or sell any of its assets, or purchase any or all of the assets of another credit union, out-of-state credit union, or federal credit union. However, a credit union may not discount or sell all, or substantially all, of its assets without the approval of the director;

(10) Accept deposits of deferred compensation of its members;

(11) Act as fiscal agent for and receive payments on shares and deposits from the federal government or this state, and any agency or political subdivision thereof;

(12) Engage in activities and programs as requested by the federal government, this state, and any agency or political

(2012 Ed.)

subdivision thereof, when the activities or programs are not inconsistent with this chapter;

(13) Hold membership in credit unions, out-of-state credit unions, or federal credit unions and in organizations controlled by or fostering the interests of credit unions, including, but not limited to, a central liquidity facility organized under state or federal law;

(14) Pay additional dividends and interest to members, or an interest rate refund to borrowers;

(15) Enter into lease agreements, lease contracts, and lease-purchase agreements with members;

(16) Act as insurance agent or broker for the sale to members of:

(a) Group life, accident, health, and credit life and disability insurance; and

(b) Other insurance that other types of Washington state-chartered financial institutions are permitted to sell, on the same terms and conditions that these institutions are permitted to sell such insurance;

(17) Impose a reasonable service charge for the administration and processing of accounts that remain dormant for a period of time specified by the credit union;

(18) Establish and operate on-premises or off-premises electronic facilities;

(19) Enter into formal or informal agreements with another credit union for the purpose of fostering the development of the other credit union;

(20) Work with community leaders to develop and prioritize efforts to improve the areas where their members reside by making investments in the community through contributions to organizations that primarily serve either a charitable, social, welfare, or educational purpose, or are exempt from taxation pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code;

(21) Limit the personal liability of its directors in accordance with provisions of its articles of incorporation that conform with RCW 23B.08.320;

(22) Indemnify its directors, supervisory committee members, officers, employees, and others in accordance with provisions of its articles of incorporation or bylaws that conform with RCW 23B.08.500 through 23B.08.600;

(23) Conduct a promotional contest of chance as authorized in RCW 9.46.0356(1)(b), as long as the conditions of RCW 9.46.0356(5) and 30.22.260 are complied with to the satisfaction of the director; and

(24) Exercise such incidental powers as are necessary or convenient to enable it to conduct the business of a credit union. [2011 c 303 § 6; 2001 c 83 § 14; 1997 c 397 § 30. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 74; 1994 c 92 § 186; 1990 c 33 § 564; 1984 c 31 § 14. Formerly RCW 31.12.125.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 303: See note following RCW 9.46.0356.

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Purpose—Statutory references—Severability—1990 c 33: See RCW 28A.900.100 through 28A.900.102.

31.12.404 Additional powers—Powers conferred on federal credit union—Authority of director. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to all powers and authorities, express or implied, that a credit union has under the laws of this state, a credit union has the powers

and authorities that a federal credit union had on December 31, 1993, or a subsequent date not later than July 22, 2001.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to the powers and authorities, express or implied, that a credit union has under subsection (1) of this section, a credit union has the powers and authorities that a federal credit union has, and an out-of-state credit union operating a branch in Washington has, subsequent to July 22, 2001, if the director finds that the exercise of the power and authority serves the convenience and advantage of members of credit unions, and maintains the fairness of competition and parity between credit unions and federal or out-of-state credit unions. However, a credit union:

(a) Must still comply with RCW 31.12.408; and

(b) Is not granted the field of membership powers or authorities of any out-of-state credit union operating a branch in Washington.

(3) The restrictions, limitations, and requirements applicable to specific powers or authorities of federal or out-of-state credit unions apply to credit unions exercising those powers or authorities permitted under this section but only insofar as the restrictions, limitations, and requirements relate to the specific exercise of the powers or authorities granted credit unions solely under this section.

(4) As used in this section, "powers and authorities" include, but are not limited to, powers and authorities in corporate governance matters. [2001 c 83 § 15; 1997 c 397 § 31. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 75; 1994 c 92 § 187; 1987 c 338 § 1; 1984 c 31 § 15. Formerly RCW 31.12.136.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

31.12.408 Insurance required after December 31, 1998—Federal share insurance program or an equivalent share insurance program—Director's findings. (1) After December 31, 1998, credit unions must be insured under the federal share insurance program or an equivalent share insurance program as defined in this section. For the purposes of this section an equivalent share insurance program is a program that: (a) Holds reserves proportionately equal to the federal share insurance program; (b) maintains adequate reserves and access to additional sources of funds through replenishment features, reinsurance, or other sources of funds; and (c) has share insurance contracts that reflect a national geographic diversity.

(2) Before any credit union may insure its share deposits with a share insurance program other than the federal share insurance program, the director must make a finding that the alternative share insurance program meets the standards set forth in this section, following a public hearing and a report on the basis for such finding to the appropriate standing committees of the legislature. All such findings shall be made before December 1st of any year and shall not take effect until the end of the regular legislative session of the following year.

(3) Any alternative share insurance program approved under this section shall be reviewed annually by the director to determine whether the program currently meets the standards in this section. The director shall prepare a written report of his or her findings including supporting analysis and forward the report to the appropriate standing committees of the legislature. If the director finds that the alternative share

insurance program does not currently meet the standards of this section the director shall notify all credit unions that insure their shares under the alternative share insurance program, and shall include notice of a public hearing for the purpose of receiving comment on the director's finding. Following the hearing the director may either rescind his or her finding or reaffirm the finding that the alternative share insurance program does not meet the standards in this section. If the finding is reaffirmed, the director shall order all credit unions whose shares are insured with the alternative share insurance program to file, immediately, an application with the national credit union administration to convert to the federal share insurance program. [1996 c 5 § 6; (1998 c 122 § 6 expired July 1, 2001). Formerly RCW 31.12.039.]

Findings—Intent—1996 c 5: "The legislature finds that since its creation in 1975 the Washington credit union share guaranty association has provided security to member share accounts and other valuable services to members.

The legislature further finds that although during that period thirty member credit unions have been required to liquidate or merge with other members with the assistance of the association, no depositor has experienced any loss.

The legislature further finds that the changing financial services environment, and ever-increasing competitive pressures have caused the association to review its operation and capacity with the result that the membership has recommended an orderly dissolution, and now seeks the adoption of standards and procedures by the legislature that will direct and ensure an orderly transition to federal share insurance.

Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature to effectuate a fair and orderly transition of association members to federal share insurance, and provide the highest available level of safety for share accounts in keeping with depositors' expectations." [1996 c 5 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

31.12.413 Low-income credit unions—Director's approval required—Powers—Rules. (1) A credit union may apply in writing to the director for designation as a low-income credit union. The criteria for approval of this designation are as follows:

(a) At least fifty percent of a substantial and well-defined segment of the credit union's members or potential primary members earn no more than eighty percent of the state or national median income, whichever is higher;

(b) The credit union must submit an acceptable written plan on marketing to and serving the well-defined segment;

(c) The credit union must agree to submit annual reports to the director on its service to the well-defined segment; and

(d) The credit union must submit other information and satisfy other criteria as may be required by the director.

(2)(a) Among other powers and authorities, a low-income credit union may:

(i) Issue secondary capital accounts approved in advance by the director upon application of the credit union; and

(ii) Accept shares and deposits from nonmembers.

(b) A secondary capital account is:

(i) Over one hundred thousand dollars, or a higher amount as established by the director;

(ii) Nontransactional;

(iii) Owned by a nonnatural person; and

(iv) Subordinate to other creditors.

(3) The director may adopt rules for the organization and operation of low-income credit unions including, but not limited to, rules concerning secondary capital accounts and

requiring disclosures to the purchasers of the accounts. [2001 c 83 § 16.]

MEMBERS' ACCOUNTS

31.12.416 Shares and deposits governed by chapter 30.22 RCW—Limitation on shares and deposits—Notice of withdrawal—Lien rights. (1) Shares held and deposits made in a credit union by a natural person are governed by chapter 30.22 RCW.

(2) A credit union may require ninety days notice of a member's intention to withdraw shares or deposits. The notice requirement may be extended with the written consent of the director.

(3) A credit union will have a lien on all shares and deposits, including, but not limited to, dividends, interest, and any other earnings and accumulations thereon, of any share account holder or depositor, to the extent of any obligation owed to the credit union by the share account holder or depositor. [1997 c 397 § 32. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 83; 1994 c 92 § 194; 1984 c 31 § 40. Formerly RCW 31.12.385.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

31.12.418 Dividends. Dividends may be declared from the credit union's earnings which remain after the deduction of expenses, interest on deposits, and the amounts required for reserves, or the dividends may be declared in whole or in part from the undivided earnings that remain from preceding periods. [1997 c 397 § 33; 1984 c 31 § 50. Formerly RCW 31.12.485.]

LOANS TO MEMBERS

31.12.426 Loans to members—Secured or unsecured loans. (1) A credit union may make secured and unsecured loans to its members under policies established by the board, subject to the loans to one borrower limits provided for in RCW 31.12.428. Each loan must be evidenced by records adequate to support enforcement or collection of the loan and any review of the loan by the director. Loans must be in compliance with rules adopted by the director.

(2) A credit union may obligate itself to purchase loans in accordance with RCW 31.12.436(1), if the credit union's underwriting policies would have permitted it to originate the loans. [2001 c 83 § 17; 1997 c 397 § 34. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 84; 1994 c 92 § 195; 1987 c 338 § 6; 1984 c 31 § 42. Formerly RCW 31.12.406.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

31.12.428 Limit on loan amount. (1) No loan may be made to any borrower if the loan would cause the borrower to be indebted to the credit union on all types of loans in an aggregated amount exceeding ten thousand dollars or twenty-five percent of the capital of the credit union, whichever is greater, without the approval of the director.

(2) The director by rule may establish separate limits on business loans to one borrower. [2001 c 83 § 18; 1997 c 397 § 35; 1994 c 256 § 92. Formerly RCW 31.12.317.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

INVESTMENTS

31.12.436 Investment of funds. A credit union may invest its funds in any of the following, as long as they are deemed prudent by the board:

(1) Loans held by credit unions, out-of-state credit unions, or federal credit unions; loans to members held by other lenders; and loans to nonmembers held by other lenders, with the approval of the director;

(2) Bonds, securities, or other investments that are fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States government, and general obligations of this state and its political subdivisions;

(3) Obligations issued by corporations designated under 31 U.S.C. Sec. 9101, or obligations, participations or other instruments issued and guaranteed by the federal national mortgage association, federal home loan mortgage corporation, government national mortgage association, or other government-sponsored enterprise;

(4) Participations or obligations which have been subjected by one or more government agencies to a trust or trusts for which an executive department, agency, or instrumental-ity of the United States has been named to act as trustee;

(5) Share or deposit accounts of other financial institutions, the accounts of which are federally insured or insured or guaranteed by another insurer or guarantor approved by the director. The shares and deposits made by a credit union under this subsection may exceed the insurance or guarantee limits established by the organization insuring or guaranteeing the institution into which the shares or deposits are made;

(6) Common trust or mutual funds whose investment portfolios consist of securities issued or guaranteed by the federal government or an agency of the government;

(7) Up to five percent of the capital of the credit union, in debt or equity issued by an organization owned by the Washington credit union league;

(8) Shares, stocks, loans, or other obligations of organizations whose primary purpose is to strengthen, advance, or provide services to the credit union industry or credit union members. A credit union may in the aggregate invest an amount not to exceed one percent of its assets in organizations under this subsection. In addition, a credit union may in the aggregate lend an amount not to exceed one percent of its assets to organizations under this subsection. These limits do not apply to investments in, and loans to, an organization:

(a) That is wholly owned by one or more credit unions or federal or out-of-state credit unions; and

(b) Whose activities are limited exclusively to those authorized by this chapter for a credit union;

(9) Loans to credit unions, out-of-state credit unions, or federal credit unions. The aggregate of loans issued under this subsection is limited to twenty-five percent of the total shares and deposits of the lending credit union;

(10) Key person insurance policies, the proceeds of which inure exclusively to the benefit of the credit union; or

(11) Other investments approved by the director upon written application. [2001 c 83 § 19; 1997 c 397 § 36. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 86; 1994 c 92 § 197; 1987 c 338 § 7; 1984 c 31 § 44. Formerly RCW 31.12.425.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

31.12.438 Investment in real property or leasehold interests for own use—Future expansion. (1) A credit union may invest in real property or leasehold interests primarily for its own use in conducting business, including, but not limited to, structures and fixtures attached to real property, subject to the following limitations:

- (a) The credit union's net worth equals at least five percent of the total of its share and deposit accounts;
- (b) The board approves the investment; and
- (c) The aggregate of all such investments does not exceed seven and one-half percent of the total of its share and deposit accounts.

(2) If the real property or leasehold interest is acquired for future expansion, the credit union must satisfy the use requirement in subsection (1) of this section within three years after the credit union makes the investment.

(3) The director may, upon written application, waive any of the limitations listed in subsection (1) or (2) of this section. [2001 c 83 § 20; 1997 c 397 § 37. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 87; 1994 c 92 § 198; 1984 c 31 § 45. Formerly RCW 31.12.435.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

MERGERS, CONVERSIONS, AND VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS

31.12.461 Mergers. (1) For purposes of this section, the merging credit union is the credit union whose charter ceases to exist upon merger with the continuing credit union. The continuing credit union is the credit union whose charter continues upon merger with the merging credit union.

(2) A credit union may be merged with another credit union with the approval of the director and in accordance with requirements the director may prescribe. The merger must be approved by a two-thirds majority vote of the board of each credit union and a two-thirds majority vote of those members of the merging credit union voting on the merger at a membership meeting. The requirement of approval by the members of the merging credit union may be waived by the director if the merging credit union is in imminent danger of insolvency.

(3) The property, rights, and interests of the merging credit union transfer to and vest in the continuing credit union without deed, endorsement, or instrument of transfer, although instruments of transfer may be used if their use is deemed appropriate. The debts and obligations of the merging credit union that are known or reasonably should be known are assumed by the continuing credit union. The continuing credit union shall cause to be published notice of merger once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the principal place of business of the merging credit union is located. The notice of merger must also inform creditors of the merging credit union how to make a claim on the continuing credit union, and that if a claim is not made upon the continuing credit union within thirty days of the last date of publication, creditors' claims that are not known by the continuing credit union may be barred. Except for claims filed as requested by the notice, or debts or obligations that are known or reasonably should be known by the continuing credit union, the debts and obligations of the merging credit union are dis-

charged. Upon merger, the charter of the merging credit union ceases to exist.

(4) Mergers are effective after the thirty-day notice period to creditors and all regulatory waiting periods have expired, and upon filing of the credit union's articles of merger by the secretary of state, or a later date stated in the articles, which in no event may be later than ninety days after the articles are filed. [2001 c 83 § 21; 1997 c 397 § 40. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 91; 1994 c 92 § 220; 1987 c 338 § 8; 1984 c 31 § 71. Formerly RCW 31.12.695.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

31.12.464 Merger or conversion of state into federal, out-of-state, or foreign credit union, or other type of financial institution. (1) A credit union may merge or convert into a federal credit union as authorized by the federal credit union act. The merger or conversion must be approved by a two-thirds majority vote of those credit union members voting at a membership meeting.

(2) If the merger or conversion is approved by the members, a copy of the resolution certified by the secretary must be filed with the director within ten days of approval. The board may effect the merger or conversion upon terms agreed by the board and the federal regulator.

(3) A certified copy of the federal credit union charter or authorization issued by the federal regulator must be filed with the director and thereupon the credit union ceases to exist except for the purpose of winding up its affairs and prosecuting or defending any litigation by or against the credit union. For all other purposes, the credit union is merged or converted into a federal credit union and the credit union may execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the successor federal credit union the instruments of transfer, conveyance, and assignment that are necessary or desirable to complete the merger or conversion, and the property, tangible or intangible, and all rights, titles, and interests that are agreed to by the board and the federal regulator.

(4) Mergers and conversions are effective after all applicable regulatory waiting periods have expired and upon filing of the credit union's articles of merger or articles of conversion, as appropriate, by the secretary of state, or a later date stated in the articles, which in no event may be later than ninety days after the articles are filed.

(5) Procedures, similar to those contained in subsections (1) through (4) of this section, prescribed by the director must be followed when a credit union merges or converts into an out-of-state or foreign credit union, or other type of financial institution. [2001 c 83 § 22; 1997 c 397 § 41; 1994 c 92 § 221; 1984 c 31 § 72. Formerly RCW 31.12.705.]

31.12.467 Merger or conversion of federal, out-of-state, or foreign to state credit union. (1) A federal credit union located and conducting business in this state may merge or convert into a credit union organized and operating under this chapter.

(2) In the case of a conversion, the board of the federal credit union shall file with the director proposed articles of incorporation and bylaws, as provided by this chapter for organizing a new credit union. If the conversion is approved by the director, the federal credit union becomes a credit union under the laws of this state.

(3) The assets and liabilities of the federal credit union will vest in and become the property of the successor credit union subject to all existing liabilities against the federal credit union. Members of the federal credit union may become members of the successor credit union.

(4) Mergers and conversions are effective after all applicable regulatory waiting periods have expired and upon filing of the federal credit union's articles of merger or articles of conversion, as appropriate, by the secretary of state, or a later date stated in the articles, which in no event may be later than ninety days after the articles are filed.

(5) Procedures, similar to those contained in subsections (1) through (4) of this section, prescribed by the director must be followed when an out-of-state or foreign credit union wishes to merge or convert into a credit union organized and operating under this chapter. [2001 c 83 § 23; 1997 c 397 § 42; 1994 c 92 § 222; 1984 c 31 § 73. Formerly RCW 31.12.715.]

31.12.471 Authority of out-of-state or foreign credit union to operate in this state—Conditions. (1) An out-of-state or foreign credit union may not operate a branch in Washington unless:

(a) The director has approved its application in accordance with this section;

(b) A credit union organized and operating under this chapter is permitted to do business in the state or foreign jurisdiction in which the credit union is organized;

(c) The interest rate charged by the credit union on loans made to members residing in this state does not exceed the maximum interest rate permitted in the state or jurisdiction in which the credit union is organized, or exceed the maximum interest rate that a credit union organized and operating under this chapter is permitted to charge on similar loans, whichever is lower;

(d) The credit union has secured surety bond and fidelity bond coverages satisfactory to the director;

(e) The credit union's share and deposit accounts are insured under the federal share insurance program or an equivalent share insurance program in compliance with RCW 31.12.408;

(f) The credit union submits to the director an annual examination report of its most recently completed fiscal year;

(g) The credit union has not had its authority to do business in another state or foreign jurisdiction suspended or revoked;

(h) The credit union complies with:

(i) The provisions concerning field of membership in this chapter and rules adopted by the director; and

(ii) Such other provisions of this chapter and rules adopted by the director, as determined by the director; and

(i) In addition, if the credit union is a foreign credit union:

(i) A treaty or agreement between the United States and the jurisdiction where the credit union is organized requires the director to permit the credit union to operate a branch in Washington; and

(ii) The director determines that the credit union has substantially the same characteristics as a credit union organized and operating under this chapter.

(2012 Ed.)

(2) The director shall deny an application filed under this section or, upon notice and an opportunity for hearing, suspend or revoke the approval of an application, if the director finds that the standards of organization, operation, and regulation of the applicant do not reasonably conform with the standards under this chapter. In considering the standards of organization, operation, and regulation of the applicant, the director may consider the laws of the state or foreign jurisdiction in which the applicant is organized. A decision under this subsection may be appealed under chapter 34.05 RCW.

(3) In implementing this section, the director may cooperate with credit union regulators in other states or jurisdictions and may share with the regulators the information received in the administration of this chapter.

(4) The director may enter into supervisory agreements with out-of-state and foreign credit unions and their regulators to prescribe the applicable laws governing the powers and authorities of Washington branches of the out-of-state or foreign credit unions. The director may also enter into supervisory agreements with the credit union regulators in other states or foreign jurisdictions to prescribe the applicable laws governing the powers and authorities of out-of-state or foreign branches and other facilities of credit unions.

The agreements may address, but are not limited to, corporate governance and operational matters. The agreements may resolve any conflict of laws, and specify the manner in which the examination, supervision, and application processes must be coordinated with the regulators.

The director may adopt rules for the periodic examination and investigation of the affairs of an out-of-state or foreign credit union operating a branch in this state. [2001 c 83 § 24; 1997 c 397 § 43. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 88; 1994 c 92 § 205; 1984 c 31 § 54. Formerly RCW 31.12.526.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

31.12.474 Liquidation—Disposition of unclaimed funds. (1) At a special meeting called for the purpose of liquidation, and upon the recommendation of at least two-thirds of the total members of the board of a credit union, the members of a credit union may elect to liquidate the credit union by a two-thirds majority vote of those members voting.

(2) Upon a vote to liquidate under subsection (1) of this section, a three-person liquidating committee must be elected to liquidate the assets of the credit union. The committee shall act in accordance with any requirements of the director and may be reasonably compensated by the board of the credit union. Each share account holder and depositor at the credit union is entitled to his, her, or its proportionate part of the assets in liquidation after all shares, deposits, and debts have been paid. The proportionate allocation shall be based on account balances as of a date determined by the board. For the purposes of liquidation, shares and deposits are equivalent. The assets of the liquidating credit union are not subject to contingent liabilities. Upon distribution of the assets, the credit union ceases to exist except for the purpose of discharging existing liabilities and obligations.

(3) Funds representing unclaimed dividends in liquidation and remaining in the hands of the liquidating committee for six months after the date of the final dividend must be deposited, together with all the books and papers of the credit union, with the director. The director may, one year after

receipt, destroy such records, books, and papers as, in the director's judgment, are obsolete or unnecessary for future reference. The funds may be deposited in one or more financial institutions to the credit of the director, in trust for the members of the credit union entitled to the funds. The director may pay a portion of the funds to a person upon receipt of satisfactory evidence that the person is entitled to the funds. In case of doubt or conflicting claims, the director may require an order of the superior court of the county in which the principal place of business of the credit union was located, authorizing and directing the payment of the funds. The director may apply the interest earned by the funds toward defraying the expenses incurred in the holding and paying of the funds. Five years after the receipt of the funds, the funds still remaining with the director must be remitted to the state as unclaimed property. [2001 c 83 § 25; 1997 c 397 § 44; 1994 c 92 § 223; 1984 c 31 § 74. Formerly RCW 31.12.725.]

Uniform unclaimed property act: Chapter 63.29 RCW.

EXAMINATION AND SUPERVISION

31.12.516 Powers of director. (1) The powers of supervision and examination of credit unions and other persons subject to this chapter and chapter 31.13 RCW are vested in the director. The director shall require each credit union to conduct business in compliance with this chapter and may require each credit union to conduct business in compliance with other state and federal laws that apply to credit unions. The director has the power to commence and prosecute actions and proceedings, to enjoin violations, and to collect sums, including fines, due the state of Washington from a credit union.

(2) The director may adopt such rules as are reasonable or necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter and chapter 31.13 RCW. Chapter 34.05 RCW will, whenever applicable, govern the rights, remedies, and procedures respecting the administration of this chapter.

(3) The director may by rule provide appropriate relief for small credit unions from requirements under this chapter or rules of the director. However, small credit unions must still comply with RCW 31.12.408.

(4) The director shall have the power and broad administrative discretion to administer and interpret the provisions of this chapter and chapter 31.13 RCW, to facilitate the delivery of financial services to the members of a credit union.

(5) Nonfederally insured credit unions, nonfederally insured out-of-state credit unions, and nonfederally insured foreign credit unions operating in this state as permitted by RCW 31.12.408 and 31.12.471, as applicable, must comply with safety and soundness requirements established by the director.

(6) The director may charge fees to credit unions and other persons subject to examination and investigation under this chapter and chapter 31.13 RCW, and to other parties where the division contracts out its services, in order to cover the costs of the operation of the division of credit unions, and to establish a reasonable reserve for the division. The director may waive all or a portion of the fees. [2010 c 87 § 4; 2001 c 83 § 26; 1997 c 397 § 45; 1994 c 92 § 204; 1984 c 31 § 53.]

31.12.518 Powers of director under chapter 19.144 RCW. The director or the director's designee may take such action as provided for in this chapter to enforce, investigate, or examine persons covered by chapter 19.144 RCW. [2008 c 108 § 17.]

Findings—2008 c 108: See RCW 19.144.005.

31.12.545 Examinations and investigations—Reports—Access to records—Oaths—Subpoenas. (1) The director shall make an examination and investigation into the affairs of each credit union at least once every eighteen months, unless the director determines with respect to a credit union, that a less frequent examination schedule will satisfactorily protect the financial stability of the credit union and will satisfactorily assure compliance with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) In regard to credit unions, and out-of-state and foreign credit unions permitted to operate a branch in Washington pursuant to RCW 31.12.471, the director:

(a) Shall have full access to the credit union's books and records and files, including but not limited to computer files;

(b) May appraise and revalue the credit union's investments; and

(c) May require the credit union to charge off or set up a special reserve for loans and investments.

(3) The director may make an examination and investigation into the affairs of:

(a) An out-of-state or foreign credit union permitted to operate a branch in Washington pursuant to RCW 31.12.471;

(b) A nonpublicly held organization, or its subsidiary, in which a credit union has a material investment;

(c) A publicly held organization the capital stock or equity of which is controlled by a credit union;

(d) A credit union service organization, or any tier subsidiary of a credit union service organization, in which a credit union has an interest;

(e) An organization that is not a credit union, out-of-state credit union, federal credit union, or foreign credit union, and that has a majority interest in a credit union service organization in which a credit union has an interest;

(f) A sole proprietorship or organization primarily in the business of managing one or more credit unions;

(g) A person providing electronic data processing services to a credit union; and

(h) A corporation or other business entity that provides alternative share insurance in accordance with RCW 31.12.408.

The director shall have full access to the books, records, personnel, and files, including but not limited to computer files, of persons described in this subsection.

(4) In connection with examinations and investigations, the director may:

(a) Administer oaths and examine under oath any person concerning the affairs of any credit union or of any person described in subsection (3) of this section; and

(b) Issue subpoenas to and require the attendance and testimony of any person at any place within this state, and require witnesses to produce any books and records and files, including but not limited to computer files, that are material to an examination or investigation.

(5) The director may accept in lieu of an examination under this section:

(a) The report of an examiner authorized to examine a credit union or an out-of-state, federal, or foreign credit union, or other financial institution; or

(b) The report of an accountant, satisfactory to the director, who has made and submitted a report of the condition of the affairs of a credit union or an out-of-state, federal, or foreign credit union, or other financial institution. The director may accept all or part of such a report in lieu of all or part of an examination. The accepted report or accepted part of the report has the same force and effect as an examination under this section. [2010 c 87 § 5; 2001 c 83 § 27; 1997 c 397 § 46; 1994 c 92 § 207; 1984 c 31 § 56.]

31.12.565 Examination reports and specified other information confidential—Exceptions—Penalty. (1) The following are confidential and privileged and not subject to public disclosure under chapter 42.56 RCW:

(a) Examination reports and information obtained by the director in conducting examinations and investigations under this chapter and chapter 31.13 RCW;

(b) Examination reports and related information from other financial institution regulators obtained by the director;

(c) Reports or parts of reports accepted in lieu of an examination under RCW 31.12.545; and

(d) Business plans and other proprietary information obtained by the director in connection with a credit union's application or notice to the director.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, the director may furnish examination reports[,], work papers, final orders, or other information obtained in the conduct of an examination or investigation prepared by the director to:

(a) Federal agencies empowered to examine credit unions or other financial institutions;

(b) Officials empowered to investigate criminal charges. The director may furnish only that part of the report which is necessary and pertinent to the investigation, and only after notifying the affected credit union and members of the credit union who are named in that part of the examination report, or other person examined, that the report is being furnished to the officials, unless the officials requesting the report obtain a waiver of the notice requirement for good cause from a court of competent jurisdiction;

(c) The examined credit union or other person examined, solely for its confidential use;

(d) The attorney general in his or her role as legal advisor to the director;

(e) Prospective merger partners or conservators, receivers, or liquidating agents of a distressed credit union;

(f) Credit union regulators in other states or foreign jurisdictions regarding an out-of-state or foreign credit union conducting business in this state under this chapter, or regarding a credit union conducting business in the other state or jurisdiction;

(g) A person officially connected with the credit union or other person examined, as officer, director, supervisory committee member, attorney, auditor, accountant, independent attorney, independent auditor, or independent accountant;

(2012 Ed.)

(h) Organizations that have bonded the credit union to the extent that information is relevant to the renewal of the bond coverage or to a claim under the bond coverage;

(i) Organizations insuring or guaranteeing the shares of, or deposits in, the credit union; or

(j) Other persons as the director may determine necessary to protect the public interest and confidence.

(3) Examination reports, work papers, temporary and final orders, consent orders, and other information obtained in the conduct of an examination or investigation furnished under subsection (2) of this section remain the property of the director and no person to whom reports are furnished or any officer, director, or employee thereof may disclose or make public the reports or information contained in the reports except in published statistical information that does not disclose the affairs of a person, except that nothing prevents the use in a criminal prosecution of reports furnished under subsection (2)(b) of this section.

(4) In a civil action in which the reports or information are sought to be discovered or used as evidence, a party may, upon notice to the director, petition the court for an in-camera review of the reports or information. The court may permit discovery and introduction of only those portions of the report or information which are relevant and otherwise unobtainable by the requesting party. This subsection does not apply to an action brought or defended by the director.

(5) This section does not apply to investigation reports prepared by the director concerning an application for a new credit union or a notice of intent to establish a branch of a credit union, except that the director may adopt rules making portions of the reports confidential, if in the director's opinion the public disclosure of that portion of the report would impair the ability to obtain information the director considers necessary to fully evaluate the application.

(6) Any person who knowingly violates a provision of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [2010 c 87 § 6; 2005 c 274 § 254; 2001 c 83 § 28; 1997 c 397 § 48. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 90; 1994 c 92 § 209; 1984 c 31 § 58.]

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Examination reports and information from financial institutions exempt: RCW 42.56.400.

31.12.567 Reports—Financial and statistical data—As required by director. A credit union shall file with the director any financial and statistical report that it is required to file with the national credit union administration. Each report must be certified by the principal operating officer of the credit union. In addition, a credit union shall file reports as may be required by the director. [2001 c 83 § 29; 1997 c 397 § 49.]

31.12.569 Generally accepted accounting principles. Credit unions will comply with the provisions of United States generally accepted accounting principles as required by federal law or rule of the director. In adopting rules to implement this section, the director shall consider, among other relevant factors, whether to transition small credit unions to generally accepted accounting principles over a

period of time. [2010 c 87 § 7; 2001 c 83 § 30; 1997 c 397 § 50.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

31.12.571 Notice of intent to establish branch—Another state or foreign jurisdiction. A credit union desiring to establish a branch in another state or a foreign jurisdiction shall submit to the director a notice of intent to establish the branch at least thirty days before conducting business at the branch. [2001 c 83 § 31; 1997 c 397 § 51; 1994 c 92 § 190; 1984 c 31 § 23. Formerly RCW 31.12.215.]

31.12.575 Removal or prohibition orders—Director’s authority—Notice. The director may issue and serve a credit union director, supervisory committee member, officer, or employee with written notice of intent to remove the person from office or employment or to prohibit the person from participating in the conduct of the affairs of the credit union or any credit union doing business in Washington state in accordance with RCW 31.12.625 whenever, in the opinion of the director:

(1)(a) The person has committed a material violation of law or an unsafe or unsound practice; or

(b) The person has committed a violation or practice involving personal dishonesty, recklessness, or incompetence; and

(2)(a) The credit union has suffered or is likely to suffer substantial financial loss or other damage; or

(b) The interests of the credit union’s share account holders and depositors could be seriously prejudiced by reason of the violation or practice. [2010 c 87 § 8; 2001 c 83 § 32; 1997 c 397 § 52; 1994 c 92 § 210; 1984 c 31 § 59.]

31.12.585 Prohibited acts—Notice—Cease and desist order. The director may issue and serve any entity regulated by this chapter with a written notice of charges and intent to issue a cease and desist order if, in the opinion of the director, the regulated entity has committed or is about to commit:

(1) A material violation of law; or

(2) An unsafe or unsound practice.

Upon taking effect, the order may require the regulated entity and its directors, supervisory committee members, officers, employees, and agents to cease and desist from the violation or practice and may require them to take affirmative action to correct the conditions resulting from the violation or practice. [2010 c 87 § 9; 2001 c 83 § 33; 1997 c 397 § 53; 1994 c 92 § 211; 1984 c 31 § 60.]

31.12.595 Temporary cease and desist order—Notice—Principal place of business—Superior court. (1) If the director determines that the violation or practice specified in RCW 31.12.585 is likely to cause an unsafe or unsound condition at the credit union, the director may issue and serve a temporary cease and desist order. The order may require the credit union and its directors, supervisory committee members, officers, employees, and agents to cease and desist from the violation or practice and may require them to take affirmative action to correct the conditions resulting from the violation or practice.

(2) With the temporary order, the director shall serve a notice of charges and intent to issue a cease and desist order under RCW 31.12.585 in the matter.

(3) The temporary order becomes effective upon service on the credit union and remains effective until completion of the administrative proceedings under the notice issued under subsection (2) of this section.

(4) Within ten days after a credit union has been served with a temporary order, the credit union may apply to the superior court in the county of its principal place of business for an injunction setting aside, limiting, or suspending the order pending the completion of the administrative proceedings under the notice issued under subsection (2) of this section.

(5) In the case of a violation or threatened violation of a temporary order, the director may apply to the superior court of the county of the principal place of business of the credit union for an injunction to enforce the order, and the court shall issue an injunction if it determines that there has been a violation or threatened violation.

(6) For the purposes of this section, the principal place of business of a foreign or out-of-state credit union is Thurston county. [2010 c 87 § 10; 2001 c 83 § 34; 1997 c 397 § 54; 1994 c 92 § 212; 1984 c 31 § 61.]

31.12.625 Administrative hearing—Procedures. An administrative hearing on the notice provided for in RCW 31.12.575 and 31.12.585 must be conducted in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW, and may be conducted by the director or the director’s designee. To the extent the requirements of this chapter are inconsistent with chapter 34.05 RCW, this chapter will govern. The hearing may be held at such place as is designated by the director. The hearing shall be private unless the director determines that a public hearing is necessary to protect the public interest after fully considering the views of the party afforded the hearing. [2010 c 87 § 11; 2001 c 83 § 35; 1997 c 397 § 56; 1994 c 92 § 214; 1984 c 31 § 64.]

31.12.630 Authority of director to call special meeting of board. The director may request a special meeting of the board of a credit union if the director believes that a special meeting is necessary for the welfare of the credit union or the purposes of this chapter. The director’s request for a special board meeting must be made in writing to the secretary of the board and the request must be handled in the same manner as a call for a special meeting under RCW 31.12.195. The director may require the attendance of all of the directors at the special board meeting, and an absence unexcused by the director constitutes a violation of this chapter. [1997 c 397 § 58; 1994 c 92 § 216; 1984 c 31 § 67. Formerly RCW 31.12.655.]

31.12.633 Authority of director to attend meetings of the board. The director may attend a meeting of the board of a credit union if the director believes that attendance at the meeting is necessary for the welfare of the credit union, or the purposes of this chapter, or if the board has requested the director’s attendance. The director shall provide reasonable notice to the board before attending a meeting. [1997 c 397 §

59; 1994 c 92 § 217; 1984 c 31 § 68. Formerly RCW 31.12.665.]

31.12.637 Intervention by director—Conditions. The director may place a credit union under supervisory direction in accordance with RCW 31.12.641 through 31.12.647, appoint a conservator for a credit union in accordance with RCW 31.12.651 through 31.12.661, appoint a liquidating agent for a credit union in accordance with RCW 31.12.664 and 31.12.667, or appoint a receiver for a credit union in accordance with RCW 31.12.671 through 31.12.724, if the credit union:

- (1) Consents to the action;
- (2) Has failed to comply with the requirements of the director while the credit union is under supervisory direction;
- (3) Has committed or is about to commit a material violation of law or an unsafe or unsound practice, and such violation or practice has caused or is likely to cause an unsafe or unsound condition at the credit union; or
- (4) Is in an unsafe or unsound condition. [1997 c 397 § 60.]

31.12.641 Supervision by director—Notice—Compliance—Costs. (1) As authorized by RCW 31.12.637, the director may determine to place a credit union under supervisory direction. Upon such a determination, the director shall notify the credit union in writing of:

- (a) The director's determination; and
 - (b) Any requirements that must be satisfied before the director shall terminate the supervisory direction.
- (2) The credit union must comply with the requirements of the director as provided in the notice. If the credit union fails to comply with the requirements, the director may appoint a conservator, liquidating agent, or receiver for the credit union, in accordance with this chapter. The director may appoint a representative to supervise the credit union during the period of supervisory direction.
- (3) All costs incident to supervisory direction will be a charge against the assets of the credit union to be allowed and paid as the director may determine. [1997 c 397 § 61.]

31.12.644 Supervision by director—Certain acts prohibited. During the period of supervisory direction, the director may prohibit the credit union from engaging in any of the following acts without prior approval:

- (1) Disposing of, conveying, or encumbering any of its assets;
- (2) Withdrawing any of its accounts at other financial institutions;
- (3) Lending any of its funds;
- (4) Investing any of its funds;
- (5) Transferring any of its property; or
- (6) Incurring any debt, obligation, or liability. [1997 c 397 § 62.]

31.12.647 Supervision by director—Credit union request for review. During the period of supervisory direction, the credit union may request the director to review an action taken or proposed to be taken by the representative, specifying how the action is not in the best interests of the

credit union. The request stays the action, pending the director's review of the request. [1997 c 397 § 63.]

31.12.651 Conservator—Authorized actions—Costs.

(1) As authorized by RCW 31.12.637, the director may, upon due notice and hearing conducted by the director or the director's designee, appoint a conservator for a credit union. The director may appoint himself or herself or another qualified party as conservator of the credit union. The conservator shall immediately take charge of the credit union and all of its property, books, records, and effects.

(2) The conservator shall conduct the business of the credit union and take such steps toward the removal of the causes and conditions that have necessitated the appointment of a conservator, as the director may direct. The conservator is authorized to, without limitation:

(a) Take all necessary measures to preserve, protect, and recover any assets or property of the credit union, including any claim or cause of action belonging to or which may be asserted by the credit union, and administer the same in his or her own name as conservator; and

(b) File, prosecute, and defend any suit that has been filed or may be filed by or against the credit union that is deemed by the conservator to be necessary to protect all of the interested parties or a property affected thereby.

The conservator shall make such reports to the director from time to time as may be required by the director.

(3) All costs incident to conservatorship will be a charge against the assets of the credit union to be allowed and paid as the director may determine.

(4) If at any time the director determines that the credit union is not in condition to continue business under the conservator in the interest of its share account holders, depositors, or creditors, and grounds exist under RCW 31.12.637, the director may proceed with appointment of a liquidating agent or receiver in accordance with this chapter.

(5) The director, the department and its employees, and third parties acting as conservators are not subject to liability for actions under this section, and no departmental funds may be required to be expended on behalf of the credit union, or its creditors, employees, members, or any other party or entity. [2010 c 87 § 12; 1997 c 397 § 64.]

31.12.654 Actions by conservator—Review. During the period of conservatorship, the credit union may request the director to review an action taken or proposed to be taken by the conservator, specifying how the action is not in the best interest of the credit union. The request stays the action, pending the director's review of the request. [1997 c 397 § 65.]

31.12.657 Lawsuits during period of conservatorship. Any suit filed against a credit union or its conservator, during the period of conservatorship, must be brought in the superior court of Thurston county. A conservator for a credit union may file suit in any superior court or other court of competent jurisdiction against any person for the purpose of preserving, protecting, or recovering any asset or property of the credit union, including, but not limited to, any claims or causes of action belonging to or asserted by the credit union. [1997 c 397 § 66.]

31.12.661 Conservator serves until purposes are accomplished. The conservator shall serve until the purposes of the conservatorship have been accomplished. If rehabilitated, the credit union must be returned to management or new management under such conditions as the director may determine. [1997 c 397 § 67.]

31.12.664 Liquidation—Suspension or revocation of articles—Placement in involuntary liquidation—Appointment of liquidating agent—Notice—Procedure—Effect. (1) As authorized by RCW 31.12.637, the director may appoint a liquidating agent for a credit union. Before appointing a liquidating agent, the director shall issue and serve notice on the credit union an order directing the credit union to show cause why its articles of incorporation should not be suspended or revoked, in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW.

(2) If the credit union fails to adequately show cause, the director shall serve the credit union with an order directing the suspension or revocation of the articles of incorporation, placing the credit union in involuntary liquidation, appointing a liquidating agent under this section and RCW 31.12.667, and providing a statement of the findings on which the order is based.

(3) The suspension or revocation must be immediate and complete. Once the articles of incorporation are suspended or revoked, the credit union shall cease conducting business. The credit union may not accept any payment to share or deposit accounts, may not grant or pay out any new or previously approved loans, may not invest any of its assets, and may not declare or pay out any previously declared dividends. The liquidating agent of a credit union whose articles have been suspended or revoked may accept payments on loans previously paid out and may accept income from investments already made. [1997 c 397 § 68; 1994 c 92 § 218; 1984 c 31 § 69. Formerly RCW 31.12.675.]

31.12.667 Order directing involuntary liquidation—Procedure. (1) On receipt of the order placing the credit union in involuntary liquidation, the officers and directors of the credit union shall deliver to the liquidating agent possession and control of all books, records, assets, and property of the credit union.

(2) The liquidating agent shall proceed to convert the assets to cash, collect all debts due to the credit union and wind up its affairs in accordance with any instructions and procedures issued by the director. If a liquidating agent agrees to absorb and serve the membership of the credit union, the director may approve a pooling of assets and liabilities rather than a distribution of assets.

(3) Each share account holder and depositor at the credit union is entitled to a proportionate allocation of the assets in liquidation after all shares, deposits, and debts have been paid.

The proportionate allocation shall be based on account balances as of a date determined by the board. For the purposes of liquidation, shares and deposits are equivalent.

(4) The liquidating agent shall cause a notice of liquidation to be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the principal place of business of the credit union is located.

The notice of liquidation must inform creditors of the credit union on how to make a claim upon the liquidating agent, and that if a claim is not made upon the liquidating agent within thirty days of the last date of publication, the creditor's claim is barred. The liquidating agent shall provide personal notice of liquidation to the creditors of record, informing them that if they fail to make a claim upon the liquidating agent within thirty days of the service of the notice, the creditor's claim is barred. If a creditor fails to make a claim upon the liquidating agent within the times required to be specified in the notices of liquidation, the creditor's claim is barred. All contingent liabilities of the credit union are discharged upon the director's order to liquidate the credit union. The liquidating agent shall, upon completion, certify to the director that the distribution or pooling of assets of the credit union is complete. [1997 c 397 § 69; 1994 c 92 § 219; 1984 c 31 § 70. Formerly RCW 31.12.685.]

31.12.671 Receivership—Appointment of receiver by director—Notice—Act without bond. (1) As authorized by RCW 31.12.637, the director may without prior notice appoint a receiver to take possession of a credit union. The director may appoint the national credit union administration or other qualified party as receiver. Upon appointment, the receiver is authorized to act without bond. Upon acceptance of the appointment, the receiver shall have and possess all the powers and privileges provided by the laws of this state with respect to the receivership of a credit union, and be subject to all the duties of and restrictions applicable to such a receiver, except insofar as such powers, privileges, duties, or restrictions are in conflict with any applicable provision of the federal credit union act.

Upon taking possession of the credit union, the receiver shall give written notice to the directors of the credit union and to all persons having possession of any assets of the credit union. No person with knowledge of the taking of possession by the receiver shall have a lien or charge for any payment advanced, clearance made, or liability incurred against any of the assets of the credit union, after the receiver takes possession, unless approved by the receiver.

(2) The director, the department and its employees, and any third-party receiver acting on behalf of the department are not subject to liability for actions taken pursuant to appointment of a receiver under this section. Funds of the department may not be required to be expended on behalf of the credit union or its members, directors, officers, employees, or any other person. [2010 c 87 § 13; 1997 c 397 § 70.]

31.12.674 Receiver may be required to show cause—Principal place of business—Superior court. Within ten days after the receiver takes possession of a credit union's assets, the credit union may serve notice upon the receiver to appear before the superior court of the county in which the principal place of business of the credit union is located and at a time to be fixed by the court, which may not be less than five or more than fifteen days from the date of the service of the notice, to show cause why the credit union should not be restored to the possession of its assets. For the purposes of this section, the principal place of business of a foreign or out-of-state credit union is Thurston county.

The court shall summarily hear and dismiss the complaint if it finds that the receiver was appointed for cause. However, if the court finds that no cause existed for appointment of the receiver, the court shall require the receiver to restore the credit union to possession of its assets and enjoin the director from further appointment of a receiver for the credit union without cause. [2010 c 87 § 14; 1997 c 397 § 71.]

31.12.677 Powers and duties of receiver. Upon taking possession of a credit union, the receiver shall proceed to collect the assets of the credit union and preserve, administer, and liquidate its business and assets.

With the approval of the Thurston county superior court or the superior court of the county in which the principal place of business of the credit union is located, the receiver may sell, compound, or compromise bad or doubtful debts, and upon such terms as the court may direct, borrow, mortgage, pledge, or sell all or any part of the real and personal property of the credit union. The receiver may deliver to each purchaser or lender an appropriate deed, mortgage, agreement of pledge, or other instrument of title or security. The receiver may employ an attorney or other assistants to assist in carrying out the receivership, subject to such surety bond as the director may require. The premium for any such bond must be paid out of the assets of the credit union.

In carrying out the receivership, the receiver may without limitation arrange for the merger or consolidation of the credit union in receivership with another credit union, out-of-state credit union, or federal credit union, or may arrange for the purchase of the credit union's assets and the assumption of its liabilities by such a credit union, in whole or in part, or may arrange for such a transaction with another type of financial institution as may be otherwise permitted by law. The receiver shall give preference to transactions with a credit union or a federal credit union that has its principal place of business in this state. [1997 c 397 § 72.]

31.12.681 Claims against credit union in receivership—Notice. The receiver shall publish once a week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the credit union's principal place of business is located, a notice requiring all persons having claims against the credit union to file proof of claim not later than ninety days from the date of the first publication of the notice. The receiver shall mail similar notices to all persons whose names appear as creditors upon the books of the credit union. The assets of the credit union are not subject to contingent claims.

After the expiration of the time fixed in the notice, the receiver has no power to accept any claim except the claim of a depositor or share account holder, and all other claims are barred. Claims of depositors or share account holders may be presented after the expiration of the time fixed in the notice and may be approved by the receiver. If such a claim is approved, the depositor or share account holder is entitled to its proportion of prior liquidation dividends, if sufficient funds are available for it, and will share in the distribution of the remaining assets.

The receiver may approve or reject any claim, but shall serve notice of rejection upon the claimant by mail or person-

ally. An affidavit of service of the notice of rejection will serve as prima facie evidence that notice was given. No action may be brought on any claim after three months from the date of service of the notice of rejection. [1997 c 397 § 73.]

31.12.684 Receiver shall inventory assets—File lists of assets and claims—Objections to approved claims. Upon taking possession of the credit union, the receiver shall make an inventory of the assets and file the list in the office of the county clerk. Upon the expiration of the time fixed for the presentation of claims, the receiver shall make a list of claims presented, segregating those approved and those rejected, to be filed in the office of the county clerk. The receiver shall also make and file with the office of the county clerk a supplemental list of claims at least fifteen days before the declaration of any liquidation dividend, and in any event at least every six months.

Objection may be made by any interested person to any claim approved by the receiver. Objections to claims approved by the receiver will be resolved by the court after providing notice to both the claimant and objector, as the court may prescribe. [1997 c 397 § 74.]

31.12.687 Expenses incurred by receiver. All expenses incurred by the receiver in relation to the receivership of a credit union, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorneys' fees, become a first charge upon the assets of the credit union. The charges shall be fixed and determined by the receiver, subject to the approval of the court. [1997 c 397 § 75.]

31.12.691 Liquidation dividends—Approval of court. At any time after the expiration of the date fixed for the presentation of claims, the receiver, subject to the approval of the court, may declare one or more liquidation dividends out of the funds remaining after the payment of expenses. [1997 c 397 § 76.]

31.12.694 Remaining assets—Distribution. When all expenses of the receivership have been paid, as well as all proper claims of share account holders, depositors, and other creditors, and proper provision has been made for unclaimed or unpaid debts and liquidation dividends, and assets of the credit union still remain, the receiver shall wind up the affairs of the credit union and distribute its assets to those entitled to them. Each share account holder and depositor at the credit union is entitled to a proportionate share of the assets remaining. The proportionate allocation shall be based on account balances as of a date determined by the board. For the purposes of liquidation, shares and deposits are equivalent. [1997 c 397 § 77.]

31.12.697 Unclaimed liquidation dividends. Any liquidation dividends to share account holders, depositors, or other creditors of the credit union remaining uncalled for and unpaid in the hands of the receiver for six months after the order of final distribution, must be deposited in a financial institution to each share account holder's, depositor's, or creditor's credit. The funds must be held in trust for the benefit of the persons entitled to the funds and, subject to the

supervision of the court, must be paid by the receiver to them upon presentation of satisfactory evidence of their right to the funds. [1997 c 397 § 78.]

31.12.701 Personal property—Receiver’s duties. (1)

The receiver shall inventory, package, and seal unclaimed and unclaimed personal property left with the credit union, including, but not limited to, property held in safe deposit boxes, and arrange for the packages to be held in safekeeping. The credit union, its directors and officers, and the receiver, shall be relieved of responsibility and liability for the property held in safekeeping. The receiver shall promptly send to each person in whose name the property stood on the books of the credit union, at the person’s last known address, a registered letter notifying the person that the property will be held in the person’s name for a period of not less than two years.

(2) After the expiration of two years from the date of mailing the notice, the receiver shall promptly send to each person in whose name the property stood on the books of the credit union, at the person’s last known address, a registered letter providing notice of sale. The letter must indicate that the receiver will sell the property set out in the notice, at a public auction at a specified time and place, not less than thirty days after the date of mailing the letter. The receiver may sell the property unless the person, prior to the sale, presents satisfactory evidence of the person’s right to the property. A notice of the time and place of the sale must be published once within ten days prior to the sale in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the sale is to be held.

(3) Any property, for which the address of the owner or owners is not known, may be sold at public auction after it has been held by the receiver for two years. A notice of the time and place of the sale must be published once within ten days prior to the sale in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the sale is to be held.

(4) Whenever the personal property left with the credit union consists either wholly or in part, of documents, letters, or other papers of a private nature, the documents, letters, or papers may not be sold, but must be retained by the receiver and may be destroyed after a period of five years. [1997 c 397 § 79.]

31.12.704 Proceeds of sale—Deposit or payment by receiver. The proceeds of the sale less any amounts for costs and charges incurred in safekeeping and sale must be deposited by the receiver in a financial institution, in trust for the benefit of the person entitled to the property. The sale proceeds must be paid by the receiver to the person upon presentation of satisfactory evidence of the person’s right to the funds. [1997 c 397 § 80.]

31.12.707 Completion of receivership—Merger, purchase, or liquidation—Secretary of state. Upon the completion of a receivership through merger, purchase of assets and assumption of liabilities, or liquidation, the director shall terminate the credit union’s authority to conduct business and certify that fact to the secretary of state. Upon certification, the credit union shall cease to exist and the secretary of state shall note that fact upon his or her records. [1997 c 397 § 81.]

31.12.711 Director may terminate receivership—Expenses. If at any time after a receiver is appointed, the director determines that all material deficiencies at the credit union have been corrected, and that the credit union is in a safe and sound condition to resume conducting business, the director may terminate the receivership and permit the credit union to reopen upon such terms and conditions as the director may prescribe. Before being permitted to reopen, the credit union must pay all of the expenses of the receiver. [1997 c 397 § 82.]

31.12.714 Receivership files. The receiver or director, as appropriate, may at any time after the expiration of one year from the order of final distribution, or from the date when the receivership has been completed, destroy any of the remaining files, records, documents, books of account, or other papers of the credit union that appear to be obsolete or unnecessary for future reference as part of the receivership files. [1997 c 397 § 83.]

31.12.717 Pendency of proceedings for review of appointment of receiver—Liabilities of credit union—Availability of relevant data. The pendency of any proceedings for judicial review of the appointment of a receiver may not operate to prevent the payment or acquisition of the share and deposit liabilities of the credit union by the national credit union administration or other insurer or guarantor of the share and deposit liabilities of the credit union. During the pendency of the proceedings, the receiver shall make credit union facilities, books, records, and other relevant credit union data available to the insurer or guarantor as may be necessary or appropriate to enable the insurer or guarantor to pay out or to acquire the insured or guaranteed share and deposit liabilities of the credit union. The national credit union administration and any other insurer or guarantor of the credit union’s share and deposit liabilities, together with their directors, officers, agents, and employees, and the director and receiver and their agents and employees, will be free from liability to the credit union, its directors, members, and creditors, for or on account of any action taken in connection with the receivership. [1997 c 397 § 84.]

31.12.721 Appointment by court of temporary receiver—Notice to director. No receiver may be appointed by any court for any credit union, except that a court otherwise having jurisdiction may in case of imminent necessity appoint a temporary receiver to take possession of and preserve the assets of the credit union. Immediately upon appointment, the clerk of the court shall notify the director in writing of the appointment and the director shall appoint a receiver to take possession of the credit union and the temporary receiver shall upon demand surrender possession of the assets of the credit union to the receiver. The receiver may in due course pay the temporary receiver out of the assets of the credit union, subject to the approval of the court. [1997 c 397 § 85.]

31.12.724 Actions that are void—Felonious conduct—Penalties. (1) Every transfer of a credit union’s property or assets, and every assignment by a credit union for the benefit of creditors, made in contemplation of insolvency, or

after it has become insolvent, to intentionally prefer one creditor over another, or to intentionally prevent the equal distribution of its property and assets among its creditors, is void.

(2) Every credit union director, officer, or employee making any transfer described in subsection (1) of this section is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

(3) An officer, director, or employee of a credit union who fraudulently receives any share or deposit on behalf of the credit union, knowing that the credit union is insolvent, is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW. [2003 c 53 § 192; 1997 c 397 § 86.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

31.12.726 Conservator or receiver may terminate or adopt executory contracts—Timing—Binding terms—Liability. After the taking of possession of the property and business of a credit union, through conservatorship or receivership, the conservator or receiver may terminate or adopt any executory contract to which the credit union may be a party, including leases of real or personal property. The termination or adoption shall be made within six months after obtaining knowledge of the existence of the contract or lease. Any provision in the contract or lease which provides for damages or cancellation fees upon termination shall not be binding on the conservator, receiver, or credit union. The director, conservator, or receiver, and credit union are not liable for damages. [2010 c 87 § 18.]

31.12.728 Applicability of general receivership law. Except in cases in which a receiver is appointed by a court on a temporary basis under RCW 31.12.721, the provisions of Title 7 RCW generally applicable to receivers and receiverships do not apply to receivers elected or appointed under this chapter. [2004 c 165 § 42.]

Purpose—Captions not law—2004 c 165: See notes following RCW 7.60.005.

MISCELLANEOUS

31.12.850 Prohibited acts—Criminal penalties.

(1)(a) It is unlawful for a director, supervisory committee member, officer, employee, or agent of a credit union to knowingly violate or consent to a violation of this chapter.

(b) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly make or disseminate a false report or other misrepresentation about the financial condition of any credit union.

(c) Unless otherwise provided by law, a violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor under chapter 9A.20 RCW.

(2)(a) It is unlawful for a person to perform any of the following acts:

(i) To knowingly subscribe to, make, or cause to be made a false statement or entry in the books of a credit union;

(ii) To knowingly make a false statement or entry in a report required to be made to the director; or

(iii) To knowingly exhibit a false or fictitious paper, instrument, or security to a person authorized to examine a credit union.

(b) A violation of this subsection is a class C felony under chapter 9A.20 RCW. [2010 c 87 § 15; 2003 c 53 § 193;

(2012 Ed.)

1997 c 397 § 87; 1994 c 92 § 215; 1984 c 31 § 65. Formerly RCW 31.12.635.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

31.12.853 Prohibited acts—Civil penalties—Rules.

(1) The department is authorized to assess civil fines to the credit union for violation of any of the following:

(a) Any material provision of this chapter or related rules;

(b) Any final or temporary order, including a cease and desist, suspension, removal, or prohibition order;

(c) Any supervisory agreement;

(d) Any condition imposed in writing in connection with the grant of any application or other request; or

(e) Any other written agreement entered into with the director.

(2) At the option of the director, a violation of this section subjects the violator to a fine of up to ten thousand dollars per violation. A continuing violation shall be considered a single violation for this purpose. The fine is payable upon issuance of any order or directive of the director, and may be recovered by the attorney general in a civil action in the name of the department.

(3) The department is authorized to adopt rules for the implementation of this section. [2010 c 87 § 16.]

31.12.860 Taxation of credit unions. Neither a credit union nor its members may be taxed upon its shares and deposits as property. A credit union shall be taxable upon its real property and tangible personal property, and every credit union shall be termed a mutual institution for savings and neither it nor its property may be taxable under any law which exempts savings banks or institutions for savings from taxation. For all purposes of taxation, the assets represented by the regular reserve and other reserves, other than reserves for expenses and losses of a credit union, shall be deemed its only permanent capital, and in computing any tax, whether it be property, income, or excise, appropriate adjustment shall be made to give effect to the mutual nature of such credit union. [1984 c 31 § 75. Formerly RCW 31.12.735.]

31.12.890 Satellite facilities. See chapter 30.43 RCW.

31.12.891 Automated teller machines and night depositories security. Chapter 19.174 RCW applies to automated teller machines and night depositories regulated under this title. [1993 c 324 § 11. Formerly RCW 31.12.740.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

31.12.902 Short title. This chapter may be known and cited as the "Washington State Credit Union Act." [1984 c 31 § 76.]

31.12.906 Effective date—1997 c 397. Except for sections 35 and 50 of this act, this act takes effect January 1, 1998. [1997 c 397 § 92.]

31.12.907 Severability—1997 c 397. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the

provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1997 c 397 § 93.]

31.12.908 Severability—2001 c 83. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [2001 c 83 § 41.]

31.12.909 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521. For the purposes of this chapter, the terms spouse, marriage, marital, husband, wife, widow, widower, next of kin, and family shall be interpreted as applying equally to state registered domestic partnerships or individuals in state registered domestic partnerships as well as to marital relationships and married persons, and references to dissolution of marriage shall apply equally to state registered domestic partnerships that have been terminated, dissolved, or invalidated, to the extent that such interpretation does not conflict with federal law. Where necessary to implement chapter 521, Laws of 2009, gender-specific terms such as husband and wife used in any statute, rule, or other law shall be construed to be gender neutral, and applicable to individuals in state registered domestic partnerships. [2009 c 521 § 77.]

31.12.910 Effective date—2010 c 87. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [March 17, 2010]. [2010 c 87 § 21.]

Chapter 31.13 RCW

CORPORATE CREDIT UNIONS

(Formerly: Central credit unions)

Sections

- 31.13.010 Definition of corporate credit union or corporate.
31.13.020 Authority to organize and operate—Powers and authorities—Name—Federal or Kansas state corporate credit unions.

Master license system exemption: RCW 19.02.800.

31.13.010 Definition of corporate credit union or corporate. As used in this chapter, unless the context in which it is used clearly indicates otherwise, the term "corporate credit union" or "corporate" means a credit union organized under this chapter. [2001 c 83 § 36; 1984 c 31 § 79; 1977 ex.s. c 207 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

31.13.020 Authority to organize and operate—Powers and authorities—Name—Federal or Kansas state corporate credit unions. (1) Corporate credit unions may be organized and operated under this chapter. A corporate credit union has all the powers and authorities granted in, and is subject to, all of the provisions of chapter 31.12 RCW which are not inconsistent with this chapter. A corporate must use the term "corporate" in its official name. The director may adopt rules for the organization and operation of corporate credit unions.

[Title 31 RCW—page 40]

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to all powers and authorities, express or implied, that a corporate credit union has under the laws of this state, a corporate has the powers and authorities that a federal or Kansas state corporate credit union had on July 22, 2001. However, a corporate must still comply with RCW 31.12.408.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to the powers and authorities, express or implied, that a corporate has under subsection (2) of this section, a corporate credit union has the powers and authorities that a federal or Kansas state corporate credit union has subsequent to July 22, 2001, if the director finds that the exercise of the power and authority serves the convenience and advantage of members of credit unions, and maintains the fairness of competition and parity between corporate credit unions. However, a corporate must still comply with RCW 31.12.408.

(4) The restrictions, limitations, and requirements applicable to specific powers or authorities of federal or Kansas state corporate credit unions apply to corporate credit unions exercising those powers or authorities permitted under this section but only insofar as the restrictions, limitations, and requirements relate to the specific exercise of the powers or authorities granted corporate credit unions solely under this section.

(5) As used in this section, "powers and authorities" include, but are not limited to, powers and authorities in corporate governance matters. [2001 c 83 § 37; 1977 ex.s. c 207 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 31.20 RCW

DEVELOPMENT CREDIT CORPORATIONS

Sections

- 31.20.010 Creation under general corporation laws authorized.
31.20.020 Purposes specified.
31.20.030 Corporate powers.
31.20.040 Minimum capital stock.
31.20.050 Board of directors.
31.20.060 Members power to loan funds to corporation.
31.20.070 Members of corporation enumerated.
31.20.080 Members duty to loan funds to corporation—Maximum limits—Proration of calls.
31.20.090 Withdrawal from membership.
31.20.100 Surplus reserve required.
31.20.110 Funds to be deposited in designated depository.
31.20.120 Money deposits prohibited.
31.20.130 Publication of annual statement of assets and liabilities.
31.20.140 Participation in federal act authorized.

31.20.010 Creation under general corporation laws authorized. Organizations to provide development credit are authorized to be created under the general corporation laws of the state, with all of the powers, privileges and immunities conferred on corporations by such laws. [1959 c 213 § 1.]

31.20.020 Purposes specified. The purposes of development credit corporations as authorized herein shall be: (1) To promote, aid, and, through the united efforts of the institutions and corporations which shall from time to time become members thereof, develop and advance the industrial and business prosperity and welfare of the state of Washington; (2) To encourage new industries; (3) To stimulate and help to

(2012 Ed.)

expand all kinds of business ventures which tend to promote the growth of the state; (4) To act whenever and wherever deemed by it advisable in conjunction with other organizations, the objects of which are the promotion of industrial, agricultural or recreational developments within the state; and (5) To furnish for approved and deserving applicants ready and required money for the carrying on and development of every kind of business or industrial undertaking whereby a medium of credit is established not otherwise readily available therefor. [1959 c 213 § 2.]

31.20.030 Corporate powers. In furtherance of the purposes set forth in RCW 31.20.020, and in addition to the powers conferred by the general laws relating to corporations, this corporation shall, subject to the restrictions and limitations set forth in this chapter, have the following powers:

(1) To borrow money on secured or unsecured notes from any bank, trust company, savings bank, mutual savings bank, savings and loan association, building and loan association, credit union, insurance company or union funds which shall be members of this corporation and to pledge bonds, notes and other securities as collateral therefor: PROVIDED, In no case shall the amount so loaned by any member exceed the limit as hereinafter defined;

(2) To lend money upon secured or unsecured applications: PROVIDED, It shall not be the purpose hereof to take from other institutions within the state any such loans or commitments as may be desired by such institutions generally in the ordinary course of their business;

(3) To establish and regulate the terms and conditions of any such loans and charges for interest or service connected therewith;

(4) To purchase, hold, lease and otherwise acquire and to convey such real estate as may, from time to time, be acquired by it in satisfaction of debts or may be acquired by it in the foreclosure of mortgages thereon or upon judgments for debts or in settlements to secure debts. [1959 c 213 § 3.]

31.20.040 Minimum capital stock. No development credit corporation shall be organized with a capital stock of less than twenty-five thousand dollars, which shall be paid into the treasury of the corporation in cash before the corporation shall be authorized to transact any business other than such as relates to its organization. [1959 c 213 § 4.]

31.20.050 Board of directors. All the corporate powers of a development credit corporation shall be exercised by a board of not less than nine directors who shall be residents of this state. The number of directors and their term of office shall be determined by the stockholders at the first meeting held by the incorporators and at each annual meeting thereafter. In the first instance the directors shall be elected by the stockholders to serve until the first annual meeting. At the first annual meeting, and at each annual meeting thereafter, one-third of the directors shall be elected by a vote of the stockholders and the remaining two-thirds thereof shall be elected by members of the corporation herein provided for, each member having one vote. The removal of any director from this state shall immediately vacate his or her office. If any vacancy occurs in the board of directors through death,

(2012 Ed.)

resignation, or otherwise, the remaining directors may elect a person to fill the vacancy until the next annual meeting of the corporation. The directors shall be annually sworn to the proper discharge of their duties and they shall hold office until others are elected or appointed and qualified in their stead. [2011 c 336 § 750; 1959 c 213 § 5.]

31.20.060 Members power to loan funds to corporation. Any member, as set forth in RCW 31.20.070, shall have power and authority to loan any of their funds to any development credit corporation of which they are a member, subject to the restrictions as set forth in RCW 31.20.080, notwithstanding any laws to the contrary pertaining to such member. [1959 c 213 § 6.]

31.20.070 Members of corporation enumerated. The members of a development credit corporation shall consist of such banks, trust companies, savings banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, building and loan associations, credit unions, insurance companies or union funds as may make accepted applications to this corporation to lend funds to it upon call and up to the limit herein provided. [1959 c 213 § 7.]

31.20.080 Members duty to loan funds to corporation—Maximum limits—Proration of calls. Each member of a development credit corporation shall lend funds to the development credit corporation as and when called upon by it to do so to the extent of the member's commitment, but the total amount on loan by any member at any one time shall not exceed the following limit: (1) For banks, trust companies, or insurance companies, three percent of capital and surplus; (2) For mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, or credit unions, three percent of guaranty and reserve funds; and (3) Comparable limits for other institutions. All loan limits shall be established at the thousand dollars amount nearest to the amount computed on an actual basis. All calls when made by this corporation shall be prorated among the members on the same proportion that the maximum lending commitment of each bears to the aggregate maximum lending commitment of all members. [1959 c 213 § 8.]

31.20.090 Withdrawal from membership. Upon notice given one year in advance a member of the corporation may withdraw from membership in the corporation at the expiration date of such notice and from said expiration date shall be free from obligations hereunder except as to those accrued prior to said expiration date. [1959 c 213 § 9.]

31.20.100 Surplus reserve required. A development credit corporation shall set apart a surplus of not less than ten percent of its net earnings in each and every year until such surplus, with any unimpaired surplus paid in, shall amount to one-half of the capital stock. The said surplus shall be kept to secure against losses and contingencies, and whenever the same becomes impaired it shall be reimbursed in the manner provided for its accumulation. [1959 c 213 § 10.]

31.20.110 Funds to be deposited in designated depository. A development credit corporation shall not deposit any of its funds in any institution unless such institution has

been designated as a depository by a vote of a majority of the directors, exclusive of the vote of any director who is an officer or director of the depository so designated. [1959 c 213 § 11.]

31.20.120 Money deposits prohibited. A development credit corporation shall not receive money on deposit. [1959 c 213 § 12.]

31.20.130 Publication of annual statement of assets and liabilities. A development credit corporation, on or before February 15th of each year, shall publish in three consecutive issues of a newspaper of general circulation in the area or areas where the corporation is located a statement of assets and liabilities as of December 31st of the preceding year. [1959 c 213 § 13.]

31.20.140 Participation in federal act authorized. Any development credit corporation desiring to qualify and participate in the federal Small Business Investment Act of 1958 and as hereafter amended may do so and to that end may comply with all the laws of the United States and all the rules, regulations and requirements promulgated pursuant thereto. [1959 c 213 § 14.]

Chapter 31.24 RCW

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Sections

31.24.005	Findings—Declarations—Intent.
31.24.010	Definitions.
31.24.020	Application—Contents—Articles of incorporation—Fees—Initial capital—Approval.
31.24.023	Filing articles of incorporation—Receipt of certificate of authority.
31.24.025	Fees—Director's discretion.
31.24.030	Corporate powers.
31.24.066	Plan of assessment—Purpose—Requirements—Approval.
31.24.070	Powers of stockholders—Voting rights—Proxy voting—Plan of assessment—Dividends—Rules.
31.24.073	Aggregate limit on loans and investments—Single borrower or business.
31.24.075	Insider transactions.
31.24.080	Amendment of articles of incorporation—Director's approval—Filing.
31.24.090	Board of directors—Officers and agents—Powers—Election—Meetings.
31.24.100	Minimum capital, surplus, undivided profits, and net earnings.
31.24.110	No receipt of money on deposit.
31.24.120	Examinations by director of financial institutions—Reports—Authority of director.
31.24.130	First meeting—Notice—Duties of incorporators.
31.24.140	Duration of business development company.
31.24.150	Dissolution—Method—Distribution of assets.
31.24.160	Credit of state not pledged.
31.24.170	Business development companies designated state development companies.
31.24.190	Formation of historic business development company for purpose of preservation of historic buildings, areas, or neighborhoods.
31.24.200	Insolvency and liquidation—Chapter 30.44 RCW.
31.24.205	Supervisory direction and conservatorship.
31.24.210	Mergers or consolidations—Application—Approval.
31.24.215	Conversion of development credit corporation—Application—Approval—Filing of articles—Certificate of authority.
31.24.220	Confidentiality and disclosure—Examinations.
31.24.225	Business as a limited liability company.
31.24.230	Simultaneous applications—Business development company and nondepository lender of certain loans—Procedure—Fees.
31.24.235	Rule making.

31.24.900 Severability—1963 c 162.
31.24.901 Short title.

Economic development finance authority: RCW 43.163.080.

31.24.005 Findings—Declarations—Intent. The legislature finds, declares, and intends that:

(1) There exists substantial and growing need in Washington state to enhance the availability of financial assistance for small business and to improve the economy of the localities within this state;

(2) The department, which is charged with (a) the regulation of business development corporations, under this chapter, (b) the regulation of financial institutions and other financial entities as defined in this chapter, and (c) nondepository lenders engaged in guaranteed small business and agricultural lending, under chapters 31.40 and 31.35 RCW, is among those state agencies critical to meeting the needs addressed in subsection (1) of this section; and

(3) It is necessary to assist the department in meeting the needs addressed in subsection (1) of this section and to improve its administration and regulation of this chapter and chapters 31.35 and 31.40 RCW. [2006 c 87 § 1.]

31.24.010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Applicant" means a person who files with the director an application for organization as, or conversion to doing business as, a business development company under this chapter, or who is making application for a material change that requires approval of the director under this chapter.

(2) "Assessable stock" means any stock or class of stock, or equity interest or class of equity interest, in a business development company that:

(a) Has been authorized pursuant to the articles of incorporation of the business development company as approved by the department;

(b) Has been created pursuant to an authorized plan of assessment;

(c) Has been agreed to by a stockholder pursuant to the stockholder's subscription or similar agreement; and

(d) Has been disclosed as being subject to assessment on the face of the stock certificates or certificates of equity interest.

(3) "Board of directors" means the board of directors of a business development company created under this chapter.

(4) "Borrower" means a person, including a controlling person of such person, who obtains a qualified loan from a business development company.

(5) "Business" means a person, including a controlling person of such person, who obtains a qualified loan or qualified investment, or both, from a business development company.

(6) "Business development company" means a company created for the purpose of engaging in any activity authorized by this chapter. A "business development company" created under this chapter is either:

(a) A "general business development company," which is a business development company that may engage in any activity authorized by this chapter; or

(b) A "historic business development company," which is a business development company organized to encourage and stimulate the preservation of historic buildings or historic commercial areas or neighborhoods, and may only engage in activities consistent with the purposes of the limited charter as set forth in RCW 31.24.190.

(7) "Business development project" means a project controlled by a business, in which a business development company may make a qualified investment, qualified loan, or both.

(8) "Control," "controlled," or "controls," in relation to a borrower or business, has the same meaning as "control of a bank" has under Federal Reserve Regulation O, 12 C.F.R. Sec. 215.2, as it existed on June 7, 2006, or such subsequent date as may be provided by the department by rule, consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

(9) "Controlling person" means a person, including an executive officer or director as defined in Federal Reserve Regulation O, 12 C.F.R. Sec. 215.2, as it existed on June 7, 2006, or such subsequent date as may be provided by the department by rule, consistent with the purposes of this chapter, who controls a borrower or business.

(10) "Department" means the Washington state department of financial institutions, or its successor.

(11) "Director" means the director of the department of financial institutions, unless used in the context of a member of the board of directors of a business development company created under this chapter.

(12) "Financial institution" means any federally chartered or state-chartered bank or trust company, savings bank or savings and loan association, or credit union.

(13) "Insider transaction" means a transaction between a business development company and a person who is (a) an affiliate of a business development company or (b) an executive officer, director, or principal shareholder, or a related interest of, such a person. As used in this subsection, "affiliate," "executive officer," "director," "principal shareholder," and "related interest" have the same meaning, in relation to a business development company, as such terms have in relation to a member bank pursuant to Federal Reserve Regulation O, 12 C.F.R. Sec. 215.2, as it existed on June 7, 2006, or such subsequent date as may be provided by the department by rule, consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

(14) "Other financial entity" means an insurance company authorized to do business in Washington state, or any other company, limited liability company, partnership, limited partnership, or foundation, other than a financial institution, engaged as a primary activity in the business of lending or investing funds, and which holds a charter or license from an applicable federal or state regulatory authority to engage in such activity.

(15) "Person" means a natural person, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, corporation, association, foundation, or other legal or commercial entity.

(16) "Plan of assessment" means a plan for assessment of stockholders, or a class of stockholders, which is part of the business plan of a business development company that has been approved by the department, and which provides for the periodic, equal assessment of all stockholders, or an affected class of stockholders, according to their interest in the busi-

ness development company, as provided for in RCW 31.24.066.

(17) "Qualified investment" means any equity investment, or debt investment other than a qualified loan, authorized by this chapter to be made by a business development company to a business:

(a) The principal intent of which:

(i) In the case of a general business development company, is to promote or enhance small business or improvement of the economy of one or more localities within this state, consistent with the general intent and purpose of a business development company, as set forth in RCW 31.24.005, and with its approved business plan; or

(ii) In the case of a historic business development company, is to promote and/or enhance the special purpose and intent of a historic business development company as set forth in RCW 31.24.190, consistent with its approved business plan; and

(b) Which investment, at the time of its origination, has a reasonable likelihood of being used for such purpose.

(18) "Qualified loan" means any loan authorized by this chapter to be made by a business development company to a borrower:

(a) The principal intent of which:

(i) In the case of a general business development company, is to promote or enhance small business or improvement of the economy of one or more localities within this state, consistent with the general intent and purpose of this chapter, and with its approved business plan; or

(ii) In the case of a historic business development company, is to promote or enhance the special purpose and intent of a historic business development company as set forth in RCW 31.24.190, consistent with its approved business plan; and

(b) Which loan, at the time of its origination, has a reasonable likelihood of being used for such purpose.

(19) "Qualified loan participant" means a financial institution or other financial entity, as defined in this section, or any other person engaged in the business of lending, who participates as a funder of a qualified participation loan.

(20) "Qualified participation loan" means a loan to a borrower or business, in relation to a business development project, made, in whole or in part[,] by qualified loan participants, which has been facilitated, arranged, or partially funded by a business development company.

(21) "Stock" means, in relation to a business development company, any stock or equity interest, of whatever class, in a business development company.

(22) "Stockholder" means, in relation to a stockholder of a business development company, any person authorized either by Title 23B RCW to be a shareholder of a corporation or by chapter 25.15 RCW and this chapter to hold an equity interest in a limited liability company, and may include, without limitation, a financial institution or other financial entity. [2006 c 87 § 2; 1963 c 162 § 1.]

31.24.020 Application—Contents—Articles of incorporation—Fees—Initial capital—Approval. (1) Five or more persons, a majority of whom are residents of this state and three of which are federally insured depository institutions, who desire to charter a business development company

under this chapter, may incorporate as a business development company by filing with the director an application for a business development company charter, which application contains the following:

(a) A cover letter requesting a charter as a business development company under authority of this chapter, and specifying the purpose of the requested charter;

(b) A business plan satisfactory to the director, including a plan of assessment in the event that applicant seeks to assess stockholders, or a class of stockholders, as provided for in RCW 31.24.066;

(c) Proposed articles of incorporation, in form and substance consistent with the requirements of subsection (4) of this section;

(d) Proposed bylaws, in form and substance consistent with the requirements of this chapter;

(e) A filing fee and application review fee as established by the director consistent with RCW 31.24.025; and

(f) All other relevant information as is necessary to satisfy the director that such proposed business development company has a reasonable likelihood of (i) fulfilling the purposes of this chapter and (ii) operating in a safe and sound manner.

(2) In addition to all other requirements of an application, the director shall not grant final approval of an application for organization as a business development company under this chapter, and a business development company shall not commence business, until the applicant certifies to the satisfaction of the director, that a minimum amount of initial capital has been subscribed for, which minimum amount of capital is subject to the determination of the director, who may consider (a) the intended purpose of initial capital and (b) the suitability and sufficiency of the amount of initial capital in relation to the applicant's proposed business plan.

(3) The articles of incorporation must be in writing, signed by all the incorporators and their representatives and acknowledged before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments.

(4) The articles of incorporation shall contain:

(a) The name of the business development company, which must include the word "Development";

(b) A recital that the business development company is organized under this chapter;

(c) The location of the principal office of the business development company, but the company may have offices in other places within the state as may be fixed by the board of directors;

(d) The purposes for which the business development company is founded, which, except for a historic business development company as authorized by RCW 31.24.190, are:

(i) To promote, stimulate, develop, and advance the business prosperity and economic welfare of Washington and its citizens;

(ii) To encourage and assist through financing, investments, or other business transactions, in the location of new business and industry in this state and to rehabilitate and assist existing business and industry;

(iii) To stimulate and assist in the expansion of business activity which will tend to promote the business development and maintain the economic stability of this state, provide

maximum opportunities for employment, encourage thrift, and improve the standard of living of citizens of this state;

(iv) To cooperate and act in conjunction with other organizations, public or private, in the promotion and advancement of industrial, commercial, agricultural, and/or recreational developments in this state; and

(v) To provide financing for the promotion, development, and conduct of business activity in this state;

(e) The names and mailing addresses of the members of the first board of directors, who, unless otherwise provided by the articles of incorporation or the bylaws, shall hold office for the first year of existence of the business development company or until their successors are elected and have qualified;

(f) Any provision which the incorporators may choose to insert for the regulation of the business and for the conduct of the affairs of the business development company;

(g) Any provision creating, dividing, limiting, and regulating the powers of the business development company, the directors, stockholders or any class of the stockholders, including a designation of the officers, and provisions governing the issuance of stock certificates to replace lost or destroyed certificates;

(h) The amount of authorized capital stock and the number of shares into which it is divided, the par value of each share, and the amount of capital with which it will commence business;

(i) A statement indicating whether capital stock or any class of capital stock shall be assessable stock as part of a plan of assessment;

(j) The names and mailing addresses of the subscribers of stock and the number of shares subscribed by each;

(k) Any other provision consistent with the laws of this state for the regulation of the affairs of the business development company, and Title 23B RCW; and

(l) The signatures of each of the incorporators, who must be the same persons making application for a business development company charter as identified in subsection (1) of this section.

(5) The director has ninety days from submission of a completed application to approve it and issue a certificate of authority. If the director finds that the application is insufficient, the director may either disapprove the application or respond by specifying in writing what changes and modifications, consistent with this chapter, will be necessary to approve such application. [2006 c 87 § 3; 1974 ex.s. c 16 § 1; 1963 c 162 § 2.]

31.24.023 Filing articles of incorporation—Receipt of certificate of authority. (1) The director shall present the articles of incorporation, after approval by the director, to the secretary of state for filing.

(2) An applicant is not authorized to commence and maintain business as a business development company under this chapter until having received a certificate of authority from the department to conduct business as a business development company. [2006 c 87 § 4.]

31.24.025 Fees—Director's discretion. The director may, consistent with the requirements for banks under Title 30 RCW, collect from an applicant or business development

company, as applicable, application fees, application review fees, periodic examination fees, and similar fees and charges, as may be reasonable for the safe and sound regulation and promotion of business development companies under this chapter. [2006 c 87 § 5.]

31.24.030 Corporate powers. In furtherance of its purposes and in addition to the powers now or hereafter conferred on business corporations by Title 23B RCW and upon limited liability companies by chapter 25.15 RCW, as applicable, a business development company has, subject to the restrictions and limitations in this section, the following powers:

(1) To assess stockholders, or a class of stockholders, of the business development company, if authorized by the articles of incorporation and approved by the department pursuant to a plan of assessment as provided for in RCW 31.24.066;

(2) To make qualified loans to borrowers in relation to business development projects;

(3) To make qualified investments in businesses in relation to business development projects;

(4) To facilitate and arrange qualified participation loans by qualified loan participants to borrowers in relation to business development projects;

(5) To participate in the partial funding of qualified participation loans;

(6) To elect, appoint, and employ officers, agents, and employees;

(7) To make contracts and incur liabilities for any of the purposes of the business development company. However, a business development company shall not incur any secondary liability by way of guaranty or endorsement of the obligations of any person, firm, company, association, or trust, or in any other manner;

(8) To the extent permitted by other applicable law, to borrow money from the federal small business administration and any other similar federal or state agency, for any of the purposes of a business development company;

(9) To borrow money from a financial institution or other financial entity;

(10) To issue bonds, debentures, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness, whether secured or unsecured, and to secure the same by mortgage, pledge, deed of trust, or other lien on its property, franchises, rights, and privileges of every kind and nature or any part or interest therein, without securing stockholder approval;

(11) To purchase, receive, hold, lease, or otherwise acquire, and to sell, convey, transfer, lease, or otherwise dispose of real and personal property, together with such rights and privileges as may be incidental and appurtenant thereto and the use thereof, including, but not restricted to, any real or personal property acquired by the business development company in the satisfaction of debts or enforcement of obligations;

(12) To acquire the good will, business, rights, real and personal property, and other assets, or any part thereof, or interest therein, of any persons, firms, corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships, limited partnerships, associations, or trusts, and to assume, undertake, or pay the obligations, debts, and liabilities of any such person, firm, corpo-

ration, limited liability company, partnership, limited partnership, association, or trust;

(13) To acquire improved or unimproved real estate for the purpose of constructing industrial plants or other business establishments thereon or for the purpose of disposing of such real estate to others for the construction of industrial plants or other business establishments; and to acquire, construct or reconstruct, alter, repair, maintain, operate, sell, convey, transfer, lease, or otherwise dispose of industrial plants or business establishments;

(14) To acquire, subscribe for, own, hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge, or otherwise dispose of the stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, or other securities and evidences of interest in, or indebtedness of, any person, firm, limited liability company, partnership, limited partnership, association, or trust, and while the owner or holder thereof to exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote thereon;

(15) To mortgage, pledge, or otherwise encumber any property, right or things of value, acquired pursuant to the powers contained in subsections (11), (12), and (14) of this section, as security for the payment of any part of the purchase price thereof;

(16) To cooperate with and avail itself of the facilities and assistance programs of the United States department of commerce, the United States department of the treasury, the United States department of housing and urban development, the *department of community, trade, and economic development, and any other similar state or federal governmental agencies; and to cooperate with and assist, and otherwise encourage organizations in the various communities of the state in the promotion, assistance, and development of the business prosperity and economic welfare of such communities or of this state or of any part thereof; and

(17) To do all acts and things necessary or convenient to carry out the powers expressly granted in this chapter. [2006 c 87 § 6; 1991 c 72 § 49; 1985 c 466 § 42; 1983 c 3 § 51; 1963 c 162 § 3.]

***Reviser's note:** The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

31.24.066 Plan of assessment—Purpose—Requirements—Approval. (1) As part of a business plan approved by the department, an applicant or business development company may seek to maintain capital for purposes of making qualified investments and qualified loans by periodically assessing its stockholders, or a class of stockholders, according to a plan of assessment and as agreed upon by affected stockholders by subscription or similar agreement.

(2) A plan of assessment may provide for:

(a) Stockholders, or a class of stockholders, making, when called upon, additional paid-in capital in exchange for additional equity; and/or

(b) Stockholders, or a class of stockholders, making, when called upon, loans or other debt financing to the business development company in exchange for an agreement of repayment.

(3) A plan of assessment shall provide for equal treatment by the board of directors of all stockholders, or members of a class of stockholders, subject to assessment.

(4) In the case of the approval of a plan of assessment, or the examination of the administration of an ongoing plan of assessment, in which assessable stock is held by a financial institution that is also regulated by the department, the department may condition its approval of the implementation or continued administration of a plan of assessment as to the affected financial institution on whether the safety and soundness of such financial institution is or may become unimpaired, or on whether an assessment of such financial institution has not or will not result, in a material adverse affect on the classification of such financial institution, or its lending or investment portfolio. The authority of the department pursuant to this subsection shall be in addition to all other authority of the department under this chapter or any other applicable law, and notwithstanding any other law to the contrary. [2006 c 87 § 7.]

31.24.070 Powers of stockholders—Voting rights—Proxy voting—Plan of assessment—Dividends—Rules.

(1) The stockholders of the business development company have the following powers:

(a) To determine the number of and elect directors as provided in RCW 31.24.090;

(b) To make, amend, and repeal bylaws;

(c) To amend the articles of incorporation as provided in RCW 31.24.080;

(d) To dissolve the company as provided in RCW 31.24.150;

(e) To do all things necessary or desirable to secure aid, assistance, loans, and other financing from any financial institutions, and from any agency established under federal laws;

(f) To exercise such other powers consistent with this chapter as may be conferred on the stockholders by the bylaws.

(2) As to all matters requiring action by the stockholders of the business development company, the stockholders shall vote, and, except as otherwise provided, such matters shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes to which the stockholders present or represented at the meeting shall be entitled.

(3) Each stockholder shall have one vote, in person or by proxy, for each share of capital stock held.

(4) The capital stock of stockholders of a business development company is nonassessable, unless authorized by the department pursuant to a plan of assessment which has been approved by the director as provided for in RCW 31.24.066.

(5) Except as permitted by a plan of assessment providing for a class of assessable stock pursuant to RCW 31.24.066 or as may otherwise be established by rule, all stock is a single class of voting common stock.

(6) The director may, subject to examination authority, determine that a policy of declaring dividends for stockholders by a particular business development company constitutes an unsafe and unsound practice as to such business development company. If the practice is determined to be unsafe and unsound, the director may instruct such a business development company to cease and desist the declaration and grant of such dividends.

(7) The department may, at the option of the director, adopt rules, consistent with principles of safety and sound-

ness, that, while not prohibiting dividends to stockholders in general, may limit the amount of such dividends and the time and manner of declaring them. [2006 c 87 § 8; 1963 c 162 § 7.]

31.24.073 Aggregate limit on loans and investments—Single borrower or business. Unless part of an initial or amended business plan approved by the director, or as may otherwise be provided by rule adopted pursuant to RCW 31.24.120(3), the aggregate limit of qualified loans, qualified investment, and partial funding of qualified participation loans by a business development company to a single borrower or business, in relation to a business development project, shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the business development company. [2006 c 87 § 9.]

31.24.075 Insider transactions. (1) A business development company may not be a party to, nor engage in, an insider transaction, unless such an insider transaction is approved or ratified by its board of directors, exclusive of the vote of any interested director.

(2) Any insider transaction is subject to the examination and enforcement authority of the department under this chapter. [2006 c 87 § 10.]

31.24.080 Amendment of articles of incorporation—Director's approval—Filing. (1) The articles of incorporation of a business development company may be amended by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the votes to which the stockholders are entitled, subject to the written approval of the director.

(2) Within thirty days after an amendment of the articles of incorporation has been adopted and approved by the director, the articles of amendment shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state by the director. An amendment shall not take effect until it has been so filed. [2006 c 87 § 11; 1994 c 92 § 235; 1963 c 162 § 8.]

31.24.090 Board of directors—Officers and agents—Powers—Election—Meetings. (1) The business and affairs of a business development company shall be managed and conducted by a board of directors, a president, a secretary, a treasurer, and such other officers and such agents as the company by its bylaws shall authorize. A single authorized individual may jointly hold the offices of secretary and treasurer. The president and the treasurer may not be the same person.

(2) The board of directors shall consist of such number, not less than five nor more than nine, as shall be determined in the first instance by the incorporators and thereafter annually by the stockholders of the business development company. The board of directors:

(a) May exercise all the powers of the business development company, except those conferred upon the stockholders by law or by the bylaws of the business development company; and

(b) Shall choose and appoint all the agents and officers of the business development company and fill all vacancies except vacancies in the office of director which shall be filled as provided in subsections (3) and (4) of this section.

(3) The board of directors shall be elected in the first instance by the incorporators and thereafter at the annual meeting, the day and month of which shall be established by the bylaws, or, if no annual meeting shall be held in the year of incorporation, then within ninety days after the approval of the articles of incorporation at a special meeting as provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(4) At each annual meeting, or at each special meeting held as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the stockholders of a business development company shall elect all of the board of directors. The directors shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the business development company, or special meeting. The authority of the directors commences immediately after the election and continues until their successors are elected and qualified, unless sooner removed in accordance with the provisions of the bylaws. Any vacancy in the office of a director shall be filled by the remaining directors at a regular meeting or special meeting called for that purpose. The director appointed to fill such vacancy shall serve until the next annual meeting, resignation, or removal according to law.

(5) Directors and officers shall not be responsible for losses unless the same shall have been occasioned by the gross negligence or willful misconduct of such directors and officers.

(6) The board of directors shall conduct regular meetings at least every quarter and may hold special meetings as called for pursuant to the bylaws.

(7) Unless otherwise restricted by the articles of incorporation or bylaws, members of the board of directors of a business development company or any committee designated by the board of directors may participate in a meeting of such board or committee by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment, in which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other at the same time. Participation by such means shall constitute presence, in person, at a meeting. [2006 c 87 § 12; 1974 ex.s. c 16 § 3; 1963 c 162 § 9.]

31.24.100 Minimum capital, surplus, undivided profits, and net earnings. (1) A business development company shall maintain an amount of minimum capital, surplus, and undivided profits that, based upon the determination of the director, shall be deemed safe and sound for each business development company. However, the minimum ratio of paid-in capital to total assets, inclusive of all qualified loans and qualified investments, shall be and remain no less than eight percent.

(2) Subject to subsection (1) of this section, minimum capital, surplus, undivided profits, and net earnings shall be determined by the board of directors, subject to the exercise of prudent business judgment. [2006 c 87 § 13; 1963 c 162 § 10.]

31.24.110 No receipt of money on deposit. A business development company shall not receive money on deposit. [2006 c 87 § 14; 1963 c 162 § 11.]

31.24.120 Examinations by director of financial institutions—Reports—Authority of director. (1) The director shall exercise the same power and authority over business

development companies organized under this chapter as exercised over banks and trust companies under Title 30 RCW, to the extent Title 30 RCW does not conflict with this chapter.

(2) A business development company shall be examined at least once every twenty-four months by the director and shall make reports of its condition not less than annually to the director, and more frequently in the discretion of the director. The business development company shall pay the actual cost of the examinations.

(3) To assure the safety and soundness of business development companies and to fulfill the purposes of this chapter, the director may, by examination, rule, and interpretation, establish and enforce safety and soundness and examination standards, for all operations and activities of and related to business development companies. [2006 c 87 § 15; 1994 c 92 § 236; 1963 c 162 § 12.]

31.24.130 First meeting—Notice—Duties of incorporators. (1) The first meeting of a business development company shall be called by a notice signed by three or more of the incorporators, stating the time, place, and purpose of the meeting, a copy of which notice shall be mailed, or delivered, to each incorporator at least five days before the day appointed for the meeting. The first meeting may be held without such notice upon agreement in writing to that effect signed by all the incorporators. A copy of the notice or unanimous agreement of the incorporators shall be recorded in the minutes of the first meeting.

(2) At the first meeting, the incorporators shall, consistent with Title 23B RCW:

- (a) Choose a temporary recording secretary;
- (b) Adopt bylaws;
- (c) Elect directors; and

(d) Engage in other business within the powers of the business development company as the incorporators present may see fit.

(3) Upon being sworn in at the first meeting, the temporary recording secretary shall make and attest a record of the proceedings.

(4) At least five of the incorporators shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at a first meeting. [2006 c 87 § 16; 1963 c 162 § 13.]

31.24.140 Duration of business development company. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation, the period of duration of a business development company shall be perpetual, subject, however, to the right of the stockholders to dissolve the business development company as provided in RCW 31.24.150. [2006 c 87 § 17; 1963 c 162 § 14.]

31.24.150 Dissolution—Method—Distribution of assets. A business development company, upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the votes of the stockholders entitled to vote their shares, shall dissolve the business development company as provided by Title 23B RCW, to the extent that Title 23B RCW is not in conflict with this chapter. Upon dissolution of the business development company, none of the business development company's assets shall be distributed to the stockholders until all sums due the creditors

thereof have been paid in full. [2006 c 87 § 18; 1991 c 72 § 50; 1983 c 3 § 52; 1963 c 162 § 15.]

31.24.160 Credit of state not pledged. Under no circumstances shall the credit of the state of Washington be pledged to any corporation organized under the provisions of this chapter. [1963 c 162 § 16.]

31.24.170 Business development companies designated state development companies. Any business development company organized under this chapter shall be a state development company, as authorized under Title V of the small business investment act of 1958, Public Law 85-699, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 695, as amended, or any other similar federal legislation. [2006 c 87 § 19; 1963 c 162 § 17.]

31.24.190 Formation of historic business development company for purpose of preservation of historic buildings, areas, or neighborhoods. (1) In addition to the purposes specified in RCW 31.24.020 a historic business development company may be formed for one or more of the following purposes:

(a) To encourage and stimulate the preservation of historic buildings or historic commercial areas or neighborhoods by returning them to economically productive uses which are compatible with or enhance the historic character of such buildings, commercial areas, or neighborhoods;

(b) To stimulate and assist in the development of business or other activities which have an impact upon the preservation of historic buildings, commercial areas, or neighborhoods;

(c) To cooperate and act in conjunction with other organizations, public or private, in the promotion and advancement of historical preservation activities; and

(d) To provide financing through loans, investments of other business transactions for the promotion, development, and conduct of all kinds of business activity that encourages or relates to historic preservation.

(2) A historic business development company shall not engage in the broad economic and business promotion activities permitted by a general business development company.

(3) A general business development company may, in addition to all other activities permitted by this chapter, engage in those activities specifically permitted of a historic business development company organized under subsection (1) of this section. [2006 c 87 § 20; 1973 1st ex.s. c 90 § 2.]

31.24.200 Insolvency and liquidation—Chapter 30.44 RCW. Chapter 30.44 RCW applies to the insolvency and liquidation of a business development company organized under this chapter. [2006 c 87 § 21.]

31.24.205 Supervisory direction and conservatorship. The director has the same power and authority to exercise supervisory direction and conservatorship of, and to issue cease and desist orders upon, a business development company organized under this chapter, as the director has in regard to a bank under Title 30 RCW. [2006 c 87 § 22.]

31.24.210 Mergers or consolidations—Application—Approval. (1) Subject to written approval of the director,

one or more general business development companies may merge into or consolidate with each other consistent with chapter 30.49 RCW.

(2) Upon ninety days advance application to and written approval of the director, a historic business development company may convert its charter to that of a general business development company. An application for conversion shall contain a cover letter requesting conversion, the proposed articles of amendments and bylaws amendments, a modified business plan, and other relevant information in form and substance similar to the requirements of a de novo application for a general business development company as provided in RCW 31.24.020. In making a determination of whether to approve or deny such a conversion, the director shall consider:

(a) The historic performance and safety and soundness of the historic business development company;

(b) Whether the conversion to a general business development company will have a likelihood of continuing to fulfill the purposes of this chapter;

(c) Whether the applicant will have a likelihood of remaining safe and sound as a general business development company and pursuant to its proposed modified business plan; and

(d) Whether the proposed conversion would serve, or otherwise not detract from, the needs and convenience of the community served by the business development company. [2006 c 87 § 23.]

31.24.215 Conversion of development credit corporation—Application—Approval—Filing of articles—Certificate of authority. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a development credit corporation created under chapter 31.20 RCW, or any other company incorporated under Title 23B RCW, may convert to a business development company by filing an application with the department and receiving written approval of the director within ninety days of the date the application is received.

(2) In addition to all other requirements of a business development company pursuant to this chapter, the director shall not approve an application for conversion of a development credit corporation unless:

(a) A minimum of three stockholders of such corporation are financial institutions;

(b) The majority of outstanding shares of common stock of such corporation are held by financial institutions;

(c) The articles of incorporation of such a corporation are amended to conform to the requirements of RCW 31.24.020;

(d) The bylaws of such a corporation are amended to conform to the requirements of this chapter;

(e) The business plan of the corporation is consistent with the requirements of this chapter and has been approved by the director; and

(f) The corporation otherwise satisfies the director that all other requirements of a business development company under this chapter have been met. However, such a corporation is not required to have had a minimum of five incorporators at the time it originally was incorporated with the secretary of state, as provided for in RCW 31.24.020(1).

(3) Upon approval by the director of the corporation's application for conversion, the amended articles of incorpo-

ration, as approved by the director, shall be filed by the director with the secretary of state in the same manner provided for the filing of initial articles of incorporation under RCW 31.24.023. Such corporation shall not commence operation as a business development company until the director has issued such corporation a certificate of authority to conduct business as a business development company. [2006 c 87 § 24.]

31.24.220 Confidentiality and disclosure—Examinations. The existing privileges, immunities, and requirements of confidentiality and disclosure with respect to examination records and information obtained by the director in conducting examinations, which are applicable to banks, as set forth in RCW 30.04.075, apply to examination records and information obtained by the director in conducting examinations of business development companies organized under this chapter. [2006 c 87 § 25.]

31.24.225 Business as a limited liability company. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a business development company organized under this chapter may be chartered as a limited liability company, or may convert to doing business as a limited liability company, to the same extent and subject to the same terms and conditions as permitted for a bank organized under Title 30 RCW, including, without limitation, requirements related to director approval, operational matters, corporate governance, and restrictions on complete dissociation. However:

(1) The rights of stockholders, as defined in this chapter, supersede the provisions of Title 30 RCW to the contrary; and

(2) The limited liability company agreement, or other governing charter document of the limited liability company, must contain the same or substantially similar recitals as required in RCW 31.24.020 with respect to business purpose, organizational authority, board of directors, management, and limitations on liability of directors and officers. [2006 c 87 § 26.]

31.24.230 Simultaneous applications—Business development company and nondepository lender of certain loans—Procedure—Fees. (1) An applicant may apply simultaneously for both a business development company charter, under this chapter, and for a license as a nondepository lender of federally guaranteed small business loans, under chapter 31.40 RCW.

(2) An applicant may apply simultaneously for both a business development company charter, under this chapter, and for a license as a nondepository lender of guaranteed agricultural loans, under chapter 31.35 RCW.

(3) Notwithstanding any provisions of this chapter or chapter 31.35 or 31.40 RCW, applications presented to the director as set forth in subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall be considered and evaluated by the director as one application, and an applicant:

(a) If granted a business development company charter based on a joint application as provided in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, shall pay fees and charges only as required by this chapter and be subject to joint and simultaneous application review and periodic examination; and

(b) If denied a business development company charter when having made a joint application as provided in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, shall pay fees and charges only as required by this chapter.

(4) An existing business development company organized under this chapter may apply for either a license, under chapter 31.35 RCW, or a license, under chapter 31.40 RCW, or both; and, if granted, the business development company, as a dual licensee, shall then pay fees and charges only as required by this chapter and be subject to joint and simultaneous application review and periodic examination. [2006 c 87 § 27.]

31.24.235 Rule making. The director has broad administrative authority and discretion to adopt rules to carry out the purposes of this chapter. [2006 c 87 § 31.]

31.24.900 Severability—1963 c 162. The provisions of this chapter are severable, and if any of its provisions shall be held unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, the decision of such court shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions. [1963 c 162 § 19.]

31.24.901 Short title. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "business development company act." [2006 c 87 § 32.]

Chapter 31.35 RCW AGRICULTURAL LENDERS— LOAN GUARANTY PROGRAM

Sections

31.35.010	Findings—Intent.
31.35.020	Definitions.
31.35.030	Administration—Rules—Duties of director.
31.35.040	Participation by agricultural lender—Powers and privileges.
31.35.050	Costs of supervision—Fees.
31.35.060	Responsibility of agricultural lender—Recordkeeping—Loan loss reserve.
31.35.070	Examination of agricultural lender.
31.35.080	Enforcement—Responsibility of director—Penalty.
31.35.090	Enforcement—Court order.
31.35.100	Notice—Investments not insured.
31.35.105	Application of RCW 31.24.230.
31.35.900	Severability—Administrative review—1990 c 134.

Department of financial institutions: Chapter 43.320 RCW.

31.35.010 Findings—Intent. The legislature finds and declares that nondepository agricultural lenders can enhance their access to working capital for the purpose of financing agricultural borrowers by using the United States farmers home administration loan guaranty program. The farmers home administration loan guaranty program provides financing to agricultural borrowers needing working capital and longer term financing for the purchase of real estate, agricultural production expenses, debt refinancing, equipment, and the purchase of other fixed assets. Loans can be made to agricultural borrowers by nondepository lenders and guaranteed by the farmers home administration only if the state provides an ongoing opportunity for examination of such entities to confirm good lending practices and solvency.

It is the intent of the legislature to empower the director of financial institutions to examine nondepository agricultural lenders for the purpose of allowing such lenders to qual-

ify for participation in the farmers home administration loan guaranty program. [1994 c 92 § 251; 1990 c 134 § 1.]

31.35.020 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Agricultural lender" means a Washington corporation incorporated under Title 23B or 24 RCW and qualified as such under this chapter and the jurisdiction of the federal government agency sponsoring the loan guaranty program.

(2) "Director" means the director of financial institutions.

(3) "Loan guaranty program" means the farmers home administration loan guaranty program, or any other government program for which the agricultural lender is eligible and which has as its function the provision, facilitation, or financing of agricultural business operations. [1994 c 92 § 252; 1990 c 134 § 2.]

31.35.030 Administration—Rules—Duties of director. (1) The director shall administer this chapter. The director may issue orders and adopt rules that, in the opinion of the director, are necessary to execute, enforce, and effectuate the purposes of this chapter. Rules to enforce the provisions of this chapter shall be adopted under the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW.

(2) An application filed with the director under this chapter shall be in such form and contain such information as required by the director by rule and be consistent with the requirements of the loan guaranty program.

(3) After the director is satisfied that the applicant has satisfied all the conditions necessary for approval, the director shall issue a license to the applicant authorizing it to be an agricultural lender under this chapter.

(4) Any change of control of an agricultural lender shall be subject to the approval of the director. Such approval shall be subject to the same criteria as the criteria for approval of the original license. For purposes of this subsection, "change of control" means directly or indirectly, alone or in concert with others, to own, control, or hold the power to vote ten percent or more of the outstanding voting stock of an agricultural lender or the power to elect or control the election of a majority of the board of directors of an agricultural lender.

(5) The director may deny, suspend, or revoke a license if the agricultural lender violates any provision of this chapter or any rules promulgated pursuant to this chapter. [1994 c 92 § 253; 1990 c 134 § 3.]

31.35.040 Participation by agricultural lender—Powers and privileges. (1) An agricultural lender may participate in a loan guaranty program. If an agricultural lender participates in a loan guaranty program, the agricultural lender shall comply with the requirements of that program.

(2) An agricultural lender may be incorporated under either the Washington business corporation act, Title 23B RCW, or the Washington nonprofit corporation act, Title 24 RCW. In addition to the powers and privileges provided to an agricultural lender by this chapter, an agricultural lender has all the powers and privileges conferred by its incorporating statute that are not inconsistent with or limited by this chapter. [1990 c 134 § 4.]

31.35.050 Costs of supervision—Fees. (1) The director is authorized to charge a fee for the estimated direct and indirect costs for examination and supervision by the director of an agricultural lender or a subsidiary of an agricultural lender. Excess examiner time shall be billed at a reasonable rate established by rule.

(2) All such fees shall be deposited in the financial services regulation fund and administered consistent with the provisions of RCW 43.320.110. [2001 c 177 § 7; 1994 c 92 § 254; 1990 c 134 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

31.35.060 Responsibility of agricultural lender—Recordkeeping—Loan loss reserve. (1) An agricultural lender shall keep books, accounts, and other records in such form and manner as required by the director. These records shall be kept at such place and shall be preserved for such length of time as specified by the director by rule.

(2) Not more than ninety days after the close of each calendar year, or within a period specified by the director, an agricultural lender shall file with the director a report containing the following:

(a) Financial statements, including the balance sheet, the statement of income or loss, the statement of changes in capital accounts, and the statement of changes in financial position; and

(b) Other information that the director may require.

(3) Each agricultural lender shall provide for a loan loss reserve sufficient to cover projected loan losses that are not guaranteed by the United States government or any agency thereof. [1994 c 92 § 255; 1990 c 134 § 6.]

31.35.070 Examination of agricultural lender. (1) The director shall visit each agricultural lender at least every twenty-four months for the purpose of assuring that the agricultural lender remains in compliance with and qualified for the loan guaranty program.

(a) The director may accept timely audited financial statements and other timely reports the director determines to be relevant and accurate as part of a full and complete examination of the agricultural lender. The director shall make an independent review of loans guaranteed by the loan guaranty program.

(b) The agricultural lender shall be exempt from examination under this subsection if it terminates its activities under the loan guaranty program and no loans guaranteed by the loan guaranty program remain on the books. This exemption becomes effective upon notification to the director. The director shall confirm termination of activities under the loan guaranty program with the appropriate federal agency.

(c) All examination reports and all information obtained by the director and the director's staff in conducting examinations of an agricultural lender are confidential to the same extent bank examinations are confidential under RCW 30.04.075.

(d) All examination reports may be shared with other state or federal agencies consistent with chapter 30.04 RCW.

(2) A director, officer, or employee of an agricultural lender or of a subsidiary of an agricultural lender being examined by the director or a person having custody of any of the books, accounts, or records of the agricultural lender or of the

subsidiary shall facilitate the examination so far as it is in his or her power to do so.

(3) If in the opinion of the director it is necessary in the examination of an agricultural lender or of a subsidiary of an agricultural lender, the director may retain any certified public accountant, attorney, appraiser, or other person to assist the director. The agricultural lender being examined shall pay the fees of a person retained by the director under this subsection. [1994 c 92 § 256; 1990 c 134 § 7.]

31.35.080 Enforcement—Responsibility of director—Penalty. (1) The director shall adopt rules to enforce the intent and purposes of this chapter. Such rules shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) Disclosure of conflicts of interest;
- (b) Prohibition of false statements made to the director on any form required by the director or during any examination; or
- (c) Prevention of fraud and undue influence within an agricultural lender.

(2) A violation of any provision of this chapter or any rule of the director adopted under this chapter by an agent, employee, officer, or director of the agricultural lender shall be punishable by a fine, established by the director, not to exceed one hundred dollars for each offense. Each day's continuance of the violation shall be a separate and distinct offense. All fines shall be credited to the financial services regulation fund.

(3) The director may issue and serve upon an agricultural lender a notice of charges if, in the opinion of the director, the agricultural lender is violating or has violated the law, rule, or any condition imposed in writing by the director or any written agreement made by the director.

(a) The notice shall contain a statement of the facts constituting the alleged violation or practice and shall fix a time and place at which a hearing will be held to determine whether an order to cease and desist should issue against the agricultural lender. The hearing shall be set not earlier than ten days nor later than thirty days after service of the notice unless a later date is set by the director at the request of the agricultural lender.

Unless the agricultural lender appears at the hearing by a duly authorized representative, it shall be deemed to have consented to the issuance of the cease and desist order. In the event of consent or if, upon the record made at the hearing, the director finds that any violation or practice specified in the notice of charges has been established, the director may issue and serve upon the agricultural lender an order to cease and desist from the violation or practice. The order may require the agricultural lender and its directors, officers, employees, and agents to cease and desist from the violation or practice and may require the agricultural lender to take affirmative action to correct the conditions resulting from the violation or practice.

(b) A cease and desist order shall become effective at the expiration of ten days after the service of the order upon the agricultural lender concerned, except that a cease and desist order issued upon consent shall become effective at the time specified in the order and shall remain effective as provided in the order unless it is stayed, modified, terminated, or set

aside by action of the director or a reviewing court. [2001 c 177 § 8; 1994 c 92 § 257; 1990 c 134 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

31.35.090 Enforcement—Court order. If, in the opinion of the director, an agricultural lender violates or there is reasonable cause to believe that an agricultural lender is about to violate any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted under this chapter, the director may bring an action in the appropriate court to enjoin the violation or to enforce compliance. Upon a proper showing, a restraining order, or preliminary or permanent injunction, shall be granted, and a receiver or a conservator may be appointed for the agricultural lender or the agricultural lender's assets. [1994 c 92 § 258; 1990 c 134 § 9.]

31.35.100 Notice—Investments not insured. All agricultural lenders shall notify their members at the time of membership and annually thereafter that their investment in the agricultural lender, although regulated by the director, is not insured, guaranteed, or protected by any federal or state agency. [1994 c 92 § 259; 1990 c 134 § 10.]

31.35.105 Application of RCW 31.24.230. RCW 31.24.230 (2) through (4) supersede any contrary provision of this chapter. [2006 c 87 § 28.]

31.35.900 Severability—Administrative review—1990 c 134. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid or, if in the written opinion of the farmers home administration, is contrary to the intent and purposes of the loan guaranty program, the director shall not enforce such provision, but the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected. [1994 c 92 § 260; 1990 c 134 § 11.]

**Chapter 31.40 RCW
FEDERALLY GUARANTEED
SMALL BUSINESS LOANS**

Sections

31.40.010	Intent.
31.40.020	Definitions.
31.40.030	Director—Powers and duties.
31.40.040	Licensee—Powers and duties.
31.40.050	License approval.
31.40.060	Prohibited loans—Exception.
31.40.070	Fees.
31.40.080	Records—Reports—Loan loss reserve.
31.40.090	Examination of licensees.
31.40.100	Application denial.
31.40.110	Rules—Penalties.
31.40.120	Injunction.
31.40.130	Penalty—License impairment.
31.40.135	Application of RCW 31.24.230.
31.40.900	Severability—1989 c 212.

31.40.010 Intent. The legislature finds and declares that small and moderate-size companies can enhance their access to working capital and to capital for acquiring and equipping commercial and industrial facilities by using the United States small business administration national small business loan program known as the 7(a) loan guaranty program. The 7(a) loan guaranty program provides financing to

small firms needing working capital and longer term financing for equipment and other fixed assets. Such loans can be made to small businesses by nondepository lenders and guaranteed by the small business administration only if the state provides for the on-going regulation and examination of such entities.

It is the intent of the legislature that the director of financial institutions [license], regulate, and subject to on-going examination, nondepository lenders for the purpose of allowing such lenders to participate in the small business administration's 7(a) loan guaranty program. [1994 c 92 § 261; 1989 c 212 § 1.]

31.40.020 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Licensee" means a Washington corporation licensed under the terms of this chapter.

(2) "Director" means the director of financial institutions. [1994 c 92 § 262; 1989 c 212 § 2.]

31.40.030 Director—Powers and duties. (1) The director shall administer this chapter. The director may issue orders and adopt rules that, in the opinion of the director, are necessary to execute, enforce, and effectuate the purposes of this chapter. Rules to enforce the provisions of this chapter shall be adopted under the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW.

(2) Whenever the director issues an order or a license under this chapter, the director may impose conditions that are necessary, in the opinion of the director, to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(3) An application filed with the director under this chapter shall be in such a form and contain such information as the director may require.

(4) Any change of control of a licensee shall be subject to the approval of the director. Such approval shall be subject to the same criteria as the criteria for approval of the original license. For purposes of this subsection, "change of control" means directly or indirectly, alone or in concert with others, to own, control, or hold the power to vote ten percent or more of the outstanding voting stock of a licensee or the power to elect or control the election of a majority of the board of directors of the licensee. [1994 c 92 § 263; 1989 c 212 § 3.]

31.40.040 Licensee—Powers and duties. (1) A licensee may participate in the 7(a) loan guaranty program of the small business administration pursuant to section 7(a) of the federal small business investment act of 1958, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 636(a), or any other government program for which the licensee is eligible and which has as its function the provision or facilitation of financing or management assistance to business firms. If a licensee participates in a program referred to in this section, the licensee shall comply with the requirements of that program.

(2) A licensee may be incorporated under either the Washington business corporation act or the Washington non-profit corporation act. In addition to the powers and privileges provided to a licensee by this chapter, a licensee has all the powers and privileges conferred by its incorporating stat-

ute which are not inconsistent with or limited by this chapter. [1989 c 212 § 4.]

31.40.050 License approval. After a review of information regarding the directors, officers, and controlling persons of the applicant for a license, a review of the applicant's business plan, including at least three years of detailed financial projections and other relevant information, and a review of such additional information as is considered relevant by the director, the director shall approve an application for a license if, and only if, the director determines that:

(1) The applicant is capitalized in an amount that is not less than five hundred thousand dollars and that such sum is adequate for the applicant to transact business as a nondepository 7(a) lender and that in evaluating the capital position of the applicant the director may consider and include the net worth of any corporate shareholder of the applicant corporation if the shareholder guarantees the liabilities of the applicant: PROVIDED, That such corporate shareholder be subject to the reporting requirements of RCW 31.40.080;

(2) Each director, officer, and controlling person of the applicant is of good character and sound financial standing; that the directors and officers of the applicant are competent to perform their functions with respect to the applicant; and that the directors and officers of the applicant are collectively adequate to manage the business of the applicant as a nondepository 7(a) lender;

(3) The business plan of the applicant will be honestly and efficiently conducted in accordance with the intent and purposes of this chapter; and

(4) The proposed activity possesses a reasonable prospect for success. [1994 c 92 § 264; 1989 c 212 § 5.]

31.40.060 Prohibited loans—Exception. (1) Either by itself or in concert with a director, officer, principal shareholder, or affiliate, or with another licensee, a licensee shall not hold control of a business firm to which it has made a loan under section 7(a) of the federal small business investment act of 1958, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 636(a), except that, to the extent necessary to protect the licensee's interest as creditor of the business firm, a licensee that provides financing assistance to a business firm may acquire and hold control of that business firm. Unless the director approves a longer period, a licensee holding control of a business firm under this section shall divest itself of the interest which constitutes holding control as soon as practicable or within five years after acquiring that interest, whichever is sooner.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section, "hold control" means alone or in concert with others:

(a) Ownership, directly or indirectly, of record or beneficially, of voting securities greater than:

(i) For a business firm with outstanding voting securities held by fewer than fifty shareholders, forty percent of the outstanding voting securities;

(ii) For a business firm with outstanding voting securities held by fifty or more shareholders, twenty-five percent of the outstanding voting securities;

(b) Being able to elect or control the election of a majority of the board of directors. [1994 c 92 § 265; 1989 c 212 § 6.]

31.40.070 Fees. (1) The director is authorized to charge a fee for the estimated direct and indirect costs of the following:

- (a) An application for a license and the investigation thereof;
- (b) An application for approval to acquire control of a licensee and the investigation thereof;
- (c) An application for approval for a licensee to merge with another corporation, an application for approval for a licensee to purchase all or substantially all of the business of another person, or an application for approval for a licensee to sell all or substantially all of its business or of the business of any of its offices to another licensee and the investigation thereof;
- (d) An annual license;
- (e) An examination by the director of a licensee or a subsidiary of a licensee. Excess examiner time shall be billed at a reasonable rate established by rule.

(2) A fee for filing an application with the director shall be paid at the time the application is filed with the director.

(3) All such fees shall be deposited in the financial services regulation fund and administered consistent with the provisions of RCW 43.320.110. [2001 c 177 § 9; 1994 c 92 § 266; 1989 c 212 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

31.40.080 Records—Reports—Loan loss reserve. (1) A licensee shall keep books, accounts, and other records in such a form and manner as the director may require. These records shall be kept at such a place and shall be preserved for such a length of time as the director may specify.

(2) Not more than ninety days after the close of each calendar year or within a period specified by the director, a licensee shall file with the director a report containing the following:

- (a) Financial statements, including the balance sheet, the statement of income or loss, the statement of changes in capital accounts and the statement of changes in financial position; and
- (b) Other information that the director may require.

(3) Each licensee shall provide for a loan loss reserve sufficient to cover projected loan losses which are not guaranteed by the United States government or any agency thereof. [1994 c 92 § 267; 1989 c 212 § 8.]

31.40.090 Examination of licensees. (1) The director shall examine each licensee not less than once every twenty-four months.

(2) The director may with or without notice and at any time during regular business hours examine a licensee or a subsidiary of a licensee.

(3) A director, officer, or employee of a licensee or of a subsidiary of a licensee being examined by the director or a person having custody of any of the books, accounts, or records of the licensee or of the subsidiary shall otherwise facilitate the examination so far as it is in his or her power to do so.

(4) If in the director's opinion it is necessary in the examination of a licensee, or of a subsidiary of a licensee, the director may retain any certified public accountant, attorney, appraiser, or other person to assist the director. The licensee

(2012 Ed.)

being examined shall pay the fees of a person retained by the director under this subsection. [2006 c 87 § 30; 1994 c 92 § 268; 1989 c 212 § 9.]

31.40.100 Application denial. If the director denies an application, the director shall provide the applicant with a written statement explaining the basis for the denial. [1994 c 92 § 269; 1989 c 212 § 10.]

31.40.110 Rules—Penalties. (1) The director shall adopt rules to enforce the intent and purposes of this chapter. Such rules shall include, but need not be limited to, the following:

- (a) Disclosure of conflicts of interest;
- (b) Prohibition of false statements made to the director on any form required by the director or during any examination requested by the director; or
- (c) Prevention of fraud and undue influence by a licensee.

(2) A violation of any provision of this chapter or any rule of the director adopted under this chapter by an agent, employee, officer, or director of the licensee shall be punishable by a fine, established by the director, not to exceed one hundred dollars for each offense. Each day's continuance of the violation shall be a separate and distinct offense. Each such fine shall be credited to the financial services regulation fund. [2001 c 177 § 10; 1994 c 92 § 270; 1989 c 212 § 11.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

31.40.120 Injunction. If, in the opinion of the director, a person violates or there is reasonable cause to believe that a person is about to violate any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted under this chapter, the director may bring an action in the appropriate court to enjoin the violation or to enforce compliance. Upon a proper showing, a restraining order, preliminary or permanent injunction, shall be granted, and a receiver or a conservator may be appointed for the defendant or the defendant's assets. [1994 c 92 § 271; 1989 c 212 § 12.]

31.40.130 Penalty—License impairment. The director may deny, suspend, or revoke a license if the applicant or holder violates any provision of this chapter or any rules promulgated pursuant to this chapter. [1994 c 92 § 272; 1989 c 212 § 13.]

31.40.135 Application of RCW 31.24.230. RCW 31.24.230 (1), (3), and (4) supersede any contrary provision of this chapter. [2006 c 87 § 29.]

31.40.900 Severability—1989 c 212. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid or, if in the written opinion of the small business administration, is contrary to the intent and purposes of the 7(a) loan guaranty program, the director shall not enforce such provision but the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected. [1994 c 92 § 273; 1989 c 212 § 16.]

Chapter 31.45 RCW
CHECK CASHERS AND SELLERS

Sections

31.45.010	Definitions.
31.45.020	Application of chapter.
31.45.030	License required—Small loan endorsement—Application—Fee—Bond—Deposit in lieu of bond—Director's duties.
31.45.040	Application for license or small loan endorsement—Financial responsibility—Director's investigation.
31.45.043	Multistate licensing system—Director's discretion.
31.45.050	Investigation or examination fee and annual assessment fee required—Amounts determined by rule—Failure to pay—Notice requirements of licensee.
31.45.060	Licensee—Schedule of fee and charges—Recordkeeping.
31.45.070	Licensee—Permissible transactions—Restrictions.
31.45.073	Making small loans—Endorsement required—Due date—Termination date—Maximum amount—Installment plans—Interest—Fees—Postdated check or draft as security.
31.45.077	Small loan endorsement—Application—Form—Information—Exemption from disclosure—Fees.
31.45.079	Making small loans—Agent for a licensee or exempt entity—Federal preemption.
31.45.080	Trust funds—Deposit requirements—Rules.
31.45.082	Delinquent small loan—Restrictions on collection by licensee or third party—Definitions.
31.45.084	Small loan installment plan—Terms—Restrictions.
31.45.085	Loan application—Required statement—Rules.
31.45.086	Small loans—Right of rescission.
31.45.088	Small loans—Disclosure requirements—Advertising—Making loan.
31.45.090	Report requirements—Disclosure of information—Rules.
31.45.093	Information system—Access—Required information—Fees—Rules.
31.45.095	Report by director—Contents.
31.45.100	Examination or investigation—Director's authority—Costs.
31.45.103	Subpoena authority—Application—Contents—Notice—Fees.
31.45.105	Violations of chapter—Enforceability of transaction.
31.45.110	Violations or unsound financial practices—Statement of charges—Hearing—Sanctions—Director's authority.
31.45.120	Violations or unsound practices—Temporary cease and desist order—Director's authority.
31.45.130	Temporary cease and desist order—Licensee's application for injunction.
31.45.140	Violation of temporary cease and desist order—Director's application for injunction.
31.45.150	Licensee's failure to perform obligations—Director's duty.
31.45.160	Director's possession of property and business—Appointment of receiver.
31.45.180	Violation—Misdemeanor.
31.45.190	Violation—Consumer protection act—Remedies.
31.45.200	Director—Broad administrative discretion.
31.45.210	Military borrowers—Licensee's duty—Definition.
31.45.900	Effective date, implementation—1991 c 355.
31.45.901	Effective date—2009 c 510.

31.45.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Applicant" means a person that files an application for a license under this chapter, including the applicant's sole proprietor, owners, directors, officers, partners, members, and controlling persons.

(2) "Borrower" means a natural person who receives a small loan.

(3) "Business day" means any day that the licensee is open for business in at least one physical location.

(4) "Check" means the same as defined in RCW 62A.3-104(f) and, for purposes of conducting the business of making small loans, includes other electronic forms of payment, including stored value cards, internet transfers, and automated clearing house transactions.

(5) "Check casher" means an individual, partnership, unincorporated association, or corporation that, for compen-

sation, engages, in whole or in part, in the business of cashing checks, drafts, money orders, or other commercial paper serving the same purpose.

(6) "Check seller" means an individual, partnership, unincorporated association, or corporation that, for compensation, engages, in whole or in part, in the business of or selling checks, drafts, money orders, or other commercial paper serving the same purpose.

(7) "Collateral" means the same as defined in chapter 62A.9A RCW.

(8) "Controlling person" means a person owning or controlling ten percent or more of the total outstanding shares of the applicant or licensee, if the applicant or licensee is a corporation, and a member who owns ten percent or more of a limited liability company or limited liability partnership.

(9) "Default" means the borrower's failure to repay the small loan in compliance with the terms contained in the small loan agreement or note or failure to pay any installment plan payment on an installment plan within ten days after the date upon which the installment was scheduled to be paid.

(10) "Director" means the director of financial institutions.

(11) "Financial institution" means a commercial bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union.

(12) "Installment plan" is a contract between a licensee and borrower that provides that the loaned amount will be repaid in substantially equal installments scheduled on or after a borrower's pay dates and no less than fourteen days apart.

(13) "Licensee" means a check casher or seller licensed by the director to engage in business in accordance with this chapter. "Licensee" also means a check casher or seller, whether located within or outside of this state, who fails to obtain the license or small loan endorsement required by this chapter.

(14) "Loaned amount" means the outstanding principal balance and any fees authorized under RCW 31.45.073 that have not been paid by the borrower.

(15) "Origination date" means the date upon which the borrower and the licensee initiate a small loan transaction.

(16) "Outstanding principal balance" of a small loan means any of the principal amount that has not been paid by the borrower.

(17) "Paid" means that moment in time when the licensee deposits the borrower's check or accepts cash for the full amount owing on a valid small loan. If the borrower's check is returned by the borrower's bank for any reason, the licensee shall not consider the loan paid.

(18) "Person" means an individual, partnership, association, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, trust, corporation, and any other legal entity.

(19) "Principal" means the loan proceeds advanced for the benefit of the borrower in a small loan, excluding any fee or interest charge.

(20) "Rescission" means annulling the loan contract and, with respect to the small loan contract, returning the borrower and the licensee to their financial condition prior to the origination date of the loan.

(21) "Small loan" means a loan of up to the maximum amount and for a period of time up to the maximum term specified in RCW 31.45.073.

(22) "Termination date" means the date upon which payment for the small loan transaction is due or paid to the licensee, whichever occurs first.

(23) "Total of payments" means the principal amount of the small loan plus all fees or interest charged on the loan.

(24) "Trade secret" means the same as defined in RCW 19.108.010. [2012 c 17 § 7; 2009 c 510 § 2; 2003 c 86 § 1; 1995 c 18 § 1; 1994 c 92 § 274; 1993 c 143 § 1; 1991 c 355 § 1.]

Finding—Intent—Liberal construction—2009 c 510: "The legislature finds that some small loan borrowers are unable to pay the entire loaned amount when it is due. Many of these borrowers take out multiple loans to pay off the original borrowed sum.

It is the legislature's intent to reduce or limit the number of borrowers taking out multiple loans by providing for installment plans that give a borrower a better opportunity to pay off their original small loan without having to resort to taking out a subsequent loan or loans.

This act shall be liberally construed to effectuate the legislature's intent to protect borrowers." [2009 c 510 § 1.]

31.45.020 Application of chapter. (1) This chapter does not apply to:

(a) Any financial institution or trust company authorized to do business in Washington;

(b) The cashing of checks, drafts, or money orders by any person who cashes checks, drafts, or money orders as a convenience, as a minor part of its customary business, and not for profit;

(c) The issuance or sale of checks, drafts, or money orders by any corporation, partnership, or association that has a net worth of not less than three million dollars as shown by audited financial statements; and

(d) The issuance or sale of checks, drafts, money orders, or other commercial paper serving the same purpose by any agent of a corporation, partnership, or association described in (c) of this subsection.

(2) Upon application to the director, the director may exempt a person from any or all provisions of this chapter upon a finding by the director that although not otherwise exempt under this section, the applicant is not primarily engaged in the business of cashing or selling checks and a total or partial exemption would not be detrimental to the public. [2003 c 86 § 2; 1994 c 92 § 275; 1991 c 355 § 2.]

31.45.030 License required—Small loan endorsement—Application—Fee—Bond—Deposit in lieu of bond—Director's duties. (1) Except as provided in RCW 31.45.020, no check casher or seller may engage in business without first obtaining a license from the director in accordance with this chapter. A license is required for each location where a licensee engages in the business of cashing or selling checks or drafts.

(2) Each application for a license shall be in writing in a form prescribed by the director and shall contain the following information:

(a) The legal name, residence, and business address of the applicant and, if the applicant is a partnership, association, or corporation, of every member, officer, and director thereof;

(b) The location where the initial registered office of the applicant will be located in this state;

(c) The complete address of any other locations at which the applicant proposes to engage in business as a check casher or seller; and

(d) Such other data, financial statements, and pertinent information as the director may require with respect to the applicant, its directors, trustees, officers, members, or agents.

(3) Any information in the application regarding the personal residential address or telephone number of the applicant, and any trade secret as defined in RCW 19.108.010 including any financial statement that is a trade secret, is exempt from the public records disclosure requirements of chapter 42.56 RCW.

(4) The application shall be filed together with an investigation and supervision fee established by rule by the director. Such fees collected shall be deposited to the credit of the financial services regulation fund in accordance with RCW 43.320.110.

(5)(a) Before granting a license to sell checks, drafts, or money orders under this chapter, the director shall require that the licensee file with the director a surety bond running to the state of Washington, which bond shall be issued by a surety insurer which meets the requirements of chapter 48.28 RCW, and be in a format acceptable to the director. The director shall adopt rules to determine the penal sum of the bond that shall be filed by each licensee. The bond shall be conditioned upon the licensee paying all persons who purchase checks, drafts, or money orders from the licensee the face value of any check, draft, or money order which is dishonored by the drawee bank, savings bank, or savings and loan association due to insufficient funds or by reason of the account having been closed. The bond shall only be liable for the face value of the dishonored check, draft, or money order, and shall not be liable for any interest or consequential damages.

(b) Before granting a small loan endorsement under this chapter, the director shall require that the licensee file with the director a surety bond, in a format acceptable to the director, issued by a surety insurer that meets the requirements of chapter 48.28 RCW. The director shall adopt rules to determine the penal sum of the bond that shall be filed by each licensee. A licensee who wishes to engage in both check selling and making small loans may combine the penal sums of the bonding requirements and file one bond in a form acceptable to the director. The bond shall run to the state of Washington as obligee, and shall run to the benefit of the state and any person or persons who suffer loss by reason of the licensee's violation of this chapter or any rules adopted under this chapter. The bond shall only be liable for damages suffered by borrowers as a result of the licensee's violation of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter, and shall not be liable for any interest or consequential damages.

(c) The bond shall be continuous and may be canceled by the surety upon the surety giving written notice to the director and licensee of its intent to cancel the bond. The cancellation is effective thirty days after the notice is received by the director. Whether or not the bond is renewed, continued, reinstated, reissued, or otherwise extended, replaced, or modified, including increases or decreases in the penal sum, it shall be considered one continuous obligation, and the surety upon the bond shall not be liable in an aggregate or cumulative amount exceeding the penal sum set forth on the face of

the bond. In no event shall the penal sum, or any portion thereof, at two or more points in time be added together in determining the surety's liability. The bond shall not be liable for any liability of the licensee for tortious acts, whether or not such liability is imposed by statute or common law, or is imposed by contract. The bond shall not be a substitute or supplement to any liability or other insurance required by law or by the contract. If the surety desires to make payment without awaiting court action against it, the penal sum of the bond shall be reduced to the extent of any payment made by the surety in good faith under the bond.

(d) Any person who is a purchaser of a check, draft, or money order from the licensee having a claim against the licensee for the dishonor of any check, draft, or money order by the drawee bank, savings bank, or savings and loan association due to insufficient funds or by reason of the account having been closed, or who obtained a small loan from the licensee and was damaged by the licensee's violation of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter, may bring suit upon such bond or deposit in the superior court of the county in which the check, draft, or money order was purchased, or in the superior court of a county in which the licensee maintains a place of business. Jurisdiction shall be exclusively in the superior court. Any such action must be brought not later than one year after the dishonor of the check, draft, or money order on which the claim is based. In the event valid claims against a bond or deposit exceed the amount of the bond or deposit, each claimant shall only be entitled to a pro rata amount, based on the amount of the claim as it is valid against the bond, or deposit, without regard to the date of filing of any claim or action.

(e) In lieu of the surety bond required by this section, the applicant for a check seller license may file with the director a deposit consisting of cash or other security acceptable to the director in an amount equal to the penal sum of the required bond. In lieu of the surety bond required by this section, the applicant for a small loan endorsement may file with the director a deposit consisting of cash or other security acceptable to the director in an amount equal to the penal sum of the required bond, or may demonstrate to the director net worth in excess of three times the amount of the penal sum of the required bond.

The director may adopt rules necessary for the proper administration of the security or to establish reporting requirements to ensure that the net worth requirements continue to be met. A deposit given instead of the bond required by this section is not an asset of the licensee for the purpose of complying with the liquid asset provisions of this chapter. A deposit given instead of the bond required by this section is a fund held in trust for the benefit of eligible claimants under this section and is not an asset of the estate of any licensee that seeks protection voluntarily or involuntarily under the bankruptcy laws of the United States.

(f) Such security may be sold by the director at public auction if it becomes necessary to satisfy the requirements of this chapter. Notice of the sale shall be served upon the licensee who placed the security personally or by mail. If notice is served by mail, service shall be addressed to the licensee at its address as it appears in the records of the director. Bearer bonds of the United States or the state of Washington without a prevailing market price must be sold at public auction.

Such bonds having a prevailing market price may be sold at private sale not lower than the prevailing market price. Upon any sale, any surplus above amounts due shall be returned to the licensee, and the licensee shall deposit with the director additional security sufficient to meet the amount required by the director. A deposit given instead of the bond required by this section shall not be deemed an asset of the licensee for the purpose of complying with the liquid asset provisions of this chapter. [2005 c 274 § 255; 2003 c 86 § 3; 2001 c 177 § 11; 1995 c 18 § 4; 1994 c 92 § 276; 1993 c 176 § 1; 1991 c 355 § 3.]

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

Examination reports and information from financial institutions exempt: RCW 42.56.400.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

31.45.040 Application for license or small loan endorsement—Financial responsibility—Director's investigation. (1) The director shall conduct an investigation of every applicant to determine the financial responsibility, experience, character, and general fitness of the applicant. The director shall issue the applicant a license to engage in the business of cashing or selling checks, or both, or a small loan endorsement, if the director determines to his or her satisfaction that:

(a) The applicant has satisfied the requirements of RCW 31.45.030;

(b) The applicant is financially responsible and appears to be able to conduct the business of cashing or selling checks or making small loans in an honest, fair, and efficient manner with the confidence and trust of the community; and

(c) The applicant has the required bonds, or has provided an acceptable alternative form of financial security.

(2) The director may refuse to issue a license or small loan endorsement if he or she finds that the applicant, or any person who is a director, officer, partner, agent, sole proprietor, owner, or controlling person of the applicant, has been convicted of a felony in any jurisdiction within seven years of filing the present application or is associating or consorting with any person who has been convicted of a felony in any jurisdiction within seven years of filing the present application. The term "substantial stockholder" as used in this subsection, means a person owning or controlling ten percent or more of the total outstanding shares of the applicant corporation.

(3) A license or small loan endorsement may not be issued to an applicant:

(a) Whose license to conduct business under this chapter, or any similar statute in any other jurisdiction, has been suspended or revoked within five years of the filing of the present application;

(b) Who has been banned from the industry by an administrative order issued by the director or the director's designee, for the period specified in the administrative order; or

(c) When any person who is a sole proprietor, owner, director, officer, partner, agent, or controlling person of the applicant has been banned from the industry in an administrative order issued by the director, for the period specified in the administrative order.

(4) A license or small loan endorsement issued under this chapter shall be conspicuously posted in the place of business of the licensee. The license is not transferable or assignable.

(5) A license or small loan endorsement issued in accordance with this chapter remains in force and effect until surrendered, suspended, or revoked, or until the license expires as a result of nonpayment of the annual assessment fee. [2003 c 86 § 4; 1996 c 13 § 1; 1995 c 18 § 5; 1994 c 92 § 277; 1991 c 355 § 4.]

31.45.043 Multistate licensing system—Director’s discretion. Applicants may be required to make application through a multistate licensing system as prescribed by the director. Existing licensees may be required to transition onto a multistate licensing system as prescribed by the director. [2012 c 17 § 8.]

31.45.050 Investigation or examination fee and annual assessment fee required—Amounts determined by rule—Failure to pay—Notice requirements of licensee.

(1) Each applicant and licensee shall pay to the director an investigation or examination fee as established in rule and an annual assessment fee for the coming year in an amount determined by rule as necessary to cover the operation of the program. The annual assessment fee is due upon the annual assessment fee due date as established in rule. Nonpayment of the annual assessment fee may result in expiration of the license as provided in subsection (2) of this section. In establishing the fees, the director shall differentiate between check cashing and check selling and making small loans, and consider at least the volume of business, level of risk, and potential harm to the public related to each activity. The fees collected shall be deposited to the credit of the financial services regulation fund in accordance with RCW 43.320.110.

(2) If a licensee does not pay its annual assessment fee by the annual assessment fee due date as specified in rule, the director or the director’s designee shall send the licensee a notice of suspension and assess the licensee a late fee not to exceed twenty-five percent of the annual assessment fee as established in rule by the director. The licensee’s payment of both the annual assessment fee and the late fee must arrive in the department’s offices by 5:00 p.m. on the tenth day after the annual assessment fee due date, unless the department is not open for business on that date, in which case the licensee’s payment of both the annual assessment fee and the late fee must arrive in the department’s offices by 5:00 p.m. on the next occurring day that the department is open for business. If the payment of both the annual assessment fee and the late fee does not arrive prior to such time and date, then the expiration of the licensee’s license is effective at 5:00 p.m. on the thirtieth day after the assessment fee due date. The director or the director’s designee may reinstate the license if, within twenty days after the effective date of expiration, the licensee:

(a) Pays both the annual assessment fee and the late fee; and

(b) Attests under penalty of perjury that it did not engage in conduct requiring a license under this chapter during the period its license was expired, as confirmed by an investigation by the director or the director’s designee.

(2012 Ed.)

(3) If a licensee intends to do business at a new location, to close an existing place of business, or to relocate an existing place of business, the licensee shall provide written notification of that intention to the director no less than thirty days before the proposed establishing, closing, or moving of a place of business. [2003 c 86 § 5; 2001 c 177 § 12; 1996 c 13 § 2; 1995 c 18 § 6; 1994 c 92 § 278; 1991 c 355 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

31.45.060 Licensee—Schedule of fee and charges—Recordkeeping. (1) A schedule of the fees and the charges for the cashing and selling of checks, drafts, money orders, or other commercial paper serving the same purpose shall be conspicuously and continuously posted in every location licensed under this chapter. The licensee shall provide to its customer a receipt for each transaction. The receipt must include the name of the licensee, the type and amount of the transaction, and the fee or fees charged for the transaction.

(2) Each licensee shall keep and maintain such business books, accounts, and records as the director may require to fulfill the purposes of this chapter. Every licensee shall preserve such books, accounts, and records as required in rule by the director for at least two years from the completion of the transaction. Records may be maintained on an electronic, magnetic, optical, or other storage media. However, the licensee must maintain the necessary technology to permit access to the records by the department for the period required under this chapter.

(3) A check, draft, or money order sold by a licensee shall be drawn on an account of a licensee maintained in a federally insured financial institution authorized to do business in the state of Washington. [2003 c 86 § 6; 1994 c 92 § 279; 1991 c 355 § 6.]

31.45.070 Licensee—Permissible transactions—Restrictions. (1) No licensee may engage in a loan business; the negotiation of loans; or the discounting of notes, bills of exchange, checks, or other evidences of debt in the same premises where a check cashing or selling business is conducted, unless the licensee:

(a) Is conducting the activities of pawnbroker as defined in RCW 19.60.010;

(b) Is a properly licensed consumer loan company under chapter 31.04 RCW;

(c) Is conducting other lending activity permitted in the state of Washington; or

(d) Has a small loan endorsement issued under this chapter.

(2) Except as otherwise permitted in this chapter, no licensee may at any time cash or advance any moneys on a post-dated check or draft. However, a licensee may cash a check payable on the first banking day following the date of cashing if:

(a) The check is drawn by the United States, the state of Washington, or any political subdivision of the state, or by any department or agency of the state or its subdivisions; or

(b) The check is a payroll check drawn by an employer to the order of its employee in payment for services performed by the employee.

(3) Except as otherwise permitted in this chapter, no licensee may agree to hold a check or draft for later deposit. A

licensee must deposit all checks and drafts cashed by the licensee as soon as practicable.

(4) No licensee may issue or cause to be issued any check, draft, or money order, or other commercial paper serving the same purpose, that is drawn upon the trust account of a licensee without concurrently receiving the full principal amount, in cash, or by check, draft, or money order from a third party believed to be valid.

(5) Each licensee shall comply with all applicable state and federal statutes relating to the activities governed by this chapter. [2012 c 17 § 9; 2003 c 86 § 7; 1995 c 18 § 7; 1994 c 92 § 280; 1991 c 355 § 7.]

31.45.073 Making small loans—Endorsement required—Due date—Termination date—Maximum amount—Installment plans—Interest—Fees—Postdated check or draft as security. (1) No licensee may engage in the business of making small loans without first obtaining a small loan endorsement to its license from the director in accordance with this chapter. An endorsement will be required for each location where a licensee engages in the business of making small loans, but a small loan endorsement may authorize a licensee to make small loans at a location different than the licensed locations where it cashes or sells checks. A licensee may have more than one endorsement.

(2) A licensee must set the due date of a small loan on or after the date of the borrower's next pay date. If a borrower's next pay date is within seven days of taking out the loan, a licensee must set the due date of a small loan on or after the borrower's second pay date after the date the small loan is made. The termination date of a small loan may not exceed the origination date of that same small loan by more than forty-five days, including weekends and holidays, unless the term of the loan is extended by agreement of both the borrower and the licensee and no additional fee or interest is charged. The maximum principal amount of any small loan, or the outstanding principal balances of all small loans made by all licensees to a single borrower at any one time, may not exceed seven hundred dollars or thirty percent of the gross monthly income of the borrower, whichever is lower. A licensee is prohibited from making a small loan to a borrower who is in default on another small loan until after that loan is paid in full or two years have passed from the origination date of the small loan, whichever occurs first.

(3) A licensee is prohibited from making a small loan to a borrower in an installment plan with any licensee until after the plan is paid in full or two years have passed from the origination date of the installment plan, whichever occurs first.

(4) A borrower is prohibited from receiving more than eight small loans from all licensees in any twelve-month period. A licensee is prohibited from making a small loan to a borrower if making that small loan would result in a borrower receiving more than eight small loans from all licensees in any twelve-month period.

(5) A licensee that has obtained the required small loan endorsement may charge interest or fees for small loans not to exceed in the aggregate fifteen percent of the first five hundred dollars of principal. If the principal exceeds five hundred dollars, a licensee may charge interest or fees not to exceed in the aggregate ten percent of that portion of the principal in excess of five hundred dollars. If a licensee makes

more than one loan to a single borrower, and the aggregated principal of all loans made to that borrower exceeds five hundred dollars at any one time, the licensee may charge interest or fees not to exceed in the aggregate ten percent on that portion of the aggregated principal of all loans at any one time that is in excess of five hundred dollars. The director may determine by rule which fees, if any, are not subject to the interest or fee limitations described in this section. It is a violation of this chapter for any licensee to knowingly loan to a single borrower at any one time, in a single loan or in the aggregate, more than the maximum principal amount described in this section.

(6) In connection with making a small loan, a licensee may advance moneys on the security of a postdated check. The licensee may not accept any other property, title to property, or other evidence of ownership of property as collateral for a small loan. The licensee may accept only one postdated check per loan as security for the loan. A licensee may permit a borrower to redeem a postdated check with a payment of cash or the equivalent of cash. The licensee may disburse the proceeds of a small loan in cash, in the form of a check, or in the form of the electronic equivalent of cash or a check.

(7) No person may at any time cash or advance any moneys on a postdated check or draft in excess of the amount of goods or services purchased without first obtaining a small loan endorsement to a check casher or check seller license. [2009 c 510 § 3; 2003 c 86 § 8; 1995 c 18 § 2.]

Finding—Intent—Liberal construction—2009 c 510: See note following RCW 31.45.010.

31.45.077 Small loan endorsement—Application—Form—Information—Exemption from disclosure—Fees. (1) Each application for a small loan endorsement to a check casher or check seller license must be in writing and in a form prescribed by the director and shall contain the following information:

(a) The legal name, residence, and business address of the applicant, and if the applicant is a partnership, corporation, or association, the name and address of every member, partner, officer, and director thereof;

(b) The street and mailing address of each location where the licensee will engage in the business of making small loans;

(c) A surety bond, or other security allowed under RCW 31.45.030, in the amount required; and

(d) Any other pertinent information, including financial statements, as the director may require with respect to the licensee and its directors, officers, trustees, members, or employees.

(2) Any information in the application regarding the licensee's personal residential address or telephone number, and any trade secrets of the licensee as defined under RCW 19.108.010 including any financial statement that is a trade secret, is exempt from the public records disclosure requirements of chapter 42.56 RCW.

(3) The application shall be filed together with an investigation and review fee established by rule by the director. Fees collected shall be deposited to the credit of the financial services regulation fund in accordance with RCW 43.320.110. [2005 c 274 § 256; 2003 c 86 § 9; 2001 c 177 § 13; 1995 c 18 § 3.]

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

31.45.079 Making small loans—Agent for a licensee or exempt entity—Federal preemption. A person may not engage in the business of making small loans as an agent for a licensee or exempt entity without first obtaining a small loan endorsement to a check casher or check seller license under this chapter. An agent of a licensee or exempt entity engaged in the business of making small loans is subject to this chapter. To the extent that federal law preempts the applicability of any part of this chapter, all other parts of this chapter remain in effect. [2003 c 86 § 10.]

31.45.080 Trust funds—Deposit requirements—Rules. (1) All funds received by a licensee or its agents from the sale of checks, drafts, money orders, or other commercial paper serving the same purpose constitute trust funds owned by and belonging to the person from whom they were received or to the person who has paid the checks, drafts, money orders, or other commercial paper serving the same purpose.

(2) All such trust funds shall be deposited in a bank, savings bank, or savings and loan association located in Washington state in an account or accounts in the name of the licensee designated "trust account," or by some other appropriate name indicating that the funds are not the funds of the licensee or of its officers, employees, or agents. Such funds are not subject to attachment, levy of execution, or sequestration by order of a court except by a payee, assignee, or holder in due course of a check, draft, or money order sold by a licensee or its agent. Funds in the trust account, together with funds and checks on hand and in the hands of agents held for the account of the licensee at all times shall be at least equal to the aggregate liability of the licensee on account of checks, drafts, money orders, or other commercial paper serving the same purpose that are sold.

(3) The director shall adopt rules requiring the licensee to periodically withdraw from the trust account the portion of trust funds earned by the licensee from the sale of checks, drafts, money orders, or other commercial paper serving the same purpose. If a licensee has accepted, in payment for a check, draft, money order, or commercial paper serving the same purpose issued by the licensee, a check or draft that is subsequently dishonored, the director shall prohibit the withdrawal of earned funds in an amount necessary to cover the dishonored check or draft.

(4) If a licensee or its agent commingles trust funds with its own funds, all assets belonging to the licensee or its agent are impressed with a trust in favor of the persons specified in subsection (1) of this section in an amount equal to the aggregate funds that should have been segregated. Such trust continues until an amount equal to the necessary aggregate funds have been deposited in accordance with subsection (2) of this section.

(5) Upon request of the director, a licensee shall furnish to the director an authorization for examination of financial records of any trust fund account established for compliance with this section.

(6) The director may adopt any rules necessary for the maintenance of trust accounts, including rules establishing procedures for distribution of trust account funds if a license is suspended, terminated, or not renewed. [1994 c 92 § 281; 1991 c 355 § 8.]

31.45.082 Delinquent small loan—Restrictions on collection by licensee or third party—Definitions. (1) A licensee shall comply with all applicable state and federal laws when collecting a delinquent small loan. A licensee may charge a one-time fee as determined in rule by the director to any borrower in default on any loan or loans where the borrower's check has been returned unpaid by the financial institution upon which it was drawn. A licensee may take civil action under Title 62A RCW to collect upon a check that has been dishonored. If the licensee takes civil action, a licensee may charge the borrower the cost of collection as allowed under RCW 62A.3-515, but may not collect attorneys' fees or any other interest or damages as allowed under RCW 62A.3-515. A licensee may not threaten criminal prosecution as a method of collecting a delinquent small loan or threaten to take any legal action against the borrower which the licensee may not legally take.

(2) Unless invited by the borrower, a licensee may not visit a borrower's residence or place of employment for the purpose of collecting a delinquent small loan. A licensee may not impersonate a law enforcement official, or make any statements which might be construed as indicating an official connection with any federal, state, county, or city law enforcement agency, or any other governmental agency, while engaged in collecting a small loan.

(3) A licensee may not communicate with a borrower in such a manner as to harass, intimidate, abuse, or embarrass a borrower, including but not limited to communication at an unreasonable hour, with unreasonable frequency, by threats of force or violence, or by use of offensive language. A communication shall be presumed to have been made for the purposes of harassment if it is initiated by the licensee for the purposes of collection and:

(a) It is made with a borrower or spouse in any form, manner, or place, more than three times in a single week;

(b) It is made with a borrower at his or her place of employment more than one time in a single week or made to a borrower after the licensee has been informed that the borrower's employer prohibits such communications;

(c) It is made with the borrower or spouse at his or her place of residence between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 7:30 a.m.; or

(d) It is made to a party other than the borrower, the borrower's attorney, the licensee's attorney, or a consumer reporting agency if otherwise permitted by law except for purposes of acquiring location or contact information about the borrower.

(4) A licensee is required to maintain a communication log of all telephone and written communications with a borrower initiated by the licensee regarding any collection efforts including date, time, and the nature of each communication.

(5) If a dishonored check is assigned to any third party for collection, this section applies to the third party for the collection of the dishonored check.

(6) For the purposes of this section, "communication" includes any contact with a borrower, initiated by the licensee, in person, by telephone, or in writing (including e-mails, text messages, and other electronic writing) regarding the collection of a delinquent small loan, but does not include any of the following:

(a) Communication while a borrower is physically present in the licensee's place of business;

(b) An unanswered telephone call in which no message (other than a caller ID) is left, unless the telephone call violates subsection (3)(c) of this section; and

(c) An initial letter to the borrower that includes disclosures intended to comply with the federal fair debt collection practices act.

(7) For the purposes of this section, (a) a communication occurs at the time it is initiated by a licensee regardless of the time it is received or accessed by the borrower, and (b) a call to a number that the licensee reasonably believes is the borrower's cell phone will not constitute a communication with a borrower at the borrower's place of employment.

(8) For the purposes of this section, "week" means a series of seven consecutive days beginning on a Sunday. [2009 c 13 § 1; 2003 c 86 § 11.]

31.45.084 Small loan installment plan—Terms—

Restrictions. (1) If a borrower notifies a licensee that the borrower will be or is unable to repay a loan when it is due, the licensee must inform the borrower that the borrower may convert their small loan to an installment plan. The licensee must convert the small loan to an installment plan at the borrower's request. Each agreement for a loan installment plan must be in writing and acknowledged by both the borrower and the licensee. The licensee may not assess any other fee, interest charge, or other charge on the borrower as a result of converting the small loan into an installment plan. This installment plan must provide for the payment of the total of payments due on the small loan over a period not less than ninety days for a loan amount of up to and including four hundred dollars. For a loaned amount over four hundred dollars, the installment plan must be a period not less than one hundred eighty days. The borrower may pay the total of installments at any time. The licensee may not charge any penalty, fee, or charge to the borrower for prepayment of the loan installment plan by the borrower. Each licensee shall conspicuously disclose to each borrower in the small loan agreement or small loan note that the borrower has access to such an installment plan. A licensee's violation of such an installment plan constitutes a violation of this chapter.

(2) The licensee must return any postdated checks that the borrower has given to the licensee for the original small loan at the initiation of the installment plan.

(3) A licensee may take postdated checks for installment plan payments at the time the installment plan is originated. If any check accepted as payment under the installment plan is dishonored, the licensee may not charge the borrower any fee for the dishonored check. If a borrower defaults on the installment plan, the licensee may charge the borrower a one-time installment plan default fee of twenty-five dollars.

(4) If the licensee enters into an installment plan with the borrower through an accredited third party, with certified credit counselors, that is representing the borrower, the lic-

ensee's failure to comply with the terms of that installment plan constitutes a violation of this chapter. [2009 c 510 § 4; 2003 c 86 § 12.]

Finding—Intent—Liberal construction—2009 c 510: See note following RCW 31.45.010.

Effective date—2003 c 86 § 12: "Section 12 of this act takes effect October 1, 2003." [2003 c 86 § 20.]

31.45.085 Loan application—Required statement—

Rules. (1)(a) In addition to other disclosures required by this chapter, the application for a small loan must include a statement that is substantially similar to the following: "At the time you repay this loan, you should have sufficient funds to meet your other financial obligations. If you cannot pay other bills because you are paying off this debt, you should go into the installment plan offered in connection with this loan."

(b) The statement in (a) of this subsection must be on the front page of the loan application and must be in at least twelve point type.

(2) The director may adopt rules to implement this section. [2009 c 510 § 5.]

Finding—Intent—Liberal construction—2009 c 510: See note following RCW 31.45.010.

31.45.086 Small loans—Right of rescission.

A borrower may rescind a loan, on or before the close of business on the next day of business at the location where the loan was originated, by returning the principal in cash or the original check disbursed by the licensee to fund the small loan. The licensee may not charge the borrower for rescinding the loan and shall return to the borrower any postdated check taken as security for the loan or any electronic equivalent. The licensee shall conspicuously disclose to the borrower this right of rescission in writing in the small loan agreement or small loan note. [2003 c 86 § 13.]

31.45.088 Small loans—Disclosure requirements—

Advertising—Making loan. (1) When advertising the availability of small loans, if a licensee includes in an advertisement the fee or interest rate charged by the licensee for a small loan, then the licensee shall also disclose the annual percentage rate resulting from this fee or interest rate.

(2) When advertising the availability of small loans, compliance with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations, including the truth in lending act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 1601 and Regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. Sec. [Part] 226 constitutes compliance with subsection (1) of this section.

(3) When making a small loan, each licensee shall disclose to the borrower the terms of the small loan, including the principal amount of the small loan, the total of payments of the small loan, the fee or interest rate charged by the licensee on the small loan, and the annual percentage rate resulting from this fee or interest rate.

(4) When making a small loan, disclosure of the terms of the small loan in compliance with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations, including the truth in lending act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 1601 and Regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. Sec. [Part] 226 constitutes compliance with subsection (3) of this section. [2003 c 86 § 14.]

31.45.090 Report requirements—Disclosure of information—Rules. (1) Each licensee shall submit to the director, in a form approved by the director, a report containing financial statements covering the calendar year or, if the licensee has an established fiscal year, then for such fiscal year, within one hundred five days after the close of each calendar or fiscal year. The licensee shall also file such additional relevant information as the director may require. Any information provided by a licensee in an annual report that constitutes a trade secret under chapter 19.108 RCW is exempt from disclosure under chapter 42.56 RCW, unless aggregated with information supplied by other licensees in such a manner that the licensee's individual information is not identifiable. Any information provided by the licensee that allows identification of the licensee may only be used for purposes reasonably related to the regulation of licensees to ensure compliance with this chapter.

(2) A licensee whose license has been suspended or revoked shall submit to the director, at the licensee's expense, within one hundred five days after the effective date of such surrender or revocation, a closing audit report containing audited financial statements as of such effective date for the twelve months ending with such effective date.

(3) The director shall adopt rules specifying the form and content of such audit reports and may require additional reporting as is necessary for the director to ensure compliance with this chapter. [2005 c 274 § 257; 2003 c 86 § 15; 1994 c 92 § 282; 1991 c 355 § 9.]

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

31.45.093 Information system—Access—Required information—Fees—Rules. (1) The director must, by contract with a vendor or service provider or otherwise, develop and implement a system by means of which a licensee may determine:

- (a) Whether a consumer has an outstanding small loan;
- (b) The number of small loans the consumer has outstanding;
- (c) Whether the borrower is eligible for a loan under RCW 31.45.073;
- (d) Whether the borrower is in an installment plan; and
- (e) Any other information necessary to comply with this chapter.

(2) The director may specify the form and contents of the system by rule. Any system must provide that the information entered into or stored by the system is:

- (a) Accessible to and usable by licensees and the director from any location in this state; and
- (b) Secured against public disclosure, tampering, theft, or unauthorized acquisition or use.

(3) If the system described in subsection (1) of this section is developed and implemented, a licensee making small loans under this chapter must enter or update the required information in subsection (1) of this section at the time that the small loan transaction is conducted by the licensee.

(4) A licensee must continue to enter and update all required information for any loans subject to this chapter that are outstanding or have not yet expired after the date on which the licensee no longer has the license or small loan endorsement required by this chapter. Within ten business

(2012 Ed.)

days after ceasing to make loans subject to this chapter, the licensee must submit a plan for continuing compliance with this subsection to the director for approval. The director must promptly approve or disapprove the plan and may require the licensee to submit a new or modified plan that ensures compliance with this subsection.

(5) If the system described in subsection (1) of this section is developed and implemented, the director shall adopt rules to set the fees licensees shall pay to the vendor or service provider for the operation and administration of the system and the administration of this chapter by the department.

(6) The director shall adopt rules establishing standards for the retention, archiving, and deletion of information entered into or stored by the system described in subsection (1) of this section.

(7) The information in the system described in subsection (1) of this section is not subject to public inspection or disclosure under chapter 42.56 RCW. [2009 c 510 § 6.]

Finding—Intent—Liberal construction—2009 c 510: See note following RCW 31.45.010.

31.45.095 Report by director—Contents. (1) The director must collect and submit the following information in a report to the financial services committees of the senate and house of representatives:

(a) The number of borrowers entered into an installment plan since January 1, 2010;

(b) How the number of borrowers in installment plans compares to the number of borrowers in installment plans in years previous to January 1, 2010;

(c) The number of borrowers who have defaulted since January 1, 2010;

(d) If known on January 1, 2010, how the number of borrowers who have defaulted compares to the number of borrowers who defaulted in years previous to January 1, 2010; and

(e) Any other information that the director believes is relevant or useful.

(2) Failure to provide the director information required by this section is a violation of this chapter. [2009 c 510 § 7.]

Finding—Intent—Liberal construction—2009 c 510: See note following RCW 31.45.010.

31.45.100 Examination or investigation—Director's authority—Costs. The director or the director's designee may at any time examine and investigate the business and examine the books, accounts, records, and files, or other information, wherever located, of any licensee or person who the director has reason to believe is engaging in the business governed by this chapter. For these purposes, the director or the director's designee may require the attendance of and examine under oath all persons whose testimony may be required about the business or the subject matter of the investigation. The director or the director's designee may require the production of original books, accounts, records, files, or other information, or may make copies of such original books, accounts, records, files, or other information. The director or the director's designee may issue a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum requiring attendance and testimony, or the production of the books, accounts, records, files, or other information. The director shall collect from the licensee the

actual cost of the examination or investigation. [2003 c 86 § 16; 1994 c 92 § 283; 1991 c 355 § 10.]

31.45.103 Subpoena authority—Application—Contents—Notice—Fees. (1) The director or authorized assistants may apply for and obtain a superior court order approving and authorizing a subpoena in advance of its issuance. The application may be made in the county where the subpoenaed person resides or is found, or the county where the subpoenaed documents, records, or evidence are located, or in Thurston county. The application must:

- (a) State that an order is sought under this section;
 - (b) Adequately specify the documents, records, evidence, or testimony; and
 - (c) Include a declaration made under oath that an investigation is being conducted for a lawfully authorized purpose related to an investigation within the department's authority and that the subpoenaed documents, records, evidence, or testimony are reasonably related to an investigation within the department's authority.
- (2) When an application under this section is made to the satisfaction of the court, the court must issue an order approving the subpoena. An order under this subsection constitutes authority of law for the agency to subpoena the documents, records, evidence, or testimony.

(3) The director or authorized assistants may seek approval and a court may issue an order under this section without prior notice to any person, including the person to whom the subpoena is directed and the person who is the subject of an investigation. An application for court approval is subject to the fee and process set forth in RCW 36.18.012(3). [2011 c 93 § 10.]

Finding—Intent—2011 c 93: See note following RCW 18.44.425.

31.45.105 Violations of chapter—Enforceability of transaction. (1) It is a violation of this chapter for any person subject to this chapter to:

- (a) Directly or indirectly employ any scheme, device, or artifice to defraud or mislead any borrower, to defraud or mislead any lender, or to defraud or mislead any person;
- (b) Directly or indirectly engage in any unfair or deceptive practice toward any person;
- (c) Directly or indirectly obtain property by fraud or misrepresentation;
- (d) Make a small loan to any person physically located in Washington through use of the internet, facsimile, telephone, kiosk, or other means without first obtaining a small loan endorsement; and
- (e) Sell in a retail installment transaction under chapter 63.14 RCW open loop prepaid access (prepaid access as defined in 31 C.F.R. Part 1010.100(w) and not closed loop prepaid access as defined in 31 C.F.R. Part 1010.100(k)).

(2) It is a violation of this chapter for any person subject to this chapter to:

- (a) Advertise, print, display, publish, distribute, or broadcast or cause or permit to be advertised, printed, displayed, published, distributed, or broadcast [broadcasted] any statement or representation that is false, misleading, or deceptive, or that omits material information;
- (b) Fail to pay the annual assessment by the date and time as specified in RCW 31.45.050;

(c) Fail to pay any other fee, assessment, or moneys due the department.

(3) In addition to any other penalties, any transaction in violation of subsection (1) of this section is uncollectible and unenforceable. [2012 c 17 § 10; 2007 c 81 § 1.]

31.45.110 Violations or unsound financial practices—Statement of charges—Hearing—Sanctions—Director's authority. (1) The director may issue and serve upon a licensee or applicant, or any director, officer, sole proprietor, partner, or controlling person of a licensee or applicant, a statement of charges if, in the opinion of the director, any licensee or applicant, or any director, officer, sole proprietor, partner, or controlling person of a licensee or applicant:

- (a) Is engaging or has engaged in an unsafe or unsound financial practice in conducting a business governed by this chapter;
- (b) Is violating or has violated this chapter, including violations of:
 - (i) Any rules, orders, or subpoenas issued by the director under any act;
 - (ii) Any condition imposed in writing by the director in connection with the granting of any application or other request by the licensee; or
 - (iii) Any written agreement made with the director;
- (c) Is about to do the acts prohibited in (a) or (b) of this subsection when the opinion that the threat exists is based upon reasonable cause;

(d) Obtains a license by means of fraud, misrepresentation, concealment, or through mistake or inadvertence of the director;

(e) Provides false statements or omits material information on an application;

(f) Knowingly or negligently omits material information during or in response to an examination or in connection with an investigation by the director;

(g) Fails to pay a fee or assessment required by the director or any multistate licensing system prescribed by the director, or fails to maintain the required bond or deposit;

(h) Commits a crime against the laws of any jurisdiction involving moral turpitude, financial misconduct, or dishonest dealings. For the purposes of this section, a certified copy of the final holding of any court, tribunal, agency, or administrative body of competent jurisdiction is conclusive evidence in any hearing under this chapter;

(i) Knowingly commits or is a party to any material fraud, misrepresentation, concealment, conspiracy, collusion, trick, scheme, or device whereby any other person relying upon the word, representation, or conduct acts to his or her injury or damage;

(j) Converts any money or its equivalent to his or her own use or to the use of his or her principal or of any other person;

(k) Fails to disclose any information within his or her knowledge or fails to produce any document, book, or record in his or her possession for inspection by the director upon demand;

(l) Commits any act of fraudulent or dishonest dealing. For the purposes of this section, a certified copy of the final holding of any court, tribunal, agency, or administrative body

of competent jurisdiction is conclusive evidence in any hearing under this chapter;

(m) Commits an act or engages in conduct that demonstrates incompetence or untrustworthiness, or is a source of injury and loss to the public;

(n) Violates any applicable state or federal law relating to the activities governed by this chapter.

(2) The statement of charges must be issued under chapter 34.05 RCW. The director or the director's designee may impose the following sanctions against any licensee or applicant, or any directors, officers, sole proprietors, partners, controlling persons, or employees of a licensee or applicant:

(a) Deny, revoke, suspend, or condition a license or small loan endorsement;

(b) Order the licensee or person to cease and desist from practices that violate this chapter or constitute unsafe and unsound financial practices;

(c) Impose a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars per day for each day's violation of this chapter;

(d) Order restitution or refunds to borrowers or other parties for violations of this chapter or take other affirmative action as necessary to comply with this chapter; and

(e) Remove from office or ban from participation in the affairs of any licensee any director, officer, sole proprietor, partner, controlling person, or employee of a licensee.

(3) The proceedings to impose the sanctions described in subsection (2) of this section, including any hearing or appeal of the statement of charges, are governed by chapter 34.05 RCW.

(4) Unless the licensee or person personally appears at the hearing or is represented by a duly authorized representative, the licensee is deemed to have consented to the statement of charges and the sanctions imposed in the statement of charges.

(5) Except to the extent prohibited by another statute, the director may engage in informal settlement of complaints or enforcement actions including, but not limited to, payment to the department for purposes of financial literacy and education programs authorized under RCW 43.320.150. [2012 c 17 § 11; 2003 c 86 § 17; 1994 c 92 § 284; 1991 c 355 § 11.]

31.45.120 Violations or unsound practices—Temporary cease and desist order—Director's authority. Whenever the director determines that the acts specified in RCW 31.45.110 or their continuation is likely to cause insolvency or substantial injury to the public, the director may also issue a temporary cease and desist order requiring the licensee to cease and desist from the violation or practice. The order becomes effective upon service upon the licensee and remains effective unless set aside, limited, or suspended by a court under RCW 31.45.130 pending the completion of the administrative proceedings under the notice and until such time as the director dismisses the charges specified in the notice or until the effective date of the cease and desist order issued against the licensee under RCW 31.45.110. [2003 c 86 § 18; 1994 c 92 § 285; 1991 c 355 § 12.]

31.45.130 Temporary cease and desist order—Licensee's application for injunction. Within ten days after a licensee has been served with a temporary cease and desist order, the licensee may apply to the superior court in the

(2012 Ed.)

county of its principal place of business for an injunction setting aside, limiting, or suspending the order pending the completion of the administrative proceedings pursuant to the notice served under RCW 31.45.120. The superior court has jurisdiction to issue the injunction. [1991 c 355 § 13.]

31.45.140 Violation of temporary cease and desist order—Director's application for injunction. In the case of a violation or threatened violation of a temporary cease and desist order issued under RCW 31.45.120, the director may apply to the superior court of the county of the principal place of business of the licensee for an injunction. [1994 c 92 § 286; 1991 c 355 § 14.]

31.45.150 Licensee's failure to perform obligations—Director's duty. Whenever as a result of an examination or report it appears to the director that:

(1) The capital of any licensee is impaired;

(2) Any licensee is conducting its business in such an unsafe or unsound manner as to render its further operations hazardous to the public;

(3) Any licensee has suspended payment of its trust obligations;

(4) Any licensee has refused to submit its books, papers, and affairs to the inspection of the director or the director's examiner;

(5) Any officer of any licensee refuses to be examined under oath regarding the business of the licensee;

(6) Any licensee neglects or refuses to comply with any order of the director made pursuant to this chapter unless the enforcement of such order is restrained in a proceeding brought by such licensee;

the director may immediately take possession of the property and business of the licensee and retain possession until the licensee resumes business or its affairs are finally liquidated as provided in RCW 31.45.160. The licensee may resume business upon such terms as the director may prescribe. [1994 c 92 § 287; 1991 c 355 § 15.]

31.45.160 Director's possession of property and business—Appointment of receiver. Whenever the director has taken possession of the property and business of a licensee, the director may petition the superior court for the appointment of a receiver to liquidate the affairs of the licensee. During the time that the director retains possession of the property and business of a licensee, the director has the same powers and authority with reference to the licensee as is vested in the director under chapter 31.04 RCW, and the licensee has the same rights to hearings and judicial review as are granted under chapter 31.04 RCW. [1997 c 101 § 4; 1994 c 92 § 288; 1991 c 355 § 16.]

31.45.180 Violation—Misdemeanor. Any person who violates or participates in the violation of any provision of the rules or orders of the director or of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor. [1994 c 92 § 290; 1991 c 355 § 18.]

31.45.190 Violation—Consumer protection act—Remedies. The legislature finds and declares that any violation of this chapter substantially affects the public interest and is an unfair and deceptive act or practice and an unfair

method of competition in the conduct of trade or commerce as set forth in RCW 19.86.020. Remedies available under chapter 19.86 RCW shall not affect any other remedy the injured party may have. [1991 c 355 § 19.]

31.45.200 Director—Broad administrative discretion. The director has the power, and broad administrative discretion, to administer and interpret the provisions of this chapter to ensure the protection of the public. [1994 c 92 § 291; 1991 c 355 § 20.]

31.45.210 Military borrowers—Licensee's duty—Definition. (1) A licensee shall:

(a) When collecting any delinquent small loan, not garnish any wages or salary paid for service in the armed forces;

(b) Defer for the duration of the posting all collection activity against a military borrower who has been deployed to a combat or combat support posting for the duration of the posting;

(c) Not contact the military chain of command of a military borrower in an effort to collect a delinquent small loan;

(d) Honor the terms of any repayment agreement between the licensee and any military borrower, including any repayment agreement negotiated through military counselors or third party credit counselors; and

(e) Not make a loan from a specific location to a person that the licensee knows is a military borrower when the military borrower's commander has notified the licensee in writing that the specific location is designated off-limits to military personnel under their command.

(2) For purposes of this section, "military borrower" means any active duty member of the armed forces of the United States, or any member of the national guard or the reserves of the armed forces of the United States who has been called to active duty. [2005 c 256 § 1.]

31.45.900 Effective date, implementation—1991 c 355. This act shall take effect January 1, 1992. The director shall take such steps as are necessary to ensure that this act is implemented on its effective date. [1994 c 92 § 292; 1991 c 355 § 24.]

31.45.901 Effective date—2009 c 510. This act takes effect January 1, 2010. [2009 c 510 § 10.]

Title 32

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

Chapters

- 32.04** General provisions.
- 32.08** Organization and powers.
- 32.12** Deposits—Earnings—Dividends—Interest.
- 32.16** Officers and employees.
- 32.20** Investments.
- 32.24** Insolvency and liquidation.
- 32.28** Satellite facilities.
- 32.30** Conversion of mutual savings bank to building and loan or savings and loan association.
- 32.32** Conversion of mutual savings bank to capital stock savings bank.
- 32.34** Merger, consolidation, conversion, etc.
- 32.35** Stock savings banks.
- 32.40** Community credit needs.
- 32.50** Supervisory direction by the director of financial institutions.
- 32.98** Construction.

Credit life insurance and credit accident and health insurance: Chapter 48.34 RCW.

Fairness in lending act: RCW 30.04.500 through 30.04.515.

Indemnification of directors, officers, employees, etc., by corporations authorized, insurance: RCW 23B.08.320, 23B.08.500 through 23B.08.580, 23B.08.600, and 23B.17.030.

Master license system exemption: RCW 19.02.800.

Public depositaries, deposit and investment of public funds: Chapter 39.58 RCW.

Retail installment sales of goods and services: Chapter 63.14 RCW.

Washington Principal and Income Act of 2002: Chapter 11.104A RCW.

Chapter 32.04 RCW GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections

- 32.04.010 Scope of title.
- 32.04.015 Duty to comply—Violations—Penalty.
- 32.04.020 Definitions.
- 32.04.022 "Mortgage" includes deed of trust.
- 32.04.025 Powers as to horizontal property regimes or condominiums.
- 32.04.030 Branches—Director's approval—State reciprocity—Definition.
- 32.04.035 Agency agreements—Written notice to director.
- 32.04.050 Reports.
- 32.04.070 Certified copies of records as evidence.
- 32.04.080 Employees' pension, retirement, or health insurance benefits—Payment.
- 32.04.082 Pension, retirement, or health insurance benefits—Waiver by bank of offsets attributable to social security.
- 32.04.085 Pension, retirement, or health insurance benefits—Supplementation.
- 32.04.100 Penalty for falsification.
- 32.04.110 Penalty for concealing or destroying evidence.
- 32.04.120 Specific penalties invoked.
- 32.04.130 General penalty.
- 32.04.150 Cost of examination.
- 32.04.170 Conversion to mutual savings bank of savings and loan association.
- 32.04.190 Bank stabilization act.
- 32.04.200 Capital notes or debentures.
- 32.04.210 Saturday closing authorized.
- 32.04.211 Examinations directed—Cooperative agreements and actions.
- 32.04.220 Examination reports and other information—Confidential—Privileged—Penalty.

- 32.04.250 Notice of charges—Reasons for issuance—Grounds—Contents of notice—Hearing—Cease and desist orders.
- 32.04.260 Temporary cease and desist orders—Reasons for issuance.
- 32.04.270 Temporary cease and desist order—Injunction to set aside, limit, or suspend temporary order.
- 32.04.280 Violation of temporary cease and desist order—Injunction to enforce order.
- 32.04.290 Administrative hearing provided for in RCW 32.04.250 or 32.16.093—Procedure—Order—Judicial review.
- 32.04.300 Jurisdiction of courts as to cease and desist orders, orders to remove trustee, officer, or employee, etc.
- 32.04.310 Automated teller machines and night depositaries security.
- 32.04.320 Director—Powers under chapter 19.144 RCW.

Corporate seals, effect of absence from instrument: RCW 64.04.105.

Depositaries of state funds: Chapter 43.85 RCW.

Federal bonds and notes as investment or collateral: Chapter 39.60 RCW.

Indemnification of directors, officers, employees, etc., by corporation authorized, insurance: RCW 23B.08.320, 23B.08.500 through 23B.08.580, 23B.08.600, and 23B.17.030.

Negotiable instruments: Title 62A RCW.

Powers of appointment: Chapter 11.95 RCW.

Safe deposit companies: Chapter 22.28 RCW.

32.04.010 Scope of title. This title shall not be construed as amending or repealing any other law of the state authorizing the incorporation of banks or regulating the same, but shall be deemed to be additional legislation for the sole purpose of authorizing the incorporation and operation of mutual savings banks and mutual savings banks converted under chapter 32.32 RCW to stock form, as herein prescribed. Savings banks incorporated on the stock plan, other than converted mutual savings banks, and other stock banks having savings departments as authorized by RCW 30.20.060, or by any other law of the state heretofore or hereafter enacted, shall not be in any manner affected by the provisions of this title, or any amendment thereto. [1981 c 85 § 105; 1955 c 13 § 32.04.010. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 52; RRS § 3381.]

32.04.015 Duty to comply—Violations—Penalty. (1) Each savings bank and its directors, officers, employees, and agents, shall comply with:

- (a) This title and chapter 11.100 RCW as applicable to each of them;
- (b) The rules adopted by the department with respect to savings banks;
- (c) Any lawful direction or order of the director;
- (d) Any lawful supervisory agreement with the director; and

(e) The applicable statutes, rules, and regulations administered by the board of governors of the federal reserve system, the federal office of thrift supervision, and the federal deposit insurance corporation with respect to savings banks and holding companies.

(2) Each holding company, and its directors, officers, employees, and agents, shall comply with:

(a) The provisions of this title that are applicable to each of them;

(b) The rules of the department that are applicable with respect to holding companies;

(c) Any lawful direction or order of the director;

(d) Any lawful supervisory agreement with the director; and

(e) The applicable statutes, rules, and regulations administered by the board of governors of the federal reserve system or the federal office of thrift supervision, or applicable successor agency, with respect to holding companies, the violation of which would result in an unsafe and unsound practice or material violation of law with respect to the subsidiary savings bank of the holding company.

(3) The violation of any supervisory agreement, directive, order, statute, rule, or regulation referenced in this section, in addition to any other penalty provided in this title, shall, at the option of the director, subject the offender to a penalty of up to ten thousand dollars for each offense, payable upon issuance of any order or directive of the director, which may be recovered by the attorney general in a civil action in the name of the department. [2010 c 88 § 39.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

32.04.020 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this title.

(1) "Adequately capitalized," "critically undercapitalized," "significantly undercapitalized," "undercapitalized," and "well-capitalized," respectively, have meanings consistent with the definitions these same terms have under the prompt corrective action provisions of the federal deposit insurance act, 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1831o, or any successor federal statute, and applicable enabling rules of the federal deposit insurance corporation.

(2) "Bank holding company" means a bank holding company under authority of the federal bank holding company act.

(3) "Branch" means an established office or facility other than the principal office, at which employees of the savings bank take deposits. "Branch" does not mean a machine permitting customers to leave funds in storage or communicate with savings bank employees who are not located at the site of that machine, unless employees of the savings bank at the site of that machine take deposits on a regular basis. An office of an entity other than the savings bank is not established by the savings bank, regardless of any affiliation, accommodation arrangement, or other relationship between the other entity and the savings bank.

(4) "Department" means the Washington state department of financial institutions.

(5) "Director" means the director of the department.

(6) "Financial holding company" means a financial services holding company under the authority of the federal bank holding company act.

(7) "Holding company" means a bank holding company, financial holding company, or thrift holding company of a savings bank organized under chapter 32.08 RCW, converted from a mutual savings bank to a stock savings bank under chapter 32.32 RCW, or converted to a state savings bank under chapter 32.34 RCW.

(8) "Mutual savings" when used as part of a name under which business of any kind is or may be transacted by any person, firm, or corporation, except such as were organized and in actual operation on June 9, 1915, or as may be thereafter operated under the requirements of this title is hereby prohibited.

(9) "Savings bank" or "mutual savings bank" means savings banks organized under chapter 32.08 or 32.35 RCW or converted under chapter 32.32 or 33.44 RCW.

(10) "Thrift holding company" means a thrift institution holding company under authority of laws and rules administered by the federal office of thrift supervision, or its successor agency. [2010 c 88 § 38; 1999 c 14 § 13; 1997 c 101 § 5; 1996 c 2 § 20; 1994 c 92 § 293; 1985 c 56 § 1; 1981 c 85 § 106; 1955 c 13 § 32.04.020. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 49; RRS § 3378.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.04.022 "Mortgage" includes deed of trust. The word "mortgage" as used in this title includes deed of trust. [1969 c 55 § 13.]

32.04.025 Powers as to horizontal property regimes or condominiums. The words "real estate" and "real property" as used in this title shall include apartments or other portions, however designated, of horizontal property regimes, or a condominium interest in property, as may be created under any laws now in existence or hereafter enacted. A mutual savings bank may do any act necessary or appropriate in connection with its interest in or ownership of any portion of a horizontal property regime or condominium. [1963 c 176 § 10.]

Horizontal property regimes: Chapter 64.32 RCW.

32.04.030 Branches—Director's approval—State reciprocity—Definition. (1) A savings bank may not, without the written approval of the director, establish and operate branches in any place.

(2) A savings bank headquartered in this state desiring to establish a branch shall file a written application with the director, who shall approve or disapprove the application.

(3) The director's approval shall be conditioned on a finding that the savings bank has a satisfactory record of compliance with applicable laws and has a satisfactory financial condition. In making such findings, the director may rely on an application in the form filed with the federal deposit insurance corporation pursuant to 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1828(d). If the application for a branch is not approved, the savings bank shall have the right to appeal in the same manner and within the same time as provided by RCW 32.08.050 and 32.08.060. The savings bank when delivering the application to the director shall transmit to the director a check in an amount established by rule to cover the expense of the investigation. A savings bank headquartered in this state shall not move its headquarters or any branch more than two miles from its existing location without prior approval of the director. On or before the date on which it opens any office at which it will transact business in any state, territory, province, or other jurisdiction, a savings bank shall give written notice to the

director of the location of this office. No such notice shall become effective until it has been delivered to the director.

(4) The board of trustees of a savings bank, after notice to the director, may discontinue the operation of a branch. The savings bank shall keep the director informed in the matter and shall notify the director of the date operation of the branch is discontinued.

(5) A savings bank that is headquartered in this state and is operating branches in another state, territory, province, or other jurisdiction may provide copies of state examination reports and reports of condition of the savings bank to the regulator having oversight responsibility with regard to its operations in that other jurisdiction, including the regulator of savings associations in the event such a savings bank is transacting savings and loan business pursuant to RCW 32.08.142 in that other jurisdiction.

(6) No savings bank headquartered in another state may establish, or acquire pursuant to RCW 32.32.500, and operate branches as a savings bank in any place within the state unless:

(a) The savings bank has filed with the director an agreement to comply with the requirements of RCW 30.38.040 for periodic reports by the savings bank or by the appropriate state superintendent or equivalent regulator of the savings bank under the laws of the state in which the savings bank is incorporated, unless the laws expressly require the provision of all the reports to the director;

(b) The savings bank has filed with the director (i) a duly executed instrument in writing, by its terms of indefinite duration and irrevocable, appointing the director and his or her successors its true and lawful attorney, upon whom all process in any action or proceeding against it in a cause of action arising out of business transacted by such savings bank in this state, may be served with the same force and effect as if it were a domestic corporation and had been lawfully served with process within the state, and (ii) a written certificate of designation, which may be changed from time to time by the filing of a new certificate of designation, specifying the name and address of the officer, agent, or other person to whom such process shall be forwarded by the director;

(c) The savings bank has supplied the director with such information as he or she shall require by rule, not to exceed the information on which the director may rely in approving a branch application pursuant to this section by a savings bank headquartered in this state; and

(d) The laws of the state in which the out-of-state savings bank is chartered permit savings banks chartered under this title to establish or acquire, and maintain branches in that state, under terms and conditions that are substantially the same as, or at least as favorable to, the terms and conditions for the chartering of savings banks under this title.

(7) A savings bank headquartered in another state may not establish and operate branches as a foreign savings association in any place within the state except upon compliance with chapter 33.32 RCW.

(8) Notwithstanding any provision of this title to the contrary, an out-of-state depository institution may not branch in the state of Washington, unless a Washington state bank, bank holding company, savings bank, savings bank holding company, savings and loan association, or savings and loan holding company is permitted to branch in the state in which

that out-of-state depository institution is chartered or in which its principal office is located, under terms and conditions that are substantially the same as, or at least as favorable to entry as, the terms and conditions for branching of savings banks under this title. As used in this subsection, "out-of-state depository institution" means a bank or bank holding company, or a converted mutual savings bank or the holding company of a mutual savings bank, which is chartered in or whose principal office is located in another state, or a savings and loan association or the holding company of a savings and loan association, which is chartered in another state. [2005 c 348 § 4; 1996 c 2 § 21. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 93; 1994 c 92 § 294; 1985 c 56 § 2; 1955 c 80 § 1; 1955 c 13 § 32.04.030; prior: 1933 c 143 § 1; 1925 ex.s. c 86 § 10; 1915 c 175 § 15; RRS § 3344.]

Effective date—2005 c 348: See note following RCW 30.38.005.

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.04.035 Agency agreements—Written notice to director. On or before the date on which a mutual savings bank enters into any agency agreement authorizing another entity, as agent of the mutual savings bank, to receive deposits or renew time deposits, the mutual savings bank shall give written notice to the director of the existence of the agency agreement. The notice is not effective until it has been delivered to the office of the director. [1996 c 2 § 22.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.04.050 Reports. A savings bank shall render to the director, in such form as he or she shall prescribe, at least three regular reports each year exhibiting its resources and liabilities as of such dates as the director shall designate, which shall be the dates designated by the comptroller of the currency of the United States for reports of national banking associations. Every such report, in a condensed form to be prescribed by the director, shall be published once in a newspaper of general circulation, published in the place where the bank is located. A savings bank shall also make such special reports as the director shall call for. A regular report shall be filed with the director within thirty days and proof of the publication thereof within forty days from the date of the issuance of the call for the report. A special report shall be filed within such time as the director shall indicate in the call therefor. A savings bank that fails to file within the prescribed time any report required by this section or proof of the publication of any report required to be published shall be subject to a penalty to the state of fifty dollars for each day's delay, recoverable by a civil action brought by the attorney general in the name of the state. [1994 c 92 § 296; 1977 ex.s. c 241 § 1; 1955 c 13 § 32.04.050. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 86 § 13; 1915 c 175 § 39; RRS § 3368a.]

32.04.070 Certified copies of records as evidence. Copies from the records, books, and accounts of a savings bank and its holding company shall be competent evidence in all cases, equal with originals thereof, if there is annexed to such copies an affidavit taken before a notary public or clerk of a court under seal, stating that the affiant is the officer of the savings bank or holding company having charge of the original records, and that the copy is true and correct and is

full so far as the same relates to the subject matter therein mentioned. [2010 c 88 § 40; 1955 c 13 § 32.04.070. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 47; RRS § 3376.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

32.04.080 Employees' pension, retirement, or health insurance benefits—Payment. A mutual savings bank may provide for pensions or retirement benefits for its disabled or superannuated employees or health insurance benefits for its employees and may pay a part or all of the cost of providing such pensions or benefits in accordance with a plan adopted by its board of trustees or a board committee, none of whose members is an officer of the bank. The board of trustees of a savings bank or such a committee of the board may set aside from current earnings reserves in such amounts as the board or the committee shall deem wise to provide for the payment of future pensions or benefits. [1999 c 14 § 14. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 95; 1994 c 92 § 297; 1955 c 80 § 2; 1955 c 13 § 32.04.080; prior: 1949 c 119 § 1; 1937 c 64 § 2; 1935 c 87 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 3366-1.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.04.082 Pension, retirement, or health insurance benefits—Waiver by bank of offsets attributable to social security. With respect to pension payments or retirement or health insurance benefits payable by a mutual savings bank to any employee heretofore or hereafter retired, such bank may waive all or any part of any offsets thereto attributable to social security benefits receivable by such employee. [1999 c 14 § 15; 1957 c 80 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.04.085 Pension, retirement, or health insurance benefits—Supplementation. Any pension payment or retirement or health insurance benefits payable by a mutual savings bank to a former officer or employee, or to a person or persons entitled thereto by virtue of service performed by such officer or employee, in the discretion of a majority of all the trustees of such bank, may be supplemented from time to time. The board of trustees of a savings bank or a board committee, none of whose members is an officer of the bank, may set aside from current earnings, reserves in such amounts as the board or the committee shall deem appropriate to provide for the payments of future supplemental payments. [1999 c 14 § 16. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 96; 1994 c 92 § 298; 1971 ex.s. c 222 § 1.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.04.100 Penalty for falsification. Every person who knowingly subscribes to or makes or causes to be made any false statement or false entry in the books of any savings bank or its holding company, or knowingly subscribes to or exhibits any false or fictitious security, document or paper, with the intent to deceive any person authorized to examine into the affairs of any savings bank or its holding company, or makes or publishes any false statement of the amount of the assets or liabilities of any such savings bank or its holding company is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter

9A.20 RCW. [2010 c 88 § 41; 2003 c 53 § 194; 1955 c 13 § 32.04.100. Prior: 1931 c 132 § 11; RRS § 3379b.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

32.04.110 Penalty for concealing or destroying evidence. Every board trustee or director, officer, employee, or agent of any savings bank or its holding company who for the purpose of concealing any fact suppresses any evidence against himself or herself, or against any other person, or who abstracts, removes, mutilates, destroys, or secretes any paper, book, or record of any savings bank or its holding company, or of the director, or anyone connected with his or her office is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW. [2010 c 88 § 42; 2003 c 53 § 195; 1994 c 92 § 299; 1955 c 13 § 32.04.110. Prior: 1931 c 132 § 12; RRS § 3379c.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

32.04.120 Specific penalties invoked. The provisions of RCW 9.24.050, 9.24.040 and 9.24.030 shall apply to the corporations authorized under this title. [1955 c 13 § 32.04.120. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 50; RRS § 3379.]

32.04.130 General penalty. Any person who does anything forbidden by chapter 32.04, 32.08, 32.12, 32.16 or 32.24 RCW of this title for which a penalty is not provided in this title, or in some other law of the state, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and be punished accordingly. [1955 c 13 § 32.04.130. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 51; RRS § 3380.]

32.04.150 Cost of examination. See RCW 30.04.070.

32.04.170 Conversion to mutual savings bank of savings and loan association. See chapter 33.44 RCW.

32.04.190 Bank stabilization act. See chapter 30.56 RCW.

32.04.200 Capital notes or debentures. See chapter 30.36 RCW.

32.04.210 Saturday closing authorized. See RCW 30.04.330.

32.04.211 Examinations directed—Cooperative agreements and actions. (1) The director, assistant director, or an examiner shall visit each savings bank at least once every eighteen months, and oftener if necessary, or as otherwise required by the rules and interpretations of applicable federal banking examination authorities, for the purpose of making a full investigation into the condition of such corporation, and for that purpose they are hereby empowered to administer oaths and to examine under oath any director, officer, employee, or agent of such corporation.

(2) The director may make such other full or partial examinations as deemed necessary and may examine any holding company that owns any portion of a savings bank

chartered by the state of Washington and obtain reports of condition for any holding company that owns any portion of a savings bank chartered by the state of Washington.

(3) The director may visit and examine into the affairs of any nonpublicly held corporation in which the savings bank or its holding company has an investment or any publicly held corporation the capital stock of which is controlled by the savings bank or its holding company; may appraise and revalue such corporations' investments and securities; and shall have full access to all the books, records, papers, securities, correspondence, bank accounts, and other papers of such corporations for such purposes.

(4) Any willful false swearing in any examination is perjury in the second degree.

(5) The director may enter into cooperative and reciprocal agreements with the bank regulatory authorities of the United States, any state, the District of Columbia, or any trust territory of the United States for the periodic examination of domestic savings banks or holding companies owning banking institutions in other states, the District of Columbia, or trust territories, and subsidiaries of such domestic savings banks and holding companies, or of out-of-state holding companies owning a savings bank the principal operations of which are conducted in this state.

(6) The director may, in his or her discretion, accept in lieu of the examinations required in this section the examinations and reports conducted, as applicable, at the direction of the board of governors of the federal reserve system, the federal office of thrift supervision, the federal deposit insurance corporation, any successor federal thrift regulator or thrift holding company regulator, or other authorities, domestic, foreign, or alien.

(7) The director may enter into joint actions with other regulatory bodies having concurrent jurisdiction or may enter into such actions independently to carry out his or her responsibilities under this title and assure compliance with the laws of this state. [2010 c 88 § 43; 1994 c 92 § 300; 1989 c 180 § 4.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

32.04.220 Examination reports and other information—Confidential—Privileged—Penalty. (1) All examination reports and all information obtained by the director and the director's staff in conducting examinations of savings banks, and information obtained by the director and the director's staff from other state or federal bank regulatory authorities with whom the director has entered into agreements pursuant to RCW 32.04.211, and information obtained by the director and the director's staff relating to examination and supervision of holding companies owning a savings bank in this state or subsidiaries of such holding companies, is confidential and privileged information and shall not be made public or otherwise disclosed to any person, firm, corporation, agency, association, governmental body, or other entity.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section notwithstanding, the director may furnish all or any part of examination reports, work papers, final orders, or other information obtained in the conduct of an examination or investigation prepared by the director's office to:

(a) Federal agencies empowered to examine savings banks;

(b) Bank regulatory authorities with whom the director has entered into agreements pursuant to RCW 32.04.211, and other bank regulatory authorities who are the primary regulatory authority or insurer of accounts for a holding company owning a savings bank the principal operations of which are conducted in this state or a subsidiary of such holding company; provided that the director shall first find that the reports of examination to be furnished shall receive protection from disclosure comparable to that accorded by this section;

(c) Officials empowered to investigate criminal charges subject to legal process, valid search warrant, or subpoena. If the director furnishes any examination report to officials empowered to investigate criminal charges, the director may only furnish that part of the report which is necessary and pertinent to the investigation, and the director may do this only after notifying the affected savings bank and any customer of the savings bank who is named in that part of the report of the order to furnish the part of the examination report unless the officials requesting the report first obtain a waiver of the notice requirement from a court of competent jurisdiction for good cause;

(d) The examined savings bank or holding company thereof;

(e) The attorney general in his or her role as legal advisor to the director;

(f) Liquidating agents of a distressed savings bank;

(g) A person or organization officially connected with the savings bank as officer, director, attorney, auditor, or independent attorney or independent auditor;

(h) The Washington public deposit protection commission as provided by RCW 39.58.105;

(i) Organizations insuring or guaranteeing the shares of, or deposits in, the savings bank; or

(j) Other persons as the director may determine necessary to protect the public interest and confidence.

(3) All examination reports, work papers, final orders, and other information obtained in the conduct of an examination or investigation furnished under subsections (2) and (4) of this section shall remain the property of the department of financial institutions, and be confidential, and no person, agency, or authority to whom reports are furnished or any officer, director, or employee thereof shall disclose or make public any of the reports or any information contained therein except in published statistical material that does not disclose the affairs of any individual or corporation: PROVIDED, That nothing herein shall prevent the use in a criminal prosecution of reports furnished under subsection (2) of this section.

(4) The examination report made by the department of financial institutions is designed for use in the supervision of the savings bank, and the director may furnish a copy of the report to the savings bank examined. The report shall remain the property of the director and will be furnished to the savings bank solely for its confidential use. Under no circumstances shall the savings bank or any of its trustees, officers, or employees disclose or make public in any manner the report or any portion thereof, to any person or organization not connected with the savings bank as officer, director, employee, attorney, auditor, or candidate for executive office with the bank. The savings bank may also, after execution of an agreement not to disclose information in the report, dis-

close the report or relevant portions thereof to a party proposing to acquire or merge with the savings bank.

(5) Examination reports and information obtained by the director and the director's staff in conducting examinations, or from other state and federal bank regulatory authorities with whom the director has entered into agreements pursuant to RCW 32.04.211, or relating to examination and supervision of holding companies owning a savings bank the principal operations of which are conducted in this state or a subsidiary of such holding company, shall not be subject to public disclosure under chapter 42.56 RCW.

(6) In any civil action in which the reports are sought to be discovered or used as evidence, any party may, upon notice to the director, petition the court for an in camera review of the report. The court may permit discovery and introduction of only those portions of the report which are relevant and otherwise unobtainable by the requesting party. This subsection shall not apply to an action brought or defended by the director.

(7) This section shall not apply to investigation reports prepared by the director and the director's staff concerning an application for a new savings bank or an application for a branch of a savings bank: PROVIDED, That the director may adopt rules making confidential portions of the reports if in the director's opinion the public disclosure of the portions of the report would impair the ability to obtain the information which the director considers necessary to fully evaluate the application.

(8) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or other applicable law, a savings bank or holding company shall not be in violation of any provision of this section on account of its compliance with required reporting to the federal securities and exchange commission, including the disclosure of any order of the director.

(9) Every person who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [2010 c 88 § 44; 2005 c 274 § 258; 1994 c 92 § 301; 1989 c 180 § 5; 1977 ex.s. c 245 § 2.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

Examination reports and information from financial institutions exempt: RCW 42.56.400.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.04.250 Notice of charges—Reasons for issuance—Grounds—Contents of notice—Hearing—Cease and desist orders. (1) The director may issue and serve a notice of charges upon a savings bank when, in the opinion of the director:

- (a) It has engaged in an unsafe and unsound practice in conducting or in relation to its business;
- (b) It has violated any provision of RCW 32.04.015; or
- (c) It is planning, attempting, or currently conducting any act prohibited in (a) or (b) of this subsection.

(2) The director may issue and serve a notice of charges upon a holding company when, in the opinion of the director:

- (a) The holding company has committed a violation of RCW 32.04.015(2);
- (b) The conduct of the holding company has resulted in an unsafe and unsound practice at the savings bank or a vio-

lation of any provision of RCW 32.04.015 by the savings bank; or

(c) The holding company is planning, attempting, or currently conducting any act prohibited in (a) or (b) of this subsection.

(3) The notice shall contain a statement of the facts constituting the alleged violation or violations or the practice or practices and shall fix a time and place at which a hearing will be held to determine whether an order to cease and desist should issue against the savings bank or holding company. The hearing shall be set not earlier than ten days or later than thirty days after service of the notice, unless a later date is set by the director at the request of the savings bank or holding company.

(4) Unless the savings bank or holding company shall appear at the hearing by a duly authorized representative, it shall be deemed to have consented to the issuance of the cease and desist order. In the event of this consent or if upon the record made at the hearing the director finds that any violation or practice specified in the notice of charges has been established, the director may issue and serve upon the savings bank or holding company an order to cease and desist from the violation or practice. The order may require the savings bank or holding company, and its trustees, officers, employees, and agents, to cease and desist from the violation or practice and may require the savings bank or holding company to take affirmative action to correct the conditions resulting from the violation or practice.

(5) A cease and desist order shall become effective at the expiration of ten days after the service of the order upon the savings bank or holding company concerned, except that a cease and desist order issued upon consent shall become effective at the time specified in the order and shall remain effective as provided therein, unless it is stayed, modified, terminated, or set aside by action of the director or a reviewing court. [2010 c 88 § 45; 1994 c 92 § 302; 1979 c 46 § 1.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.04.260 Temporary cease and desist orders—Reasons for issuance. (1) The director may also issue a temporary order requiring a savings bank or its holding company, or both, to cease and desist from any action or omission, as specified in RCW 32.04.250, or its continuation, which the director has determined:

(a) Constitutes an unsafe and unsound practice, or a material violation of RCW 32.04.015 affecting the savings bank;

(b) Has resulted in the savings bank being less than adequately capitalized; or

(c) Is likely to cause insolvency or substantial dissipation of assets or earnings of the savings bank, or to otherwise seriously prejudice the interests of the savings bank's depositors.

(2) The order is effective upon service on the savings bank or holding company, and remains effective unless set aside, limited, or suspended by the superior court in proceedings under RCW 32.04.270 pending the completion of the administrative proceedings under the notice and until such time as the director dismisses the charges specified in the notice or until the effective date of a cease and desist order issued against the savings bank or holding company under

RCW 32.04.250. [2010 c 88 § 46; 1994 c 92 § 303; 1979 c 46 § 2.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.04.270 Temporary cease and desist order—Injunction to set aside, limit, or suspend temporary order.

(1) Within ten days after a savings bank or holding company has been served with a temporary cease and desist order, the savings bank or holding company may apply to the superior court in the county of its principal place of business for an injunction setting aside, limiting, or suspending the order pending the completion of the administrative proceedings pursuant to the notice served under RCW 32.04.250.

(2) The superior court shall have jurisdiction to issue the injunction. [2010 c 88 § 47; 1979 c 46 § 3.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.04.280 Violation of temporary cease and desist order—Injunction to enforce order.

In the case of a violation or threatened violation of a temporary cease and desist order issued under RCW 32.04.260, the director may apply to the superior court of the county of the principal place of business of the mutual savings bank for an injunction to enforce the order. The court shall issue an injunction if it determines there has been a violation or threatened violation. [1994 c 92 § 304; 1979 c 46 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.04.290 Administrative hearing provided for in RCW 32.04.250 or 32.16.093—Procedure—Order—Judicial review.

(1) Any administrative hearing provided in RCW 32.04.250 or 32.16.093 must be conducted in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW and held at the place designated by the director, and may be conducted by the department. The hearing shall be private unless the director determines that a public hearing is necessary to protect the public interest after fully considering the views of the party afforded the hearing.

(2) Within sixty days after the hearing, the director shall render a decision which shall include findings of fact upon which the decision is based and shall issue and serve upon each party to the proceeding an order or orders consistent with RCW 32.04.250 or 32.16.093, as the case may be.

(3) Unless a petition for review is timely filed in the superior court of the county of the principal place of business of the affected mutual savings bank under subsection (5) of this section, and until the record in the proceeding has been filed as provided therein, the director may at any time modify, terminate, or set aside any order upon such notice and in such manner as he or she shall deem proper. Upon filing the record, the director may modify, terminate, or set aside any order only with permission of the court.

(4) The judicial review provided in this section shall be exclusive for orders issued under RCW 32.04.250 and 32.16.093.

(5) Any party to the proceeding or any person required by an order, temporary order, or injunction issued under RCW 32.04.250, 32.04.260, 32.04.280, or 32.16.093 to

refrain from any of the violations or practices stated therein may obtain a review of any order served under subsection (1) of this section other than one issued upon consent by filing in the superior court of the county of the principal place of business of the affected mutual savings bank within ten days after the date of service of the order a written petition praying that the order of the director be modified, terminated, or set aside. A copy of the petition shall be immediately served upon the director and the director shall then file in the court the record of the proceeding. The court shall have jurisdiction upon the filing of the petition, which jurisdiction shall become exclusive upon the filing of the record, to affirm, modify, terminate, or set aside in whole or in part the order of the director except that the director may modify, terminate, or set aside an order with the permission of the court. The judgment and decree of the court shall be final, except that it shall be subject to appellate review under the rules of court.

(6) The commencement of proceedings for judicial review under subsection (5) of this section shall not operate as a stay of any order issued by the director unless specifically ordered by the court.

(7) Service of any notice or order required to be served under RCW 32.04.250, 32.04.260, or 32.16.093, or under RCW 32.16.090, as now or hereafter amended, shall be accomplished in the same manner as required for the service of process in civil actions in superior courts of this state. [2010 c 88 § 48; 1994 c 92 § 305; 1979 c 46 § 5.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.04.300 Jurisdiction of courts as to cease and desist orders, orders to remove trustee, officer, or employee, etc.

The director may apply to the superior court of the county of the principal place of business of the mutual savings bank affected for the enforcement of any effective and outstanding order issued under RCW 32.04.250 or 32.16.093, and the court shall have jurisdiction to order compliance therewith.

No court shall have jurisdiction to affect by injunction or otherwise the issuance or enforcement of any such order, or to review, modify, suspend, terminate, or set aside any such order, except as provided in RCW 32.04.270, 32.04.280, and 32.04.290. [1994 c 92 § 306; 1979 c 46 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.04.310 Automated teller machines and night depositories security.

Chapter 19.174 RCW applies to automated teller machines and night depositories regulated under this title. [1993 c 324 § 12.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.04.320 Director—Powers under chapter 19.144 RCW.

The director or the director's designee may take such action as provided for in this title to enforce, investigate, or examine persons covered by chapter 19.144 RCW. [2008 c 108 § 18.]

Findings—2008 c 108: See RCW 19.144.005.

Chapter 32.08 RCW
ORGANIZATION AND POWERS

Sections

32.08.010	Authority to organize—Incorporators—Certificate.
32.08.020	Notice of intention.
32.08.025	Limited liability company—Organization or conversion— Approval of director—Conditions—Application of chapter 25.15 RCW—Definitions.
32.08.030	Submission of certificate—Proof of service of notice.
32.08.040	Examination and action by director.
32.08.050	Appeal from adverse decision.
32.08.060	Procedure upon approval.
32.08.061	Extension of period of existence—Procedure.
32.08.070	Authorization certificate.
32.08.080	Conditions precedent to reception of deposits.
32.08.090	Expense fund—Agreement to contribute further—Security.
32.08.100	Guaranty fund.
32.08.110	Guaranty fund—Purpose.
32.08.115	Guaranty fund—Payment of interest and dividends—Legisla- tive declaration.
32.08.116	Guaranty fund—Payment of interest and dividends—When authorized.
32.08.120	Guaranty fund—Replenishment—Dividends.
32.08.130	Reimbursement fund.
32.08.140	Powers of bank.
32.08.142	Additional powers—Powers of federal mutual savings bank.
32.08.145	Safe deposit companies.
32.08.146	Additional powers—Powers and authorities granted to federal mutual savings banks after July 27, 2003—Restrictions.
32.08.148	Operation of branch outside Washington—Powers and author- ities.
32.08.150	Certificates of deposit.
32.08.153	Additional powers—Powers and authorities of national banks on July 28, 1985, or a subsequent date not later than July 27, 2003.
32.08.155	Additional powers—Powers and authorities conferred upon national banks after July 27, 2003—Restrictions.
32.08.1551	Powers and authorities of national banks after July 27, 2003— Director's finding necessary.
32.08.157	Additional powers—Powers and authorities of banks.
32.08.160	Writing of fire insurance restricted.
32.08.170	Effect of failure to organize or commence business.
32.08.180	Extension of existence.
32.08.190	May borrow from home loan bank.
32.08.210	Power to act as trustee—Authorized trusts—Limitations— Application to act as trustee, fee—Approval or refusal of application—Right of appeal—Use of word "trust".
32.08.215	Power to act as trustee for common trust funds under multiple trust agreements—Conditions.
32.08.220	Findings—Purpose.
32.08.225	Sale, purchase, etc., of interest rate exchange agreements, loans, or interests therein.
32.08.230	Restrictions and requirements by director.

Federal bonds and notes as investment of collateral: Chapter 39.60 RCW.

32.08.010 Authority to organize—Incorporators—Certificate. When authorized by the director, as hereinafter provided, not less than nine nor more than thirty persons may form a corporation to be known as a "mutual savings bank." Such persons must be citizens of the United States; at least four-fifths of them must be residents of this state, and at least two-thirds of them must be residents of the county where the bank is to be located and its business transacted. They shall subscribe an incorporation certificate in triplicate which shall specifically state:

- (1) The name by which the savings bank is to be known, which name shall include the words "mutual savings bank";
- (2) The place where the bank is to be located, and its business transacted, naming the city or town and county;
- (3) The name, occupation, residence, and post office address of each incorporator;
- (4) The sums which each incorporator will contribute in cash to the initial guaranty fund, and to the expense fund respectively, as provided in RCW 32.08.090 and 32.08.100;

(5) Any provision the incorporators elect to so set forth which is permitted by RCW 23B.17.030;

(6) Any other provision the incorporators elect to so set forth which is not inconsistent with this chapter;

(7) A declaration that each incorporator will accept the responsibilities and faithfully discharge the duties of a trustee of the savings bank, and is free from all the disqualifications specified in RCW 32.16.010. [1994 c 256 § 97; 1994 c 92 § 307; 1955 c 13 § 32.08.010. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 1; 1905 c 129 § 2; RRS § 3313.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 307 and by 1994 c 256 § 97, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

32.08.020 Notice of intention. At the time of executing the incorporation certificate, the proposed incorporators shall sign a notice of intention to organize the mutual savings bank, which shall specify their names, the name of the proposed corporation, and its location as set forth in the incorporation certificate. The original of such notice shall be filed in the office of the director within sixty days after the date of its execution, and a copy thereof shall be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in a newspaper designated by the director, the publication to be commenced within thirty days after such designation. At least fifteen days before the incorporation certificate is submitted to the director for examination, as provided in RCW 32.08.030, a copy of such notice shall be served upon each savings bank doing business in the city or town named in the incorporation certificate, by mailing such copy (postage prepaid) to such bank. [1994 c 92 § 308; 1955 c 13 § 32.08.020. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 2; RRS § 3314.]

32.08.025 Limited liability company—Organization or conversion—Approval of director—Conditions—Application of chapter 25.15 RCW—Definitions. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, if the conditions of this section are met, a savings bank, or a holding company of a savings bank, may be organized as, or convert to, a limited liability company under the Washington limited liability company act, chapter 25.15 RCW. As used in this section, "savings bank" includes an applicant to become a savings bank or holding company of a savings bank, and "holding company" means a holding company of a savings bank.

(2)(a) Before a savings bank or holding company may organize as, or convert to, a limited liability company, the savings bank or holding company must obtain approval of the director.

(b)(i) To obtain approval under this section from the director, the savings bank or holding company must file a request for approval with the director at least ninety days before the day on which the savings bank or holding company becomes a limited liability company.

(ii) If the director does not disapprove the request for approval within ninety days from the day on which the director receives the request, the request is considered approved.

(iii) When taking action on a request for approval filed under this section, the director may:

- (A) Approve the request;

(B) Approve the request subject to terms and conditions the director considers necessary; or

(C) Disapprove the request.

(3) To approve a request for approval, the director must find that the savings bank or holding company:

(a) Will operate in a safe and sound manner; and

(b) Has the following characteristics:

(i) The certificate of formation and limited liability company require or set forth that the duration of the limited liability company is perpetual;

(ii) The savings bank or holding company is not otherwise subject to automatic termination, dissolution, or suspension upon the happening of some event other than the passage of time;

(iii) The exclusive authority to manage the savings bank or holding company is vested in a board of managers or directors that:

(A) Is elected or appointed by the owners;

(B) Is not required to have owners of the savings bank or holding company included on the board;

(C) Possesses adequate independence and authority to supervise the operation of the savings bank or holding company; and

(D) Operates with substantially the same rights, powers, privileges, duties, and responsibilities as the board of directors of a corporation;

(iv) Neither state law, nor the savings bank's or holding company's operating agreement, bylaws, or other organizational documents provide that an owner of the savings bank or holding company is liable for the debts, liabilities, and obligations of the savings bank or holding company in excess of the amount of the owner's investment;

(v) Neither state law, nor the savings bank's or holding company's operating agreement, bylaws, or other organizational documents require the consent of any other owner of the savings bank or holding company in order for any owner to transfer an ownership interest in the savings bank or holding company, including voting rights;

(vi) The savings bank or holding company is able to obtain new investment funding if needed to maintain adequate capital;

(vii) The savings bank or holding company is able to comply with all legal and regulatory requirements for a federally insured depository bank, or holding company of a federally insured depository bank, under applicable federal and state law; and

(viii) A savings bank or holding company that is organized as a limited liability company shall maintain the characteristics listed in this subsection (3)(b) during such time as it is authorized to conduct business under this title as a limited liability company.

(4)(a) All rights, privileges, powers, duties, and obligations of a savings bank or holding company, that is organized as a limited liability company, and its members and managers are governed by the Washington limited liability company act, chapter 25.15 RCW, except:

(i) To the extent chapter 25.15 RCW is in conflict with federal law or regulation respecting the organization of a federally insured depository institution as a limited liability company, such federal law or regulation supersedes the conflicting provisions contained in chapter 25.15 RCW in rela-

tion to a savings bank or holding company organized as a limited liability company pursuant to this section; and

(ii) Without limitation, the following are inapplicable to a savings bank or holding company organized as a limited liability company:

(A) Permitting automatic dissolution or suspension of a limited liability company as set forth in RCW 25.15.270(1), pursuant to a statement of limited duration which, though impermissible under subsection (3)(b)(i) of this section, has been provided for in a certificate of formation;

(B) Permitting automatic dissolution or suspension of a limited liability company, pursuant to the limited liability company agreement, as set forth in RCW 25.15.270(2);

(C) Permitting dissolution of the limited liability company agreement based upon agreement of all the members, as set forth in RCW 25.15.270(3);

(D) Permitting dissociation of all the members of the limited liability company, as set forth in RCW 25.15.270(4); and

(E) Permitting automatic dissolution or suspension of a limited liability company, pursuant to operation of law, as otherwise set forth in chapter 25.15 RCW.

(b) Notwithstanding (a) of this subsection:

(i) For purposes of transferring a member's interests in the savings bank or holding company, a member's interest in the savings bank or holding company is treated like a share of stock in a corporation; and

(ii) If a member's interest in the savings bank or holding company is transferred voluntarily or involuntarily to another person, the person who receives the member's interest obtains the member's entire rights associated with the member's interest in the savings bank or holding company including, all economic rights and all voting rights.

(c) A savings bank or holding company may not by agreement or otherwise change the application of (a) of this subsection to the savings bank or holding company.

(5)(a) Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 25.15 RCW or this section to the contrary, all voting members remain liable and responsible as fiduciaries of a savings bank or holding company organized as a limited liability company, regardless of resignation, dissociation, or disqualification, to the same extent that directors of a savings bank or holding company organized as a corporation would be or remain liable or responsible to the department and applicable federal banking regulators; and

(b) If death, incapacity, or disqualification of all members of the limited liability company would result in a complete dissociation of all members, then the savings bank or holding company, or both, as applicable is deemed nonetheless to remain in existence for purposes of the department or an applicable federal regulator, or both, having standing under RCW 32.24.090 or applicable federal law, or both, to exercise the powers and authorities of a receiver for the savings bank or holding company.

(6) For the purposes of this section, and unless the context clearly requires otherwise, for the purpose of applying chapter 25.15 RCW to a savings bank or holding company organized as a limited liability company:

(a) "Articles of incorporation" includes a limited liability company's certificate of formation, as that term is used in RCW 25.15.005(1) and 25.15.070, and a limited liability

company agreement as that term is used in RCW 25.15.005(5);

(b) "Board of directors" includes one or more persons who have, with respect to a savings bank or holding company described in subsection (1) of this section, authority that is substantially similar to that of a board of directors of a corporation;

(c) "Bylaws" includes a limited liability company agreement as that term is defined in RCW 25.15.005(5);

(d) "Corporation" includes a limited liability company organized under chapter 25.15 RCW;

(e) "Director" includes any of the following of a limited liability company:

(i) A manager;

(ii) A director; or

(iii) Other person who has, with respect to the savings bank or holding company described in subsection (1) of this section, authority substantially similar to that of a director of a corporation;

(f) "Dividend" includes distributions made by a limited liability company under RCW 25.15.215;

(g) "Incorporator" includes the person or persons executing the certificate of formation as provided in RCW 25.15.085(1);

(h) "Officer" includes any of the following of a savings bank or holding company:

(i) An officer; or

(ii) Other person who has, with respect to the savings bank or holding company, authority substantially similar to that of an officer of a corporation;

(i) "Security," "shares," or "stock" of a corporation includes a membership interest in a limited liability company and any certificate or other evidence of an ownership interest in a limited liability company; and

(j) "Stockholder" or "shareholder" includes an owner of an equity interest in a savings bank or holding company, including a member as defined in RCW 25.15.005(8) and 25.15.115. [2006 c 48 § 3.]

32.08.030 Submission of certificate—Proof of service of notice. After the lapse of at least twenty-eight days from the date of the first due publication of the notice of intention to incorporate, and within ten days after the date of the last publication thereof, the incorporation certificate executed in triplicate shall be submitted for examination to the director at his or her office in Olympia, with affidavits showing due publication and service of the notice of intention to organize prescribed in RCW 32.08.020. [1994 c 92 § 309; 1955 c 13 § 32.08.030. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 3; RRS § 3315.]

32.08.040 Examination and action by director. When any such certificate has been filed for examination the director shall thereupon ascertain from the best source of information at his or her command, and by such investigation as he or she may deem necessary, whether the character, responsibility, and general fitness of the person or persons named in such certificate are such as to command confidence and warrant belief that the business of the proposed bank will be honestly and efficiently conducted in accordance with the intent and purpose of this title, and whether the public convenience and advantage will be promoted by allowing such proposed

bank to be incorporated and engage in business, and whether greater convenience and access to a savings bank would be afforded to any considerable number of depositors by opening a mutual savings bank in the place designated, whether the population in the neighborhood of such place, and in the surrounding country, affords a reasonable promise of adequate support for the proposed bank, and whether the contributions to the initial guaranty fund and expense fund have been paid in cash. After the director has satisfied himself or herself by such investigation whether it is expedient and desirable to permit such proposed bank to be incorporated and engage in business, he or she shall within sixty days after the date of the filing of the certificate for examination indorse upon each of the triplicates thereof over his or her official signature the word "approved" or the word "refused," with the date of such indorsement. In case of refusal he or she shall forthwith return one of the triplicates so indorsed to the proposed incorporators from whom the certificate was received. [1994 c 92 § 310; 1955 c 13 § 32.08.040. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 4, part; RRS § 3316, part.]

32.08.050 Appeal from adverse decision. From the director's refusal to issue a certificate of authorization, the applicants or a majority of them, may within thirty days from the date of the filing of the certificate of refusal with the secretary of state, appeal to a board of appeal composed of the governor or the governor's designee, the attorney general and the director by filing in the office of the director a notice that they appeal to such board from his or her refusal. The procedure upon the appeal shall be such as the board may prescribe, and its determination shall be certified, filed, and recorded in the same manner as the director's, and shall be final. [1994 c 92 § 311; 1979 ex.s. c 57 § 6; 1955 c 13 § 32.08.050. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 4, part; RRS § 3316, part.]

32.08.060 Procedure upon approval. In case of approval, the director shall forthwith give notice thereof to the proposed incorporators, and file one of the duplicate certificates in his or her own office, and shall transmit the other to the secretary of state. Upon receipt from the proposed incorporators of the same fees as are required for filing and recording other incorporation certificates, the secretary of state shall file the certificate and record the same. Upon the filing of said incorporation certificate in duplicate approved as aforesaid in the offices of the director and the secretary of state, the persons named therein and their successors shall thereupon become and be a corporation, which corporation shall have the powers and be subject to the duties and obligations prescribed in this title and its corporate existence shall be perpetual, unless sooner terminated pursuant to law, but such corporation shall not receive deposits or engage in business until authorized so to do by the director as provided in RCW 32.08.070. [1994 c 92 § 312; 1981 c 302 § 26; 1957 c 80 § 1; 1955 c 13 § 32.08.060. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 4, part; RRS § 3316, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.08.061 Extension of period of existence—Procedure. A mutual savings bank may amend its incorporation certificate to extend the period of its corporate existence for a further definite time or perpetually by a resolution adopted by

a majority vote of its board of trustees. Duplicate copies of the resolution, subscribed and acknowledged by the president and secretary of such bank, shall be filed in the office of the director within thirty days after its adoption. If the director finds that the resolution conforms to law he or she shall, within sixty days after the date of the filing thereof, endorse upon each of the duplicates thereof, over his or her official signature, his or her approval and forthwith give notice thereof to the bank and shall file one of the certificates in his or her own office and shall transmit the other to the secretary of state. Upon receipt from the mutual savings bank of the same fees as are required of general corporations for filing corresponding instruments, the secretary of state shall file the resolution and record the same. Upon the filing of said resolution in duplicate, approved as aforesaid in the offices of the director and the secretary of state, the corporate existence of said bank shall continue for the period set forth in said resolution unless sooner terminated pursuant to law. [1994 c 92 § 313; 1981 c 302 § 27; 1963 c 176 § 1; 1957 c 80 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.08.070 Authorization certificate. Before a mutual savings bank shall be authorized to do any business the director shall be satisfied that the corporation has in good faith complied with all the requirements of law and fulfilled all the conditions precedent to commencing business imposed by this title. If satisfied that the corporation has in good faith complied with all the requirements of law, and fulfilled all the conditions precedent to commencing business imposed by this title, the director shall within six months after the date upon which the proposed organization certificate was filed with him or her for examination, but in no case after the expiration of that period, issue under his or her hand and official seal in triplicate an authorization certificate to such corporation. Such authorization certificate shall state that the corporation therein named has complied with all the requirements of law, that it is authorized to transact at the place designated in its certificate of incorporation, the business of a mutual savings bank. One of the triplicate authorization certificates shall be transmitted by the director to the corporation therein named, and the other two authorization certificates shall be filed by the director in the same public offices where the certificate of incorporation is filed, and shall be attached to said incorporation certificate. [1994 c 92 § 314; 1981 c 302 § 28; 1955 c 13 § 32.08.070. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 5; RRS § 3317.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.08.080 Conditions precedent to reception of deposits. Before such corporation shall be authorized to receive deposits or transact business other than the completion of its organization, the director shall be satisfied that:

- (1) The incorporators have made the deposit of the initial guaranty fund required by this title;
- (2) The incorporators have made the deposit of the expense fund required by RCW 32.08.090 and if the director shall so require, have entered into the agreement or undertaking with him or her and have filed the same and the security therefor as prescribed in said section;
- (3) The corporation has transmitted to the director the name, residence, and post office address of each officer of the corporation;

(2012 Ed.)

- (4) Its certificate of incorporation in triplicate has been filed in the respective public offices designated in this title. [1994 c 92 § 315; 1955 c 13 § 32.08.080. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 6; RRS § 3318.]

32.08.090 Expense fund—Agreement to contribute further—Security. Before any mutual savings bank shall be authorized to do business, its incorporators shall create an expense fund from which the expense of organizing such bank and its operating expenses may be paid, until such time as its earnings are sufficient to pay its operating expenses in addition to such dividends as may be declared and credited to its depositors from its earnings. The incorporators shall deposit to the credit of such savings bank in cash as an expense fund the sum of five thousand dollars. They shall also enter into such an agreement or undertaking with the director as trustee for the depositors with the savings bank as he or she may require to make such further contributions in cash to the expense fund as may be necessary to pay its operating expenses until such time as it can pay them from its earnings, in addition to such dividends as may be declared and credited to its depositors. Such agreement or undertaking shall fix the maximum liability assumed thereby which shall be a reasonable amount approved by the director and the same shall be secured to his or her satisfaction, which security in his or her discretion may be by a surety bond executed by a domestic or foreign corporation authorized to transact within this state the business of surety. The agreement or undertaking and security shall be filed in the office of the director. Such agreement or undertaking and such security need not be made or furnished unless the director shall require the same. The amounts contributed to the expense fund of said savings bank by the incorporators or trustees shall not constitute a liability of the savings bank except as hereinafter provided. [1994 c 92 § 316; 1955 c 13 § 32.08.090. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 8; RRS § 3320.]

32.08.100 Guaranty fund. Before any mutual savings bank shall be authorized to do business, its incorporators shall create a guaranty fund for the protection of its depositors against loss on its investments, whether arising from depreciation in the market value of its securities or otherwise:

- (1) Such guaranty fund shall consist of payments in cash made by the original incorporators and of all sums credited thereto from the earnings of the savings bank as hereinafter required.
- (2) The incorporators shall deposit to the credit of such savings bank in cash as an initial guaranty fund at least five thousand dollars.
- (3) Prior to the liquidation of any such savings bank such guaranty fund shall not be in any manner encroached upon, except for losses and the repayment of contributions made by incorporators or trustees as hereinafter provided, until such fund together with undivided profits exceeds twenty-five percent of the amount due depositors.
- (4) The amounts contributed to such guaranty fund by the incorporators or trustees shall not constitute a liability of the savings bank, except as hereinafter provided, and any loss sustained by the savings bank in excess of that portion of the guaranty fund created from earnings may be charged against

such contributions pro rata. [1955 c 13 § 32.08.100. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 7; RRS § 3319.]

32.08.110 Guaranty fund—Purpose. The contributions of the incorporators, or trustees of any such savings bank under the provisions of RCW 32.08.100, and the sums credited thereto from its net earnings under the provisions of RCW 32.08.120, shall constitute a guaranty fund for the security of its depositors, and shall be held to meet any contingency or loss in its business from depreciation of its securities or otherwise, and for no other purpose except as provided in RCW 32.08.130, and RCW 32.12.090(5). [1955 c 13 § 32.08.110. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 21; RRS § 3350.]

32.08.115 Guaranty fund—Payment of interest and dividends—Legislative declaration. It is hereby recognized that the savings banks of the state of Washington are affected adversely by the uncertainties and ambiguities in the law relating to guaranty funds. It is the express purpose of the legislature in enacting RCW 32.08.116 to clarify that the law permits payment of interest and dividends from the guaranty funds of savings banks and RCW 32.08.116 shall be liberally construed to that end. [1982 c 5 § 1.]

32.08.116 Guaranty fund—Payment of interest and dividends—When authorized. A savings bank not having net earnings or undivided profits or other surplus may pay interest and dividends from its guaranty fund upon prior written approval of the director, which approval shall not be withheld unless the director has determined that such payments would place the savings bank in an unsafe and unsound condition. [1994 c 92 § 317; 1982 c 5 § 2.]

32.08.120 Guaranty fund—Replenishment—Dividends. (1) If at the close of any dividend period the guaranty fund of a savings bank is less than ten percent of the amount due to depositors, there shall be deducted from its net earnings and credited to its guaranty fund not less than five percent of its net earnings for such period.

(2) The balance of its net earnings for such dividend period, plus any earnings from prior accounting periods not previously disbursed and not reserved for losses or other contingencies or required to be maintained in the guaranty fund, shall be available for dividends.

While the trustees of such savings bank are paying its expenses or any portion thereof, the amounts to be credited to its guaranty fund shall be computed at the same percentage upon the total dividends credited to its depositors instead of upon its net earnings. If the guaranty fund accumulated from earnings equals or exceeds ten percent of the amount due to depositors, the minimum dividend shall be four percent, if the net earnings for such period are sufficient therefor. [1955 c 13 § 32.08.120. Prior: 1941 c 15 § 4; 1929 c 123 § 3; 1927 c 184 § 6; 1915 c 175 § 24; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 3353.]

32.08.130 Reimbursement fund. When the portion of the guaranty fund created from earnings amounts to not less than five thousand dollars (including in the case of a savings bank converted from a building and loan or savings and loan association or society the amount of the initial guaranty fund), the board of trustees, with the written consent of the

director, may establish a reimbursement fund from which to repay contributors to the expense fund and the initial guaranty fund (excepting the initial guaranty fund in the case of a bank converted from a building and loan or savings and loan association or society), and may transfer to the reimbursement fund any unexpended balance of contributions to the expense fund. At the close of each dividend period the trustees may place to the credit of the reimbursement fund not more than one percent of the net earnings of the bank during that period. Payments from the reimbursement fund may be made from time to time in such amounts as the board of trustees shall determine, and shall be made first to the contributors to the expense fund in proportion to their contributions thereto until they shall have been repaid in full, and then shall be made to the contributors to the guaranty fund in proportion to their contributions thereto until they shall have been repaid in full. In case of the liquidation of the savings bank before the contributions to the expense fund and the initial guaranty fund have been fully repaid as above contemplated, any portion of the contributions not needed for the payment of the expenses of liquidation and the payment of depositors in full shall be paid to the contributors to the expense fund in proportion to their contributions thereto until they have been repaid in full, and then shall be paid to the contributors to the guaranty fund in proportion to their contributions thereto until they have been repaid in full. [1994 c 92 § 318; 1955 c 13 § 32.08.130. Prior: 1945 c 135 § 1; 1927 c 178 § 1; 1915 c 175 § 9; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3321.]

32.08.140 Powers of bank. (Contingent expiration date.) Every mutual savings bank incorporated under this title shall have, subject to the restrictions and limitations contained in this title, the following powers:

(1) To receive deposits of money, to invest the same in the property and securities prescribed in this title, to declare dividends in the manner prescribed in this title, and to exercise by its board of trustees or duly authorized officers or agents, subject to law, all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of a savings bank.

(2) To issue transferable certificates showing the amounts contributed by any incorporator or trustee to the guaranty fund of such bank, or for the purpose of paying its expenses. Every such certificate shall show that it does not constitute a liability of the savings bank, except as otherwise provided in this title.

(3) To purchase, hold and convey real property as prescribed in RCW 32.20.280.

(4) To pay depositors as hereinafter provided, and when requested, pay them by drafts upon deposits to the credit of the savings bank in any city in the United States, and to charge current rates of exchange for such drafts.

(5) To borrow money in pursuance of a resolution adopted by a vote of a majority of its board of trustees duly entered upon its minutes whereon shall be recorded by ayes and noes the vote of each trustee, for the purpose of repaying depositors, and to pledge or hypothecate securities as collateral for loans so obtained. Immediate written notice shall be given to the director of all amounts so borrowed, and of all assets so pledged or hypothecated.

(6) Subject to such regulations and restrictions as the director finds to be necessary and proper, to borrow money in

pursuance of a resolution, policy, or other governing document adopted by its board of trustees, for purposes other than that of repaying depositors and to pledge or hypothecate its assets as collateral for any such loans, provided that no amount shall at any time be borrowed by a savings bank pursuant to this subsection (6), if such amount, together with the amount then remaining unpaid upon prior borrowings by such savings bank pursuant to this subsection (6), exceeds thirty percent of the assets of the savings bank.

The sale of securities or loans by a bank subject to an agreement to repurchase the securities or loans shall not be considered a borrowing. Borrowings from federal, state, or municipal governments or agencies or instrumentalities thereof shall not be subject to the limits of this subsection.

(7) To collect or protest promissory notes or bills of exchange owned by such bank or held by it as collateral, and remit the proceeds of the collections by drafts upon deposits to the credit of the savings bank in any city in the United States, and to charge the usual rates or fees for such collection and remittance for such protest.

(8) To sell gold or silver received in payment of interest or principal of obligations owned by the savings bank or from depositors in the ordinary course of business.

(9) To act as insurance agent for the purpose of writing fire insurance on property in which the bank has an insurable interest, the property to be located in the city in which the bank is situated and in the immediate contiguous suburbs, notwithstanding anything in any other statute to the contrary.

(10) To let vaults, safes, boxes or other receptacles for the safekeeping or storage of personal property, subject to laws and regulations applicable to, and with the powers possessed by, safe deposit companies.

(11) To elect or appoint in such manner as it may determine all necessary or proper officers, agents, boards, and committees, to fix their compensation, subject to the provisions of this title, and to define their powers and duties, and to remove them at will.

(12) To make and amend bylaws consistent with law for the management of its property and the conduct of its business.

(13) To wind up and liquidate its business in accordance with this title.

(14) To adopt and use a common seal and to alter the same at pleasure.

(15) To exercise any other power or authority permissible under applicable state or federal law exercised by other savings banks or by savings and loan associations with branches in Washington to the same extent as those savings institutions if, in the opinion of the director, the exercise of these powers and authorities by the other savings institutions affects the operations of savings banks in Washington or affects the delivery of financial services in Washington.

(16) To exercise the powers and authorities conferred by RCW 30.04.215.

(17) To exercise the powers and authorities that may be carried on by a subsidiary of the mutual savings bank that has been determined to be a prudent investment pursuant to RCW 32.20.380.

(18) To do all other acts authorized by this title.

(19) To exercise the powers and authorities that may be exercised by an insured state bank in compliance with 12

U.S.C. Sec. 1831a. [1999 c 14 § 17; 1996 c 2 § 23; 1994 c 92 § 319; 1981 c 86 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 104 § 1; 1963 c 176 § 2; 1957 c 80 § 2; 1955 c 13 § 32.08.140. Prior: 1927 c 184 § 1; 1925 ex.s. c 86 § 1; 1915 c 175 § 10; RRS § 3322.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.08.140 Powers of bank. (*Contingent effective date.*) Every mutual savings bank incorporated under this title shall have, subject to the restrictions and limitations contained in this title, the following powers:

(1) To receive deposits of money, to invest the same in the property and securities prescribed in this title, to declare dividends in the manner prescribed in this title, and to exercise by its board of trustees or duly authorized officers or agents, subject to law, all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of a savings bank.

(2) To issue transferable certificates showing the amounts contributed by any incorporator or trustee to the guaranty fund of such bank, or for the purpose of paying its expenses. Every such certificate shall show that it does not constitute a liability of the savings bank, except as otherwise provided in this title.

(3) To purchase, hold and convey real property as prescribed in RCW 32.20.280.

(4) To pay depositors as hereinafter provided, and when requested, pay them by drafts upon deposits to the credit of the savings bank in any city in the United States, and to charge current rates of exchange for such drafts.

(5) To borrow money in pursuance of a resolution adopted by a vote of a majority of its board of trustees duly entered upon its minutes whereon shall be recorded by ayes and noes the vote of each trustee, for the purpose of repaying depositors, and to pledge or hypothecate securities as collateral for loans so obtained. Immediate written notice shall be given to the director of all amounts so borrowed, and of all assets so pledged or hypothecated.

(6) Subject to such regulations and restrictions as the director finds to be necessary and proper, to borrow money in pursuance of a resolution, policy, or other governing document adopted by its board of trustees, for purposes other than that of repaying depositors and to pledge or hypothecate its assets as collateral for any such loans, provided that no amount shall at any time be borrowed by a savings bank pursuant to this subsection (6), if such amount, together with the amount then remaining unpaid upon prior borrowings by such savings bank pursuant to this subsection (6), exceeds thirty percent of the assets of the savings bank.

The sale of securities or loans by a bank subject to an agreement to repurchase the securities or loans shall not be considered a borrowing. Borrowings from federal, state, or municipal governments or agencies or instrumentalities thereof shall not be subject to the limits of this subsection.

(7) To collect or protest promissory notes or bills of exchange owned by such bank or held by it as collateral, and remit the proceeds of the collections by drafts upon deposits to the credit of the savings bank in any city in the United States, and to charge the usual rates or fees for such collection and remittance for such protest.

(8) To sell gold or silver received in payment of interest or principal of obligations owned by the savings bank or from depositors in the ordinary course of business.

(9) To act as insurance agent for the purpose of writing fire insurance on property in which the bank has an insurable interest, the property to be located in the city in which the bank is situated and in the immediate contiguous suburbs, notwithstanding anything in any other statute to the contrary.

(10) To let vaults, safes, boxes or other receptacles for the safekeeping or storage of personal property, subject to laws and regulations applicable to, and with the powers possessed by, safe deposit companies.

(11) To elect or appoint in such manner as it may determine all necessary or proper officers, agents, boards, and committees, to fix their compensation, subject to the provisions of this title, and to define their powers and duties, and to remove them at will.

(12) To make and amend bylaws consistent with law for the management of its property and the conduct of its business.

(13) To wind up and liquidate its business in accordance with this title.

(14) To adopt and use a common seal and to alter the same at pleasure.

(15) To exercise any other power or authority permissible under applicable state or federal law exercised by other savings banks or by savings and loan associations with branches in Washington to the same extent as those savings institutions if, in the opinion of the director, the exercise of these powers and authorities by the other savings institutions affects the operations of savings banks in Washington or affects the delivery of financial services in Washington.

(16) To exercise the powers and authorities conferred by RCW 30.04.215.

(17) To exercise the powers and authorities that may be carried on by a subsidiary of the mutual savings bank that has been determined to be a prudent investment pursuant to RCW 32.20.380.

(18) To do all other acts authorized by this title.

(19) To exercise the powers and authorities that may be exercised by an insured state bank in compliance with 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1831a.

(20) To conduct a promotional contest of chance as authorized in RCW 9.46.0356(l)(b), as long as the conditions of RCW 9.46.0356(5) and 30.22.260 are complied with to the satisfaction of the director. [2011 c 303 § 8; 1999 c 14 § 17; 1996 c 2 § 23; 1994 c 92 § 319; 1981 c 86 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 104 § 1; 1963 c 176 § 2; 1957 c 80 § 2; 1955 c 13 § 32.08.140. Prior: 1927 c 184 § 1; 1925 ex.s. c 86 § 1; 1915 c 175 § 10; RRS § 3322.]

Contingent effective date—2011 c 303 §§ 7 and 8: See note following RCW 30.08.140.

Findings—Intent—2011 c 303: See note following RCW 9.46.0356.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.08.142 Additional powers—Powers of federal mutual savings bank. Notwithstanding any restrictions, limitations, and requirements of law, in addition to all powers, express or implied, that a mutual savings bank has under the laws of this state, a mutual savings bank shall have the powers and authorities that any federal mutual savings bank had on July 28, 1985, or a subsequent date not later than July 27, 2003. As used in this section, "powers and authorities"

include without limitation powers and authorities in corporate governance matters.

The restrictions, limitations, and requirements applicable to specific powers or authorities of federal mutual savings banks shall apply to mutual savings banks exercising those powers or authorities permitted under this section but only insofar as the restrictions, limitations, and requirements relate to exercising the powers or authorities granted mutual savings banks solely under this section. [2003 c 24 § 7; 1999 c 14 § 18; 1996 c 2 § 24; 1994 c 256 § 98; 1985 c 56 § 3; 1981 c 86 § 10.]

Severability—2003 c 24: See RCW 30.04.901.

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.08.145 Safe deposit companies. See chapter 22.28 RCW.

32.08.146 Additional powers—Powers and authorities granted to federal mutual savings banks after July 27, 2003—Restrictions. A mutual savings bank may exercise the powers and authorities granted, after July 27, 2003, to federal mutual savings banks or their successors under federal law, only if the director finds that the exercise of such powers and authorities:

(1) Serves the convenience and advantage of depositors and borrowers; and

(2) Maintains the fairness of competition and parity between state-chartered savings banks and federal savings banks or their successors under federal law.

As used in this section, "powers and authorities" include without limitation powers and authorities in corporate governance matters.

The restrictions, limitations, and requirements applicable to specific powers or authorities of federal mutual savings banks or their successors under federal law shall apply to mutual savings banks exercising those powers or authorities permitted under this section but only insofar as the restrictions, limitations, and requirements relate to exercising the powers or authorities granted mutual savings banks solely under this section. [2003 c 24 § 8; 1999 c 14 § 19; 1996 c 2 § 25; 1994 c 256 § 99.]

Severability—2003 c 24: See RCW 30.04.901.

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.08.148 Operation of branch outside Washington—Powers and authorities. In addition to all powers and authorities, express or implied, that a mutual savings bank has under the laws of this state, a mutual savings bank chartered under this title may exercise any powers and authorities at any branch outside Washington that are permissible for a savings bank operating in the jurisdiction where that branch is located, or for a bank, savings association, or similar financial institution operating in the jurisdiction if the laws of the jurisdiction do not provide for the operation of savings banks in the jurisdiction, except to the extent that the exercise of these powers and authorities is expressly prohibited or limited by the laws of this state or by any rule or order of the director applicable to the mutual savings bank. However, the

director may waive any limitation in writing with respect to powers and authorities that the director determines do not threaten the safety or soundness of the mutual savings bank. [1996 c 2 § 26.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.08.150 Certificates of deposit. A mutual savings bank may issue savings certificates of deposit in such form and upon such terms as the bank may determine. [1981 c 86 § 3; 1979 c 51 § 1; 1975 c 15 § 1; 1969 c 55 § 1; 1959 c 41 § 1; 1959 c 14 § 1; 1957 c 80 § 3; 1955 c 13 § 32.08.150. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 13; RRS § 3342.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.08.153 Additional powers—Powers and authorities of national banks on July 28, 1985, or a subsequent date not later than July 27, 2003. (1) Notwithstanding any restrictions, limitations, and requirements of law, in addition to all powers, express or implied, that a mutual savings bank has under the laws of this state, a mutual savings bank shall have each and every power and authority that any national bank had on July 28, 1985, or on any subsequent date not later than July 27, 2003.

(2) The restrictions, limitations, and requirements applicable to specific powers or authorities of national banks apply to mutual savings banks exercising those powers or authorities permitted under this section but only insofar as the restrictions, limitations, and requirements relate to exercising the powers or authorities granted mutual savings banks solely under this section. The director may require such a savings bank to provide notice prior to implementation of a plan to develop, improve, or continue holding an individual parcel of real estate, including capitalized and operating leases, acquired through any means in full or partial satisfaction of a debt previously contracted, under circumstances in which a national bank would be required to provide notice to the comptroller of the currency prior to implementation of such a plan. The director may adopt rules, orders, directives, standards, policies, memoranda[,] or other communications to specify guidance with regard to the exercise of the powers and authorities to expend such funds as are needed to enable such a savings bank to recover its total investment, to the fullest extent authorized for a national bank under the national bank act, 12 U.S.C. Sec. 29. [2010 c 88 § 49; 2003 c 24 § 4.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Severability—2003 c 24: See RCW 30.04.901.

32.08.155 Additional powers—Powers and authorities conferred upon national banks after July 27, 2003—Restrictions. Notwithstanding any restrictions, limitations, and requirements of law, in addition to all powers, express or implied, that a mutual savings bank has under the laws of this state, a mutual savings bank shall have the powers and authorities conferred upon a national bank after July 27, 2003, only if the director finds that the exercise of such powers and authorities:

- (1) Serves the convenience and advantage of depositors, borrowers, or the general public; and
- (2) Maintains the fairness of competition and parity between mutual savings banks and national banks.

(2012 Ed.)

As used in this section, "powers and authorities" include without limitation powers and authorities in corporate governance and operational matters.

The restrictions, limitations, and requirements applicable to specific powers or authorities of national banks apply to mutual savings banks exercising those powers or authorities permitted under this section but only insofar as the restrictions, limitations, and requirements relate to exercising the powers or authorities granted mutual savings banks solely under this section. [2003 c 24 § 5.]

Severability—2003 c 24: See RCW 30.04.901.

32.08.1551 Powers and authorities of national banks after July 27, 2003—Director's finding necessary. [(1)] A mutual savings bank may exercise the powers and authorities granted, after July 27, 2003, to national banks or their successors under federal law, only if the director finds that the exercise of such powers and authorities:

- (a) Serves the convenience and advantage of depositors and borrowers; and
- (b) Maintains the fairness of competition and parity between state-chartered mutual savings banks and national banks or their successors under federal law.

(2) The restrictions, limitations, and requirements applicable to specific powers or authorities of national banks or their successors under federal law shall apply to mutual savings banks exercising those powers or authorities permitted under this section but only insofar as the restrictions, limitations, and requirements relate to exercising the powers or authorities granted mutual savings banks solely under this section.

(3) As used in this section, "powers and authorities" include without limitation powers and authorities in corporate governance matters. [2010 c 88 § 50.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

32.08.157 Additional powers—Powers and authorities of banks. Notwithstanding any restrictions, limitations, and requirements of law, in addition to all powers, express or implied, that a mutual savings bank has under this title, a mutual savings bank has the powers and authorities that a bank has under Title 30 RCW. As used in this section, "powers and authorities" include without limitation powers and authorities in corporate governance matters.

The restrictions, limitations, and requirements applicable to specific powers or authorities of banks apply to mutual savings banks exercising those powers or authorities permitted under this section but only insofar as the restrictions, limitations, and requirements relate to exercising the powers or authorities granted mutual savings banks solely under this section. [2003 c 24 § 6.]

Severability—2003 c 24: See RCW 30.04.901.

32.08.160 Writing of fire insurance restricted. When a savings bank is itself acting as an insurance agent, a trustee, officer, or employee of the bank shall not act as an insurance agent to write fire insurance on property in which the bank has an insurable interest, and no part of a room used by a savings bank in the transaction of its business shall be occupied or used by any person other than the bank in the writing of

fire insurance. [1955 c 13 § 32.08.160. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 86 § 7; RRS § 3342a.]

32.08.170 Effect of failure to organize or commence business. See RCW 30.08.070.

32.08.180 Extension of existence. See RCW 30.08.080.

32.08.190 May borrow from home loan bank. See RCW 30.32.030.

32.08.210 Power to act as trustee—Authorized trusts—Limitations—Application to act as trustee, fee—Approval or refusal of application—Right of appeal—Use of word "trust". A mutual savings bank shall have the power to act as trustee under:

(1) A trust established by an inter vivos trust agreement or under the will of a deceased person.

(2) A trust established in connection with any collective bargaining agreement or labor negotiation wherein the beneficiaries of the trust include the employees concerned under the agreement or negotiation, or a trust established in connection with any pension, profit sharing, or retirement benefit plan of any corporation, partnership, association, or individual, including but not limited to retirement plans established pursuant to the provisions of the act of congress entitled "Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act of 1962", as now constituted or hereafter amended, or plans established pursuant to the provisions of the act of congress entitled "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974", as now constituted or hereafter amended.

A mutual savings bank may be appointed to and accept the appointment of personal representative of the last will and testament, or administrator with will annexed, of the estate of any deceased person and to be appointed and to act as guardian of the estate of minors and incompetent and disabled persons.

The restrictions, limitations and requirements in Title 30 RCW shall apply to a mutual savings bank exercising the powers granted under this section insofar as the restrictions, limitations, and requirements relate to exercising the powers granted under this section. The incidental trust powers to act as agent in the management of trust property and the transaction of trust business in Title 30 RCW shall apply to a mutual savings bank exercising the powers granted under this section insofar as the incidental powers relate to exercising the powers granted under this section.

Before engaging in trust business, a mutual savings bank shall apply to the director on such form as he or she shall determine and pay the same fee as required for a state bank to engage in trust business. In considering such application the director shall ascertain from the best source of information at his or her command and by such investigation as he or she may deem necessary whether the management and personnel of the mutual savings bank are such as to command confidence and warrant belief that the trust business will be adequately and efficiently conducted in accordance with law, whether the resources in the neighborhood of such place and in the surrounding country afford a reasonable promise of adequate support for the proposed trust business and whether

the resources of the mutual savings bank are sufficient to support the conduct of such trust business, and that the mutual savings bank has and maintains, in addition to its guaranty fund, undivided profits against which the depositors have no prior claim in an amount not less than would be required of a state bank or trust company, which undivided profits shall be eligible for investment in the same manner as the guaranty fund of a mutual savings bank. Within sixty days after receipt of such application, the director shall either approve or refuse the same and forthwith return to the mutual savings bank a copy of the application upon which his or her decision has been endorsed. The director shall not be required to approve or refuse an application until thirty days after any appropriate approval has been obtained from a federal regulatory agency. The applicant shall have the right to appeal from an unfavorable determination in accordance with the procedures of the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW, as now or hereafter amended. A mutual savings bank shall not use the word "trust" in its name, but may use the word "trust" in its business or advertising. [1994 c 92 § 320; 1975 1st ex.s. c 265 § 1; 1969 c 55 § 12.]

32.08.215 Power to act as trustee for common trust funds under multiple trust agreements—Conditions. No mutual savings bank or wholly owned subsidiary thereof shall act as trustee for common trust funds established for the benefit of more than one beneficiary under more than one trust agreement, unless the savings bank or subsidiary trust company shall first give written notice to the director, at least sixty days prior to the creation of any such fund. [1994 c 92 § 321; 1985 c 56 § 4.]

32.08.220 Findings—Purpose. The legislature finds that [the] state of Washington needs investment of funds from out of state and from investors in the state of Washington to keep money for real estate and other forms of financing reasonably available for the needs of Washington citizens. Many innovations have taken place in the last several years to aid in the sale of loans or portions thereof to others including the sale of mortgage passthrough certificates, mortgage backed bonds, participation sales with varying rates, terms or priorities to various participants and the like. As the marketing of such investments continues, further innovations can be expected. It will benefit the state if mutual savings banks subject to the laws of this state have the broadest powers possible commensurate with their safety and soundness to take part in such activities. It is the purpose of RCW 32.08.225 and 32.08.230 to grant a broad power. [1981 c 86 § 11.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.08.225 Sale, purchase, etc., of interest rate exchange agreements, loans, or interests therein. Any mutual savings bank may through any device sell, purchase, exchange, issue evidence of a sale or exchange of, or in any manner deal in any form of sale or exchange of interest rate exchange agreements, loans, or any interest therein including but not being limited to mortgage passthrough issues, mortgage backed bond issues, and loan participations and may purchase a subordinated portion thereof, issue letters of credit to insure against losses on a portion thereof, agree to repurchase all or a portion thereof, guarantee all or a portion of the

payments thereof, and without any implied limitation by the foregoing or otherwise, do any and all things necessary or convenient to take part in or effectuate any such sales or exchanges by a mutual savings bank itself or by a subsidiary thereof. [1985 c 56 § 5; 1981 c 86 § 12.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.08.230 Restrictions and requirements by director.

Any mutual savings bank engaging in any activity contemplated in RCW 32.08.225, whereby it holds or purchases subordinated securities, issues letters of credit to secure a portion of any sale or issue of loans sold or exchanged, or in any manner acts as a partial guarantor or insurer or repurchaser of any loans sold or exchanged, shall do so only in accordance with such reasonable restrictions and requirements as the director shall require and shall report and carry such transactions on its books and records in such manner as the director shall require. In establishing any requirements and restrictions hereunder, the director shall consider the effect the transaction and the reporting thereof will have on the safety and soundness of the mutual savings bank engaging in it. [1994 c 92 § 322; 1981 c 86 § 13.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 32.12 RCW

DEPOSITS—EARNINGS—DIVIDENDS—INTEREST

Sections

32.12.010	Deposits by individuals governed by chapter 30.22 RCW—Other deposits which a savings bank may establish—Limitations.
32.12.020	Repayment of deposits and dividends.
32.12.025	Withdrawals by savings bank's drafts in accordance with depositor's instructions authorized.
32.12.050	Accounting—Entry of assets, real estate, securities, etc.
32.12.070	Computation of earnings.
32.12.080	Misleading advertisement of surplus or guaranty fund.
32.12.090	Interest—Rate—Notice of changed rate.
32.12.120	Adverse claim to a deposit to be accompanied by court order or bond—Exceptions.

Depositaries

city: Chapter 35.38 RCW.

county: Chapter 36.48 RCW.

of state funds: Chapter 43.85 RCW.

Receiving deposits after insolvency prohibited: State Constitution Art. 12 § 12; RCW 9.24.030.

Uniform unclaimed property act: Chapter 63.29 RCW.

32.12.010 Deposits by individuals governed by chapter 30.22 RCW—Other deposits which a savings bank may establish—Limitations. Deposits made by individuals in a mutual savings bank under this chapter are governed by chapter 30.22 RCW. In addition, other deposits which a savings bank may establish include but are not limited to the following:

- (1) Deposits in the name of, or on behalf of, a partnership or other form of multiple ownership enterprise.
- (2) Deposits in the name of a corporation, society, or unincorporated association.
- (3) Deposits maintained by a person, society, or corporation as administrator, executor, guardian, or trustee under a will or trust agreement.

Every such bank may limit the aggregate amount which an individual or any corporation or society may have to his or

(2012 Ed.)

her or its credit to such sum as such bank may deem expedient to receive; and may in its discretion refuse to receive a deposit, or may at any time return all or any part of any deposits or require the withdrawal of any dividends or interest. Any account in excess of one hundred thousand dollars may only be accepted or held in accordance with such regulations as the director may establish. [1994 c 92 § 323; 1981 c 192 § 27; 1967 c 145 § 1; 1961 c 80 § 1; 1959 c 41 § 2; 1957 c 80 § 4; 1955 c 13 § 32.12.010. Prior: 1953 c 238 § 1; 1949 c 119 § 4; 1941 c 15 § 2; 1929 c 123 § 1; 1927 c 184 § 5; 1921 c 156 § 2; 1919 c 200 § 2; 1915 c 175 § 17; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 3346.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.12.020 Repayment of deposits and dividends. The sums deposited with any savings bank, together with any dividends or interest credited thereto, shall be repaid to the depositors thereof respectively, or to their legal representatives, after demand in such manner, and at such times, and under such regulations, as the board of trustees shall prescribe, subject to the provisions of this section and chapter 30.22 RCW. These regulations shall be available to depositors upon request, and shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the principal office and each branch in this state or, if the regulations are not so posted, a description of changes in the regulations after an account is opened shall be mailed to depositors pursuant to 12 U.S.C. Sec. 4305(c) or otherwise. All such rules and regulations, and all amendments thereto, from time to time in effect, shall be binding upon all depositors.

(1) Such bank may at any time by a resolution of its board of trustees require a notice of not more than six months before repaying deposits, in which event no deposit shall be due or payable until the required notice of intention to withdraw the same shall have been personally given by the depositor: PROVIDED, That such bank at its option may pay any deposit or deposits before the expiration of such notice. But no bank shall agree with its depositors or any of them in advance to waive the requirement of notice as herein provided: PROVIDED, That the bank may create a special class of depositors who shall be entitled to receive their deposits upon demand.

(2) The savings bank may pay dividend or interest, or repay a deposit or portion thereof, upon receipt of information in written, oral, visual, electronic, or other form satisfactory to such bank, that the recipient is entitled to receipt, and may pay any check drawn upon it by a depositor. [1999 c 14 § 20; 1996 c 2 § 27; 1994 c 92 § 324; 1985 c 56 § 6; 1983 c 3 § 53; 1981 c 192 § 28; 1974 ex.s. c 117 § 40; 1969 c 55 § 2; 1967 c 145 § 2; 1963 c 176 § 3; 1961 c 80 § 2; 1959 c 41 § 3; 1955 c 13 § 32.12.020. Prior: 1945 c 228 § 6; 1921 c 156 § 3; 1915 c 175 § 18; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3347.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.12.025 Withdrawals by savings bank's drafts in accordance with depositor's instructions authorized. Subject to the provisions of RCW 32.12.020(1), a savings bank may, on instructions from a depositor, effect withdrawals from a savings account by the savings bank's drafts payable to parties and on terms as so instructed; to the extent of the subjection of accounts to such withdrawal instruction,

such accounts may be specifically classified under RCW 32.12.090(2) and ineligible to receive interest or eligible only for limited interest. [1967 c 145 § 3.]

32.12.050 Accounting—Entry of assets, real estate, securities, etc. (1) No savings bank shall by any system of accounting, or any device of bookkeeping, directly or indirectly, enter any of its assets upon its books in the name of any other individual, partnership, unincorporated association, or corporation, or under any title or designation that is not in accordance with the actual facts.

(2) The bonds, notes, mortgages, or other interest bearing obligations purchased or acquired by a savings bank, shall not be entered on its books at more than the actual cost thereof, and shall not thereafter be carried upon its books for a longer period than until the next declaration of dividends, or in any event for more than one year, at a valuation exceeding their present cost as determined by amortization, that is, by deducting from the cost of any such security purchased for a sum in excess of the amount payable thereon at maturity and charging to "profit and loss" a sufficient sum to bring it to par at maturity, or adding to the cost of any such security purchased at less than the amount payable thereon at maturity and crediting to "profit and loss" a sufficient sum to bring it to par at maturity.

(3) No such bank shall enter, or at any time carry on its books, the real estate and the building or buildings thereon used by it as its place of business at a valuation exceeding their actual cost to the bank.

(4) Every such bank shall conform its methods of keeping its books and records to such orders in respect thereof as shall have been made and promulgated by the director. Any officer, agent, or employee of any savings bank who refuses or neglects to obey any such order shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

(5) Real estate acquired by a savings bank, other than that acquired for use as a place of business, may be entered on the books of the bank at the actual cost thereof but shall not be carried beyond the current dividend period at an amount in excess of the amount of the debt in protection of which such real estate was acquired, plus the cost of any improvements thereto.

An appraisal shall be made by a qualified person of every such parcel of real estate within six months from the date of conveyance. If the value at which such real estate is carried on the books is in excess of the value found on appraisal the book value shall, at the end of the dividend period during which such appraisal was made, be reduced to an amount not in excess of such appraised value.

(6) No such bank shall enter or carry on its books any asset which has been disallowed by the director or the trustees of such bank, unless the director upon application by such savings bank has fixed a valuation at which such asset may be carried as permitted in subsection (7) of this section.

(7) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, no savings bank may maintain its books and records or enter and carry on its books any asset or liability at any valuation contrary to any accounting rules promulgated or adopted by the federal deposit insurance corporation or the director or contrary to generally accepted accounting principles. [1994 c 256 § 100; 1994 c 92 § 325; 1985 c 56 § 7; 1983 c 44 § 1;

1955 c 13 § 32.12.050. Prior: 1941 c 15 § 1; 1915 c 175 § 16; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 3345.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 325 and by 1994 c 256 § 100, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

32.12.070 Computation of earnings. (1) Gross current operating earnings. Every savings bank shall close its books, for the purpose of computing its net earnings, at the end of any period for which a dividend is to be paid, and in no event less frequently than semiannually. To determine the amount of gross earnings of a savings bank during any dividend period the following items may be included:

(a) All earnings actually received during such period, less interest accrued and uncollected included in the last previous calculation of earnings;

(b) Interest accrued and uncollected upon debts owing to it secured by authorized collateral, upon which there has been no default for more than one year, and upon corporate bonds, or other interest bearing obligations owned by it upon which there is no default;

(c) The sums added to the cost of securities purchased for less than par as a result of amortization;

(d) Any profits actually received during such period from the sale of securities, real estate or other property owned by it;

(e) Such other items as the director, in his or her discretion and upon his or her written consent, may permit to be included.

(2) Net current earnings. To determine the amount of its net earnings for each dividend period the following items shall be deducted from gross earnings:

(a) All expenses paid or incurred, both ordinary and extraordinary, in the transaction of its business, the collection of its debts and the management of its affairs, less expenses incurred and interest accrued upon its debts deducted at the last previous calculation of net earnings for dividend purposes;

(b) Interest paid or accrued and unpaid upon debts owing by it;

(c) The amounts deducted through amortization from the cost of bonds or other interest bearing obligations purchased above par in order to bring them to par at maturity;

(d) Contributions to any corporation or any community chest fund or foundation organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. The total contributions for any calendar year shall not exceed a sum equal to one-half of one percent of the net earnings of such savings bank for the preceding calendar year.

The balance thus obtained shall constitute the net earnings of the savings bank for such period.

(3) Earnings paid by a savings bank on deposits may be referred to as "dividends" or as "interest". [1994 c 92 § 327; 1955 c 80 § 3; 1955 c 13 § 32.12.070. Prior: 1953 c 238 § 2; 1941 c 15 § 3; 1915 c 175 § 23; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 3352.]

32.12.080 Misleading advertisement of surplus or guaranty fund. No savings bank shall put forth any sign or notice or publish or circulate any advertisement or advertising literature upon which or in which it is stated that such savings bank has a surplus or guaranty fund other than as determined in the manner prescribed by law. [1955 c 13 § 32.12.080. Prior: 1929 c 123 § 5; 1915 c 175 § 27; RRS § 3356.]

32.12.090 Interest—Rate—Notice of changed rate.

(1) Every savings bank shall regulate the rate of interest upon the amounts to the credit of depositors therewith, in such manner that depositors shall receive as nearly as may be all the earnings of the bank after transferring the amount required by RCW 32.08.120 and such further amounts as its trustees may deem it expedient and for the security of the depositors to transfer to the guaranty fund, which to the amount of ten percent of the amount due its depositors the trustees shall gradually accumulate and hold. Such trustees may also deduct from its net earnings, and carry as reserves for losses, or other contingencies, or as undivided profits, such additional sums as they may deem wise.

(2) Every savings bank may classify its depositors according to the local market, character, amount, regularity, or duration of their dealings with the savings bank, and may regulate the interest in such manner that each depositor shall receive the same ratable portion of interest as all others of his or her class.

(3) Unimpaired contributions to the initial guaranty fund and to the expense fund, made by the incorporators or trustees of a savings bank, shall be entitled to have dividends apportioned thereon, which may be credited and paid to such incorporators or trustees.

Whenever the guaranty fund of any savings bank is sufficiently large to permit the return of such contributions, the contributors may receive interest thereon not theretofore credited or paid at the same rate paid to depositors.

(4) A savings bank may pay interest on deposits at such rates as its board or a committee or officer designated by the board shall from time to time determine.

(5) The trustees of any savings banks, other than a stock savings bank, whose undivided profits and guaranty fund, determined in the manner prescribed in RCW 32.12.070, amount to more than twenty-five percent of the amount due its depositors, shall at least once in three years divide equitably the accumulation beyond such twenty-five percent as an extra dividend to depositors in excess of the regular dividend authorized.

(6) A notice posted conspicuously in a savings bank of a change in the rate of interest shall be equivalent to a personal notice. [1999 c 14 § 21; 1994 c 256 § 101; 1983 c 44 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 104 § 2; 1969 c 55 § 3; 1961 c 80 § 3; 1957 c 80 § 5; 1955 c 13 § 32.12.090. Prior: 1953 c 238 § 3; 1921 c 156 § 4; 1919 c 200 § 3; 1915 c 175 § 25; RRS § 3354.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.12.120 Adverse claim to a deposit to be accompanied by court order or bond—Exceptions. Notice to any mutual savings bank doing business in this state of an adverse claim to a deposit standing on its books to the credit of any

person shall not be effectual to cause said bank to recognize said adverse claimant unless said adverse claimant shall also either procure a restraining order, injunction, or other appropriate process against said bank from a court of competent jurisdiction in a cause therein instituted by him or her wherein the person to whose credit the deposit stands is made a party and served with summons or shall execute to said bank, in form and with sureties acceptable to it, a bond, in an amount which is double either the amount of said deposit or said adverse claim, whichever is the lesser, indemnifying said bank from any and all liability, loss, damage, costs, and expenses, for and on account of the payment of such adverse claim or the dishonor of the check or other order of the person to whose credit the deposit stands on the books of said bank: PROVIDED, That this law shall not apply in any instance where the person to whose credit the deposit stands is a fiduciary for such adverse claimant, and the facts constituting such relationship as also the facts showing reasonable cause of belief on the part of said claimant that the said fiduciary is about to misappropriate said deposit, are made to appear by the affidavit of such claimant.

This section shall not apply to accounts subject to chapter 30.22 RCW. [2011 c 336 § 751; 1981 c 192 § 31; 1963 c 176 § 13. Cf. 1961 c 280 § 4; RCW 30.20.090.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 32.16 RCW OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Sections

32.16.010	Board of trustees—Number—Qualifications.
32.16.012	Age requirements.
32.16.020	Oath of trustees—Declaration of incumbency—Not applicable to directors of stock savings banks.
32.16.030	Vacancies, when to be filled.
32.16.040	Quorum—Meetings.
32.16.050	Compensation of trustees.
32.16.060	Change in number of trustees.
32.16.070	Restrictions on trustees.
32.16.080	Removal of trustees—Vacancies—Eligibility to reelection.
32.16.090	Removal of a board director, officer, or employee—Prohibition from participation in conduct of affairs—Grounds—Notice.
32.16.0901	Written notice of charges under RCW 32.16.090.
32.16.093	Notice of intention to remove or prohibit participation in conduct of affairs—Hearing—Order of removal and/or prohibition.
32.16.095	Removal of one or more trustees or directors—Lack of quorum—Temporary trustees.
32.16.097	Penalty for violation of order issued under RCW 32.16.093.
32.16.100	Examination by trustees' committee—Report.
32.16.110	Officers.
32.16.120	Fidelity bonds.
32.16.130	Conversion of savings and loan association to mutual savings bank—Director may serve as trustee.
32.16.140	Violations—Trustees' or directors' liability.

32.16.010 Board of trustees—Number—Qualifications. (1) There shall be a board of trustees who shall have the entire management and control of the affairs of the savings bank. The persons named in the certificate of authorization shall be the first trustees. The board shall consist of not less than nine nor more than thirty members.

(2) A person shall not be a trustee of a savings bank, if he or she:

- (a) Is not a resident of a state of the United States;

(b) Has been adjudicated a bankrupt or has taken the benefit of any insolvency law, or has made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors;

(c) Has suffered a judgment recovered against him or her for a sum of money to remain unsatisfied of record or unseparated on appeal for a period of more than three months;

(d) Is a trustee, officer, clerk, or other employee of any other savings bank.

(3) Nor shall a person be a trustee of a savings bank solely by reason of his or her holding public office. [2011 c 336 § 752; 1985 c 56 § 8; 1955 c 13 § 32.16.010. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 28; RRS § 3357.]

32.16.012 Age requirements. The bylaws of a savings bank may prescribe a maximum age beyond which no person shall be eligible for election to the board of trustees and may prescribe a mandatory retirement age of seventy-five years or less for trustees subject to the following limitations:

(1) No person shall be eligible for initial election as a trustee after December 31, 1969, who is seventy years of age or more; and

(2) No person shall continue to serve as a trustee after December 31, 1973, who is seventy-five years of age or more and the office of any such trustee shall become vacant on the last day of the month in which the trustee reaches his or her seventy-fifth birthday or December 31, 1973, whichever is the latest.

If a savings bank does not adopt a bylaw prescribing a mandatory retirement age for trustees prior to January 1, 1970, or does not maintain thereafter a bylaw prescribing a mandatory retirement age, the office of a trustee of such savings bank shall become vacant on the last day of the month in which such trustee reaches his or her seventieth birthday or on December 31, 1969, whichever is the latest. [2011 c 336 § 753; 1969 c 55 § 14.]

32.16.020 Oath of trustees—Declaration of incumbency—Not applicable to directors of stock savings banks. (1) Each trustee, whether named in the certificate of authorization or elected to fill a vacancy, shall, when such certificate of authorization has been issued, or when notified of such election, take an oath that he or she will, so far as it devolves on him or her, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of the savings bank, and will not knowingly violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of law applicable to such savings bank. Such oath shall be subscribed by the trustee making it and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, and shall be immediately transmitted to the director and filed and preserved in his or her office.

(2) Prior to the first day of March in each year, every trustee of every savings bank shall subscribe a declaration to the effect that he or she is, at the date thereof, a trustee of the savings bank, and that he or she has not resigned, become ineligible, or in any other manner vacated his or her office as such trustee. Such declaration shall be acknowledged in like manner as a deed to be entitled to record and shall be transmitted to the director and filed in his or her office prior to the tenth day of March in each year.

(3) This section does not apply to the directors of stock savings banks. [1994 c 256 § 102; 1994 c 92 § 328; 1955 c 13 § 32.16.020. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 29; RRS § 3358.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 328 and by 1994 c 256 § 102, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

32.16.030 Vacancies, when to be filled. A vacancy in the board of trustees shall be filled by the board as soon as practicable, at a regular meeting thereof. [1955 c 13 § 32.16.030. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 36; RRS § 3365.]

32.16.040 Quorum—Meetings. A quorum at any regular or special or adjourned meeting of the board of trustees shall consist of not less than five of whom the chief executive officer shall be one, except when he or she is prevented from attending by sickness or other unavoidable detention, when he or she may be represented in forming a quorum by such other officer as the board may designate; but less than a quorum shall have power to adjourn from time to time until the next regular meeting. However, a savings bank may adopt procedures which provide that, in the event of a national emergency, any trustee may act on behalf of the board to continue the operations of the savings bank. For purposes of this subsection, a national emergency is an emergency declared by the president of the United States or the person performing the president's functions, or a war, or natural disaster.

Regular meetings of the board of trustees shall be held as established from time to time by the board, not less than six times during each year. [1999 c 14 § 22; 1985 c 56 § 9; 1969 c 55 § 4; 1955 c 13 § 32.16.040. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 31; RRS § 3360.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.16.050 Compensation of trustees. (1) A trustee of a savings bank shall not directly or indirectly receive any pay or emolument for services as trustee, except as provided in this section.

(2) A trustee may receive, by affirmative vote of a majority of all the trustees, reasonable compensation for (a) attendance at meetings of the board of trustees; (b) service as an officer of the savings bank, provided his or her duties as officer require and receive his or her regular and faithful attendance at the savings bank; (c) service in appraising real property for the savings bank; and (d) service as a member of a committee of the board of trustees: PROVIDED, That a trustee receiving compensation for service as an officer pursuant to (b) shall not receive any additional compensation for service under (a), (c), or (d).

(3) An attorney for a savings bank, although he or she is a trustee thereof, may receive a reasonable compensation for his or her professional services, including examinations and certificates of title to real property on which mortgage loans are made by the savings bank; or if the bank requires the borrowers to pay all expenses of searches, examinations, and certificates of title, including the drawing, perfecting, and recording of papers, such attorney may collect of the borrower and retain for his or her own use the usual fees for such

services, excepting any commissions as broker or on account of placing or accepting such mortgage loans.

(4) All incentive compensation, bonus, or supplemental compensation plans for officers and employees of a savings bank shall be approved by a majority of nonofficer trustees of the savings bank or approved by a committee of not less than three trustees, none of whom shall be officers of the savings bank. No such plan shall permit any officer or employee of a savings bank who has or exercises final authority with regard to any loan or investment to receive any commission on such loan or investment.

(5) If an officer or attorney of a savings bank receives, on any loan made by the bank, any commission which he or she is not authorized by this section to retain for his or her own use, he or she shall immediately pay the same over to the savings bank. [1999 c 14 § 23; 1985 c 56 § 10; 1957 c 80 § 6; 1955 c 13 § 32.16.050. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 32; RRS § 3361.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.16.060 Change in number of trustees. The board of trustees of every savings bank may, by resolution incorporated in its bylaws, increase or reduce the number of trustees named in the original charter or certificate of authorization.

(1) The number may be increased to a number designated in the resolution not exceeding thirty: PROVIDED, That reasons therefor are shown to the satisfaction of the director and his or her written consent thereto is first obtained.

(2) The number may be reduced to a number designated in the resolution but not less than nine. The reduction shall be effected by omissions to fill vacancies occurring in the board. [1994 c 92 § 329; 1955 c 13 § 32.16.060. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 33; RRS § 3362.]

32.16.070 Restrictions on trustees. (1) A trustee of a savings bank shall not, except to the extent permitted for a director of a federal mutual savings bank:

(a) Have any interest, direct or indirect, in the gains or profits of the savings bank, except to receive dividends (i) upon the amounts contributed by him or her to the guaranty fund and the expense fund of the savings bank as provided in RCW 32.08.090 and 32.08.100, and (ii) upon any deposit he or she may have in the bank, the same as any other depositor and under the same regulations and conditions.

(b) Become a member of the board of directors of a bank, trust company, or national banking association of which board enough other trustees of the savings bank are members to constitute with him a majority of the board of trustees.

(2) Neither a trustee nor an officer of a savings bank shall, except to the extent permitted for a director or officer of a federal mutual savings bank:

(a) For himself or herself or as agent or partner of another, directly or indirectly use any of the funds or deposits held by the savings bank, except to make such current and necessary payments as are authorized by the board of trustees.

(b) Receive directly or indirectly and retain for his or her own use any commission on or benefit from any loan made by the savings bank, or any pay or emolument for services rendered to any borrower from the savings bank in connection with such loan, except as authorized by RCW 32.16.050.

(c) Become an indorser, surety, or guarantor, or in any manner an obligor, for any loan made by the savings bank.

(d) For himself or herself or as agent or partner of another, directly or indirectly borrow any of the funds or deposits held by the savings bank, or become the owner of real property upon which the savings bank holds a mortgage. A loan to or a purchase by a corporation in which he or she is a stockholder to the amount of fifteen percent of the total outstanding stock, or in which he or she and other trustees of the savings bank hold stock to the amount of twenty-five percent of the total outstanding stock, shall be deemed a loan to or a purchase by such trustee within the meaning of this section, except when the loan to or purchase by such corporation occurred without his or her knowledge or against his or her protest. A deposit in a bank shall not be deemed a loan within the meaning of this section. [1994 c 256 § 103; 1955 c 13 § 32.16.070. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 86 § 12; 1915 c 175 § 34; RRS § 3363.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

32.16.080 Removal of trustees—Vacancies—Eligibility to reelection. (1) Whenever, in the judgment of three-fourths of the trustees, the conduct and habits of a trustee of any savings bank are of such character as to be injurious to such bank, or he or she has been guilty of acts that are detrimental or hostile to the interests of the bank, he or she may be removed from office, at any regular meeting of the trustees, by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the total number thereof: PROVIDED, That a written copy of the charges made against him or her has been served upon him or her personally at least two weeks before such meeting, that the vote of such trustees by ayes and noes is entered in the record of the minutes of such meeting, and that such removal receives the written approval of the director which shall be attached to the minutes of such meeting and form a part of the record.

(2) The office of a trustee of a savings bank shall immediately become vacant whenever he or she:

(a) Fails to comply with any of the provisions of RCW 32.16.020 relating to his or her official oath and declaration;

(b) Becomes disqualified for any of the reasons specified in RCW 32.16.010(2);

(c) Has failed to attend the regular meetings of the board of trustees, or to perform any of his or her duties as trustee, for a period of six successive months, unless excused by the board for such failure;

(d) Violates any of the provisions of RCW 32.16.070 imposing restrictions upon trustees and officers, except subsection (2)(c) thereof.

(3) A trustee who has forfeited or vacated his or her office shall not be eligible to reelection, except when the forfeiture or vacancy occurred solely by reason of his or her:

(a) Failure to comply with the provisions of RCW 32.16.020, relating to his or her official oath and declaration; or

(b) Neglect of his or her official duties as prescribed in subsection (2)(c) of this section; or

(c) Disqualification through becoming a nonresident, or becoming a trustee, officer, clerk or other employee of another savings bank, or becoming a director of a bank, trust company, or national banking association under the circumstances specified in RCW 32.16.070(1)(b) and such disquali-

fication has been removed. [1994 c 92 § 330; 1955 c 13 § 32.16.080. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 35; RRS § 3364.]

32.16.090 Removal of a board director, officer, or employee—Prohibition from participation in conduct of affairs—Grounds—Notice. The director may issue and serve a board director, officer, or employee of a savings bank with written notice of intent to remove the person from office or employment or to prohibit the person from participating in the conduct of the affairs of the savings bank or any other depository institution, trust company, bank holding company, thrift holding company, or financial holding company doing business in this state whenever, in the opinion of the director:

(1)(a) Reasonable cause exists to believe the person has committed a material violation of law, an unsafe and unsound practice, or a violation or practice involving a breach of fiduciary duty, personal dishonesty, recklessness, or incompetence; and

(b) The bank, trust company, or holding company has suffered or is likely to suffer substantial financial loss or other damage; or

(c) The interests of depositors or trust beneficiaries could be seriously prejudiced by reason of the violation or practice.

(2) The director may issue and serve a board director, officer, or employee of a holding company of a savings bank with written notice of intent to remove the person from office or employment or to prohibit the person from participating in the conduct of the affairs of the holding company, its subsidiary bank, or any other depository institution, trust company, bank holding company, thrift holding company, or financial holding company doing business in this state whenever, in the opinion of the director:

(a) Reasonable cause exists to believe the person has committed a material violation of law, an unsafe and unsound practice, or a violation or practice involving a breach of fiduciary duty, personal dishonesty, recklessness, or incompetence; and

(b) The subsidiary savings bank has suffered or is likely to suffer substantial financial loss or other damage; or

(c) The interests of depositors or trust beneficiaries of the subsidiary savings bank could be seriously prejudiced by reason of the violation or practice. [2010 c 88 § 51; 1994 c 92 § 331; 1979 c 46 § 7; 1955 c 13 § 32.16.090. Prior: 1931 c 132 § 2; RRS § 3364a.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.16.0901 Written notice of charges under RCW 32.16.090. The director may serve written notice of charges under RCW 32.16.090 to suspend a person from further participation in any manner in the conduct of the affairs of a savings bank or holding company, if the director determines that such an action is necessary for the protection of the savings bank or holding company, or the interests of the depositors. Any suspension notice issued by the director is effective upon service, and unless the superior court of the county of its principal place of business issues a stay of the order, remains in effect and enforceable until:

(1) The director dismisses the charges contained in the notice served to the person; or

(2) The effective date of a final order for removal of the person under RCW 32.16.093. [2010 c 88 § 52.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

32.16.093 Notice of intention to remove or prohibit participation in conduct of affairs—Hearing—Order of removal and/or prohibition. (1) A notice of an intention to remove a board trustee or director, officer, or employee from office or to prohibit his or her participation in the conduct of the affairs of a savings bank or holding company shall contain a statement of the facts which constitute grounds therefor and shall fix a time and place at which a hearing will be held. The hearing shall be set not earlier than ten days or later than thirty days after the date of service of the notice unless an earlier or later date is set by the director at the request of the board trustee or director, officer, or employee for good cause shown or at the request of the attorney general of the state.

(2) Unless the board trustee or director, officer, or employee appears at the hearing personally or by a duly authorized representative, the person shall be deemed to have consented to the issuance of an order of removal or prohibition or both. In the event of such consent or if upon the record made at the hearing the director finds that any of the grounds specified in the notice have been established, the director may issue such orders of removal from office or prohibition from participation in the conduct of the affairs of the savings bank or holding company as the director may consider appropriate.

(3) Any order under this section shall become effective at the expiration of ten days after service upon the savings bank or holding company and the trustee, director, officer, or employee concerned except that an order issued upon consent shall become effective at the time specified in the order.

An order shall remain effective except to the extent it is stayed, modified, terminated, or set aside by the director or a reviewing court. [2010 c 88 § 53; 1994 c 92 § 332; 1979 c 46 § 8.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Administrative hearings, procedure, orders, and judicial review: RCW 32.04.290.

Jurisdiction of courts as to orders to remove trustee, officer, or employee: RCW 32.04.300.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.16.095 Removal of one or more trustees or directors—Lack of quorum—Temporary trustees. If at any time because of the removal of one or more trustees or directors under this chapter there shall be on the board of trustees or board of directors of a savings bank less than a quorum of trustees or directors, all powers and functions vested in, or exercisable by the board shall vest in, and be exercisable by the trustee or trustees or director or directors remaining, until such time as there is a quorum on the board of trustees or board of directors. If all of the trustees or directors of a savings bank are removed under this chapter, the director shall appoint persons to serve temporarily as trustees or directors until such time as their respective successors take office. [2010 c 88 § 54; 1994 c 92 § 333; 1979 c 46 § 9.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.16.097 Penalty for violation of order issued under RCW 32.16.093. Any present or former trustee, board director, officer, or employee of a savings bank or holding company or any other person against whom there is outstanding an effective final order issued under RCW 32.16.093, which order has been served upon the person, and who, in violation of the order, (1) participates in any manner in the conduct of the affairs of the savings bank or holding company involved; or (2) directly or indirectly solicits or procures, transfers or attempts to transfer, or votes or attempts to vote any proxies, consents, or authorizations with respect to any voting rights in the savings bank or holding company; or (3) without the prior approval of the director, votes for a board trustee or director or serves or acts as a trustee, director, officer, employee, or agent of any savings bank or holding company, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punishable as prescribed under chapter 9A.20 RCW. [2010 c 88 § 55; 1994 c 92 § 334; 1979 c 46 § 10.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.16.100 Examination by trustees' committee—Report. The trustees of every savings bank, by a committee of not less than three of their number, shall at least annually fully examine the records and affairs of such savings bank for the purpose of determining its financial condition. The trustees may employ such assistants as they deem necessary in making the examination. A report of each such examination shall be presented to the board of trustees at a regular meeting within thirty days after the completion of the same, and shall be filed in the records of the savings bank. [1994 c 256 § 104; 1955 c 13 § 32.16.100. Prior: 1941 c 15 § 5; 1915 c 175 § 38; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 3367.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

32.16.110 Officers. The board of trustees shall elect from their number, or otherwise, a president and two vice presidents and such other officers as they may deem fit. [1955 c 13 § 32.16.110. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 30; RRS § 3359.]

32.16.120 Fidelity bonds. The trustees of every savings bank shall have power to require from the officers, clerks, and agents thereof such security for their fidelity and the faithful performance of their duties as the trustees deem necessary. Such security may be accepted from any company authorized to furnish fidelity bonds and doing business under the laws of this state, and the premiums therefor may be paid as a necessary expense of the savings bank. [1955 c 13 § 32.16.120. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 37; RRS § 3366.]

32.16.130 Conversion of savings and loan association to mutual savings bank—Director may serve as trustee. In the event a savings and loan association is converted to a mutual savings bank, any person, who at the time of such conversion was a director of the savings and loan association, may serve as a trustee of the mutual savings bank until he or she reaches the age of seventy-five years or until one year following the date of conversion of such savings and loan association, whichever is later. The bylaws of any mutual savings bank may modify this provision by requiring earlier retire-

(2012 Ed.)

ment of any trustee affected hereby. [2011 c 336 § 754; 1971 ex.s. c 222 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.16.140 Violations—Trustees' or directors' liability. If the trustees or directors of any savings bank or holding company shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or employees of the savings bank or holding company to violate any of the provisions of this title or any lawful regulation or directive of the director, and if the trustees or directors are aware that such facts and circumstances constitute such violations, then each trustee or director who participated in or assented to the violation is personally and individually liable for all damages which the state or any insurer of the deposits of the savings bank sustains due to the violation. [2010 c 88 § 56; 1994 c 92 § 335; 1989 c 180 § 9.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Chapter 32.20 RCW INVESTMENTS

Sections

32.20.010	Definitions.
32.20.020	Power to invest funds—Restrictions.
32.20.030	Bonds or obligations of United States and Canada.
32.20.035	Investment trusts or companies.
32.20.040	Federally insured or secured loans, securities, etc.
32.20.045	Obligations of corporations created as federal agency or instrumentality.
32.20.047	Stock of small business investment companies regulated by United States.
32.20.050	Bonds of state of Washington and its agencies.
32.20.060	Bonds of other states.
32.20.070	Bonds and warrants of counties, municipalities, etc., of Washington.
32.20.080	Municipal bonds in adjoining state.
32.20.090	Housing and industrial development bonds and municipal obligations in any state.
32.20.100	Revenue bonds of certain cities in any state.
32.20.110	District bonds secured by taxing power.
32.20.120	Local improvement district bonds.
32.20.130	Bonds of irrigation, diking, drainage districts.
32.20.210	Obligations of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
32.20.215	Obligations issued or guaranteed by Inter-American Development Bank.
32.20.217	Obligations of Asian Development Bank.
32.20.219	Obligations issued or guaranteed by African Development Bank or other multilateral development bank.
32.20.220	Bankers' acceptances, bills of exchange, and commercial paper.
32.20.230	Notes secured by investments.
32.20.240	Notes secured by pledge or assignment of account.
32.20.253	Loans secured by real estate, mobile homes, movable buildings.
32.20.265	Valuation of property to be mortgaged—Appraiser's opinion.
32.20.280	Investments in real estate.
32.20.285	Investments through purchase of real estate—Improvements.
32.20.300	Home loan bank as depository.
32.20.310	Deposit of securities.
32.20.320	Investment of funds.
32.20.330	Investments—Loans, preferred stock, or interest-bearing obligations—Restrictions.
32.20.335	Investments—Qualified thrift investments.
32.20.340	Stock or bonds of federal home loan bank.
32.20.350	Stock of federal reserve bank or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
32.20.370	Corporate bonds and other interest-bearing or discounted obligations.
32.20.380	Stocks, securities, of corporations not otherwise eligible for investment.
32.20.390	Obligations of corporations or associations federally authorized to insure or market real estate mortgages—Loans, etc., eligible for insurance.

- 32.20.400 Loans for home or property repairs, alterations, appliances, improvements, additions, furnishings, underground utilities, education or nonbusiness family purposes.
- 32.20.410 Limitation of total investment in certain obligations.
- 32.20.415 Limitation on certain secured and unsecured loans.
- 32.20.430 Loans to banks or trust companies.
- 32.20.440 Purchase of United States securities from banks or trust companies.
- 32.20.445 Stock, other securities, and obligations of federally insured institutions.
- 32.20.450 Low-cost housing—Legislative finding.
- 32.20.460 Low-cost housing—Factory built housing—Mobile homes.
- 32.20.470 Improvement of private land for public parks and recreation areas.
- 32.20.480 Loans or investments to provide adequate housing and environmental improvements—Criteria—Restrictions.
- 32.20.500 Construction—1973 1st ex.s. c 31.

Federal bonds and notes as investment or collateral: Chapter 39.60 RCW.

32.20.010 Definitions. The words "mutual savings bank" and "savings bank," whenever used in this chapter, shall mean a mutual savings bank organized and existing under the laws of the state of Washington.

The words "its funds," whenever used in this chapter, shall mean and include moneys deposited with or borrowed by a mutual savings bank, sums credited to the guaranty fund of a mutual savings bank, and the income derived from such deposits or fund, or both, and the principal balance of any outstanding capital notes, and capital debentures. [1999 c 14 § 24; 1977 ex.s. c 241 § 2; 1955 c 13 § 32.20.010. Prior: 1929 c 74 § 1; RRS § 3381-1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.020 Power to invest funds—Restrictions. A mutual savings bank shall have the power to invest its funds in the manner set forth in chapter 32.08 RCW and in this chapter and not otherwise. [1999 c 14 § 25; 1955 c 13 § 32.20.020. Prior: 1929 c 74 § 2; RRS § 3381-2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.030 Bonds or obligations of United States and Canada. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds in the bonds or obligations of the United States or the Dominion of Canada or those for which the faith of the United States or the Dominion of Canada is pledged to provide for the payment of the interest and principal, including bonds of the District of Columbia: PROVIDED, That in the case of bonds of the Dominion or those for which its faith is pledged the interest and principal is payable in the United States or with exchange to a city in the United States and in lawful money of the United States or its equivalent. [1955 c 13 § 32.20.030. Prior: 1937 c 95 § 1; 1929 c 74 § 3; 1925 ex.s. c 86 § 2; 1921 c 156 §§ 11, 11a; RRS § 3381-3.]

32.20.035 Investment trusts or companies. Except as may be limited by the director by rule, a mutual savings bank may invest its funds in obligations of the United States, as authorized by RCW 32.20.030, either directly or in the form of securities of, or other interests in, an open-end or closed-end management type investment company or investment trust registered under the federal investment company act of 1940, as now or hereafter amended, if both of the following conditions are met:

(1) The portfolio of the investment company or investment trust is limited to obligations of the United States and to

repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such obligations; and

(2) The investment company or investment trust takes delivery of the collateral for any repurchase agreement either directly or through an authorized custodian. [1994 c 92 § 336; 1989 c 97 § 2.]

32.20.040 Federally insured or secured loans, securities, etc. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds:

(1) In such loans and advances of credit and purchases of obligations representing loans and advances of credit as are eligible for insurance by the Federal Housing Administrator, and may obtain such insurance.

(2) In such loans secured by mortgage on real property as the Federal Housing Administrator insures or makes a commitment to insure, and may obtain such insurance.

(3) In such other loans or contracts or advances of credit as are insured or guaranteed or which are covered by a repurchase agreement in whole or in part by the United States or through any corporation, administrator, agency or instrumentality which is or hereafter may be created by the United States, and may obtain such insurance or guarantee.

(4) In capital stock, notes, bonds, debentures, or other such obligations of any national mortgage association.

(5) In such loans as are secured by contracts of the United States or any agency or department thereof assigned under the "Assignment of Claims Act of 1940," approved October 9, 1940, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, and may participate with others in such loans.

(6) In notes or bonds secured by mortgages issued under sections 500 to 505, inclusive, of Title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (Public Law 346, 78th congress), and any amendments thereto, and the regulations, orders or rulings promulgated thereunder.

No law of this state prescribing the nature, amount, or form of security or requiring security or prescribing or limiting interest rates or prescribing or limiting the term, shall be deemed to apply to loans, contracts, advances of credit or purchases made pursuant to the foregoing subdivisions (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6). [1963 c 176 § 5; 1955 c 13 § 32.20.040. Prior: 1945 c 228 § 1; 1941 c 15 § 6; 1939 c 33 § 1; 1935 c 10 § 1; 1929 c 74 § 3a; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3381-3a.]

32.20.045 Obligations of corporations created as federal agency or instrumentality. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds in capital stock, notes, bonds, debentures, or other such obligations of any corporation which is or hereafter may be created by the United States as a governmental agency or instrumentality: PROVIDED, That the total amount a mutual savings bank may invest pursuant to this section shall not exceed fifteen percent of the funds of such savings bank: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the amounts heretofore or hereafter invested by a mutual savings bank pursuant to any law of this state other than this section, even if such investment might also be authorized under this section, shall not be limited by the provisions of this section and amounts so invested pursuant to any such other law of this state shall not be included in computing the maximum amount which may be invested pursuant to this section. [1967 c 145 § 4; 1957 c 80 § 10.]

32.20.047 Stock of small business investment companies regulated by United States. A savings bank may purchase and hold for its own investment account stock in small business investment companies licensed and regulated by the United States, as authorized by the Small Business Act, Public Law 85-536, 72 Statutes at Large 384, in an amount not to exceed one percent of the guaranty fund of such mutual savings bank. [1959 c 185 § 2.]

32.20.050 Bonds of state of Washington and its agencies. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds in the bonds or interest bearing obligations of this state, or any agency thereof, issued pursuant to the authority of any law of this state, whether such bonds or interest bearing obligations are general or limited obligations of the state or such agency. [1955 c 13 § 32.20.050. Prior: 1953 c 238 § 4; 1929 c 74 § 9; 1921 c 156 § 11b; RRS § 3381-4.]

32.20.060 Bonds of other states. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds in the bonds or obligations of any other state of the United States upon which there is no default. [1955 c 13 § 32.20.060. Prior: 1937 c 95 § 2; 1929 c 74 § 5; 1921 c 156 § 11c; RRS § 3381-5.]

32.20.070 Bonds and warrants of counties, municipalities, etc., of Washington. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds in the valid warrants or bonds of any county, city, town, school district, port district, water-sewer district, or other municipal corporation in the state of Washington issued pursuant to law and for the payment of which the faith and credit of such county, municipality, or district is pledged and taxes are leviable upon all taxable property within its limits.

A mutual savings bank may invest its funds in the water revenue, sewer revenue, or electric revenue bonds of any city or public utility district of this state for the payment of which the entire revenue of the city's or district's water system, sewer system, or electric system, less maintenance and operating costs, is irrevocably pledged. [1999 c 153 § 26; 1955 c 13 § 32.20.070. Prior: 1941 c 15 § 7; 1937 c 95 § 3; 1929 c 74 § 6; 1925 ex.s. c 86 § 3; 1921 c 156 § 11d; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 3381-6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.080 Municipal bonds in adjoining state. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds in the valid bonds of any incorporated city having a population in excess of three thousand inhabitants as shown by the last decennial federal census or of any county or school district situated in one of the states of the United States which adjoins the state of Washington: PROVIDED, That the indebtedness of such city or school district, together with the indebtedness of any other district or other municipal corporation or subdivision (except a county) which is wholly or in part included within the boundaries or limits of the city or school district, less its water debt and sinking fund, does not exceed twelve percent, or the indebtedness of the county less its sinking fund does not exceed seven percent, of the valuation thereof for the purposes of taxation. [1955 c 13 § 32.20.080. Prior: 1937 c 95 § 4; 1929 c 74 § 7; 1925 ex.s. c 86 § 4; 1921 c 156 § 11e; RRS § 3381-7.]

(2012 Ed.)

32.20.090 Housing and industrial development bonds and municipal obligations in any state. A mutual savings bank may invest in housing or industrial development bonds or municipal obligations issued by a state, county, parish, borough, city, or district situated in the United States, or by any instrumentality thereof, provided such bonds or obligations at the time of purchase are prudent investments. [1985 c 56 § 11; 1955 c 13 § 32.20.090. Prior: 1937 c 95 § 5; 1929 c 74 § 8; 1921 c 156 § 11f; RRS § 3381-8.]

32.20.100 Revenue bonds of certain cities in any state. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds in the water revenue or electric revenue bonds of any incorporated city situated in the United States: PROVIDED, That the city has a population as shown by the last decennial federal census of at least forty-five thousand inhabitants, and the entire revenue of the city's water or electric system less maintenance and operating costs is irrevocably pledged to the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds. [1955 c 13 § 32.20.100. Prior: 1941 c 15 § 8; 1937 c 95 § 6; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 3381-8a.]

32.20.110 District bonds secured by taxing power. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds in the bonds of any port district, sanitary district, water-sewer district, tunnel district, bridge district, flood control district, park district, or highway district in the United States which has a population as shown by the last decennial federal census of not less than one hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, and has taxable real property with an assessed valuation in excess of two hundred million dollars and has power to levy taxes on the taxable real property therein for the payment of the bonds without limitation of rate or amount. [1999 c 153 § 27; 1955 c 13 § 32.20.110. Prior: 1937 c 95 § 7; RRS § 3381-8b.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.120 Local improvement district bonds. A mutual savings bank may invest not to exceed fifteen percent of its funds in the bonds or warrants of any local improvement district of any city or town of this state (except bonds or warrants issued for an improvement consisting of grading only), unless the total indebtedness of the district after the completion of the improvement for which the bonds or warrants are issued, plus the amount of all other assessments of a local or special nature against the land assessed or liable to be assessed to pay the bonds, exceed fifty percent of the value of the benefited property, exclusive of improvements, at the time the bonds or warrants are purchased or taken by the bank, according to the actual valuation last placed upon the property for general taxation.

Before any such bonds or warrants are purchased or taken as security the condition of the district's affairs shall be ascertained and the property of the district examined by at least two members of the board of investment who shall report in writing their findings and recommendations; and no bonds or warrants shall be taken unless such report is favorable, nor unless the executive committee of the board of trustees after careful investigation is satisfied of the validity of the bonds or warrants and of the validity and sufficiency of the assessment or other means provided for payment thereof: PROVIDED, That, excepting bonds issued by local improve-

ment districts in cities of the first or second class, for improvements ordered after June 7, 1927, no local improvement district bonds falling within the twenty-five percent in amount of any issue last callable for payment, shall be acquired or taken as security. [1955 c 13 § 32.20.120. Prior: 1953 c 238 § 5; 1929 c 74 § 9; 1921 c 156 § 11h; RRS § 3381-9.]

32.20.130 Bonds of irrigation, diking, drainage districts. A mutual savings bank may invest not to exceed five percent of its funds in the bonds of any irrigation, diking, drainage, diking improvement, or drainage improvement district of this state, unless the total indebtedness of the district after the completion of the improvement for which the bonds are issued, plus the amount of all other assessments of a local or special nature against the land assessed or liable to be assessed to pay the bonds, exceeds forty percent of the value of the benefited property, exclusive of improvements, at the time the bonds are purchased or taken by the bank, according to the actual valuation last placed upon the property for general taxation.

Before any such bonds are purchased or taken as security the condition of the district's affairs shall be ascertained and the property of the district examined by at least two members of the board of investment of the mutual savings bank, who shall report in writing their findings and recommendations; and no bonds shall be taken unless such report is favorable, nor unless the executive committee of the board of trustees after careful investigation is satisfied of the validity of the bonds and of the sufficiency of the assessment or other means provided for payment thereof: PROVIDED, That no mutual savings bank shall invest a sum greater than three percent of its funds, or, in any event, more than three hundred thousand dollars, in the bonds of any one district described in this section. [1955 c 13 § 32.20.130. Prior: 1929 c 74 § 10; 1921 c 156 § 11h; RRS § 3381-10.]

32.20.210 Obligations of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. A mutual savings bank may invest not to exceed five percent of its funds in interest bearing obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. [1955 c 13 § 32.20.210. Prior: 1949 c 119 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 3381-16b.]

32.20.215 Obligations issued or guaranteed by Inter-American Development Bank. A mutual savings bank may invest not to exceed five percent of its funds in obligations issued or guaranteed by the Inter-American Development Bank. [1963 c 176 § 14.]

32.20.217 Obligations of Asian Development Bank. A mutual savings bank may invest not to exceed five percent of its funds in obligations issued or guaranteed by the Asian Development Bank. [1971 ex.s. c 222 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.219 Obligations issued or guaranteed by African Development Bank or other multilateral development bank. A mutual savings bank may invest not to exceed five percent of its funds in obligations issued or guaranteed by the African Development Bank or in obligations issued or guar-

anteed by any multilateral development bank in which the United States government formally participates. [1985 c 301 § 1.]

32.20.220 Bankers' acceptances, bills of exchange, and commercial paper. A mutual savings bank may invest not to exceed twenty percent of its funds in the following:

(1) Bankers' acceptances, and bills of exchange made eligible by law for rediscount with federal reserve banks, provided the same are accepted by a bank or trust company which is a member of the federal reserve system and which has a capital and surplus of not less than two million dollars, or commercial paper which is a prudent investment.

(2) Bills of exchange drawn by the seller on the purchaser of goods and accepted by such purchaser, of the kind made eligible by law for rediscount with federal reserve banks, provided the same are indorsed by a bank or trust company which is a member of the federal reserve system and which has a capital and surplus of not less than two million dollars.

The aggregate amount of the liability of any bank or trust company to any mutual savings bank, whether as principal or indorser, for acceptances held by such savings bank and deposits made with it, shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the paid up capital and surplus of such bank or trust company, and not more than five percent of the funds of any mutual savings bank shall be invested in the acceptances of or deposited with a bank or trust company of which a trustee of such mutual savings bank is a director. [1985 c 56 § 12; 1955 c 13 § 32.20.220. Prior: 1929 c 74 § 17; RRS § 3381-17.]

32.20.230 Notes secured by investments. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds in promissory notes payable to the order of the savings bank, secured by the pledge or assignment of investments lawfully purchasable by a savings bank. No such loan shall exceed ninety percent of the cash market value of such investments so pledged. Should any of the investments so held in pledge depreciate in value after the making of such loan, the savings bank shall require an immediate payment of such loan, or of a part thereof, or additional security therefor, so that the amount loaned thereon shall at no time exceed ninety percent of the market value of the investments so pledged for such loan. [1969 c 55 § 5; 1963 c 176 § 6; 1955 c 13 § 32.20.230. Prior: 1945 c 228 § 2; 1929 c 74 § 18; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3381-18.]

Interest and usury in general: Chapter 19.52 RCW.

32.20.240 Notes secured by pledge or assignment of account. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds in promissory notes made payable to the order of the savings bank, secured by the pledge or assignment of the account of the mutual savings bank as collateral security for the payment thereof. No such loan shall exceed the balance due the holder of such account. [1967 c 145 § 5; 1955 c 13 § 32.20.240. Prior: 1945 c 228 § 3; 1929 c 74 § 19; 1921 c 156 § 11m; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3381-19.]

Interest and usury in general: Chapter 19.52 RCW.

32.20.253 Loans secured by real estate, mobile homes, movable buildings. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds in loans secured by real estate or on the secu-

rity of mobile homes or other movable buildings or any interest or estate in any of the foregoing. Such loans may be on such terms and conditions and subject to such limitations and restrictions as the board of trustees shall from time to time establish. [1981 c 86 § 14.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.265 Valuation of property to be mortgaged—Appraiser’s opinion. When, under any provision of this title, a written report is required of members of the board of investment of a mutual savings bank certifying according to their best judgment the value of any property to be mortgaged such value may be determined upon the signed opinion in writing of an appraiser appointed by the board of trustees of such bank. [1957 c 80 § 9.]

32.20.280 Investments in real estate. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds in real estate as follows:

(1) A tract of land whereon there is or may be erected a building or buildings suitable for the convenient transaction of the business of the savings bank, from portions of which not required for its own use revenue may be derived: PROVIDED, That the cost of the land and building or buildings for the transaction of the business of the savings bank shall in no case exceed fifty percent of the guaranty fund, undivided profits, reserves, and subordinated securities of the savings bank, except with the approval of the director; and before the purchase of such property is made, or the erection of a building or buildings is commenced, the estimate of the cost thereof, and the cost of the completion of the building or buildings, shall be submitted to and approved by the director. "The cost of the land and building or buildings" means the amounts paid or expended therefor less the reasonable depreciation thereof taken by the bank against such improvements during the time they were held by the bank.

(2) Such lands as shall be conveyed to the savings bank in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its business.

(3) Such lands as the savings bank shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by it.

All real estate purchased by any such savings bank, or taken by it in satisfaction of debts due it, under this section, shall be conveyed to it directly by name, or in the name of a corporation all of the stock of which is owned by the bank, or in such other manner as the bank shall determine to be in the best interest of the bank, and the conveyance shall be immediately recorded in the office of the proper recording officer of the county in which such real estate is situated.

(4) Every parcel of real estate purchased or acquired by a savings bank under subsections (2) and (3) of this section, shall be sold by it within five years from the date on which it was purchased or acquired, or in case it was acquired subject to a right of redemption, within five years from the date on which the right of redemption expires, unless:

(a) There is a building thereon occupied by the savings bank and its offices,

(b) The director, on application of the board of trustees of the savings bank, extends the time within which such sale shall be made, or

(c) The property is held by the bank as an investment under the provisions of RCW 32.20.285, as now or hereafter

(2012 Ed.)

amended. [1994 c 92 § 337; 1981 c 86 § 4; 1973 1st ex.s. c 31 § 6; 1969 c 55 § 7; 1955 c 13 § 32.20.280. Prior: 1929 c 74 § 22; 1921 c 156 § 110; 1915 c 175 § 12; RRS § 3381-22.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.285 Investments through purchase of real estate—Improvements. Subject to such requirements, restrictions, or other conditions as the director may adopt by rule, order, directive, standard, policy, memorandum[,] or other communication with regard to the investment, a savings bank may invest its funds in such real estate, improved or unimproved, and its fixtures and equipment, as the savings bank shall purchase either alone or with others or through ownership of interests in entities holding such real estate. The savings bank may improve property which it owns, and rent, lease, sell, and otherwise deal in such property, the same as any other owner thereof. The total amount a savings bank may invest pursuant to this section shall not exceed twenty percent of its funds. No officer or board trustee or director of the savings bank shall own or hold any interest in any property in which the savings bank owns an interest, and in the event the bank owns an interest in property hereunder with or as a part of another entity, no officer or board trustee or director of the savings bank shall own more than two and one-half percent of the equity or stock of any entity involved, and all of the officers and board trustees or directors of the savings bank shall not own more than five percent of the equity or stock of any entity involved. [2010 c 88 § 57; 1981 c 86 § 5; 1969 c 55 § 15.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.300 Home loan bank as depositary. See RCW 30.32.040.

32.20.310 Deposit of securities. A savings bank may deposit securities owned by it, for safekeeping, with any duly designated depositary for the bank’s funds. The written statement of the depositary that it holds for safekeeping specified securities of a savings bank may be taken as evidence of the facts therein shown by any public officer or any officer of the bank or committee of its trustees whose duty it is to examine the affairs and assets of the bank. [1955 c 13 § 32.20.310. Prior: 1929 c 74 § 24; 1927 c 184 § 4; RRS § 3381-24.]

32.20.320 Investment of funds. The trustees of every savings bank shall as soon as practicable invest the moneys deposited with it in the securities prescribed in this title.

The purchase by a savings bank of a negotiable certificate of deposit or similar security issued by a bank need not be considered a deposit if the certificate or security is eligible for investment by a savings bank under any other provision of this title. [1969 c 55 § 8; 1955 c 13 § 32.20.320. Prior: 1929 c 74 § 25; 1925 ex.s. c 86 § 11; 1915 c 175 § 20; RRS § 3381-25.]

32.20.330 Investments—Loans, preferred stock, or interest-bearing obligations—Restrictions. A mutual savings bank may invest in loans to sole proprietorships, partnerships, limited liability companies, corporations, or other entities, or in preferred stock or discounted or other interest bear-

ing obligations issued, guaranteed, or assumed by limited liability companies or corporations commonly accepted as industrial corporations or engaged in communications, transportation, agriculture, furnishing utility professional services, manufacturing, construction, mining, fishing, processing or merchandising of goods, food, or information, banking, or commercial or consumer financing, doing business or incorporated under the laws of the United States, or any state thereof, or the District of Columbia, or the Dominion of Canada, or any province thereof, subject to the following conditions:

(1) Not more than two percent of the bank's funds shall be invested, pursuant to this section, in the aggregate of loans to and preferred stock and obligations of any person, as defined in *RCW 32.32.228(1)(c), and such person's affiliates, as defined in RCW 32.32.025(1), incorporating the definition of control in RCW 32.32.025(8).

(2) Such loans or securities shall be prudent investments.

(3) Pursuant to this section, the total amount a savings bank may invest shall not exceed fifty percent of its funds, and not more than fifteen percent of the bank's funds may be invested in such loans to or securities of any industry. [1999 c 14 § 26; 1985 c 56 § 13; 1973 1st ex.s. c 31 § 7; 1971 ex.s. c 222 § 6; 1955 c 80 § 6.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 32.32.228 was amended by 2005 c 348 § 5, changing subsection (1)(c) to subsection (1)(d).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.335 Investments—Qualified thrift investments. A mutual savings bank may invest in loans or securities that are qualified thrift investments for a savings association subject to the limits specified in 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1467a(m). [1999 c 14 § 27.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.340 Stock or bonds of federal home loan bank. See RCW 30.32.020.

32.20.350 Stock of federal reserve bank or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. See RCW 30.32.010.

32.20.370 Corporate bonds and other interest-bearing or discounted obligations. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds in bonds or other interest bearing or discounted obligations of corporations not otherwise eligible for investment by the savings bank which are prudent investments for such bank in the opinion of its board of trustees or of a committee thereof whose action is ratified by such board at its regular meeting next following such investment. The total amount a mutual savings bank may invest pursuant to this section shall not exceed ten percent of its funds. [1977 ex.s. c 104 § 5; 1967 c 145 § 9; 1959 c 41 § 6.]

32.20.380 Stocks, securities, of corporations not otherwise eligible for investment. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds in stocks or other securities of corporations not otherwise eligible for investment by the savings bank which are prudent investments for the bank in the opinion of its board of trustees or of a committee thereof whose action is ratified by the board at its regular meeting next following the investment. The total amount a mutual savings bank may

invest pursuant to this section shall not exceed fifty percent of the total of its guaranty fund, undivided profits, and unallocated reserves, or five percent of its deposits, whichever is less. [1981 c 86 § 6; 1963 c 176 § 16.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.390 Obligations of corporations or associations federally authorized to insure or market real estate mortgages—Loans, etc., eligible for insurance. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds:

(1) In capital stock, notes, bonds, debentures, participating certificates, and other obligations of any corporation or association which is or hereafter may be created pursuant to any law of the United States for the purpose of insuring or marketing real estate mortgages: PROVIDED, That the amount a mutual savings bank may invest in the capital stock of any one such corporation shall not exceed five percent of the funds of the mutual savings bank and the total amount it may invest in capital stock pursuant to this subsection (1) shall not exceed ten percent of the funds of the mutual savings bank.

(2) In such loans, advances of credit, participating certificates, and purchases of obligations representing loans and advances of credit as are eligible for insurance by any corporation or association which is or hereafter may be created pursuant to any law of the United States for the purpose of insuring real estate mortgages. The bank may do all acts necessary or appropriate to obtain such insurance. No law of this state prescribing the nature, amount, or form of security, or prescribing or limiting the period for which loans or advances of credit may be made shall apply to loans, advances of credit, or purchases made pursuant to this subsection (2). [1963 c 176 § 17.]

32.20.400 Loans for home or property repairs, alterations, appliances, improvements, additions, furnishings, underground utilities, education or nonbusiness family purposes. A mutual savings bank may invest not to exceed twenty percent of its funds pursuant to this section in loans for home or property repairs, alterations, appliances, improvements, or additions, home furnishings, for installation of underground utilities, for educational purposes, or for nonbusiness family purposes: PROVIDED, That the application therefor shall state that the proceeds are to be used for one of the above purposes. [1999 c 14 § 28; 1981 c 86 § 7; 1977 ex.s. c 104 § 6; 1969 c 55 § 9; 1967 c 145 § 10; 1963 c 176 § 18.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.410 Limitation of total investment in certain obligations. The aggregate total amount a mutual savings bank may invest in the following shall not exceed the sum of eighty-five percent of its funds and one hundred percent of its borrowings as permitted under RCW 32.08.140, as now or hereafter amended and RCW 32.08.190, as now or hereafter amended:

- (1) Mortgages upon real estate and participations therein;
- (2) Contracts for the sale of realty;
- (3) Mortgages upon leasehold estates; and

(4) Notes secured by pledges or assignments of first mortgages or real estate contracts.

The limitation of this section shall not apply to GNMA certificates, mortgage backed bonds, mortgage passthrough certificates or other similar securities purchased or held by the bank. [1981 c 86 § 8; 1977 ex.s. c 104 § 7; 1969 c 55 § 10; 1963 c 176 § 19.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.415 Limitation on certain secured and unsecured loans. In addition to all other investments and loans authorized for mutual savings banks in this state, a mutual savings bank may invest not more than twenty percent of its funds in secured or unsecured loans on such terms and conditions as the bank may determine. [1981 c 86 § 15.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.430 Loans to banks or trust companies. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds in loans to banks or trust companies which mature on the next business day following the day of making such loan. The loans may be evidenced by any writing or ledger entries deemed adequate by the mutual savings bank and may be secured or unsecured. The loans made hereunder are payable on the same basis as are regular deposits in such banks, and therefore the transactions may be characterized for accounting and statement purposes and carried on the books of the mutual savings bank as either a deposit with or a loan to the bank. [1971 ex.s. c 222 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.440 Purchase of United States securities from banks or trust companies. A mutual savings bank may invest its funds in the purchase of United States government securities from a bank or trust company, subject to the selling bank's or trust company's agreement to repurchase such securities on the business day next following their purchase by the mutual savings bank. The securities may be purchased at par, or at a premium or discount, as the mutual savings bank may agree, and may be characterized for accounting and statement purposes and carried on the books of the mutual savings bank as such securities to the extent of their market value, and as due from such banks or trust companies to the extent that the repurchase price agreed to be paid exceeds such market value. [1971 ex.s. c 222 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.445 Stock, other securities, and obligations of federally insured institutions. A savings bank may invest its funds in the stock and other securities and obligations of a savings or banking institution or holding company thereof if the deposits of the savings or banking institution are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation or any other federal instrumentalities established to carry on substantially the same functions as such corporations. [1999 c 14 § 29; 1989 c 180 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.450 Low-cost housing—Legislative finding. The legislature finds there is a shortage of adequate housing in a suitable environment in many parts of this state for peo-

(2012 Ed.)

ple of modest means, which shortage adversely affects the public in general and the mutual savings banks of this state and their depositors. The legislature further finds that the making of loans or investments to alleviate this problem which may provide a less than market rate of return and entail a higher degree of risk than might otherwise be acceptable, will benefit this state, the banks, and their depositors. [1973 1st ex.s. c 31 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.460 Low-cost housing—Factory built housing—Mobile homes. In addition to the portions of its funds permitted to be invested in real estate loans under RCW 32.20.410, a mutual savings bank may invest not to exceed fifteen percent of its funds in loans and investments as follows:

(1) Loans for the rehabilitation, remodeling, or expansion of existing housing.

(2) Loans in connection with, or participation in:

(a) Housing programs of any agency of federal, state, or local government; and

(b) Housing programs of any nonprofit, union, community, public, or quasi-public corporation or entity.

Such housing must be made available to all without regard to race, creed, sex, color, or national origin.

(3) Loans for purchasing or constructing factory built housing, including but not limited to mobile homes. The bank shall determine the amount, security, and repayment basis which it considers prudent for the loans.

(4) In mobile home chattel paper which finances the acquisition of inventory by a mobile home dealer if the inventory is to be held for sale in the ordinary course of business by the mobile home dealer, the monetary obligation evidenced by such chattel paper is the obligation of the mobile home dealer and the amount thereof does not exceed the amount allowed to be loaned on such mobile homes under subsection (3) of this section. [1981 c 86 § 9; 1977 ex.s. c 104 § 9; 1973 1st ex.s. c 31 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.470 Improvement of private land for public parks and recreation areas. Subject to the limits hereinafter set forth, a mutual savings bank may expend its funds for the improvement for public use of privately owned land as parks or recreation areas, including but not limited to "vest pocket" parks, provided that the owner of such land will:

(1) Permit public use thereof for a period of at least eighteen months or for such longer period and subject to such other requirements as the bank may impose; and

(2) At or before the end of public use, permit the removal of all such improvements which in the bank's judgment reasonably may be accomplished.

As used in this section, "public use" means use without regard to race, creed, sex, color, or national origin. The amount expended hereunder and under RCW 32.12.070(2)(d) in any calendar year shall not exceed one-half of one percent of the net earnings of bank for the preceding year. [1973 1st ex.s. c 31 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.480 Loans or investments to provide adequate housing and environmental improvements—Criteria—Restrictions. Loans or investments made under *this 1973 amendatory act may provide a less than market rate of return and entail a higher degree of risk than might otherwise be acceptable to the general market, so long as the board of trustees of the bank determines the loan or investment may be beneficial to the community where made, without the need to show a direct corporate benefit, and so long as any private individual who benefits is not, and is not related to any person who is, an officer, employee, or trustee of the bank. It is hereby recognized that the mutual savings banks of the state of Washington and their depositors are affected adversely by the absence of adequate low-cost housing and environmental developments and improvements within the communities they serve and the state of Washington.

The amount a mutual savings bank may invest under *this 1973 amendatory act during any twelve month period at less than a market rate of return shall not exceed two percent of the total principal amount of all real estate loans made by the bank during the preceding twelve months. [1973 1st ex.s. c 31 § 4.]

***Reviser's note:** "This 1973 amendatory act" consists of the enactment of RCW 32.20.450, 32.20.460, 32.20.470, 32.20.480, 32.20.490, and 32.20.500 and the amendments to RCW 32.20.280 and 32.20.330 by 1973 1st ex.s. c 31.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.20.500 Construction—1973 1st ex.s. c 31. The powers granted by *this 1973 amendatory act are in addition to and not in limitation of the powers conferred upon a mutual savings bank by other provisions of law. [1973 1st ex.s. c 31 § 8.]

***Reviser's note:** For "this 1973 amendatory act," see note following RCW 32.20.480.

Chapter 32.24 RCW INSOLVENCY AND LIQUIDATION

Sections

32.24.010	Liquidation of solvent bank.
32.24.020	Procedure to liquidate and dissolve.
32.24.030	Transfer of assets and liabilities to another bank.
32.24.040	Notice to correct unsafe conditions—Possession may be taken under specified circumstances.
32.24.050	Director may order levy of assessment—Liquidation of bank in unsound condition or insolvent.
32.24.060	Possession by director—Bank may contest.
32.24.070	Receiver prohibited except in emergency.
32.24.073	Voluntary closing—Possession of the director—Notice.
32.24.080	Transfer of assets when insolvent—Penalty.
32.24.090	Federal deposit insurance corporation as receiver or liquidator—Appointment—Powers and duties.
32.24.100	Payment or acquisition of deposit liabilities by federal deposit insurance corporation—Not hindered by judicial review—Liability.

32.24.010 Liquidation of solvent bank. If the trustees of any solvent mutual savings bank deem it necessary or expedient to close the business of such bank, they may, by affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of the whole number of trustees, at a meeting called for that purpose, of which one month's notice has been given, either personally or by mailing such notice to the post office address of each trustee, declare by resolution their determination to close such business and pay the moneys due depositors and creditors and to

surrender the corporate franchise. Subject to the approval and under the direction of the director, such savings bank may adopt any lawful plan for closing up its affairs, as nearly as may be in accordance with the original plan and objects. [1994 c 92 § 339; 1955 c 13 § 32.24.010. Prior: 1915 c 175 § 45; RRS § 3374.]

32.24.020 Procedure to liquidate and dissolve. When the trustees, acting under the provisions of RCW 32.24.010, have paid the sums due respectively to all creditors and depositors, who, after such notice as the director shall prescribe, claim the money due and their deposits, the trustees shall make a transcript or statement from the books in the bank of the names of all depositors and creditors who have not claimed or have not received the balance of the credit due them, and of the sums due them, respectively, and shall file such transcript with the director and pay over and transfer all such unclaimed and unpaid deposits, credits, and moneys to the director. The trustees shall then report their proceedings, duly verified, to the superior court of the county wherein the bank is located, and upon such report and the petition of the trustees, and after notice to the attorney general and the director, and such other notice as the court may deem necessary, the court shall adjudge the franchise surrendered and the existence of the corporation terminated. Certified copies of the judgment shall be filed in the offices of the secretary of state and the director and shall be recorded in the office of the secretary of state. [1994 c 92 § 340; 1981 c 302 § 29; 1955 c 13 § 32.24.020. Prior: 1931 c 132 § 4; 1915 c 175 § 46; RRS § 3375.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.24.030 Transfer of assets and liabilities to another bank. An unconverted mutual savings bank may for the purpose of consolidation, acquisition, pooling of assets, merger, or voluntary liquidation arrange for its assets and liabilities to become assets and liabilities of another mutual savings bank, by the affirmative vote or with the written consent of two-thirds of the whole number of its trustees, but only with the written consent of the director and upon such terms and conditions as he or she may prescribe.

Upon any such transfer being made, or upon the liquidation of any such mutual savings bank for any cause whatever, or upon its being no longer engaged in the business of a mutual savings bank, the director shall terminate its certificate of authority, which shall not thereafter be revived or renewed. When the certificate of authority of any such corporation has been revoked, it shall forthwith collect and distribute its remaining assets, and when that is done, the director shall certify the fact to the secretary of state, whereupon the corporation shall cease to exist and the secretary of state shall note the fact upon his or her records.

In case of the consolidation with or voluntary liquidation of a mutual savings bank by another mutual savings bank, as herein provided, any sums advanced by its incorporators, or others, to create or maintain its guaranty fund or its expense fund shall not be liabilities of such mutual savings bank unless the mutual savings bank, so assuming its liabilities shall specifically undertake to pay the same, or a stated portion thereof. [1994 c 92 § 341; 1985 c 56 § 14; 1955 c 13 § 32.24.030. Prior: 1931 c 132 § 5; RRS § 3375a.]

32.24.040 Notice to correct unsafe conditions—Possession may be taken under specified circumstances. (1) Under the circumstances set forth in subsection (2) of this section, the director may give to a savings bank notice of unsafe condition of the savings bank; and if the savings bank fails to comply with the terms of such notice within thirty days from the date of its issuance, or within such further time as the director may allow, then the director may take possession of such savings bank as in the case of insolvency.

(2) The director is authorized to give notice and take possession of a savings bank, as described in subsection (1) of this section, under the following circumstances:

(a) The obligations to its creditors, depositors, members, trust beneficiaries, if applicable, and others exceed its assets;

(b) It has willfully violated a supervisory directive, cease and desist order, or other authorized directive or order of the director;

(c) It has concealed its books, papers, records, or assets, or refused to submit its books, records, or affairs to any examiner of the department;

(d) It is likely to be unable to pay its immediate obligations or meet its depositors' immediate demands in the normal course of business;

(e) It ceases to have deposit insurance acceptable to the director;

(f) It fails to submit a capital restoration plan acceptable to the department within a time previously called for or materially fails to implement a capital restoration plan that was previously submitted and accepted by the department; or

(g) It is critically undercapitalized or otherwise has substantially insufficient capital. [2010 c 88 § 58; 1994 c 92 § 342; 1955 c 13 § 32.24.040. Prior: 1931 c 132 § 6; RRS § 3375b.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

32.24.050 Director may order levy of assessment—Liquidation of bank in unsound condition or insolvent.

(1) Whenever it appears to the director that any offense or delinquency referred to in RCW 32.24.040 has resulted in a savings bank being critically undercapitalized with no reasonably foreseeable prospect of recovery, or that it has suspended payment of its obligations, or is insolvent, the director may notify such savings bank to levy an assessment on its stock, if any, or otherwise to make good such impairment or offense or other delinquency within such time and in such manner as the director may specify, or if the director deems necessary, the director may take possession thereof without notice.

(2) Upon taking possession of any savings bank, the director shall forthwith proceed to liquidate the business, affairs, and assets thereof and such liquidation shall be had in accordance with the provisions of law governing the liquidation of insolvent banks and savings banks. [2010 c 88 § 59; 1994 c 92 § 343; 1955 c 13 § 32.24.050. Prior: 1931 c 132 § 7; RRS § 3375c.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

32.24.060 Possession by director—Bank may contest.

Within ten days after the director takes possession thereof, a mutual savings bank may serve notice upon such director to appear before the superior court in the county wherein such

(2012 Ed.)

corporation is located, at a time to be fixed by the court, which shall not be less than five nor more than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, to show cause why the director's action taking possession of the savings bank should not be affirmed. Upon the return day of such notice, or such further day as the matter may be continued to, the court shall summarily hear the cause and shall dismiss the same, if it finds that possession was taken by the director in good faith and for cause, but if it finds that no cause existed for taking possession of the savings bank, it shall require the director to restore the savings bank to the possession of its assets and enjoin the director from further interference therewith without cause. [2010 c 88 § 60; 1994 c 92 § 344; 1955 c 13 § 32.24.060. Prior: 1931 c 132 § 8; RRS § 3375d.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

32.24.070 Receiver prohibited except in emergency.

No receiver shall be appointed by any court for any savings bank, nor shall any assignment of any such bank for the benefit of creditors be valid, excepting only that a court otherwise having jurisdiction may in case of imminent necessity appoint a temporary receiver to take possession of and preserve the assets of the savings bank. Immediately upon any such appointment, the clerk of the court shall notify the director in writing of such appointment and the director shall immediately take possession of the savings bank, as in case of insolvency, and the temporary receiver shall upon demand of the director surrender up to him or her such possession and all assets which have come into his or her possession. The director shall in due course pay such receiver out of the assets of the savings bank such amount as the court shall allow. [2010 c 88 § 61; 1994 c 92 § 345; 1955 c 13 § 32.24.070. Prior: 1931 c 132 § 9; RRS § 3375e.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

32.24.073 Voluntary closing—Possession of the director—Notice.

(1) Subject to the consent of the director, a savings bank may voluntarily stipulate and consent to an order taking possession and thereby place itself under the control of the director to be liquidated and be made subject to receivership as provided in this chapter.

(2) Upon issuance of such order taking possession, the savings bank shall post a notice on its door as follows: "This savings bank is in the possession of the Director of the Washington State Department of Financial Institutions."

(3) The posting of such notice or the taking possession of any savings bank by the director shall be sufficient to place all of its assets and property of every nature in the director's possession and bar all attachment proceedings. [2010 c 88 § 62.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

32.24.080 Transfer of assets when insolvent—Penalty.

(1) Every transfer of its property or assets by any savings bank, made (a) after it has become insolvent, (b) within ninety days before the date the director takes possession of such savings bank under RCW 32.24.040, 32.24.050, or 32.24.073, or the federal deposit insurance corporation is appointed as receiver or liquidator of such savings bank under RCW 32.24.090, and (c) with the view to the preference of one creditor over another or to prevent equal distribu-

tion of its property and assets among its creditors, shall be void.

(2) Every trustee or board director, officer, or employee knowingly making any such transfer of assets is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW. [2010 c 88 § 63; 2003 c 53 § 196; 1994 c 92 § 346; 1985 c 56 § 15; 1955 c 13 § 32.24.080. Prior: 1931 c 132 § 10; RRS § 3379a.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

32.24.090 Federal deposit insurance corporation as receiver or liquidator—Appointment—Powers and duties. (1) The federal deposit insurance corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to be and act without bond as receiver or liquidator of any savings bank the deposits in which are to any extent insured by that corporation and which the director shall have taken possession pursuant to RCW 32.24.040, 32.24.050, or 32.24.073.

(2) In the event of such closing, the director may appoint the federal deposit insurance corporation as receiver or liquidator of such savings bank.

(3) If the corporation accepts such appointment, it shall have and possess all the powers and privileges provided by the laws of this state with respect to a liquidator of a mutual savings bank, its depositors and other creditors, and be subject to all the duties of such liquidator, except insofar as such powers, privileges, or duties are in conflict with the provisions of the federal deposit insurance act, as now or hereafter amended. [2010 c 88 § 64; 1994 c 92 § 347; 1973 1st ex.s. c 54 § 3.]

Effective date—2010 c 88: See RCW 32.50.900.

32.24.100 Payment or acquisition of deposit liabilities by federal deposit insurance corporation—Not hindered by judicial review—Liability. The pendency of any proceedings for judicial review of the director's actions in taking possession and control of a mutual savings bank and its assets for the purpose of liquidation shall not operate to defer, delay, impede, or prevent the payment or acquisition by the federal deposit insurance corporation of the deposit liabilities of the mutual savings bank which are insured by the corporation. During the pendency of any proceedings for judicial review, the director shall make available to the federal deposit insurance corporation such facilities in or of the mutual savings bank and such books, records, and other relevant data of the mutual savings bank as may be necessary or appropriate to enable the corporation to pay out or to acquire the insured deposit liabilities of the mutual savings bank. The federal deposit insurance corporation and its directors, officers, agents, and employees, the director, and his or her agents and employees shall be free from liability to the mutual savings bank, its directors, stockholders, and creditors for or on account of any action taken in connection herewith. [1994 c 92 § 348; 1973 1st ex.s. c 54 § 4.]

Chapter 32.28 RCW
SATELLITE FACILITIES
(See chapter 30.43 RCW)

Chapter 32.30 RCW
CONVERSION OF MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK
TO BUILDING AND LOAN OR
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
(See chapter 33.46 RCW)

Chapter 32.32 RCW
CONVERSION OF MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK TO
CAPITAL STOCK SAVINGS BANK

Sections

- 32.32.010 Chapter exclusive—Prohibition on conversion without approval—Waiver of requirements.
- 32.32.015 Forms.
- 32.32.020 Request of noncompliance—Requirements.
- 32.32.025 Definitions.
- 32.32.030 Prohibition on approval of certain applications for conversion.
- 32.32.035 Requirements of plan of conversion.
- 32.32.040 Issuance of capital stock—Price.
- 32.32.042 Shares—Certificate not required.
- 32.32.045 Stock purchase subscription rights—Eligible account holders.
- 32.32.050 Stock purchase subscription rights received by officers, directors, and their associates—Subordination.
- 32.32.055 Supplemental share purchase subscription rights—Supplemental eligible account holder—Conditions.
- 32.32.060 Sale of shares not sold in subscription offering—Methods—Conditions.
- 32.32.065 Limitation on subscription and purchase of shares by person with associate or group—Amount.
- 32.32.070 Limitation on purchase of shares by officers, directors, and their associates—Amount.
- 32.32.075 Prohibition on purchase of shares by officers, directors, and their associates—Exception.
- 32.32.080 Uniform sales price of shares required—Application to specify arrangements on sale of shares not sold in subscription offering.
- 32.32.085 Savings account holder to receive withdrawable savings account(s)—Amount.
- 32.32.090 Liquidation account—Establishment and maintenance required.
- 32.32.095 Establishment of eligibility record date required.
- 32.32.100 Capital stock—Voting rights.
- 32.32.105 Amendment and termination of plan of conversion.
- 32.32.110 Restriction on sale of shares of stock by directors and officers.
- 32.32.115 Conditions on shares of stock subject to restriction on sale.
- 32.32.120 Registration of securities—Marketing of securities—Listing of shares on securities exchange or NASDAQ quotation system.
- 32.32.125 Reasonable expenses required.
- 32.32.130 Plan of conversion—Prohibited provisions.
- 32.32.135 Plan of conversion—Permissible provisions.
- 32.32.140 Purchase of certain shares of stock by directors, officers, and employees permitted—Conditions.
- 32.32.145 Receipt of certain subscription rights by account holders permitted—Amount—Conditions.
- 32.32.150 Permissible sales of insignificant residue of shares.
- 32.32.155 Limitation on number of shares subscribed in subscription offering permitted.
- 32.32.160 Minimum purchase requirement in exercise of subscription rights permitted.
- 32.32.165 Stock option plan permitted—Reserved shares.
- 32.32.170 Issuance of securities in lieu of capital stock permitted—References to capital stock.
- 32.32.175 Approval of other equitable provisions.
- 32.32.180 Amount of qualifying deposit of eligible account holder or supplemental eligible account holder.
- 32.32.185 Liquidation account—Establishment required—Amount—Function.
- 32.32.190 Liquidation account—Maintenance required—Subaccounts.
- 32.32.195 Liquidation account—Distribution upon complete liquidation.
- 32.32.200 Liquidation account—Determination of subaccount balances.
- 32.32.205 Reduction of subaccount balance.
- 32.32.210 Converted savings bank prohibited from repurchasing its stock without approval.

- 32.32.215 Limitation on cash dividends.
- 32.32.220 Limitation on certain cash dividends within ten years of conversion.
- 32.32.222 Dividends on preferred stock.
- 32.32.225 Prohibitions on offer, sale, or purchase of securities.
- 32.32.228 Acquisition of control of a converted savings bank—State reciprocity—Definitions.
- 32.32.230 Nonapproval of conversion unless acquisition of control within three years by certain companies prohibited.
- 32.32.235 Plan of conversion—Charter restrictions permitted.
- 32.32.240 Confidentiality of consideration to convert—Remedial measures for breach.
- 32.32.245 Public statement authorized.
- 32.32.250 Adoption of plan of conversion—Notice to and inspection by account holders—Statement and letter—Press release authorized.
- 32.32.255 Statement, letter, and press release—Content permitted.
- 32.32.260 Statement, letter, and press release—Contents prohibited—Inquiries.
- 32.32.265 Notices of filing of application—Requests for subscription offering circular.
- 32.32.270 Filing of notice and affidavit of publication required.
- 32.32.275 Applications available for public inspection—Confidential information.
- 32.32.280 Offers and sales of securities—Prohibitions.
- 32.32.285 Distribution of offering circulars authorized.
- 32.32.290 Preliminary offering circular for subscription offering—Estimated subscription price range required.
- 32.32.295 Review of price information by director.
- 32.32.300 Underwriting commissions.
- 32.32.305 Consideration of pricing information by director—Guidelines.
- 32.32.310 Submission of information by applicant.
- 32.32.315 Subscription offering—Distribution of order forms for the purchase of shares.
- 32.32.320 Order forms—Final offering circular and detailed instructions.
- 32.32.325 Subscription price.
- 32.32.330 Order form—Contents.
- 32.32.335 Order form—Additional provision authorized—Payment by withdrawal.
- 32.32.340 Time period for completion of sale of all shares of capital stock.
- 32.32.345 Copies of application for approval to be filed.
- 32.32.350 Nonacceptance and return of applications.
- 32.32.355 Continuity of corporate existence.
- 32.32.360 Form of application.
- 32.32.365 Representations upon filing of application.
- 32.32.370 Representations upon filing of application—Exception.
- 32.32.375 Application to furnish information.
- 32.32.380 Application—Additional information required.
- 32.32.385 Omission of certain information permitted—Conditions.
- 32.32.390 Offering circular—Certain manner of presentation of required information prohibited.
- 32.32.395 Form and contents of filings.
- 32.32.400 Conformance required to order prohibiting the use of any filing.
- 32.32.405 Application—Certain named persons—Filing of written consent required.
- 32.32.410 Offering circular—Certain named persons—Filing of written consent required.
- 32.32.415 Date of receipt—Date of filing.
- 32.32.420 Availability for conferences in advance of filing of application—Refusal of prefiling review.
- 32.32.425 Appeal from refusal to approve application.
- 32.32.430 Postconversion reports.
- 32.32.435 Definitions.
- 32.32.440 Certain agreement to transfer and transfers of ownership in rights or securities prohibited.
- 32.32.445 Certain offers and announcements on securities prohibited.
- 32.32.450 Certain offers and acquisitions prohibited.
- 32.32.455 Nonapplicability of RCW 32.32.440 and 32.32.445.
- 32.32.460 Nonapplicability of RCW 32.32.445 and 32.32.450.
- 32.32.465 Nonapplicability of RCW 32.32.450.
- 32.32.470 Approval of certain applications prohibited.
- 32.32.475 Penalty for violations.
- 32.32.480 Name of converted savings bank.
- 32.32.485 Amendments to charter required in application—Articles of incorporation—Filing of certificate required—Contents—Issuance and filing of authorization certificate.
- 32.32.490 Amendments to articles of incorporation.
- 32.32.495 Directors—Election—Meetings—Quorum—Oath—Vacancies.
- 32.32.497 Conversions incident to acquisition by savings bank holding company or merger or consolidation with savings bank holding company subsidiary—Application of RCW 32.32.110 and 32.32.115.
- 32.32.500 Merger, consolidation, conversion, etc.—Approval—Concentration limits.
- 32.32.505 Intent—References in the Revised Code of Washington.
- 32.32.515 Guaranty fund.
- 32.32.520 "Funds" defined.
- 32.32.525 Prohibition on certain securities and purchases—Exception.
- 32.32.900 Severability—1981 c 85.

32.32.010 Chapter exclusive—Prohibition on conversion without approval—Waiver of requirements. This chapter shall exclusively govern the conversion of mutual savings banks to capital stock savings banks. No mutual savings bank may convert to the capital stock form of organization without the prior written approval of the director pursuant to this chapter, except that the director may waive requirements of this chapter in appropriate cases. [1994 c 92 § 349; 1981 c 85 § 1.]

32.32.015 Forms. The director may prescribe under this chapter such forms as the director deems appropriate for use by a mutual savings bank seeking to convert to a capital stock savings bank pursuant to this chapter. [1994 c 92 § 350; 1981 c 85 § 2.]

32.32.020 Request of noncompliance—Requirements. (1) If an applicant finds that compliance with any provision of this chapter would be in conflict with applicable federal law, the director shall grant or deny a request of noncompliance with the provision. The request may be incorporated in the application for conversion; otherwise, the applicant shall file the request in accordance with the requirements of the director.

(2) In making any such request, the applicant shall:

(a) Specify the provision or provisions of this chapter with respect to which the applicant desires waiver;

(b) Furnish an opinion of counsel demonstrating that applicable federal law is in conflict with the specified provision or provisions of this chapter; and

(c) Demonstrate that the requested waiver would not result in any effects that would be inequitable or detrimental to the applicant, its account holders, or other financial institutions or would be contrary to the public interest. [1994 c 92 § 351; 1981 c 85 § 3.]

32.32.025 Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) Except as provided in RCW 32.32.230, an "affiliate" of, or a person "affiliated" with, a specified person, is a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the person specified.

(2) The term "amount," when used in regard to securities, means the principal amount if relating to evidences of indebtedness, the number of shares if relating to shares, and the number of units if relating to any other kind of security.

(3) An "applicant" is a mutual savings bank which has applied to convert pursuant to this chapter.

(4) The term "associate," when used to indicate a relationship with any person, means (a) any corporation or organization (other than the applicant or a majority-owned sub-

subsidiary of the applicant) of which the person is an officer or partner or is, directly or indirectly, the beneficial owner of ten percent or more of any class of equity securities, (b) any trust or other estate in which the person has a substantial beneficial interest or as to which the person serves as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity, and (c) any relative who would be a "class A beneficiary" if the person were a decedent.

(5) The term "broker" means any person engaged in the business of effecting transactions in securities for the account of others.

(6) The term "capital stock" includes permanent stock, guaranty stock, permanent reserve stock, any similar certificate evidencing nonwithdrawable capital, or preferred stock, of a savings bank converted under this chapter or of a subsidiary institution or holding company.

(7) The term "charter" includes articles of incorporation, articles of reincorporation, and certificates of incorporation, as amended, effecting (either with or without filing with any governmental agency) the organization or creation of an incorporated person.

(8) Except as provided in RCW 32.32.230, the term "control" (including the terms "controlling," "controlled by," and "under common control with") means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise.

(9) The term "dealer" means any person who engages either for all or part of his or her time, directly or indirectly, as agent, broker, or principal, in the business of offering, buying, selling, or otherwise dealing or trading in securities issued by another person.

(10) The term "deposits" refers to the deposits of a savings bank that is converting under this chapter, and may refer in addition to the deposits or share accounts of any other financial institution that is converting to the stock form in connection with a merger with and into a savings bank.

(11) The term "director" means any director of a corporation, any trustee of a mutual savings bank, or any person performing similar functions with respect to any organization whether incorporated or unincorporated.

(12) The term "eligibility record date" means the record date for determining eligible account holders of a converting mutual savings bank.

(13) The term "eligible account holder" means any person holding a qualifying deposit as determined in accordance with RCW 32.32.180.

(14) The term "employee" does not include a director or officer.

(15) The term "equity security" means any stock or similar security; or any security convertible, with or without consideration, into such a security, or carrying any warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase such a security; or any such warrant or right.

(16) The term "market maker" means a dealer who, with respect to a particular security, (a) regularly publishes bona fide, competitive bid and offer quotations in a recognized interdealer quotation system; or (b) furnishes bona fide competitive bid and offer quotations on request; and (c) is ready, willing, and able to effect transaction in reasonable quantities at his or her quoted prices with other brokers or dealers.

(17) The term "material," when used to qualify a requirement for the furnishing of information as to any subject, limits the information required to those matters as to which an average prudent investor ought reasonably to be informed before purchasing an equity security of the applicant.

(18) The term "mutual savings bank" means a mutual savings bank organized and operating under Title 32 RCW.

(19) Except as provided in RCW 32.32.435, the term "offer," "offer to sell," or "offer of sale" shall include every attempt or offer to dispose of, or solicitation of an offer to buy, a security or interest in a security, for value. These terms shall not include preliminary negotiations or agreements between an applicant and any underwriter or among underwriters who are or are to be in privity of contract with an applicant.

(20) The term "officer," for purposes of the purchase of stock in a conversion under this chapter or the sale of this stock, means the chair of the board, president, vice president, secretary, treasurer or principal financial officer, comptroller or principal accounting officer, and any other person performing similar functions with respect to any organization whether incorporated or unincorporated.

(21) Except as provided in RCW 32.32.435, the term "person" means an individual, a corporation, a partnership, an association, a joint-stock company, a trust, any unincorporated organization, or a government or political subdivision thereof.

(22) The term "proxy" includes every form of authorization by which a person is or may be deemed to be designated to act for a stockholder in the exercise of his or her voting rights in the affairs of an institution. Such an authorization may take the form of failure to dissent or object.

(23) The terms "purchase" and "buy" include every contract to purchase, buy, or otherwise acquire a security or interest in a security for value.

(24) The terms "sale" and "sell" include every contract to sell or otherwise dispose of a security or interest in a security for value; but these terms do not include an exchange of securities in connection with a merger or acquisition approved by the director.

(25) The term "savings account" means deposits established in a mutual savings bank and includes certificates of deposit.

(26) Except as provided in RCW 32.32.435, the term "security" includes any note, stock, treasury stock, bond, debenture, transferable share, investment contract, voting-trust certificate, or in general, any instrument commonly known as a "security"; or any certificate of interest or participation in, temporary or interim certificate for, receipt for, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase any of the foregoing.

(27) The term "series of preferred stock" refers to a subdivision, within a class of preferred stock, each share of which has preferences, limitations, and relative rights identical with those of other shares of the same series.

(28) The term "subscription offering" refers to the offering of shares of capital stock, through nontransferable subscription rights issued to: (a) Eligible account holders as required by RCW 32.32.045; (b) supplemental eligible account holders as required by RCW 32.32.055; (c) directors, officers, and employees, as permitted by RCW 32.32.140;

and (d) eligible account holders and supplemental eligible account holders as permitted by RCW 32.32.145.

(29) A "subsidiary" of a specified person is an affiliate controlled by the person, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries.

(30) The term "supplemental eligibility record date" means the supplemental record date for determining supplemental eligible account holders of a converting savings bank required by RCW 32.32.055. The date shall be the last day of the calendar quarter preceding director approval of the application for conversion.

(31) The term "supplemental eligible account holder" means any person holding a qualifying deposit, except officers, directors, and their associates, as of the supplemental eligibility record date.

(32) The term "underwriter" means any person who has purchased from an applicant with a view to, or offers or sells for an applicant in connection with, the distribution of any security, or participates or has a direct or indirect participation in the direct or indirect underwriting of any such undertaking; but the term does not include a person whose interest is limited to a commission from an underwriter or dealer not in excess of the usual and customary distributors' or sellers commission. The term "principal underwriter" means an underwriter in privity of contract with the applicant or other issuer of securities as to which that person is the underwriter.

Terms defined in other chapters of this title, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings given in those definitions, to the extent those definitions are not inconsistent with the definitions contained in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires. [2011 c 336 § 755; 1995 c 134 § 7. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 105; 1994 c 92 § 352; 1985 c 56 § 16; 1981 c 85 § 4.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

32.32.030 Prohibition on approval of certain applications for conversion. No application for conversion may be approved by the director if:

(1) The plan of conversion adopted by the applicant's board of directors is not in accordance with this chapter;

(2) The conversion would result in a reduction of the applicant's net worth below requirements established by the director;

(3) The conversion may result in a taxable reorganization of the applicant under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended; or

(4) The converted savings bank does not meet the insurance requirements as established by the director. [1994 c 92 § 353; 1981 c 85 § 5.]

32.32.035 Requirements of plan of conversion. The plan of conversion shall contain all of the provisions set forth in RCW 32.32.040 through 32.32.125. [1981 c 85 § 6.]

32.32.040 Issuance of capital stock—Price. A converted savings bank or a holding company organized pursuant to chapter 32.34 RCW shall issue and sell capital stock at a total price equal to the estimated pro forma market value of the stock issued in connection with the conversion, based on an independent valuation, as provided in RCW 32.32.305. In the conversion of a mutual savings bank or holding company,

(2012 Ed.)

either of which is in the process of merging with, being acquired by, or consolidating with a stock savings bank, or a savings bank holding company owned by stockholders, or a subsidiary thereof, the following subsections apply:

(1) The price per share of the shares offered for subscription and issued in the conversion shall be not less than the price reported for stock which is listed on a national or regional stock exchange, or the bid price for stock which is traded on the NASDAQ system, as of the day before any public offering or other completion of the sale of stock in the conversion: PROVIDED, That for stock not so listed and not traded on the NASDAQ system, and any stock whose price has been affected, as of the day specified above, by a violation of RCW 32.32.225, the price per share shall be determined by the director, upon the submission of such information as the director may request.

(2) The independent valuation as provided in RCW 32.32.305 shall determine the aggregate value of shares for which subscription rights are granted pursuant to RCW 32.32.045, 32.32.050, and 32.32.055, rather than a price per share or number of shares as provided in RCW 32.32.290, 32.32.325, and 32.32.330. This independent valuation may be replaced by a demonstration, to the satisfaction of the director, of the fairness of the price of the shares issued. [1994 c 92 § 354; 1985 c 56 § 17; 1981 c 85 § 7.]

32.32.042 Shares—Certificate not required. (1) Shares of a savings bank may, but need not be, represented by certificates. Unless this title expressly provides otherwise, the rights and obligations of shareholders are identical whether or not their shares are represented by certificates. At a minimum, each share certificate must state the information required to be stated and must be signed as provided in RCW 23B.06.250 and/or 23B.06.270 for corporations.

(2) Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, the board of directors of a savings bank may authorize the issue of some or all of the shares of any or all of its classes or series without certificates. The authorization does not affect shares already represented by certificates until they are surrendered to the savings bank.

(3) Within a reasonable time after the issue or transfer of shares without certificates, the savings bank shall send the shareholder a written statement of the information required to be stated on certificates under subsection (1) of this section. [1994 c 256 § 114.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

32.32.045 Stock purchase subscription rights—Eligible account holders. Each eligible account holder shall receive, without payment, nontransferable subscription rights to purchase capital stock in an amount equal to the greatest of two hundred shares, one-tenth of one percent of the total offering of shares, or fifteen times the product (rounded down to the next whole number) obtained by multiplying the total number of shares of capital stock to be issued by a fraction of which the numerator is the amount of the qualifying deposit of the eligible account holder and the denominator is the total amount of qualifying deposits of all eligible account holders in the converting savings bank. If the allotment made in this section results in an oversubscription, shares shall be allocated among subscribing eligible account holders so as to

permit each such account holder, to the extent possible, to purchase a number of shares sufficient to make his or her total allocation equal to one hundred shares. Any shares not so allocated shall be allocated among the subscribing eligible account holders on such equitable basis, related to the amounts of their respective qualifying deposits, as may be provided in the plan of conversion. [2011 c 336 § 756; 1981 c 85 § 8.]

32.32.050 Stock purchase subscription rights received by officers, directors, and their associates—Subordination. Nontransferable subscription rights to purchase capital stock received by officers and directors and their associates of the converting savings bank based on their increased deposits in the converting savings bank in the one-year period preceding the eligibility record date shall be subordinated to all other subscriptions involving the exercise of nontransferable subscription rights to purchase shares pursuant to RCW 32.32.045. [1981 c 85 § 9.]

32.32.055 Supplemental share purchase subscription rights—Supplemental eligible account holder—Conditions. In plans involving an eligibility record date that is more than fifteen months prior to the date of the latest amendment to the application for conversion filed prior to the director approval, a supplemental eligibility record date shall be determined whereby each supplemental eligible account holder of the converting savings bank shall receive, without payment, nontransferable subscription rights to purchase supplemental shares in an amount equal to the greatest of two hundred shares, one-tenth of one percent of the total offering of shares, or fifteen times the product (rounded down to the next whole number) obtained by multiplying the total number of shares of capital stock to be issued by a fraction of which the numerator is the amount of the qualifying deposit of the supplemental eligible account holder and the denominator is the total amount of the qualifying deposits of all supplemental eligible account holders in the converting savings bank on the supplemental eligibility record date.

(1) Subscription rights received pursuant to this section shall be subordinated to all rights received by eligible account holders to purchase shares pursuant to RCW 32.32.045 and 32.32.050.

(2) Any nontransferable subscription rights to purchase shares received by an eligible account holder in accordance with RCW 32.32.045 shall be applied in partial satisfaction of the subscription rights to be distributed pursuant to this section.

(3) In the event of an oversubscription for supplemental shares pursuant to this section, shares shall be allocated among the subscribing supplemental eligible account holders as follows:

(a) Shares shall be allocated among subscribing supplemental eligible account holders so as to permit each such supplemental account holder, to the extent possible, to purchase a number of shares sufficient to make the supplemental account holder's total allocation (including the number of shares, if any, allocated in accordance with RCW 32.32.045) equal to one hundred shares.

(b) Any shares not allocated in accordance with subsection (3)(a) of this section shall be allocated among the sub-

scribing supplemental eligible account holders on such equitable basis, related to the amounts of their respective qualifying deposits, as may be provided in the plan of conversion. [1994 c 92 § 355; 1981 c 85 § 10.]

32.32.060 Sale of shares not sold in subscription offering—Methods—Conditions. Any shares of the converting savings bank not sold in the subscription offering shall either be sold in a public offering through an underwriter or directly by the converting savings bank in a direct community marketing, subject to the applicant demonstrating to the director the feasibility of the method of sale and to such conditions as may be provided in the plan of conversion. The conditions shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) A condition limiting purchases by each officer and director or their associates in this phase of the offering to one-tenth of one percent of the total offering of shares.

(2) A condition limiting purchases by any person and that person's associates in this phase of the offering to a number of shares or a percentage of the total offering so long as the limitation does not exceed two percent of the shares to be sold in the total offering.

(3) A condition that any direct community offering by the converting savings bank shall give a preference to natural persons residing in the counties in which the savings bank has an office. The methods by which preference shall be given shall be approved by the director. [1994 c 92 § 356; 1981 c 85 § 11.]

32.32.065 Limitation on subscription and purchase of shares by person with associate or group—Amount. The number of shares which any person together with any associate or group of persons acting in concert may subscribe for or purchase in the conversion shall not exceed five percent of the total offering of shares. For purposes of this section, the members of the converting savings bank's board of directors shall not be deemed to be associates or a group acting in concert solely as a result of their board membership. [1981 c 85 § 12.]

32.32.070 Limitation on purchase of shares by officers, directors, and their associates—Amount. The number of shares which officers and directors of the converting savings bank and their associates may purchase in the conversion shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the total offering of shares. [1981 c 85 § 13.]

32.32.075 Prohibition on purchase of shares by officers, directors, and their associates—Exception. No officer or director, or their associates, may purchase without the prior written approval of the director the capital stock of the converted savings bank except from a broker or a dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission for a period of three years following the conversion. This provision shall not apply to negotiated transactions involving more than one percent of the outstanding capital stock of the converted savings bank.

As used in this section, the term "negotiated transactions" means transactions in which the securities are offered and the terms and arrangements relating to any sale of the securities are arrived at through direct communications

between the seller or any person acting on the seller's behalf and the purchaser or the purchaser's investment representative. The term "investment representative" means a professional investment adviser acting as agent for the purchaser and independent of the seller and not acting on behalf of the seller in connection with the transaction. [1994 c 92 § 357; 1981 c 85 § 14.]

32.32.080 Uniform sales price of shares required—Application to specify arrangements on sale of shares not sold in subscription offering. The sales price of the shares of capital stock to be sold in the conversion shall be a uniform price determined in accordance with RCW 32.32.290, 32.32.305, and 32.32.325. The applicant shall specify in its conversion application the underwriting and/or other marketing arrangements to be made to assure the sale of all shares not sold in the subscription offering. [1981 c 85 § 15.]

32.32.085 Savings account holder to receive withdrawable savings account(s)—Amount. Each savings account holder of the converting savings bank shall receive, without payment, a withdrawable savings account or accounts in the converted savings bank equal in withdrawable amount to the withdrawal value of the account holder's savings account or accounts in the converting savings bank. [1981 c 85 § 16.]

32.32.090 Liquidation account—Establishment and maintenance required. A converting savings bank shall establish and maintain a liquidation account for the benefit of eligible account holders and supplemental eligible account holders in the event of a subsequent complete liquidation of the converted savings bank, in accordance with RCW 32.32.185 through 32.32.205. [1981 c 85 § 17.]

32.32.095 Establishment of eligibility record date required. The applicant shall establish an eligibility record date, which shall not be less than ninety days prior to the date of adoption of the plan by the converting savings bank's board of directors. [1981 c 85 § 18.]

32.32.100 Capital stock—Voting rights. The holders of the capital stock of the converted savings bank shall have exclusive voting rights. [1981 c 85 § 19.]

32.32.105 Amendment and termination of plan of conversion. The plan of conversion adopted by the applicant's board of directors may be amended by the board of directors with the concurrence of the director at any time prior to final approval of the director and may be terminated with the concurrence of the director at any time prior to issuance of the authorization certificate by the director. [1994 c 92 § 358; 1981 c 85 § 20.]

32.32.110 Restriction on sale of shares of stock by directors and officers. All shares of capital stock purchased by directors and officers on original issue in the conversion either directly from the savings bank (by subscription or otherwise) or from an underwriter of the shares shall be subject to the restriction that the shares shall not be sold for a period of not less than three years following the date of purchase,

except in the event of death of the director or officer. [1981 c 85 § 21.]

32.32.115 Conditions on shares of stock subject to restriction on sale. In connection with shares of capital stock subject to restriction on sale for a period of time:

(1) Each certificate for the stock shall bear a legend giving appropriate notice of the restriction;

(2) Appropriate instructions shall be issued to the transfer agent for the capital stock with respect to applicable restrictions on transfer of any such restricted stock; and

(3) Any shares issued as a stock dividend, stock split, or otherwise with respect to any such restricted stock shall be subject to the same restrictions as may apply to the restricted stock. [1985 c 56 § 18; 1981 c 85 § 22.]

32.32.120 Registration of securities—Marketing of securities—Listing of shares on securities exchange or NASDAQ quotation system. A converted savings bank or holding company formed under chapter 32.34 RCW shall:

(1) Promptly following its conversion register the securities issued in connection therewith pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and undertake not to deregister the securities for a period of three years thereafter;

(2) Use its best efforts to encourage and assist a market maker to establish and maintain a market for the securities issued in connection with the conversion; and

(3) Use its best efforts to list those shares issued in connection with the conversion on a national or regional securities exchange or on the NASDAQ quotation system. [1985 c 56 § 19; 1981 c 85 § 23.]

32.32.125 Reasonable expenses required. The expenses incurred in the conversion shall be reasonable. [1981 c 85 § 24.]

32.32.130 Plan of conversion—Prohibited provisions. The plan of conversion shall contain no provision which the director determines to be inequitable or detrimental to the applicant, its savings account holders, or other savings banks or to be contrary to the public interest. [1994 c 92 § 359; 1981 c 85 § 25.]

32.32.135 Plan of conversion—Permissible provisions. The plan of conversion may contain any of the provisions set forth in RCW 32.32.140 through 32.32.170. [1981 c 85 § 26.]

32.32.140 Purchase of certain shares of stock by directors, officers, and employees permitted—Conditions. Directors, officers, and employees of the converting savings bank, as part of the subscription offering, may be entitled to purchase shares of capital stock, to the extent that shares are available after satisfying the subscriptions of eligible account holders and supplemental eligible account holders, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The total number of shares which may be purchased under this section shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the total number of shares to be issued in the case of a converting savings bank with total assets of less than fifty million dollars or fifteen percent in the case of a converting savings bank

with total assets of five hundred million dollars or more; in the case of a converting savings bank with total assets of fifty million dollars or more but less than five hundred million dollars, the percentage shall be no more than a correspondingly appropriate number of shares based on total asset size (for example, twenty percent in the case of a converting savings bank with total assets of approximately two hundred seventy five million dollars); and

(2) The shares shall be allocated among directors, officers, and employees on an equitable basis such as by giving weight to period of service, compensation, and position, subject to a reasonable limitation on the amount of shares which may be purchased by any person or associate thereof, or group of affiliated persons or group of persons otherwise acting in concert. [1981 c 85 § 27.]

32.32.145 Receipt of certain subscription rights by account holders permitted—Amount—Conditions. Any account holder receiving rights to purchase stock in the subscription offering may also receive, without payment, non-transferable subscription rights to purchase up to one percent of the total offering of shares of capital stock, to the extent that the shares are available after satisfying the subscription under RCW 32.32.045 and 32.32.055, subject to such conditions as may be provided in the plan of conversion. In the event of an oversubscription for the additional shares, the shares available shall be allocated among the subscribing eligible account holders and supplemental eligible account holders on such equitable basis, related to the amounts of their respective subscriptions, as may be provided in the plan of conversion. Where possible the subscriptions shall be allocated in such a manner that total purchases by eligible account holders and supplemental eligible account holders shall be rounded to the nearest one hundred shares. [1981 c 85 § 28.]

32.32.150 Permissible sales of insignificant residue of shares. Any insignificant residue of shares not sold in the subscription offering or in a public offering referred to in RCW 32.32.060 may be sold in such other manner as provided in the plan with the director's approval. [1994 c 92 § 360; 1985 c 56 § 20; 1981 c 85 § 29.]

32.32.155 Limitation on number of shares subscribed in subscription offering permitted. The number of shares which any person, or group of persons affiliated with each other or otherwise acting in concert, may subscribe for in the subscription offering may be made subject to a limit of not less than one percent of the total offering of shares. [1981 c 85 § 30.]

32.32.160 Minimum purchase requirement in exercise of subscription rights permitted. Any person exercising subscription rights to purchase capital stock may be required to purchase a minimum of up to twenty-five shares to the extent the shares are available (but the aggregate price for any minimum share purchase shall not exceed five hundred dollars). [1981 c 85 § 31.]

32.32.165 Stock option plan permitted—Reserved shares. A stock option plan may be adopted by the board of

directors at the meeting at which the plan of conversion is voted upon. The number of shares reserved for the stock option plans should be limited to ten percent of the number of shares sold in the conversion. [1981 c 85 § 32.]

32.32.170 Issuance of securities in lieu of capital stock permitted—References to capital stock. The converted savings bank may issue and sell, in lieu of shares of its capital stock, units of securities consisting of capital stock or other equity securities, in which event any reference in this chapter to capital stock shall apply to the units of equity securities unless the context otherwise requires. [1981 c 85 § 33.]

32.32.175 Approval of other equitable provisions. The director may approve such other equitable provisions as are necessary to avert imminent injury to the converting savings bank. [1994 c 92 § 361; 1981 c 85 § 34.]

32.32.180 Amount of qualifying deposit of eligible account holder or supplemental eligible account holder. (1) Unless otherwise provided in the plan of conversion, the amount of the qualifying deposit of an eligible account holder or supplemental eligible account holder shall be the total of the deposit balances in the eligible account holder's or supplemental eligible account holder's savings accounts in the converting savings bank as of the close of business on the eligibility record date or supplemental eligibility record date. However, the plan of conversion may provide that any savings accounts with total deposit balances of less than fifty dollars (or any lesser amount) shall not constitute a qualifying deposit.

(2) As used in this section, the term "savings account" includes a predecessor or successor account of a given savings account which is held only in the same right and capacity and on the same terms and conditions as the given savings account. However, the plan of conversion may provide for lesser requirements for consideration as a predecessor or successor account. [1981 c 85 § 35.]

32.32.185 Liquidation account—Establishment required—Amount—Function. Each converted savings bank shall, at the time of conversion, establish a liquidation account in an amount equal to the amount of net worth of the converting savings bank as of the latest practicable date prior to conversion. For the purposes of this section, the savings bank shall use the net worth figure no later than that set forth in its latest statement of financial condition contained in the final offering circular. The function of the liquidation account is to establish a priority on liquidation and, except as provided in RCW 32.32.215, the existence of the liquidation account shall not operate to restrict the use or application of any of the net worth accounts of the converted savings bank. [1981 c 85 § 36.]

32.32.190 Liquidation account—Maintenance required—Subaccounts. The liquidation account shall be maintained by the converted savings bank for the benefit of eligible account holders and supplemental eligible account holders who maintain their savings accounts in the bank. Each such eligible account holder shall, with respect to each savings account, have a related inchoate interest in a portion

of the liquidation account balance ("subaccount"). [1981 c 85 § 37.]

32.32.195 Liquidation account—Distribution upon complete liquidation. In the event of a complete liquidation of the converted savings bank (and only in this event), each eligible account holder and supplemental eligible account holder shall be entitled to receive a liquidation distribution from the liquidation account, in the amount of the then current adjusted subaccount balances for savings accounts then held, before any liquidation distribution may be made with respect to capital stock. No merger, consolidation, purchase of bulk assets with assumption of savings accounts and other liabilities, or similar transaction, in which the converted savings bank is not the survivor, is considered to be a complete liquidation for this purpose. In these transactions, the liquidation account shall be assumed by the surviving institution. [1981 c 85 § 38.]

32.32.200 Liquidation account—Determination of subaccount balances. The initial subaccount balance for a savings account held by an eligible account holder and/or supplemental eligible account holder shall be determined by multiplying the opening balance in the liquidation account by a fraction of which the numerator is the amount of qualifying deposits in the savings account on the eligibility record date and/or the supplemental eligibility record date and the denominator is the total amount of qualifying deposits of all eligible account holders and supplemental eligible account holders in the converting savings bank on these dates. For savings accounts in existence at both dates, separate subaccounts shall be determined on the basis of the qualifying deposits in these savings accounts on these record dates. The initial subaccount balances shall not be increased, and it shall be subject to downward adjustment as provided in RCW 32.32.205. [1981 c 85 § 39.]

32.32.205 Reduction of subaccount balance. If the deposit balance in any savings account of an eligible account holder or supplemental eligible account holder at the close of business on any annual closing date subsequent to the respective record dates is less than the lesser of (1) the deposit balance in the savings account at the close of business on any other annual closing date subsequent to the eligibility record date or (2) the amount of qualifying deposit as of the eligibility record date or the supplemental eligibility record date, the subaccount balance for the savings account shall be adjusted by reducing the subaccount balance in an amount proportionate to the reduction in the deposit balance. In the event of such a downward adjustment, the subaccount balance shall not be subsequently increased, notwithstanding any increase in the deposit balance of the related savings account. If any such savings account is closed, the related subaccount balance shall be reduced to zero. [1981 c 85 § 40.]

32.32.210 Converted savings bank prohibited from repurchasing its stock without approval. No converted savings bank may repurchase any of its capital stock from any person unless the repurchase is approved by the director either in advance or at the time of repurchase. [1994 c 92 § 362; 1985 c 56 § 21; 1981 c 85 § 41.]

32.32.215 Limitation on cash dividends. Except as provided in RCW 32.32.222, no converted savings bank may declare or pay a cash dividend unless the declaration or payment of the dividend would be in accordance with the requirements of RCW 30.04.180 and would not have the effect of reducing the net worth of the converted savings bank below (1) the amount required for the liquidation account or (2) the amount required by the director. [1994 c 92 § 363; 1985 c 56 § 22; 1981 c 85 § 42.]

32.32.220 Limitation on certain cash dividends within ten years of conversion. Except as provided in RCW 32.32.222, no converted savings bank may, without the prior approval of the director, for a period of ten years after the date of its conversion, declare or pay a cash dividend on its capital stock in an amount in excess of one-half of the greater of:

- (1) The savings bank's net income for the current fiscal year; or
- (2) The average of the savings bank's net income for the current fiscal year and not more than two of the immediately preceding fiscal years.

For purposes of this chapter, "net income" shall be determined by generally accepted accounting principles. [1994 c 92 § 364; 1985 c 56 § 23; 1981 c 85 § 43.]

32.32.222 Dividends on preferred stock. A converted mutual savings bank may pay dividends on preferred stock at the rate or rates agreed in connection with the issuance of preferred stock if such issuance has been approved by the director. [1994 c 92 § 365; 1985 c 56 § 24.]

32.32.225 Prohibitions on offer, sale, or purchase of securities. In the offer, sale, or purchase of securities issued incident to its conversion, no savings bank, or any director, officer, attorney, agent, or employee thereof, may (1) employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud, or (2) obtain money or property by means of any untrue statement of a material fact or any omission to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, or (3) engage in any act, transaction, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon a purchaser or seller. [1981 c 85 § 44.]

32.32.228 Acquisition of control of a converted savings bank—State reciprocity—Definitions. (1) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Control" means directly or indirectly alone or in concert with others to own, control, or hold the power to vote twenty-five percent or more of the outstanding stock or voting power of the controlled entity;

(b) "Acquiring depository institution" means a bank or bank holding company, or a converted mutual savings bank or the holding company of a mutual savings bank, or a savings and loan association or the holding company of a savings and loan association, which is chartered in or whose principal office is located in another state, and which seeks to acquire control of a Washington savings bank;

(c) "Acquiring party" means the person acquiring control of a bank through the purchase of stock;

(d) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, group acting in concert, association, business trust, or other organization.

(2)(a) It is unlawful for any person to acquire control of a converted savings bank until thirty days after filing with the director a completed application. The application shall be under oath or affirmation, and shall contain substantially all of the following information plus any additional information that the director may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the particular instance for the protection of bank depositors, borrowers, or shareholders and the public interest:

(i) The identity and banking and business experience of each person by whom or on whose behalf acquisition is to be made;

(ii) The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of each person involved in the acquisition;

(iii) The terms and conditions of any proposed acquisition and the manner in which the acquisition is to be made;

(iv) The source and amount of the funds or other consideration used or to be used in making the acquisition, and a description of the transaction and the names of the parties if any part of these funds or other consideration has been or is to be borrowed or otherwise obtained for the purpose of making the acquisition;

(v) Any plan or proposal which any person making the acquisition may have to liquidate the bank, to sell its assets, to merge it with any other bank, or to make any other major change in its business or corporate structure or management;

(vi) The identification of any person employed, retained, or to be compensated by the acquiring party, or by any person on its behalf, who makes solicitations or recommendations to shareholders for the purpose of assisting in the acquisition and a brief description of the terms of the employment, retainer, or arrangement for compensation;

(vii) Copies of all invitations for tenders or advertisements making a tender offer to shareholders for the purchase of their stock to be used in connection with the proposed acquisition; and

(viii) Such additional information as shall be necessary to satisfy the director, in the exercise of the director's discretion, that each such person and associate meets the standards of character, responsibility, and general fitness established for incorporators of a savings bank under RCW 32.08.040.

(b)(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, and subject to (b)(ii) of this subsection, an acquiring depository institution must apply to the director and notify the savings bank to be acquired of an intent to acquire control and the date of the proposed acquisition of control at least thirty days before the date of the acquisition of control.

(ii) Except to the extent of any conflict with applicable federal law, (b)(i) of this subsection does not apply to an acquiring depository institution that is seeking to acquire control of a Washington savings bank unless the home state of the acquiring depository institution permits a Washington converted mutual savings bank, or the Washington-chartered holding company of a mutual savings bank, to acquire control of a controlled entity that is chartered in or whose principal office is located in that home state, unless under terms and conditions that are substantially the same as, or at least as favorable to entry as, those provided under (b)(i) of this subsection.

(c) When a person, other than an individual or corporation, is required to file an application under this section, the director may require that the information required by (a)(i), (ii), (vi), and (viii) of this subsection be given with respect to each person, as defined in subsection (1)(d) of this section, who has an interest in or controls a person filing an application under this subsection.

(d) When a corporation is required to file an application under this section, the director may require that information required by (a)(i), (ii), (vi), and (viii) of this subsection be given for the corporation, each officer and director of the corporation, and each person who is directly or indirectly the beneficial owner of twenty-five percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of the corporation.

(e) If any tender offer, request, or invitation for tenders or other agreements to acquire control is proposed to be made by means of a registration statement under the securities act of 1933 (48 Stat. 74, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 77(a)) [15 U.S.C. Sec. 77a], as amended, or in circumstances requiring the disclosure of similar information under the securities exchange act of 1934 (48 Stat. 881, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 78(a)) [15 U.S.C. Sec. 78a], as amended, the registration statement or application may be filed with the director in lieu of the requirements of this section.

(f) Any acquiring party shall also deliver a copy of any notice or application required by this section to the savings bank proposed to be acquired within two days after such notice or application is filed with the director.

(g) Any acquisition of control in violation of this section shall be ineffective and void.

(h) Any person who willfully or intentionally violates this section or any rule adopted under this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor pursuant to chapter 9A.20 RCW. Each day's violation shall be considered a separate violation, and any person shall upon conviction be fined not more than one thousand dollars for each day the violation continues.

(3) The director may disapprove the acquisition of a savings bank within thirty days after the filing of a complete application pursuant to subsections (1) and (2) of this section or an extended period not exceeding an additional fifteen days if:

(a) The poor financial condition of any acquiring party might jeopardize the financial stability of the savings bank or might prejudice the interest of depositors, borrowers, or shareholders;

(b) The plan or proposal of the acquiring party to liquidate the savings bank, to sell its assets, to merge it with any person, or to make any other major change in its business or corporate structure or management is not fair and reasonable to its depositors, borrowers, or stockholders or is not in public interest;

(c) The banking and business experience and integrity of any acquiring party who would control the operation of the savings bank indicates that approval would not be in the interest of the savings bank's depositors, borrowers, or shareholders;

(d) The information provided by the application is insufficient for the director to make a determination or there has been insufficient time to verify the information provided and conduct an examination of the qualification of the acquiring party; or

(e) The acquisition would not be in the public interest.

An acquisition may be made prior to expiration of the disapproval period if the director issues written notice of intent not to disapprove the action.

The director shall set forth the basis for disapproval of any proposed acquisition in writing and shall provide a copy of such findings and order to the applicants and to the bank involved. Such findings and order shall not be disclosed to any other party and shall not be subject to public disclosure under chapter 42.56 RCW unless the findings and/or order are appealed pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW.

Whenever such a change in control occurs, each party to the transaction shall report promptly to the director any changes or replacement of its chief executive officer or of any director occurring in the next twelve-month period, including in its report a statement of the past and current business and professional affiliations of the new chief executive officer or directors.

(4)(a) For a period of ten years following the acquisition of control by any person, neither such acquiring party nor any associate shall receive any loan or the use of any of the funds of, nor purchase, lease, or otherwise receive any property from, nor receive any consideration from the sale, lease, or any other conveyance of property to, any savings bank in which the acquiring party has control except as provided in (b) of this subsection.

(b) Upon application by any acquiring party or associate subject to (a) of this subsection, the director may approve a transaction between a converted savings bank and such acquiring party, person, or associate, upon finding that the terms and conditions of the transaction are at least as advantageous to the savings bank as the savings bank would obtain in a comparable transaction with an unaffiliated person.

(5) Except with the consent of the director, no converted savings bank shall, for the purpose of enabling any person to purchase any or all shares of its capital stock, pledge or otherwise transfer any of its assets as security for a loan to such person or to any associate, or pay any dividend to any such person or associate. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a dividend of stock among shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings. In the event any clause of this section is declared to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, all remaining dependent and independent clauses of this section shall remain in full force and effect. [2005 c 348 § 5; 2005 c 274 § 259; 1994 c 92 § 366; 1989 c 180 § 6; 1985 c 56 § 25.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2005 c 274 § 259 and by 2005 c 348 § 5, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective date—2005 c 348: See note following RCW 30.38.005.

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

32.32.230 Nonapproval of conversion unless acquisition of control within three years by certain companies prohibited. (1) No conversion may be approved by the director unless the plan of conversion provides that the converted savings bank shall enter into an agreement with the director, in form satisfactory to the director, which shall provide that for a period of three years following the conversion any company significantly engaged in an unrelated business

activity, either directly or through an affiliate thereof, shall not be permitted, regardless of the form of the transaction, to acquire control of the converted savings bank. Any acquisition of a converted savings bank shall also comply with RCW 32.32.228.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) The term "affiliate" means any person or company which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, a specified company.

(b) A person or company shall be deemed to have "control" of:

(i) A savings bank if the person directly or indirectly or acting in concert with one or more other persons, or through one or more subsidiaries, owns, controls, or holds with power to vote, or holds proxies representing, more than twenty-five percent of the voting shares of the savings bank, or controls in any manner the election of a majority of the directors of the bank;

(ii) Any other company if the person directly or indirectly or acting in concert with one or more other persons, or through one or more subsidiaries, owns, controls, or holds with power to vote, or holds proxies representing, more than twenty-five percent of the voting shares or rights of the other company, or controls in any manner the election or appointment of a majority of the directors or trustees of the other company, or is a general partner in or has contributed more than twenty-five percent of the capital of the other company;

(iii) A trust if the person is a trustee thereof; or

(iv) A savings bank or any other company if the director determines, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing, that the person directly or indirectly exercises a controlling influence over the management or policies of the savings bank or other company.

(c) A company shall be deemed to be "significantly engaged" in an unrelated business activity if its unrelated business activities would represent, on either an actual or a pro forma basis, more than fifteen percent of its consolidated net worth at the close of this preceding fiscal year or of its consolidated net earnings for such fiscal year.

(d) The term "unrelated business activity" means any business activity not authorized for a savings bank or any subsidiary thereof. [1994 c 92 § 367; 1985 c 56 § 26; 1981 c 85 § 45.]

32.32.235 Plan of conversion—Charter restrictions permitted. To the extent permitted by applicable federal or state law, a plan of conversion may provide for a provision in the charter of the converted savings bank containing, in substance, the restriction set forth in RCW 32.32.230. There may also be included a restriction providing that the charter provision may be amended only by a vote of up to seventy-five percent of the votes eligible to be cast at a regular or special meeting of shareholders of the converted savings bank. If the converted savings bank elects to adopt the foregoing optional charter provision, the director shall impose, as a condition to approval of the conversion, a requirement that the converted savings bank fully enforce the charter provision. [1994 c 92 § 368; 1981 c 85 § 46.]

32.32.240 Confidentiality of consideration to convert—Remedial measures for breach. A savings bank

which is considering converting pursuant to this chapter and its directors, officers, and employees shall keep this consideration in the strictest confidence and shall only discuss the potential conversion as would be consistent with the need to prepare information for filing an application for conversion. Should this confidence be breached the director may require remedial measures including:

(1) A public statement by the savings bank that its board of directors is currently considering converting pursuant to this chapter;

(2) Providing for an eligibility record date which shall be as of such a date prior to the adoption of the plan by the converting savings bank's board of directors as to assure the equitability of the conversion;

(3) Limitation of the subscription rights of any person violating or aiding the violation of this section to an amount deemed appropriate by the director; and

(4) Any other actions the director may deem appropriate and necessary to assure the fairness and equitability of the conversion. [1994 c 92 § 369; 1981 c 85 § 47.]

32.32.245 Public statement authorized. If it should become essential as a result of rumors prior to the adoption of a plan of conversion by the applicant's board of directors, a public statement limited to that purpose may be made by the applicant. [1981 c 85 § 48.]

32.32.250 Adoption of plan of conversion—Notice to and inspection by account holders—Statement and letter—Press release authorized. Promptly after the adoption of a plan of conversion by not less than two-thirds of its board of directors, the savings bank shall:

(1) Notify its account holders of the action by publishing a statement in a newspaper having general circulation in each community in which an office of the savings bank is located and/or by mailing a letter to each of its account holders; and

(2) Have copies of the adopted plan of conversion available for inspection by its account holders at each office of the savings bank.

The savings bank may also issue a press release with respect to the action. Copies of the proposed statement, letter, and press release are not required to be filed with the director but may be submitted to the director for comment. Copies of the definitive statement, letter, and press release shall be filed with the director as part of the application for conversion. [1994 c 92 § 370; 1981 c 85 § 49.]

32.32.255 Statement, letter, and press release—Content permitted. The statement, letter, and press release of the applicant issued pursuant to RCW 32.32.250, unless otherwise authorized by the director, shall contain only (but need not contain all of) the following:

(1) A statement that the board of directors has adopted a plan to convert the savings bank from a mutual savings bank to a capital stock savings bank;

(2) A statement that the plan of conversion is subject to approval by the director and by the appropriate federal regulatory authority or authorities (naming such an authority or authorities) before the plan can become effective and that account holders of the applicant will have an opportunity to

file written comments including objections and materials supporting the objections with the director;

(3) A statement that the plan of conversion is contingent upon obtaining favorable tax rulings from the Internal Revenue Service or an appropriate tax opinion;

(4) A statement that there is no assurance that the approval of the director or the approval of any appropriate federal authority or authorities will be obtained, and also no assurance that the favorable tax rulings or tax opinion will be received;

(5) The proposed record date for determining the eligible account holders entitled to receive nontransferable subscription rights to purchase capital stock of the applicant;

(6) A brief statement describing the circumstances that would require supplemental eligible account holders to receive nontransferable subscription rights to purchase capital stock of the applicant;

(7) A brief description of the plan of conversion;

(8) The par value and approximate number of shares of capital stock to be issued and sold under the plan of conversion;

(9) A brief statement as to the extent to which directors, officers, and employees will participate in the conversion;

(10) A statement that savings account holders will continue to hold accounts in the converted savings bank identical as to dollar amount, rate of return, and general terms and that their accounts will continue to be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;

(11) A statement that borrowers' loans will be unaffected by conversion and that the amount, rate, maturity, security, and other conditions will remain contractually fixed as they existed prior to conversion;

(12) A statement that the normal business of the savings bank in accepting savings and making loans will continue without interruption; that the converted savings bank will continue after conversion to conduct its present services to savings account holders and borrowers under current policies to be carried on in existing offices and by the present management and staff;

(13) A statement that the plan of conversion may be substantively amended or terminated by the board of directors with the concurrence of the director; and

(14) A statement that questions of account holders may be answered by telephoning or writing to the savings bank. [1994 c 92 § 371; 1981 c 85 § 50.]

32.32.260 Statement, letter, and press release—Contents prohibited—Inquiries. The statement, letter, and press release of the applicant issued pursuant to RCW 32.32.250 shall not include financial statements or describe the benefits of conversion or the value of the capital stock of the savings bank upon conversion. In replying to inquiries, the savings bank should limit its answers to the matters listed in RCW 32.32.255. [1981 c 85 § 51.]

32.32.265 Notices of filing of application—Requests for subscription offering circular. Upon determination that an application for conversion is properly executed and is not materially incomplete, the director shall advise the applicant, in writing, to publish notices of the filing of the application. Promptly after receipt of the advice, the applicant shall fur-

nish a written notice of the filing to each eligible account holder and also publish a notice of the filing in a newspaper printed in the English language and having general circulation in each community in which an office of the applicant is located, as follows:

NOTICE OF FILING OF AN APPLICATION
FOR APPROVAL TO CONVERT TO A
STOCK SAVINGS BANK

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to chapter 32.32 of the Revised Code of Washington

.....
(fill in name of applicant)

has filed an application with the Director of Financial Institutions for approval to convert to the stock form of organization. Copies of the application have been delivered to (address).

Written comments, including objections to the plan of conversion and materials supporting the objections, from any account holder of the applicant or aggrieved person, will be considered by the director if filed within twenty business days after the date of this notice. Failure to make written comments in objection may preclude the pursuit of any administrative or judicial remedies. Three copies of the comments should be sent to the aforementioned. The proposed plan of conversion and any comments thereon will be available for inspection by any account holder of the applicant at (address). A copy of the plan may also be inspected at each office of the applicant.

If a significant number of the applicant's account holders speak a language other than English and a newspaper in that language is published in the area served by the applicant, an appropriate translation of the notice shall also be published in that newspaper. A notice sent by mail may be accompanied by the statement that the converting institution will not mail a subscription offering circular to an eligible account holder or a supplemental eligible account holder unless the eligible account holder or the supplemental eligible account holder, prior to the commencement of the subscription offering, requests the subscription offering circular by returning a postcard. The issuer of stock in the conversion shall pay the postage of this postcard and shall inform the eligible account holder or supplemental eligible holder that the postage is paid. [1994 c 92 § 372; 1985 c 56 § 27; 1981 c 85 § 52.]

32.32.270 Filing of notice and affidavit of publication required. Promptly after publication of the notices prescribed in RCW 32.32.265, the applicant shall file with the director the notice and affidavit of publication from each newspaper publisher in the manner the director shall require. [1994 c 92 § 373; 1981 c 85 § 53.]

32.32.275 Applications available for public inspection—Confidential information. Should the applicant desire to submit information it deems to be of a confidential nature regarding any item or a part of any exhibit

included in any application under this chapter, the information pertaining to the item or exhibit shall be separately bound and labeled "confidential", and a statement shall be submitted therewith briefly setting forth the grounds on which the information should be treated as confidential. Only general reference thereto need be made in that portion of the application which the applicant deems not to be confidential. Applications under this chapter shall be made available for inspection by the public, except for portions which are bound and labeled "confidential" and which the director determines to withhold from public availability under chapter 42.56 RCW. The applicant shall be advised of any decision by the director to make public information designated as "confidential" by the applicant. Even though sections of the application are considered "confidential" as far as public inspection thereof is concerned, to the extent the director deems necessary the director may comment on the confidential submissions in any public statement in connection with the director's decision on the application without prior notice to the applicant. [2005 c 274 § 260; 1994 c 92 § 374; 1981 c 85 § 54.]

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

32.32.280 Offers and sales of securities—Prohibitions. No offer to sell securities of an applicant pursuant to a plan of conversion may be made prior to approval by the director of the application for conversion. No sale of these securities in the subscription offering may be made except by means of the final offering circular for the subscription offering. No sale of unsubscribed securities may be made except by means of the final offering circular for the public offering or direct community marketing. The offering of shares in the direct community marketing may commence during the subscription offering upon the declaration of effectiveness by the director of the offering circular proposed for the community offering. This section shall not apply to preliminary negotiations or agreements between an applicant and any underwriter or among underwriters who are to be in privity of contract with the applicant. [1994 c 92 § 375; 1981 c 85 § 55.]

32.32.285 Distribution of offering circulars authorized. Any preliminary offering circular for the subscription offering, the public offering, or the direct community marketing which has been filed with the director may be distributed to eligible account holders or supplemental eligible account holders and to others in connection with the offering after the director has advised the applicant in writing that the application is properly executed and is not materially incomplete under RCW 32.32.265. No final offering circular may be distributed until the offering circular has been declared effective by the director. [1994 c 92 § 376; 1981 c 85 § 56.]

32.32.290 Preliminary offering circular for subscription offering—Estimated subscription price range required. With respect to the capital stock of the applicant to be sold under the plan of conversion, any preliminary offering circular for the subscription offering shall set forth the estimated subscription price range. The maximum of the price range should normally be no more than fifteen percent above the average of the minimum and maximum of the price

range and the minimum should normally be no more than fifteen percent below this average. The maximum price used in the price range should normally be no more than fifty dollars per share and the minimum no less than five dollars per share. [1994 c 256 § 106; 1981 c 85 § 57.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

32.32.295 Review of price information by director.

The director shall review the price information required under RCW 32.32.290 in determining whether to give approval to an application for conversion. No representations may be made in any manner that the price information has been approved by the director or that the shares of capital stock sold pursuant to the plan of conversion have been approved or disapproved by the director or that the director has passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of any offering circular covering the shares. [1994 c 92 § 377; 1981 c 85 § 58.]

32.32.300 Underwriting commissions. Underwriting commissions shall not exceed an amount or percentage per share acceptable to the director. No underwriting commission may be allowed or paid with respect to shares of capital stock sold in the subscription offering; however, an underwriter may be reimbursed for accountable expenses in connection with the subscription offering where the public offering is so small that reasonable underwriting commissions thereon would not be sufficient to cover total accountable expenses. The term "underwriting commissions" includes underwriting discounts. [1994 c 92 § 378; 1981 c 85 § 59.]

32.32.305 Consideration of pricing information by director—Guidelines. In considering the pricing information required under RCW 32.32.290, the director shall apply the following guidelines:

- (1) The materials shall be prepared by persons independent of the applicant, experienced and expert in the area of corporate appraisal, and acceptable to the director;
- (2) The materials shall contain data which are sufficient to support the conclusions reached therein;
- (3) The materials shall contain a complete and detailed description of the appraisal methodology employed; and
- (4) To the extent that the appraisal is based on a capitalization of the pro forma income of the converted savings bank, the materials shall indicate the basis for determination of the income to be derived from the proceeds of the sale of stock and demonstrate the appropriateness of the earnings multiple used, including assumptions made as to future earnings growth. To the extent that the appraisal is based on comparison of the capital stock of the applicant with outstanding capital stock of existing stock savings banks or stock savings and loan associations, the materials shall demonstrate the appropriate comparability of the form and substance of the outstanding capital stock and the appropriate comparability of the existing stock savings banks and stock savings and loan associations in terms of such factors as size, market area, competitive conditions, profit history, and expected future earnings. [1994 c 92 § 379; 1981 c 85 § 60.]

32.32.310 Submission of information by applicant.

In addition to the information required in RCW 32.32.305, the applicant shall submit information demonstrating to the

satisfaction of the director the independence and expertise of any person preparing materials under RCW 32.32.305. However, a person will not be considered as lacking independence for the reason that the person will participate in effecting a sale of capital stock under the plan of conversion or will receive a fee from the applicant for services rendered in connection with the appraisal. [1994 c 92 § 380; 1981 c 85 § 61.]

32.32.315 Subscription offering—Distribution of order forms for the purchase of shares. Promptly after the director has declared the offering circular for the subscription offering effective, the applicant shall distribute order forms for the purchase of shares of capital stock in the subscription offering to all eligible account holders, supplemental eligible account holders (if applicable), and other persons who may subscribe for the shares under the plan of conversion. [1994 c 92 § 381; 1981 c 85 § 62.]

32.32.320 Order forms—Final offering circular and detailed instructions. Each order form distributed pursuant to RCW 32.32.315 shall be accompanied or preceded by the final offering circular for the subscription offering and a set of detailed instructions explaining how to properly complete the order forms. [1981 c 85 § 63.]

32.32.325 Subscription price. The maximum subscription price stated on each order form distributed pursuant to RCW 32.32.315 shall be the amount to be paid when the order form is returned. The maximum subscription price and the actual subscription price shall be within the subscription price range stated in the director's approval and the offering circular. If either the maximum subscription price or the actual subscription price is not within this subscription price range, the applicant shall obtain an amendment to the director's approval. If appropriate, the director shall condition the giving of amended approval by requiring a resolicitation of order forms. If the actual public offering price is less than the maximum subscription price stated on the order form, the actual subscription price shall be correspondingly reduced and the difference shall be refunded to those who have paid the maximum subscription price. [1994 c 92 § 382; 1981 c 85 § 64.]

32.32.330 Order form—Contents. Each order form distributed pursuant to RCW 32.32.315 shall be prepared so as to indicate to the person receiving it, in as simple, clear, and intelligible a manner as possible, the actions which are required or available to the person with respect to the form and the capital stock offered for purchase thereby. Specifically, each order form shall:

- (1) Indicate the maximum number of shares that may be purchased pursuant to the subscription offering;
- (2) Indicate the period of time within which the subscription rights must be exercised, which period of time shall not be less than twenty days following the date of the mailing of the order form;
- (3) State the maximum subscription price per share of capital stock;
- (4) Indicate any requirements as to the minimum number of shares of capital stock which may be purchased;

(5) Provide a specifically designated blank space or spaces for indicating the number of shares of capital stock which the eligible account holder or other person wishes to purchase;

(6) Indicate that payment may be made by cash if delivered in person or by check or by withdrawal from an account holder's savings account. If payment is to be made by withdrawal, a box to check should be provided;

(7) Provide specifically designated blank spaces for dating and signing the order form;

(8) Contain an acknowledgment by the account holder or other person signing the order form that the person has received the final offering circular for the subscription offering prior to signing; and

(9) Indicate the consequences of failing to properly complete and return the order form, including a statement that the subscription rights are nontransferable and will become void at the end of the subscription period. The order form may, and the set of instructions shall, indicate the place or places to which the order forms are to be returned and when the applicant will consider order forms received, such as by date and time of actual receipt in the applicant's offices or by date and time of postmark. [1981 c 85 § 65.]

32.32.335 Order form—Additional provision authorized—Payment by withdrawal. The order form distributed pursuant to RCW 32.32.315 may provide that it may not be modified without the applicant's consent after its receipt by the applicant. If payment is to be made by withdrawal from a savings account the applicant may, but need not, cause the withdrawal to be made upon receipt of the order form. If the withdrawal is made at any time prior to the closing date of the public offering, the applicant shall pay interest to the account holder on the account withdrawn as if the amount had remained in the account from which it was withdrawn until the closing date. [1981 c 85 § 66.]

32.32.340 Time period for completion of sale of all shares of capital stock. The sale of all shares of capital stock of the converting savings bank to be made under the plan of conversion, including any sale in a public offering or direct community marketing, shall be completed as promptly as possible and within forty-five calendar days after the last day of the subscription period, unless extended by the director. [1994 c 92 § 383; 1981 c 85 § 67.]

32.32.345 Copies of application for approval to be filed. An applicant that desires to convert in accordance with this chapter shall file copies of an application for approval in the form and number prescribed by the director. [1994 c 92 § 384; 1981 c 85 § 68.]

32.32.350 Nonacceptance and return of applications. Any application for approval that is improperly executed, or that does not contain copies of a plan of conversion, amendments to the charter of the applicant in the form of new articles of incorporation, and preliminary offering circulars for the subscription offering and for the public offering or direct community marketing shall not be accepted for filing and shall be returned to the applicant. Any application for approval containing a materially incomplete plan of conver-

sion or offering circular may be returned by the director to the applicant. [1994 c 92 § 385; 1981 c 85 § 69.]

32.32.355 Continuity of corporate existence. Upon the filing of the articles of incorporation of a converted savings bank with the secretary of state in accordance with RCW 32.32.485, the corporate existence of the mutual savings bank converting to a stock savings bank pursuant to this chapter shall not terminate but the converted savings bank shall be deemed to be a continuation of the entity of the mutual savings bank so converted having the same rights and obligations as it had prior to the conversion. [1981 c 85 § 70.]

32.32.360 Form of application. The form of the application shall comply with the requirements of the director. [1994 c 92 § 386; 1981 c 85 § 71.]

32.32.365 Representations upon filing of application. Except as provided in RCW 32.32.370, the filing of any application or amendment thereto under this chapter shall constitute a representation of the applicant by its duly authorized representative, the applicant's principal executive officer, the applicant's principal financial officer, and the applicant's principal accounting officer, and each member of the applicant's board of directors (whether or not the director has signed the application or any amendment thereto) severally that (1) he or she has read the application or amendment, (2) in the opinion of each such person he or she has made such examination and investigation as is necessary to enable him or her to express an informed opinion that the application or amendment complies to the best of his or her knowledge and belief with the applicable requirements of this chapter, and (3) each such person holds this informed opinion. [1981 c 85 § 72.]

32.32.370 Representations upon filing of application—Exception. The representations specified in RCW 32.32.365 shall not be deemed to have been made by any director of the applicant who did not sign the application or any amendment thereto, if, and only to the extent that, the director files with the director within ten business days after the filing of the application or amendment a statement describing those portions of the filing as to which he or she does not so represent. [1994 c 92 § 387; 1981 c 85 § 73.]

32.32.375 Application to furnish information. Every application shall furnish information in accordance with this chapter and with the requirements and forms prescribed by the director. [1994 c 92 § 388; 1981 c 85 § 74.]

32.32.380 Application—Additional information required. In addition to the information expressly required to be included in any application under this chapter, there shall be added such further material information, if any, as may be necessary to make the required statements, in the light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading. [1981 c 85 § 75.]

32.32.385 Omission of certain information permitted—Conditions. Information required need be given only insofar as it is known or reasonably available to the applicant.

If any required information is unknown and not reasonably available to the applicant, either because the obtaining thereof would involve unreasonable effort or expense or because it rests peculiarly within the knowledge of another person not affiliated with the applicant, the information may be omitted, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The applicant shall give such information on the subject as it possesses or can acquire without unreasonable effort or expense, together with the sources thereof.

(2) The applicant shall include a statement either showing that unreasonable effort or expense would be involved or indicating the absence of any affiliation with the person within whose knowledge the information rests and stating the result of a request made to the person for the information. [1981 c 85 § 76.]

32.32.390 Offering circular—Certain manner of presentation of required information prohibited. The information required in an offering circular shall not be set forth in such fashion as to obscure any of the required information or any information necessary to keep the required information from being incomplete or misleading. [1981 c 85 § 77.]

32.32.395 Form and contents of filings. The form and contents of any filing made under this chapter need conform only to the applicable requirements and forms prescribed by the director then in effect, and contain the information, including financial statements, required at the time the filing is made, notwithstanding subsequent changes, except as otherwise provided in any such amendment or in RCW 32.32.400. [1994 c 92 § 389; 1981 c 85 § 78.]

32.32.400 Conformance required to order prohibiting the use of any filing. Whenever the director prohibits by order or otherwise the use of any filing under this chapter, the form and contents of any filing used thereafter shall conform to the requirements of the order. [1994 c 92 § 390; 1981 c 85 § 79.]

32.32.405 Application—Certain named persons—Filing of written consent required. (1) If any accountant, attorney, investment banker, appraiser, or other persons whose professions give authority to a statement made in any application under this chapter is named as having prepared, reviewed, passed upon, or certified any part thereof, or any report or valuation for use in connection therewith, the written consent of the person shall be filed with the application. If any portion of a report of an expert is quoted or summarized as such in any filing under this chapter, the written consent of the expert shall expressly state that the expert consents to this quotation or summarization.

(2) All written consents filed pursuant to this section shall be dated and signed manually. A list of the consents shall be filed with the application. Where the consent of the expert is contained in the expert's report, a reference shall be made in the list to the report containing the consent. [1981 c 85 § 80.]

32.32.410 Offering circular—Certain named persons—Filing of written consent required. If any person who has not signed an application is named in the offering

circular as about to become a director, the written consent of this person shall be filed with the director in the form the director prescribes. [1994 c 92 § 391; 1981 c 85 § 81.]

32.32.415 Date of receipt—Date of filing. The date on which any documents are actually received by the office of the director of financial institutions shall be the date of filing thereof. [1994 c 92 § 392; 1981 c 85 § 82.]

32.32.420 Availability for conferences in advance of filing of application—Refusal of prefiling review. (1) The staff of the director shall be available for conferences with prospective applicants or their representatives in advance of filing an application to convert. These conferences may be held for the purpose of discussing generally the problems confronting an applicant in effecting conversion or to resolve specific problems of an unusual nature.

(2) Prefiling review of an application may be refused by the staff of the director if the review would delay the examination and processing of material which has already been filed or would favor certain applicants at the expense of others. In any conference under this section, the staff of the director shall not undertake to prepare material for filing but shall limit itself to indicating the kind of information required, leaving the actual drafting to the applicant and its representatives. [1994 c 92 § 393; 1981 c 85 § 83.]

32.32.425 Appeal from refusal to approve application. From the director of financial institutions' refusal to approve an application for conversion, the applicant may, within thirty days from the date of the mailing by the director of financial institutions of notice of refusal to approve, appeal to a board of appeal composed of the governor or the governor's designee, the attorney general, and the director of financial institutions by filing in the office of the director of financial institutions a notice that it appeals to this board from the director of financial institutions' refusal. The procedure upon the appeal shall be such as the board may prescribe, and its determination shall be certified, filed, and recorded in the same manner as the director of financial institutions', and shall be final. [1994 c 92 § 394; 1981 c 85 § 84.]

32.32.430 Postconversion reports. The applicant shall file such postconversion reports concerning its conversion as the director may require. [1994 c 92 § 395; 1981 c 85 § 85.]

32.32.435 Definitions. For purposes of RCW 32.32.440 through 32.32.475, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) The term "offer" includes every offer to buy or acquire, solicitation of an offer to sell, tender offer for, or request or invitation for tenders of, a security or interest in a security for value.

(2) The term "person" means an individual, a group acting in concert, a corporation, a partnership, an association, a joint stock company, a trust, and any unincorporated organization or similar company.

(3) Without limitation on the generality of its meaning, the term "security" includes nontransferable subscription rights issued to a plan of conversion. [1981 c 85 § 86.]

32.32.440 Certain agreement to transfer and transfers of ownership in rights or securities prohibited. Prior to completion of a conversion, no person may transfer or enter into any agreement or understanding to transfer the legal or beneficial ownership of conversion subscription rights, or the underlying securities, to the account of another. [1981 c 85 § 87.]

32.32.445 Certain offers and announcements on securities prohibited. Prior to completion of a conversion, no person may make any offer, or announcement of an offer or intent to make an offer, for any security of a converting savings bank issued or to be issued in connection with the conversion. [1981 c 85 § 88.]

32.32.450 Certain offers and acquisitions prohibited. No person for a period of three years following the date of the conversion may directly or indirectly offer to acquire or acquire the beneficial ownership of more than ten percent of any class of an equity security of any savings bank converted in accordance with this chapter without the prior written approval of the director of financial institutions. [1994 c 92 § 396; 1981 c 85 § 89.]

32.32.455 Nonapplicability of RCW 32.32.440 and 32.32.445. RCW 32.32.440 and 32.32.445 shall not apply to a transfer, agreement or understanding to transfer, offer, or announcement of an offer or intent to make an offer which (1) pertains only to securities to be purchased pursuant to RCW 32.32.060, 32.32.150, or 32.32.175; and (2) has prior written approval of the director. [1994 c 92 § 397; 1981 c 85 § 90.]

32.32.460 Nonapplicability of RCW 32.32.445 and 32.32.450. RCW 32.32.445 and 32.32.450 shall not apply to any offer with a view toward public resale made exclusively to the savings bank or underwriters or selling group acting on its behalf. [1981 c 85 § 91.]

32.32.465 Nonapplicability of RCW 32.32.450. Unless made applicable by the director by prior advice in writing, the prohibition contained in RCW 32.32.450 shall not apply to any offer or announcement of an offer which if consummated would result in acquisition by a person, together with all other acquisitions by the person of the same class of securities during the preceding twelve-month period, of not more than one percent of the same class of securities. [1994 c 92 § 398; 1981 c 85 § 92.]

32.32.470 Approval of certain applications prohibited. The director shall not approve an application involving an offer for, an announcement thereof, or an acquisition of any security of a converted savings bank submitted under RCW 32.32.450 if the director finds that the offer frustrates the purposes of this chapter, is manipulative or deceptive, subverts the fairness of the conversion, is likely to result in injury to the savings bank, is not consistent with savings banking under Title 32 RCW, or is otherwise violative of law or regulation. [1994 c 92 § 399; 1981 c 85 § 93.]

32.32.475 Penalty for violations. For willful violation or assistance of such a violation of any provision of RCW

32.32.440 through 32.32.470, any person who (1) has any connection with the management of a converting or converted savings bank, including any director, officer, employee, attorney, or agent, or (2) controls more than ten percent of the outstanding shares of any class of equity security or voting rights thereto of a converting or converted savings bank shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars (which penalty shall be cumulative to any other remedies) for each day that the violation continues, which penalty the director may recover by suit or otherwise for the director's own use. The director in his or her discretion may, at any time before collection of the penalty (whether before or after the bringing of any action or other legal proceedings, the obtaining of any judgment or other recovery, or the issuance or levy of any execution or other legal process thereof), compromise or remit in whole or in part the penalty. [1994 c 92 § 400; 1981 c 85 § 94.]

32.32.480 Name of converted savings bank. A savings bank shall not be forbidden or required to change its corporate name as a result of its conversion pursuant to this chapter. [1994 c 256 § 107; 1981 c 85 § 95.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

32.32.485 Amendments to charter required in application—Articles of incorporation—Filing of certificate required—Contents—Issuance and filing of authorization certificate. (1) An application for conversion under this chapter shall include amendments to the charter of the converting savings bank. The charter of the converted savings bank, as amended, shall be known after the conversion as the articles of incorporation of the converted savings bank. The articles of incorporation may limit or permit the preemptive rights of a shareholder to acquire unissued shares of the converted savings bank and may thereafter by amendment limit, deny, or grant to shareholders of any class of stock or of any series of preferred stock the preemptive right to acquire additional shares of the converted savings bank whether then or thereafter authorized. The articles of incorporation may establish or may specify procedures, in accordance with RCW 30.08.083, for the division of a class of preferred stock into series. In addition to such provisions and the provisions permitted pursuant to RCW 23B.17.030, the articles of incorporation shall contain such other provisions not inconsistent with this chapter as the board of directors of the converting savings bank may determine and as shall be approved by the director of financial institutions.

(2) When all of the stock of a converting savings bank has been subscribed for in accordance with the plan and any amendments thereto, the board of trustees shall thereupon issue the stock and shall cause to be filed with the director of financial institutions, in triplicate, a certificate subscribed by the persons who are to be directors of the converted savings bank, stating:

(a) That all of the stock of the converted mutual savings bank has been issued;

(b) That the attached articles of incorporation have been executed by all of the persons who are to be directors of the converted mutual savings bank;

(c) The place where the bank is to be located and its business transacted, naming the city or town and county, which

city or town shall be the same as that where the principal place of business of the mutual savings bank has theretofore been located;

(d) The name, occupation, residence, and post office address of each signer of the certificate; and

(e) The amount of the assets of the mutual savings bank, the amount of its liabilities, and the amount of its guaranty fund and nondivided profits as of the first day of the current calendar month.

(3) Upon the filing of the certificate in triplicate, the director of financial institutions shall, within thirty days thereafter, if satisfied that the corporation has complied with all the provisions of this chapter, issue in triplicate an authorization certificate stating that the corporation has complied with all the requirements of law, and that it has authority to transact at the place designated in its articles of incorporation the business of a converted mutual savings bank. One of the director of financial institutions' certificates of authorization shall be attached to each of the articles of incorporation, and one set of these shall be filed and retained by the director of financial institutions, one set shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, and one set shall be transmitted to the bank for its files. Upon the receipt from the corporation of the same fees as are required for filing and recording other incorporation certificates or articles the secretary of state shall record the same; whereupon the conversion of the mutual savings bank shall be deemed complete, the requirements of RCW 32.08.010 relating to the incorporation certificate of an unconverted mutual savings bank shall no longer apply, and the signers of the articles of incorporation and their successors shall be a corporation having the powers and being subject to the duties and obligations prescribed by the laws of this state applicable to converted mutual savings banks, and the time of existence of the corporation shall be perpetual, unless terminated pursuant to law. [1994 c 256 § 108; 1994 c 92 § 401; 1981 c 85 § 96.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 401 and by 1994 c 256 § 108, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

32.32.490 Amendments to articles of incorporation.

(1) Amendments to the articles of incorporation of the converted savings bank shall be made only with the approvals of the director, of two-thirds of the directors of the savings bank, and of the holders of a majority of each class of the outstanding shares of capital stock or such greater percentage of these shares as may be specified in the articles of the converted savings bank.

(2) Unless the articles of incorporation provide otherwise, the board of directors of a savings bank may, by majority vote, amend the savings bank's articles of incorporation as provided in this section without shareholder action:

(a) If the savings bank has only one class of shares outstanding, to provide, change, or eliminate any provision with respect to the par value of any class of shares;

(b) To delete the name and address of the initial directors;

(c) If the savings bank has only one class of shares outstanding, solely to change the number of authorized shares to

effectuate a split of, or stock dividend in, the savings bank's own shares, or solely to do so and to change the number of authorized shares in proportion thereto;

(d) To change the savings bank's name; or

(e) To make any other change expressly permitted by this title to be made without shareholder action. [1994 c 256 § 109; 1994 c 92 § 402; 1985 c 56 § 28; 1981 c 85 § 97.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 402 and by 1994 c 256 § 109, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

32.32.495 Directors—Election—Meetings—Quorum—Oath—Vacancies. (1) Every converted savings bank shall be managed by not less than five directors, except that a bank having a capital of fifty thousand dollars or less may have only three directors. Directors shall be elected by the stockholders and hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and have qualified. In the first instance the directors shall be those named in the articles of incorporation and afterwards, those elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders to be held at least once each year on a day to be specified by the converted savings bank's bylaws but not later than May 15th of each year. If for any cause an election is not held at that time, it may be held at an adjourned meeting or at a subsequent meeting called for that purpose in the manner prescribed by the corporation's bylaws. Each director shall be a resident of a state of the United States. The directors shall meet at least nine times each year and whenever required by the director. A majority of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. At all stockholders' meetings, each share shall be entitled to one vote, unless the articles of incorporation provide otherwise. Any stockholder may vote in person or by written proxy.

(2) If the board of directors consists of nine or more members, in lieu of electing the entire number of directors annually, the converted savings bank's articles of incorporation or bylaws may provide that the directors be divided into either two or three classes, each class to be as nearly equal in number as possible, the term of office of directors of the first class to expire at the first annual meeting of shareholders after their election, that of the second class to expire at the second annual meeting after their election, and that of the third class, if any, to expire at the third annual meeting after their election. At each annual meeting after such classification, the number of directors equal to the number of the class whose term expires at the time of such meeting shall be elected to hold office until the second succeeding annual meeting, if there are two classes, or until the third succeeding annual meeting, if there are three classes. A classification of directors shall not be effective prior to the first annual meeting of shareholders.

(3) Each director, so far as the duty devolves upon him or her, shall diligently and honestly administer the affairs of the corporation and shall not knowingly violate or willingly permit to be violated any provision of law applicable to the corporation.

(4) A vacancy occurring in the board of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors. A director elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected

for the unexpired term of the director's predecessor in office. A directorship to be filled by reason of an increase in the number of directors may be filled by the board of directors for a term of office continuing only until the next election of directors by the shareholders. [1994 c 256 § 110; 1994 c 92 § 403; 1985 c 56 § 29; 1983 c 44 § 3; 1981 c 85 § 98.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 403 and by 1994 c 256 § 110, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

32.32.497 Conversions incident to acquisition by savings bank holding company or merger or consolidation with savings bank holding company subsidiary—Application of RCW 32.32.110 and 32.32.115. (1) In a conversion of an unconverted mutual savings bank that is in the process of acquisition by a savings bank holding company or in the process of merger or consolidation with a subsidiary of a savings bank holding company, the restrictions imposed by RCW 32.32.110 on resale of stock apply to shares of the holding company purchased on original issue by any director or officer of the converting savings bank that is in the process of acquisition, merger, or consolidation, and the restrictions imposed by this chapter apply to the ownership of capital stock in the holding company with the same force and effect as they would apply to the ownership of capital stock of the unconverted mutual savings bank if shares of this savings bank were offered to depositors or the public pursuant to this chapter.

(2) The tender of shares by directors and officers of a converted savings bank in exchange for shares of another converted savings bank, or for shares of a holding company, do not constitute a sale for purposes of RCW 32.32.110. However, the restrictions of RCW 32.32.110 and 32.32.115 apply to the resale of the shares they receive in such an exchange with the same force and effect as to the shares of the converted savings bank they purchased on original issue for a period of three years following the date of such purchase on original issue. [1985 c 56 § 30.]

32.32.500 Merger, consolidation, conversion, etc.—Approval—Concentration limits. (1) A savings bank may merge with, consolidate with, convert into, acquire a branch or branches of, or sell its branch or branches to any depository institution as defined in 12 U.S.C. Sec. 461, any financial institution chartered or authorized to do business under the laws of any state, territory, province, or other jurisdiction of the United States or another nation, or any holding company or subsidiary of such an institution, subject to the approval of (a) the director of financial institutions if the surviving institution is one chartered under Title 30, 31, 32, or 33 RCW, or (b) if the surviving institution is to be a bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, or other depository institution that is federally chartered under the laws of the United States, the federal regulatory authority having jurisdiction over the transaction under the applicable laws, or (c) if the surviving institution is to be a bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, or other depository or financial institution that is chartered under the laws of another state or territory of the United States, the regulatory authority having

jurisdiction over that transaction under the applicable laws, or (d) if the surviving institution is to be a bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, or other depository or financial institution that is chartered under the laws of a nation other than the United States or of a state, territory, province, or other jurisdiction of such nation, the director of financial institutions, or (e) if the surviving institution is to be a bank holding company or financial holding company, the Federal Reserve Board or its successor under 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1842 (a) and (d).

(2) In the case of a liquidation, acquisition, merger, consolidation, or conversion of a converted savings bank, chapter 32.34 RCW shall apply.

(3) The concentration limits applicable to these transactions, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1831u(b)(2)(C) with respect to interstate transactions, shall be those imposed pursuant to 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1828(c)(5), as applied by the federal regulatory authority having jurisdiction over that transaction under the applicable law, in lieu of the concentration limits of 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1831u(b)(2)(B). [2003 c 24 § 9; 1999 c 14 § 30; 1996 c 2 § 28. Prior: 1994 c 256 § 111; 1994 c 92 § 404; 1985 c 56 § 31; 1981 c 85 § 99.]

Severability—2003 c 24: See RCW 30.04.901.

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.32.505 Intent—References in the Revised Code of Washington. (1) It is the intention of the legislature to grant, by this chapter, authority to permit conversions by mutual savings banks to capital stock form, and the rights, powers, restrictions, limitations, and requirements of Title 32 RCW shall apply to a converted mutual savings bank except that, in the event of conflict between the provisions of this chapter and other provisions of Title 32 RCW, the other provisions shall be construed in favor of the accomplishment of the purposes of this chapter.

(2) References in the Revised Code of Washington as of the most recent effective date of any amendment, to mutual savings banks shall refer also to stock savings banks. References in the Revised Code of Washington to the board of trustees of a mutual savings bank shall refer also to the board of directors of a stock savings bank. The provisions of Title 30 RCW shall not apply to a converted savings bank except insofar as the provisions would apply to a mutual savings bank. [1994 c 256 § 112; 1985 c 56 § 32; 1981 c 85 § 100.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

32.32.515 Guaranty fund. The guaranty fund of a mutual savings bank converted under this chapter shall become surplus of the converted savings bank, but shall not be available after conversion for purposes other than those purposes for which a guaranty fund may be used by a mutual savings bank under Title 32 RCW. No contribution need be made to the guaranty fund by the converted savings bank after conversion. When any provision of any other chapter of this title refers to the amount of the guaranty fund for the purpose of determining the extent of the authority of a savings bank, and not for purposes of prescribing the use of funds in or contributions to the guaranty fund, such provision shall be deemed to refer to an amount including capital surplus and

paid-in capital of a stock savings bank. [1994 c 256 § 113; 1981 c 85 § 102.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

32.32.520 "Funds" defined. The "funds" of a converted savings bank, as the term is used in Title 32 RCW, shall mean deposits, sums credited to the liquidation account, capital stock, the principal balance of any outstanding capital notes, capital debentures, borrowings, undivided profits and income derived from the foregoing or the proceeds of the foregoing as listed in this section. [1999 c 14 § 31; 1981 c 85 § 103.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.32.525 Prohibition on certain securities and purchases—Exception. After July 26, 1981, no converted savings bank may make any loan or discount on the security of its own capital stock, nor be the purchaser or holder of any such shares, unless the security or purchase is necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith, in which case the stocks so purchased or acquired shall be sold at public or private sale, or otherwise disposed of, within six months from the time of its purchase or acquisition. The prohibitions of this section do not apply to a purchase of shares approved by the director pursuant to RCW 32.32.210. [1994 c 92 § 405; 1983 c 44 § 4; 1981 c 85 § 104.]

32.32.900 Severability—1981 c 85. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1981 c 85 § 107.]

Chapter 32.34 RCW

MERGER, CONSOLIDATION, CONVERSION, ETC.

(Formerly: Conversion between domestic and federal savings bank)

Sections

32.34.010	Conversion of domestic savings bank—Rights, powers, etc., of successor institution.
32.34.020	Conversion of federal savings bank, national bank, or state commercial bank to domestic savings bank.
32.34.025	Conversion of stock savings bank to savings bank without capital stock.
32.34.030	Savings banks converted to stock form—Voluntary liquidation, transfer of assets, merger, consolidation, etc.—Approval of directors and shareholders.
32.34.040	Savings bank holding companies—Savings bank subsidiaries.
32.34.050	Business trusts for the benefit of depositors.
32.34.060	Voluntary liquidation, conversion, acquisition, merger, and consolidation—Right of dissenting shareholder to receive value of shares—Determination.

32.34.010 Conversion of domestic savings bank—Rights, powers, etc., of successor institution. (1) A domestic savings bank formed or converted under this title may convert itself into a state or federal credit union or a federal mutual or stock savings bank, national bank or, within the meaning of chapter 30.49 RCW, a resulting state bank. The conversion shall be effected, notwithstanding any restrictions, limitations, and requirements of law:

(a) In the case of the conversion of a mutual savings bank without capital stock to a state or federal credit union or a federal mutual savings bank, by the vote of two-thirds of the

trustees at a regular or special meeting of the trustees called for such purpose;

(b) In the case of the conversion of a stock savings bank to a federal stock savings bank, national bank or, within the meaning of chapter 30.49 RCW, a resulting state bank, by the vote of a majority of the stockholders present, in person or by proxy, at a regular or special meeting of the stockholders called for such purpose;

(c) In the case of the conversion of a savings bank to a federal credit union, federal savings bank, or national bank, in compliance with the procedure, if any, prescribed by the laws of the United States.

(2) Notice of the meeting, stating the purpose thereof, shall be given the director at least thirty days prior to the meeting. If the conversion is authorized by the trustees or stockholders at the meeting, the trustees or stockholders are authorized and shall effect such action, and the officers of the savings bank shall execute all proper conveyances, documents, and other papers necessary or proper thereunto. If conversion is authorized, a copy of the minutes of the meeting shall be filed forthwith with the director.

(3) Upon consummation of the conversion, the successor credit union, federal savings bank, national bank, or resulting state bank shall succeed to all right, title, and interest of the mutual or stock bank, respectively, in and to its assets and to its liabilities to the creditors of the savings bank. Upon the conversion, after the execution and delivery of all instruments of transfer, conveyance, and assignment, the domestic savings bank shall be deemed dissolved.

(4) Every federal savings bank, the home office of which is located in this state, and the savings accounts therein, have all the rights, powers, and privileges and are entitled to the same immunities and exemptions as pertain to savings banks organized under the laws of this state. [1999 c 14 § 32; 1994 c 92 § 406; 1983 c 45 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.34.020 Conversion of federal savings bank, national bank, or state commercial bank to domestic savings bank. (1) A federal savings bank, the home office of which is located in this state, a national bank, the head office of which is located in this state, or a state commercial bank incorporated under chapter 30.08 RCW or resulting under chapter 30.49 RCW may convert itself into a domestic savings bank under this title upon approval by the director. For any such conversion, the federal savings bank, national bank, or state commercial bank shall proceed as provided in this chapter for the conversion of a domestic savings bank into a federal savings bank, national bank, or resulting bank under chapter 30.49 RCW. The conversion shall be effected by the vote of a majority of the members or stockholders present, in person or by proxy, at a regular or special meeting of the members or stockholders called for such purpose.

(2) Upon consummation of the conversion, the successor domestic savings bank shall succeed to all right, title, and interest of the federal savings bank in and to its assets, and to its liabilities to the creditors of such federal savings bank, national bank, or a state bank. [1999 c 14 § 33; 1994 c 92 § 407; 1983 c 45 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.34.025 Conversion of stock savings bank to savings bank without capital stock. (1) The conversion of a stock savings bank to a savings bank without capital stock requires the affirmative vote or written consent of two-thirds of the directors of the savings bank and requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the outstanding stock of the savings bank. The conversion shall proceed as prescribed in chapter 32.32 RCW subject to the authority of the director under RCW 32.32.010 and is complete upon the payment into the guaranty fund of the resulting savings bank without capital stock of any surplus remaining after satisfaction of all debts and liabilities of the savings bank, including but not limited to liabilities to dissenting shareholders under RCW 32.34.060.

(2) Any stock savings bank may provide in its articles of incorporation for a higher percentage of affirmative shareholder votes to approve a conversion to a savings bank without capital stock. [1999 c 14 § 34.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

32.34.030 Savings banks converted to stock form—Voluntary liquidation, transfer of assets, merger, consolidation, etc.—Approval of directors and shareholders. (1) The voluntary liquidation of a mutual savings bank converted to the stock form requires the affirmative vote or written consent of two-thirds of the directors of the converted savings bank, requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the outstanding stock of the savings bank, shall proceed as prescribed in chapter 32.24 RCW, and shall be complete upon the payment of any surplus remaining, after satisfaction of all debts and liabilities of the savings bank, to shareholders in accordance with their legal rights to such surplus.

(2) A savings bank which has converted to the stock form may sell all its assets and transfer all its liabilities upon the affirmative vote or with the written consent of two-thirds of its directors, and upon the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding voting shares in each class entitled to vote.

(3) Any merger or consolidation involving a mutual savings bank converted to stock form requires approval by two-thirds of the directors and by the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting shares in each class except that a merger or consolidation approved by two-thirds of the outstanding voting shares in each class requires approval by only a majority of the directors of the converted savings bank, and except as provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(4) A savings bank that has converted to the stock form may engage in a consolidation or merger upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of its directors, if (a) the transaction is with a wholly-owned subsidiary of the converted savings bank, or (b)(i) the transaction is incident to the establishment of a holding company pursuant to RCW 32.34.040 or 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1467a, (ii) each shareholder will, immediately after the effective date of such transaction, hold the same number of shares of the holding company, with substantially the same designations, preferences, limitations, and rights, as the shares of the converted savings bank that the shareholder held immediately before the effective date, and (iii) the number of authorized shares of the holding company will, immediately after the effective date, be the same as the number of authorized shares of the converted savings bank immediately

before the effective date, or (c)(i) the total assets of the converted savings bank, immediately prior to the effective date of the transaction, exceed two-thirds of the assets of the institution that would result from the transaction and (ii) the converted savings bank will survive the transaction without its shareholders surrendering their shares of stock in the converted savings bank.

(5) Any converted savings bank may provide in its articles of incorporation for a higher percentage of affirmative shareholder votes to approve any liquidation, sale of assets, merger, or consolidation. [1994 c 256 § 115; 1985 c 56 § 33.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

32.34.040 Savings bank holding companies—Savings bank subsidiaries. (1) No savings bank having capital stock may establish a holding company to own all its stock without the approval of the director. Upon tender of their shares of the converted savings bank, the shareholders of the savings bank shall receive all the shares of the holding company which are outstanding at the time of this tender.

(2) Any company owning more than twenty-five percent of the outstanding voting stock of a savings bank doing business under this Title 32 RCW shall, in addition to the restrictions of RCW 32.32.228, be subject to regulation as a savings bank holding company. Any savings bank holding company which is not subject to regulation by the federal reserve board or the federal home loan bank board, and all holding company subsidiaries engaging in businesses which are not subject to regulation or licensing by the federal home loan bank board, the director, the commissioner of insurance, or the administrator authorized to regulate loan companies doing business under Title 31 RCW, will be subject to such regulation of accounting practices and of the qualifications of directors and officers, and such inspection and visitation by the director as the director shall deem appropriate, subject to the limitations imposed on regulation, inspection, and visitation of a savings bank under this title. In addition, any savings bank holding company and all holding company subsidiaries will be subject to visitation by the director as such shall deem appropriate, subject to the limitations imposed on visitation of a savings bank under this Title 32 RCW and under the supremacy clause of the Constitution of the United States. The savings bank subsidiary of this holding corporation may engage in subsequent mergers, consolidations, acquisitions, and conversions, only to the extent authorized by RCW 32.32.500, and only upon complying with the applicable requirements in RCW 32.34.030 and this chapter.

(3) In the event a savings bank forms a subsidiary to carry out any of the powers of savings banks under this title, any institution with which this subsidiary merges shall continue to be subject to regulation, inspection, and visitation by the director if the subsidiary is authorized to do business by Title 33 RCW. [1994 c 92 § 408; 1985 c 56 § 34.]

32.34.050 Business trusts for the benefit of depositors. A savings bank not having capital stock may establish a business trust for the benefit of its depositors, with the approval of the director and subject to such rules as the director may adopt. The director may permit this business trust to become a mutual holding company owning all shares of an interim stock savings bank, the sole purpose of which shall be

to merge into the mutual savings bank that formed the business trust. The depositors in an unconverted savings bank which has merged with the subsidiary of such a mutual holding company, in the event of a later conversion of this mutual holding company to the stock form, shall retain all their rights to their deposits in the savings bank, and shall also receive, without payment, nontransferrable rights to subscribe for the stock of the holding company, and rights to a liquidation account maintained by the holding company in proportion to their deposits in the savings bank, to the same extent that they would receive these rights in a stock conversion of the savings bank as prescribed in chapter 32.32 RCW. [1994 c 92 § 409; 1985 c 56 § 35.]

32.34.060 Voluntary liquidation, conversion, acquisition, merger, and consolidation—Right of dissenting shareholder to receive value of shares—Determination.

(1) Any holder of shares of a savings bank shall be entitled to receive the value of these shares, as specified in subsection (2) of this section, if (a) the savings bank is voluntarily liquidating, converting to a savings bank without capital stock, being acquired, merging, or consolidating, (b) the shareholder voted, in person or by proxy, against the liquidation, conversion, acquisition, merger, or consolidation, at a meeting of shareholders called for the purpose of voting on such transaction, and (c) the shareholder delivers a written demand for payment, with the stock certificates, to the savings bank within thirty days after such meeting of shareholders. The value of shares shall be paid in cash, within ten days after the later of the effective date of the transaction or the completion of the appraisal as specified in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) The value of such shares shall be determined as of the close of business on the business day before the shareholders' meeting at which the shareholder dissented, by three appraisers, one to be selected by the owners of two-thirds of the dissenting shares, one by the board of directors of the institution that will survive the transaction, and the third by the two so chosen. The valuation agreed upon by any two appraisers shall govern. If such appraisal is not completed by the later of the effective date of the transaction or the thirty-fifth day after receipt of the written demand and stock certificates, the director shall cause an appraisal to be made.

(3) The dissenting shareholders shall bear, on a pro rata basis based on the number of dissenting shares owned, the cost of their appraisal and one-half of the cost of a third appraisal, and the surviving institution shall bear the cost of its appraisal and one-half the cost of the third appraisal. If the director causes an appraisal to be made, the cost of that appraisal shall be borne equally by the dissenting shareholders and the surviving institution, with the dissenting shareholders sharing their half of the cost on a pro rata basis based on the number of dissenting shares owned.

The institution that is to survive the transaction may fix an amount which it considers to be not more than the fair market value of the shares of a savings bank at the time of the stockholder's meeting approving the transaction, which it will pay dissenting shareholders entitled to payment in cash. The amount due under such accepted offer or under the appraisal shall constitute a debt of the surviving institution. [1999 c 14 § 35; 1994 c 256 § 116; 1985 c 56 § 36.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

**Chapter 32.35 RCW
STOCK SAVINGS BANKS**

Sections

32.35.010	Incorporators—Paid-in capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits—Requirements.
32.35.020	Notice of intention to organize—Proposed articles of incorporation—Contents.
32.35.030	Investigation.
32.35.040	Notice to file articles—Articles approved or refused—Hearing.
32.35.050	Approved articles to be filed and recorded—Organization complete.
32.35.055	Amending articles—Filing with director—Contents.
32.35.060	Certificate of authority—Issuance—Contents.
32.35.070	Failure to commence business—Effect—Extension of time.
32.35.080	Extension of existence—Application—Investigation—Certificate—Appeal—Winding up for failure to continue existence.
32.35.090	Shares—Certificates not required.
32.35.900	Severability—1999 c 14.

32.35.010 Incorporators—Paid-in capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits—Requirements. When authorized by the director, one or more natural persons, citizens of the United States, may incorporate a stock savings bank in the manner prescribed under this chapter. No stock savings bank may incorporate for less amount nor commence business unless it has a paid-in capital stock, surplus and undivided profits in the amount as may be determined by the director after consideration of the proposed location, management, and the population and economic characteristics for the area, the nature of the proposed activities and operation of the stock savings bank, and other factors deemed pertinent by the director. Before commencing business, each stock savings bank shall have subscribed and paid into it in the same manner as is required for capital stock, an amount equal to at least ten percent of the capital stock required, that shall be carried in the undivided profit account and may be used to defray organization and operating expenses of the company. Any sum not so used shall be transferred to the surplus fund of the company before any dividend shall be declared to the stockholders. [1999 c 14 § 1.]

32.35.020 Notice of intention to organize—Proposed articles of incorporation—Contents. Persons desiring to incorporate a stock savings bank shall file with the director a notice of their intention to organize a stock savings bank in such form and containing such information as the director shall require, together with proposed articles of incorporation, which shall be submitted for examination to the director at his or her office.

The proposed articles of incorporation shall state:

- (1) The name of the stock savings bank;
- (2) The city, village, or locality and county where the head office of the corporation is to be located;
- (3) The nature of its business, that of a stock savings bank;
- (4) The amount of its capital stock, which shall be divided into shares of a par or no par value as may be provided in the articles of incorporation;

(5) The names and places of residence and mailing addresses of the persons who as directors are to manage the corporation until the first annual meeting of its stockholders;

(6) If there is to be preferred or special classes of stock, a statement of preferences, voting rights, if any, limitations and relative rights in respect of the shares of each class; or a statement that the shares of each class shall have the attributes as shall be determined by the stock savings bank's board of directors from time to time with the approval of the director;

(7) Any provision granting the shareholders the preemptive right to acquire additional shares of the stock savings bank and any provision granting shareholders the right to cumulate their votes;

(8) Any provision, not inconsistent with law, which the incorporators elect to set forth in the articles of incorporation for the regulation of the affairs of the corporation, including any provision restricting the transfer of shares, any provision which under this title is required or permitted to be set forth in the bylaws, and any provision permitted by RCW 23B.17.030;

(9) Any provision the incorporators elect to set forth, not inconsistent with law or the purposes for which the stock savings bank is organized, or any provision limiting any of the powers granted in this title.

It is not necessary to set forth in the articles of incorporation any of the corporate powers granted in this title. The articles of incorporation shall be signed by all of the incorporators. [1999 c 14 § 2.]

32.35.030 Investigation. When the notice of intention to organize and proposed articles of incorporation complying with RCW 32.35.020 have been received by the director, together with the fees required by law, the director shall ascertain from the best source of information at his or her command and by such investigation as he or she may deem necessary, whether the character, responsibility and general fitness of the persons named in the articles are such as to command confidence and warrant belief that the business of the proposed stock savings bank will be honestly and efficiently conducted in accordance with the intent and purpose of this title, whether the resources in the neighborhood of such place and in the surrounding country afford a reasonable promise of adequate support for the proposed stock savings bank, and whether the proposed stock savings bank is being formed for other than the legitimate objects covered by this title. [1999 c 14 § 3.]

32.35.040 Notice to file articles—Articles approved or refused—Hearing. After the director is satisfied of the *above facts, and, within six months of the date the notice of intention to organize has been received in his or her office, the director shall notify the incorporators to file executed articles of incorporation with the director in triplicate. Unless the director otherwise consents in writing, such articles shall be in the same form and shall contain the same information as the proposed articles and shall be filed with the director within ten days of such notice. Within thirty days after the receipt of such articles of incorporation, the director shall endorse upon each of the copies, over his or her official signature, the word "approved," or the word "refused," with the

date of such endorsement. In case of refusal the director shall immediately return one of the copies, so endorsed, together with a statement explaining the reason for refusal to the person from whom the articles were received, which refusal shall be conclusive, unless the incorporators, within ten days of the issuance of such notice of refusal, shall request a hearing pursuant to the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW. [1999 c 14 § 4.]

*Reviser's note: The term "above facts" apparently refers to the investigation required under RCW 32.35.030.

32.35.050 Approved articles to be filed and recorded—Organization complete. In case of approval the director shall immediately give notice to the proposed incorporators and file one of the copies of the articles of incorporation in his or her own office, and shall transmit another copy to the secretary of state, and the last to the incorporators. Upon receipt from the proposed incorporators of the fees as are required for filing and recording other articles of incorporation, the secretary of state shall file and record the articles. Upon the filing of articles of incorporation approved by the director with the secretary of state, all persons named in the articles and their successors shall become and be a corporation, which shall have the powers and be subject to the duties and obligations prescribed by this title, and whose existence shall continue from the date of the filing of such articles until terminated pursuant to law; but such corporation shall not transact any business except as is necessarily preliminary to its organization until it has received a certificate of authority. [1999 c 14 § 5.]

32.35.055 Amending articles—Filing with director—Contents. A stock savings bank amending its articles of incorporation shall deliver articles of amendment to the director for filing as required for articles of incorporation. The articles of amendment shall set forth:

- (1) The name of the stock savings bank;
- (2) The text of each amendment adopted;
- (3) The date of each amendment's adoption;
- (4) If the amendment was adopted by the incorporators or board of directors without shareholder action, a statement to that effect and that shareholder action was not required; and
- (5) If shareholder action was required, a statement that the amendment was duly approved by the shareholders in accordance with the provisions of RCW 32.32.490. [1999 c 14 § 6.]

32.35.060 Certificate of authority—Issuance—Contents. Before any stock savings bank is authorized to do business, and within ninety days after approval of the articles of incorporation or such other time as the director may allow, it shall furnish proof satisfactory to the director that such corporation has a paid-in capital in the amount determined by the director, that the requisite surplus or reserve fund has been accumulated or paid in cash, and that it has in good faith complied with all the requirements of law and fulfilled all the conditions precedent to commencing business imposed by this title. If so satisfied, and within thirty days after receipt of such proof, the director shall issue under his or her hand and official seal, in triplicate, a certificate of authority for such

corporation. The certificate shall state that the named corporation has complied with the requirements of law and that it is authorized to transact the business of a stock savings bank. However, the director may make his or her issuance of the certificate to a stock savings bank authorized to accept deposits, conditional upon the granting of deposit insurance by the federal deposit insurance corporation, and in such event, shall set out such condition in a written notice which shall be delivered to the corporation.

One of the triplicate certificates shall be transmitted by the director to the corporation and one of the other two shall be filed by the director in the office of the secretary of state and shall be attached to the articles of incorporation. However, if the issuance of the certificate is made conditional upon the granting of deposit insurance by the federal deposit insurance corporation, the director shall not transmit or file the certificate until such condition is satisfied. [1999 c 14 § 7.]

32.35.070 Failure to commence business—Effect—Extension of time. Every corporation authorized by the laws of this state to do business as a stock savings bank, which corporation shall have failed to organize and commence business within six months after certificate of authority to commence business has been issued by the director, shall forfeit its rights and privileges as such corporation, which fact the director shall certify to the secretary of state, and such certificate of forfeiture shall be filed and recorded in the office of the secretary of state in the same manner as the certificate of authority. However, the director may, upon showing of cause satisfactory to him or her, issue an order under his or her hand and seal extending for not more than three months the time within which such organization may be effected and business commenced, such order to be transmitted to the office of the secretary of state and filed and recorded. [1999 c 14 § 8.]

32.35.080 Extension of existence—Application—Investigation—Certificate—Appeal—Winding up for failure to continue existence. At any time not less than one year prior to the expiration of the time of the existence of any mutual savings bank or stock savings bank, it may by written application to the director, signed and verified by a majority of its directors and approved in writing by the owners of not less than two-thirds of its capital stock, apply to the director for leave to file amended articles of incorporation, extending its time of existence. Prior to acting upon such application, the director shall make such investigation of the applicant as he or she deems necessary. If the director determines that the applicant is in sound condition, that it is conducting its business in a safe manner and in compliance with law and that no reason exists why it should not be permitted to continue, he or she shall issue to the applicant a certificate authorizing it to file amended articles of incorporation extending the time of its existence until such time as it be dissolved by the act of its shareholders owning not less than two-thirds of its stock, or until its certificate of authority becomes revoked or forfeited by reason of violation of law, or until its affairs be taken over by the director for legal cause and finally wound up by him or her. Otherwise the director shall notify the applicant that he or she refuses to grant such certificate. The applicant may appeal from such refusal in the same manner as in the case of

a refusal to grant an original certificate of authority. Otherwise the determination of the director shall be conclusive.

Upon receiving a certificate, as hereinabove provided, the applicant may file amended articles of incorporation, extending the time of its existence for the term authorized, to which shall be attached a copy of the certificate of the director. Such articles shall be filed in the same manner and upon payment of the same fees as for original articles of incorporation.

Should any mutual savings bank or stock savings bank fail to continue its existence in the manner provided and be not previously dissolved, the director shall at the end of its original term of existence immediately take possession of the corporation and wind up its affairs in the same manner as in the case of insolvency. [1999 c 14 § 9.]

32.35.090 Shares—Certificates not required. (1) Shares of a stock savings bank may, but need not be, represented by certificates. Unless this title expressly provides otherwise, the rights and obligations of shareholders are identical whether or not their shares are represented by certificates. At a minimum, each share certificate must state the information required to be stated and must be signed as provided in RCW 23B.06.250 and/or 23B.06.270 for corporations.

(2) Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, the board of directors of a stock savings bank may authorize the issue of some or all of the shares of any or all of its classes or series without certificates. The authorization does not affect shares already represented by certificates until they are surrendered to the stock savings bank.

(3) Within a reasonable time after the issue or transfer of shares without certificates, the stock savings bank shall send the shareholder a written statement of the information required to be stated on certificates under subsection (1) of this section. [1999 c 14 § 10.]

32.35.900 Severability—1999 c 14. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1999 c 14 § 38.]

Chapter 32.40 RCW COMMUNITY CREDIT NEEDS

Sections

32.40.010	Examinations—Investigation and assessment of performance record in meeting community credit needs.
32.40.020	Approval and disapproval of applications—Consideration of performance record in meeting community credit needs.
32.40.030	Adoption of rules.
32.40.900	Severability—1985 c 329.
32.40.901	Effective date—1985 c 329.

32.40.010 Examinations—Investigation and assessment of performance record in meeting community credit needs. (1) In conducting an examination of a savings bank chartered under Title 32 RCW, the director shall investigate and assess the record of performance of the savings bank in meeting the credit needs of the savings bank's entire community, including low and moderate-income neighborhoods. The director shall accept, in lieu of an investigation or part of

an investigation required by this section, any report or document that the savings bank is required to prepare or file with one or more federal agencies by the act of Congress entitled the "Community Reinvestment Act of 1977" and the regulations promulgated in accordance with that act, to the extent such reports or documents assist the director in making an assessment based upon the factors outlined in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) In making an investigation required under subsection (1) of this section, the director shall consider, independent of any federal determination, the following factors in assessing the savings bank's record of performance:

(a) Activities conducted by the institution to ascertain credit needs of its community, including the extent of the institution's efforts to communicate with members of its community regarding the credit services being provided by the institution;

(b) The extent of the institution's marketing and special credit related programs to make members of the community aware of the credit services offered by the institution;

(c) The extent of participation by the institution's board of directors or board of trustees in formulating the institution's policies and reviewing its performance with respect to the purposes of the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977;

(d) Any practices intended to discourage applications for types of credit set forth in the institution's community reinvestment act statement(s);

(e) The geographic distribution of the institution's credit extensions, credit applications, and credit denials;

(f) Evidence of prohibited discriminatory or other illegal credit practices;

(g) The institution's record of opening and closing offices and providing services at offices;

(h) The institution's participation, including investments, in local community development projects;

(i) The institution's origination of residential mortgage loans, housing rehabilitation loans, home improvement loans and small business or small farm loans within its community, or the purchase of such loans originated in its community;

(j) The institution's participation in governmentally insured, guaranteed, or subsidized loan programs for housing, small businesses, or small farms;

(k) The institution's ability to meet various community credit needs based on its financial condition, size, legal impediments, local economic condition, and other factors;

(l) Other factors that, in the judgment of the director, reasonably bear upon the extent to which an institution is helping to meet the credit needs of its entire community.

(3) The director shall include as part of the examination report, a summary of the results of the assessment required under subsection (1) of this section and shall assign annually to each savings bank a numerical community reinvestment rating based on a one through five scoring system. Such numerical scores shall represent performance assessments as follows:

- (a) Excellent performance: 1
- (b) Good performance: 2
- (c) Satisfactory performance: 3
- (d) Inadequate performance: 4
- (e) Poor performance: 5

[1994 c 92 § 410; 1985 c 329 § 8.]

Legislative intent—1985 c 329: See note following RCW 30.60.010.

32.40.020 Approval and disapproval of applications—Consideration of performance record in meeting community credit needs. Whenever the director must approve or disapprove of an application for a new branch or satellite facility; for a purchase of assets, a merger, an acquisition or a conversion not required for solvency reasons; or for authority to engage in a business activity, the director shall consider, among other factors, the record of performance of the applicant in helping to meet the credit needs of the applicant's entire community, including low and moderate-income neighborhoods. Assessment of an applicant's record of performance may be the basis for denying an application. [1994 c 92 § 411; 1985 c 329 § 9.]

Legislative intent—1985 c 329: See note following RCW 30.60.010.

32.40.030 Adoption of rules. The director shall adopt all rules necessary to implement RCW 32.40.010 and 32.40.020 by January 1, 1986. [1994 c 92 § 412; 1985 c 329 § 10.]

Legislative intent—1985 c 329: See note following RCW 30.60.010.

32.40.900 Severability—1985 c 329. See RCW 30.60.900.

32.40.901 Effective date—1985 c 329. See RCW 30.60.901.

Chapter 32.50 RCW SUPERVISORY DIRECTION BY THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Sections

32.50.005	Definitions.
32.50.010	Determination of unsafe condition—Notice—List of director's requirements—Conservator.
32.50.020	Director may appoint representative—Restrictions placed on savings bank.
32.50.030	Failure of savings bank to comply—Appointment of conservator—Powers and duties of conservator.
32.50.040	Costs of supervisory direction and conservatorship.
32.50.050	Request for review of actions taken by representative or conservator.
32.50.060	Suit filed after savings bank in conservatorship.
32.50.070	Duration of conservatorship.
32.50.080	Authority of director to act—Administrative discretion.
32.50.900	Effective date—2010 c 88.

32.50.005 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Unsafe condition" means and includes, but is not limited to, any one or more of the following circumstances:

(a) If a savings bank is less than well capitalized;

(b) If a savings bank or holding company violates the provisions of Title 32 RCW or any other law or regulation applicable to savings banks;

(c) If a savings bank conducts a fraudulent or questionable practice in the conduct of its business that endangers the savings bank's reputation or threatens its solvency;

(d) If a savings bank conducts its business in an unsafe or unauthorized manner;

(e) If a savings bank violates any conditions of its charter or any agreement entered with the director; or

(f) If a savings bank fails to carry out any authorized order or direction of the examiner or the director.

(2) "Exceeded its powers" means and includes, but is not limited to the following circumstances:

(a) If a savings bank has refused to permit examination of its books, papers, accounts, records, or affairs by the director, assistant director, or duly commissioned examiners; or

(b) If a savings bank has neglected or refused to observe an order of the director to make good, within the time prescribed, any impairment of its capital.

(3) "Consent" means and includes a written agreement by the savings bank to either supervisory direction or conservatorship under this chapter. [2010 c 88 § 65.]

32.50.010 Determination of unsafe condition—Notice—List of director's requirements—Conservator. If upon examination or at any other time it appears to the director that any savings bank is in an unsafe condition and its condition is such as to render the continuance thereof hazardous to the public or to its depositors or trust beneficiaries and creditors, or if such savings bank appears to have exceeded its powers or has failed to comply with the law, or if such savings bank gives its consent, then the director shall upon his or her determination (1) notify the savings bank of his or her determination, (2) furnish to the savings bank a written list of the director's requirements to abate his or her determination, and (3) if the director makes further determination to directly supervise, he or she shall notify the savings bank that it is under the supervisory direction of the director and that the director is invoking the provisions of this chapter. If placed under supervisory direction the savings bank shall comply with the lawful requirements of the director within such time as provided in the notice of the director, subject however, to the provisions of this chapter. If the savings bank fails to comply within such time the director may appoint a conservator as hereafter provided. [2010 c 88 § 66.]

32.50.020 Director may appoint representative—Restrictions placed on savings bank. During the period of supervisory direction the director may appoint a representative to supervise such savings bank and may provide that the savings bank may not do any of the following during the period of supervisory direction, without the prior approval of the director or the appointed representative:

- (1) Dispose of, convey, or encumber any of the assets;
- (2) Withdraw any of its bank accounts;
- (3) Lend any of its funds;
- (4) Invest any of its funds;
- (5) Transfer any of its property; or
- (6) Incur any debt, obligation, or liability. [2010 c 88 § 67.]

32.50.030 Failure of savings bank to comply—Appointment of conservator—Powers and duties of conservator. After the period of supervisory direction specified by the director for compliance, if he or she determines that such savings bank has failed to comply with the lawful requirements imposed, upon due notice and hearing by the

department or by consent of the savings bank, the director may appoint a conservator, who shall immediately take charge of such savings bank and all of its property, books, records, and effects. The conservator shall conduct the business of the savings bank and take such steps toward the removal of the causes and conditions which have necessitated such order, as the director may direct. During the pendency of the conservatorship the conservator shall make such reports to the director from time to time as may be required by the director, and shall be empowered to take all necessary measures to preserve, protect, and recover any assets or property of such savings bank, including claims or causes of actions belonging to or which may be asserted by such bank, and to deal with the same in his or her own name as conservator, and shall be empowered to file, prosecute, and defend any suit and suits which have been filed or which may thereafter be filed by or against such savings bank which are deemed by the conservator to be necessary to protect all of the interested parties for a property affected thereby. The director, or any newly appointed assistant, may be appointed to serve as conservator. If the director, however, is satisfied that such savings bank is not in condition to continue business in the interest of its depositors or creditors under the conservator under this section, the director may proceed with appropriate remedies provided by other provisions of this title. [2010 c 88 § 68.]

32.50.040 Costs of supervisory direction and conservatorship. All costs incident to supervisory direction and the conservatorship shall be fixed and determined by the director and shall be a charge against the assets of the savings bank to be allowed and paid as the director may determine. [2010 c 88 § 69.]

32.50.050 Request for review of actions taken by representative or conservator. During the period of the supervisory direction and during the period of conservatorship, the savings bank may request the director to review an action taken or proposed to be taken by the representative or conservator; specifying wherein the action complained of is believed not to be in the best interest of the savings bank, and such request shall stay the action specified pending review of such action by the director. Any order entered by the director appointing a representative and providing that the savings bank shall not do certain acts as provided in RCW 32.50.020 and 32.50.030, any order entered by the director appointing a conservator, and any order by the director following the review of an action of the representative or conservator under this section shall be subject to review in accordance with the administrative procedure act of the state of Washington. [2010 c 88 § 70.]

32.50.060 Suit filed after savings bank in conservatorship. Any suit filed against a savings bank, or its conservator, after the entrance of an order by the director placing such savings bank in conservatorship and while such order is in effect, shall be brought in the superior court of the county of its principal place of business and not elsewhere. The conservator appointed for such savings bank may file suit in the superior court of the county of its principal place of business or other court of competent jurisdiction against any person

for the purpose of preserving, protecting, or recovering any asset or property of such savings bank, including claims or causes of action belonging to or which may be asserted by such savings bank. [2010 c 88 § 71.]

32.50.070 Duration of conservatorship. The conservator shall serve for such time as is necessary to accomplish the purposes of the conservatorship as intended by this chapter. If rehabilitated, the rehabilitated savings bank shall be returned to management or new managements under such conditions as are reasonable and necessary to prevent recurrence of the condition which occasioned the conservatorship. [2010 c 88 § 72.]

32.50.080 Authority of director to act—Administrative discretion. If the director determines to act under authority of this chapter, the sequence of his or her acts and proceedings shall be as set forth in this chapter. However, it is the purpose and substance of this chapter to authorize administrative discretion, to allow the director administrative discretion in the event of unsound banking operations, and in furtherance of that purpose the director is hereby authorized to proceed with regulation either under this chapter or under any other applicable provisions of law or under this chapter in connection with other law, either as such law is now existing or is hereinafter enacted, and it is so provided. [2010 c 88 § 73.]

32.50.900 Effective date—2010 c 88. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [March 17, 2010]. [2010 c 88 § 76.]

Chapter 32.98 RCW CONSTRUCTION

Sections

32.98.010	Continuation of existing law.
32.98.020	Title, chapter, section headings not part of law.
32.98.030	Invalidity of part of title not to affect remainder.
32.98.031	Severability—1963 c 176.
32.98.050	Repeals and saving.
32.98.060	Emergency—1955 c 13.

32.98.010 Continuation of existing law. The provisions of this title insofar as they are substantially the same as statutory provisions repealed by this chapter and relating to the same subject matter, shall be construed as restatements and continuations, and not as new enactments. [1955 c 13 § 32.98.010.]

32.98.020 Title, chapter, section headings not part of law. Title headings, chapter headings, and section or subsection headings, as used in this title do not constitute any part of the law. [1955 c 13 § 32.98.020.]

32.98.030 Invalidity of part of title not to affect remainder. If any provision of this title, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the title, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1955 c 13 § 32.98.030.]

32.98.031 Severability—1963 c 176. If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1963 c 176 § 20.]

32.98.050 Repeals and saving. See 1955 c 13 § 32.98.050.

32.98.060 Emergency—1955 c 13. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately. [1955 c 13 § 32.98.060.]

Title 33

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Chapters

- 33.04** General provisions.
- 33.08** Organization—Articles—Bylaws.
- 33.12** Powers and restrictions.
- 33.16** Directors, officers, and employees.
- 33.20** Members—Savings.
- 33.24** Loans and investments.
- 33.28** Fees and taxes.
- 33.32** Foreign associations.
- 33.36** Prohibited acts—Penalties.
- 33.40** Insolvency, liquidation, merger.
- 33.43** Conversion to and from federal association.
- 33.44** Conversion to mutual savings bank.
- 33.46** Conversion of savings bank or commercial bank to association.
- 33.48** Stock associations.
- 33.54** Satellite facilities.

- Age of majority: Chapter 26.28 RCW.*
- Assignment for benefit of creditors: Chapter 7.08 RCW.*
- Bonds and notes of federal agencies as investment and collateral: Chapter 39.60 RCW.*
- Co-owners, simultaneous death: RCW 11.05A.040.*
- Corporate seals, effect of absence from instrument: RCW 64.04.105.*
- Corporation fees, in general: Chapter 23B.01 RCW.*
- Corporations: Titles 23B, 24 RCW.*
- Credit life insurance and credit accident and health insurance: Chapter 48.34 RCW.*
- Department of financial institutions: Chapter 43.320 RCW.*
- Fairness in lending act: RCW 30.04.500 through 30.04.515.*
- False representations: Chapter 9.38 RCW.*
- Home loan bank*
 - as depository: RCW 30.32.040.*
 - may borrow from: RCW 30.32.030.*
- Indemnification of officers, directors, employees, etc., by corporation, insurance: RCW 23B.08.320, 23B.08.500 through 23B.08.580, 23B.08.600, and 23B.17.030.*
- Interest and usury in general: Chapter 19.52 RCW.*
- Investment*
 - in federal home loan bank stock or bonds authorized: RCW 30.32.020.*
 - of county funds not required for immediate expenditures, service fee: RCW 36.29.020.*
 - of funds of school districts—Service fee: RCW 28A.320.320.*
- Married persons and domestic partners, rights, liabilities: Chapter 26.16 RCW.*
- Master license system exemption: RCW 19.02.800.*
- Mortgages: Title 61 RCW.*
- Powers of appointment: Chapter 11.95 RCW.*
- Real property and conveyances: Title 64 RCW.*
- Retail installment sales of goods and services: Chapter 63.14 RCW.*
- Safe deposit companies: Chapter 22.28 RCW.*
- Uniform unclaimed property act: Chapter 63.29 RCW.*
- Washington Principal and Income Act of 2002: Chapter 11.104A RCW.*

(2012 Ed.)

Chapter 33.04 RCW GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections

- 33.04.002 Legislative declaration, intent—Purpose.
- 33.04.005 Definitions.
- 33.04.011 "Mortgage" includes deed of trust and real estate contract.
- 33.04.020 Director—Powers and duties.
- 33.04.022 Director—Powers under chapter 19.144 RCW.
- 33.04.025 Rules.
- 33.04.030 Compelling attendance of witnesses.
- 33.04.042 Cease and desist order—Notice of charges—Grounds—Hearing on—Issuance of order, when—Contents—Effective, when.
- 33.04.044 Temporary cease and desist order—Issued, when—Effective, when—Duration.
- 33.04.046 Temporary cease and desist order—Injunction against order on application of association—Jurisdiction.
- 33.04.048 Temporary cease and desist order—Injunction to enforce—Jurisdiction.
- 33.04.052 Cease and desist order—Administrative hearing—Procedure—Modification, termination, or setting aside of order—Review of order, procedure—Manner of service of notice or order.
- 33.04.054 Cease and desist order—Enforcement—Jurisdiction.
- 33.04.060 Appellate review.
- 33.04.090 Saturday closing authorized.
- 33.04.110 Examination reports and information—Confidential and privileged—Exceptions, limitations and procedure—Penalty.
- 33.04.120 Automated teller machines and night depositories security.

33.04.002 Legislative declaration, intent—Purpose.

The legislature finds that the statutory law relating to savings and loan associations has not been generally updated or modernized since 1945; and, as a result, many changes to Title 33 RCW should now be made with respect to the powers and duties of the director; to the provisions relating to the organization, management and conversion of savings and loan associations; and to the powers and restrictions placed upon savings and loan associations to make investments. While it is the intent of the legislature to grant permissive investment powers to state-chartered savings and loan associations, it does not intend these associations to abandon the residential financing market in Washington. It, therefore, finds that the powers granted in chapter 3, Laws of 1982 are for the purpose of updating and modernizing the law relating to savings and loan associations, thereby creating a more secure and responsive financial environment in which the residential home buyer will continue to obtain financing. [1994 c 92 § 413; 1982 c 3 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.04.005 Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this title.

(1) "Branch" means an established manned place of business or a manned mobile facility or other manned facility of an association, other than the principal office, at which deposits may be taken.

(2) "Depositor" means a person who deposits money in an association.

(3) "Domestic association" means a savings and loan association which is incorporated under the laws of this state.

(4) "Federal association" means a savings and loan association which is incorporated under federal law.

(5) "Foreign association" means a savings and loan association organized under the laws of another state.

(6)(a) "Member," in a mutual association, means a depositor or any other person who is a member of a class of persons granted membership rights by the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

(b) "Member," in a stock association, means a stockholder or any other person who is a member of a class of persons granted membership rights by the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

(7) "Mutual association" means an association formed without authority to issue stock.

(8) "Savings and loan association," "savings association" or "association," unless otherwise restricted, means a domestic or foreign association and includes a stock or a mutual association.

(9) "Stock association" means an association formed with the authority to issue stock.

(10) "Department" means department of financial institutions.

(11) "Director" means director of financial institutions. [1994 c 92 § 414; 1982 c 3 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.04.011 "Mortgage" includes deed of trust and real estate contract. See RCW 33.24.005.

33.04.020 Director—Powers and duties. The director:

(1) Shall be charged with the administration and enforcement of this title and shall have and exercise all powers necessary or convenient thereunto;

(2) Shall issue to each association doing business hereunder, when it shall have paid its annual license fee and be duly qualified otherwise, a certificate of authority authorizing it to transact business;

(3) Shall require of each association an annual statement and such other reports and statements as the director deems desirable, on forms to be furnished by the director;

(4) Shall require each association to conduct its business in compliance with the provisions of this title;

(5) Shall visit and examine into the affairs of every association, at least once in each biennium; may appraise and revalue its investments and securities; and shall have full access to all the books, records, papers, securities, correspondence, bank accounts, and other papers of such association for such purposes. The director may accept in lieu of an examination the report of the examining division of the federal home loan bank board, or the report of the savings and loan department of another state, which has made and submitted a report of the condition of the affairs of the association, and if approved, the report shall have the same force and effect as though the examination were made by the director or one of his or her appointees;

(6) May accept or exchange any information or reports with the examining division of the federal home loan bank board or other like agency which may insure the accounts in an association or to which an association may belong or with

the savings and loan department of another state which has authority to examine any association doing business in this state;

(7) May visit and examine into the affairs of any nonpublicly-held corporation in which the association has a material investment and any publicly-held corporation the capital stock of which is controlled by the association; may appraise and revalue its investments and securities; and shall have full access to all the books, records, papers, securities, correspondence, bank accounts, and other papers of such corporation for such purposes;

(8) May, in the director's discretion, administer oaths to and to examine any person under oath concerning the affairs of any association or nonpublicly-held corporation in which the association has a material investment and any publicly-held corporation the capital stock of which is controlled by an association and, in connection therewith, to issue subpoenas and require the attendance and testimony of any person or persons at any place within this state, and to require witnesses to produce any books, papers, documents, or other things under their control material to such examination; and

(9) Shall have power to commence and prosecute actions and proceedings to enforce the provisions of this title, to enjoin violations thereof, and to collect sums due to the state of Washington from any association. [1994 c 92 § 416; 1982 c 3 § 4; 1979 c 113 § 1; 1973 c 130 § 22; 1945 c 235 § 95; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-214. Prior: 1933 c 183 §§ 79, 94, 95; 1919 c 169 § 12; 1913 c 110 § 19; 1890 p 56 § 19.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.04.022 Director—Powers under chapter 19.144 RCW. The director or the director's designee may take such action as provided for in this title to enforce, investigate, or examine persons covered by chapter 19.144 RCW. [2008 c 108 § 19.]

Findings—2008 c 108: See RCW 19.144.005.

33.04.025 Rules. The director shall adopt uniform rules in accordance with the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW, to govern examinations and reports of associations and the form in which they shall report their assets, liabilities, and reserves, charge off bad debts and otherwise keep their records and accounts, and otherwise to govern the administration of this title. The director shall mail a copy of the rules to each savings and loan association at its principal place of business. The person doing the mailing shall make and file his or her affidavit thereof in the office of the director. [1994 c 92 § 417; 1982 c 3 § 5; 1973 c 130 § 20.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.04.030 Compelling attendance of witnesses. In event any person shall refuse to appear in compliance with any subpoena issued by the director or shall refuse to testify thereunder, the superior court of the state of Washington for the county in which such witness was required by said subpoena to appear, upon application of the director, shall have jurisdiction to compel such witness to attend and testify and to punish for contempt any witness not complying with the order of the court. [1994 c 92 § 418; 1945 c 235 § 96; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-215. Prior: 1933 c 183 §§ 94, 95; 1919 c 169 § 12; 1913 c 110 § 19.]

33.04.042 Cease and desist order—Notice of charges—Grounds—Hearing on—Issuance of order, when—Contents—Effective, when. (1) The director may issue and serve upon an association a notice of charges if in the opinion of the director the association:

(a) Is engaging or has engaged in an unsafe or unsound practice in conducting the business of the association;

(b) Is violating or has violated a material provision of any law, rule, or any condition imposed in writing by the director in connection with the granting of any application or other request by the association or any written agreement made with the director; or

(c) Is about to do the acts prohibited in (a) or (b) of this subsection if the opinion that the threat exists is based upon reasonable cause.

(2) The notice shall contain a statement of the facts constituting the alleged violation or violations or the practice or practices and shall fix a time and place at which a hearing will be held to determine whether an order to cease and desist should issue against the association. The hearing shall be set not earlier than ten days nor later than thirty days after service of the notice unless a later date is set by the director at the request of the association.

Unless the association appears at the hearing by a duly authorized representative, it shall be deemed to have consented to the issuance of the cease and desist order. In the event of this consent or if upon the record made at the hearing the director finds that any violation or practice specified in the notice of charges has been established, the director may issue and serve upon the association an order to cease and desist from the violation or practice. The order may require the association and its directors, officers, employees, and agents to cease and desist from the violation or practice and may require the association to take affirmative action to correct the conditions resulting from the violation or practice.

(3) A cease and desist order shall become effective at the expiration of ten days after the service of the order upon the association concerned except that a cease and desist order issued upon consent shall become effective at the time specified in the order and shall remain effective as provided therein unless it is stayed, modified, terminated, or set aside by action of the director or a reviewing court. [1994 c 92 § 419; 1982 c 3 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.04.044 Temporary cease and desist order—Issued, when—Effective, when—Duration. Whenever the director determines that the acts specified in RCW 33.04.042 or their continuation is likely to cause insolvency or substantial dissipation of assets or earnings of the association or to otherwise seriously prejudice the interests of its depositors, the director may also issue a temporary order requiring the association to cease and desist from the violation or practice. The order shall become effective upon service on the association and shall remain effective unless set aside, limited, or suspended by a court in proceedings under RCW 33.04.046 pending the completion of the administrative proceedings under the notice and until such time as the director shall dismiss the charges specified in the notice or until the effective date of a cease and desist order issued against the association under RCW 33.04.042. [1994 c 92 § 420; 1982 c 3 § 8.]

(2012 Ed.)

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.04.046 Temporary cease and desist order—Injunction against order on application of association—Jurisdiction. Within ten days after an association has been served with a temporary cease and desist order, the association may apply to the superior court in the county of its principal place of business for an injunction setting aside, limiting, or suspending the order pending the completion of the administrative proceedings pursuant to the notice served under RCW 33.04.044.

The superior court shall have jurisdiction to issue the injunction. [1982 c 3 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.04.048 Temporary cease and desist order—Injunction to enforce—Jurisdiction. In the case of a violation or threatened violation of a temporary cease and desist order issued under RCW 33.04.044, the director may apply to the superior court of the county of the principal place of business of the association for an injunction to enforce the order, and the court shall issue an injunction if it determines that there has been a violation or threatened violation. [1994 c 92 § 421; 1982 c 3 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.04.052 Cease and desist order—Administrative hearing—Procedure—Modification, termination, or setting aside of order—Review of order, procedure—Manner of service of notice or order. (1) Any administrative hearing provided in RCW 33.04.042 may be held at such place as is designated by the director and shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW. The hearing shall be private unless the director determines that a public hearing is necessary to protect the public interest after fully considering the views of the party afforded the hearing.

Within sixty days after the hearing, the director shall render a decision which shall include findings of fact upon which the decision is based and the director shall issue and serve upon each party to the proceeding an order or orders consistent with RCW 33.04.042.

Unless a petition for review is timely filed in the superior court of the county of the principal place of business of the affected association under subsection (2) of this section and until the record in the proceeding has been filed as therein provided, the director may at any time modify, terminate, or set aside any order upon such notice and in such manner as the director deems proper. Upon filing the record, the director may modify, terminate, or set aside any order only with permission of the court.

The judicial review provided in this section for an order shall be exclusive.

(2) Any party to the proceeding or any person required by an order issued under RCW 33.04.042, 33.04.044 or 33.04.048 to refrain from any of the violations or practices stated therein may obtain a review of any order served under subsection (1) of this section other than one issued upon consent by filing in the superior court of the county of the principal place of business of the affected association within ten days after the date of service of the order a written petition praying that the order of the director be modified, terminated,

or set aside. A copy of the petition shall be immediately served upon the director and the director shall then file in the court the record of the proceeding. The court shall have jurisdiction upon the filing of the petition, which jurisdiction shall become exclusive upon the filing of the record to affirm, modify, terminate, or set aside in whole or in part the order of the director except that the director may modify, terminate, or set aside an order with the permission of the court. The judgment and decree of the court shall be final, except that it is subject to appellate review under the rules of court.

(3) The commencement of proceedings for judicial review under subsection (2) of this section shall not operate as a stay of any order issued by the director unless specifically ordered by the court.

(4) Service of any notice or order required to be served under RCW 33.04.042 or 33.04.044 shall be accomplished in the same manner as required for the service of process in civil actions in superior courts of this state. [1994 c 92 § 422; 1982 c 3 § 11.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.04.054 Cease and desist order—Enforcement—Jurisdiction. The director may apply to the superior court of the county of the principal place of business of the association affected for the enforcement of any effective and outstanding order issued under RCW 33.04.042, 33.04.044, or 33.04.048, and the court shall have jurisdiction to order compliance therewith.

No court shall have jurisdiction to affect by injunction or otherwise the issuance or enforcement of any order or to review, modify, suspend, terminate, or set aside any order except as provided in RCW 33.04.046 and 33.04.052. [1994 c 92 § 423; 1982 c 3 § 12.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.04.060 Appellate review. An association may petition the superior court of the state of Washington for Thurston county for the review of any decision, ruling, requirement or other action or determination of the director, by filing its complaint, duly verified, with the clerk of the court and serving a copy thereof upon the director. Upon the filing of the complaint, the clerk of the court shall docket the same as a cause pending therein.

The director may answer the complaint and the petitioner reply thereto, and the cause shall be heard before the court as in other civil actions. Both the petitioner and the director may seek appellate review of the decision of the court to the supreme court or the court of appeals of the state of Washington. [1994 c 92 § 424; 1988 c 202 § 32; 1971 c 81 § 84; 1945 c 235 § 115; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-234. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 95.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.04.090 Saturday closing authorized. See RCW 30.04.330.

33.04.110 Examination reports and information—Confidential and privileged—Exceptions, limitations and procedure—Penalty. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, all examination reports and all information obtained by the director and the director's staff in conducting

examinations of associations are confidential and privileged information and shall not be made public or otherwise disclosed to any person, firm, corporation, agency, association, governmental body, or other entity.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section notwithstanding, the director may furnish in whole or in part examination reports prepared by the director's office to federal agencies empowered to examine state associations, to savings and loan supervisory agencies of other states which have authority to examine associations doing business in this state, to the attorney general in his or her role as legal advisor to the director, to the examined association as provided in subsection (4) of this section, and to officials empowered to investigate criminal charges. If the director furnishes any examination report to officials empowered to investigate criminal charges, the director may only furnish that part of the report which is necessary and pertinent to the investigation, and the director may do this only after notifying the affected savings and loan association and any customer of the savings and loan association who is named in that part of the report of the order to furnish the part of the examination report unless the officials requesting the report first obtain a waiver of the notice requirement from a court of competent jurisdiction for good cause. The director may also furnish in whole or in part examination reports concerning any association in danger of insolvency to the directors or officers of a potential acquiring party when, in the director's opinion, it is necessary to do so in order to protect the interests of members, depositors, or borrowers of the examined association.

(3) All examination reports furnished under subsection (2) of this section shall remain the property of the department of financial institutions and, except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, no person, agency, or authority to whom reports are furnished or any officer, director, or employee thereof shall disclose or make public any of the reports or any information contained therein except in published statistical material that does not disclose the affairs of any individual or corporation: PROVIDED, That nothing herein shall prevent the use in a criminal prosecution of reports furnished under subsection (2) of this section.

(4) The examination report made by the department of financial institutions is designed for use in the supervision of the association, and the director may furnish a copy of the report to the savings and loan association examined. The report shall remain the property of the director and will be furnished to the association solely for its confidential use. Neither the association nor any of its directors, officers, or employees may disclose or make public in any manner the report or any portion thereof without permission of the board of directors of the examined association. The permission shall be entered in the minutes of the board.

(5) Examination reports and information obtained by the director and the director's staff in conducting examinations shall not be subject to public disclosure under chapter 42.56 RCW.

(6) In any civil action in which the reports are sought to be discovered or used as evidence, any party may, upon notice to the director, petition the court for an in camera review of the report. The court may permit discovery and introduction of only those portions of the report which are relevant and otherwise unobtainable by the requesting party.

This subsection shall not apply to an action brought or defended by the director.

(7) This section shall not apply to investigation reports prepared by the director and the director's staff concerning an application for a new association or an application for a branch of an association. The director may adopt rules making confidential portions of such reports if in the director's opinion the public disclosure of the portions of the report would impair the ability to obtain the information which the director considers necessary to fully evaluate the application.

(8) Every person who intentionally violates any provision of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [2005 c 274 § 261; 1994 c 92 § 425; 1982 c 3 § 6; 1977 ex.s. c 245 § 3.]

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

Examination reports and information from financial institutions exempt: RCW 42.56.400.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.04.120 Automated teller machines and night depositories security. Chapter 19.174 RCW applies to automated teller machines and night depositories regulated under this title. [1993 c 324 § 13.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 33.08 RCW

ORGANIZATION—ARTICLES—BYLAWS

Sections

- 33.08.010 Compliance required—Use of words in name or advertising—Penalty—Saving.
- 33.08.020 Who may form association.
- 33.08.030 Domestic association as stock or mutual association—Articles of incorporation.
- 33.08.040 Bylaws.
- 33.08.050 Articles and bylaws to director.
- 33.08.055 Certificate of incorporation—Application, contents—Filing fee.
- 33.08.060 Investigation—Fee.
- 33.08.070 Approval or refusal—Appellate review.
- 33.08.080 Articles and bylaws filed—Certificate of incorporation issued—Revocation of right to engage in business, when.
- 33.08.090 Amendment of articles.
- 33.08.100 Amendment of bylaws.
- 33.08.110 Branch association—Authorized—Procedure—Limitations—Discontinuance of branch, procedure.

33.08.010 Compliance required—Use of words in name or advertising—Penalty—Saving. No person, firm, company, association, fiduciary, co-partnership, or corporation, either foreign or domestic, shall organize as, carry on or conduct the business of an association except in conformity with the terms and provisions of this title or unless incorporated as a savings and loan association under the laws of the United States or use in name or advertising any of the following:

Any collocation employing either or both of the words "building" or "loan" with one or more of the words "saving", "savings", "thrift", or words of similar import except in conformity with this title;

Any collocation employing one or more of the words "saving", "savings", "thrift" or words of similar import, with one or more of the words "association", "institution", "society", "company", "corporation", or words of similar import,

(2012 Ed.)

or abbreviations thereof except in conformity with this title or unless authorized to do business under the laws of this state or of the United States relating to savings and loan associations, banks, or mutual savings banks; nor shall the word "federal" be used as a part of such name unless the user is incorporated as a savings and loan association under the laws of the United States.

Neither shall the words "saving", or "savings", be used in any name or advertising or to represent in any manner to indicate that the business is of the character or kind of business carried on or transacted by an association or which is calculated to lead any person to believe that the business is that of an association unless authorized to do business under the laws of this state or of the United States relating to savings and loan associations, banks, or mutual savings banks.

Every person who, and every director and officer of every corporation which, to the knowledge of such director or officer, violates any provision of this section, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. Such conduct shall also be deemed a nuisance and subject to abatement in the manner prescribed by law at the instance of the director of financial institutions or any other public body or officer authorized to do so.

The provisions of this section shall have no application to use of any word or collocation of words or to any representation or advertising which had been adopted and lawfully used by any person, firm, company, association, fiduciary, co-partnership or corporation lawfully engaged in business on March 24, 1959. [1994 c 92 § 426; 1959 c 280 § 1; 1945 c 235 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-121. Prior: 1933 c 183 §§ 84, 100; 1919 c 169 § 1; 1913 c 110 §§ 2, 25; 1890 p 56 §§ 2, 22, 37.]

33.08.020 Who may form association. Any individuals desiring to transact a business of an association may, by complying with this chapter, become a body corporate for that purpose. [1982 c 3 § 13; 1945 c 235 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-122. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 3; 1925 ex.s. c 144 § 1; 1913 c 110 § 1; 1903 c 116 § 1; 1890 p 56 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.08.030 Domestic association as stock or mutual association—Articles of incorporation. A domestic association shall be incorporated either as a stock or a mutual association. The articles of incorporation shall specifically state:

- (1) The name of the association, which shall include the words:
 - (a) "Savings association";
 - (b) "Savings and loan association"; or
 - (c) "Savings bank";
- (2) The city or town and county in which it is to have its principal place of business;
- (3) The name, occupation, and place of residence of all incorporators, the majority of whom shall be Washington residents;
- (4) Its purposes;
- (5) Its duration, which may be for a stated number of years or perpetual;
- (6) The amount of paid-in savings with which the association will commence business;
- (7) The names, occupations, and addresses of the first directors;

(8) Whether the association is organized as a stock or mutual association and who has membership rights and the relative rights of different classes of members of the association; and

(9) Any provision the incorporators elect to so set forth which is permitted by RCW 23B.17.030.

The articles of incorporation may contain any other provisions consistent with the laws of this state and the provisions of this title pertaining to the association's business or the conduct of its affairs. [1994 c 256 § 117; 1983 c 42 § 1; 1982 c 3 § 14; 1949 c 20 § 1; 1945 c 235 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 3717-123. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 4; 1925 ex.s. c 144 § 1; 1919 c 169 § 5; 1913 c 110 §§ 1, 6; 1903 c 116 § 1; 1890 p 56 § 1.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.08.040 Bylaws. The incorporators shall prepare bylaws for the government of the association, which shall include:

(1) The offices of the association and the respective duties assigned to them;

(2) Policies and procedures for the conduct of the business of the association;

(3) Any other matters deemed necessary or expedient.

Such bylaws must conform in all respects to the provisions of this title and the laws of this state. [1982 c 3 § 15; 1945 c 235 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-124. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 5; 1919 c 169 § 1; 1913 c 110 § 2; 1890 p 56 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.08.050 Articles and bylaws to director. The incorporators shall deliver to the director triplicate originals of the articles of incorporation and duplicate copies of its proposed bylaws. [1994 c 92 § 427; 1982 c 3 § 16; 1981 c 302 § 30; 1945 c 235 § 6; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-125. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 6; 1890 p 56 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.08.055 Certificate of incorporation—Application, contents—Filing fee. When the incorporators of a domestic association deliver the articles of incorporation and bylaws to the director, the incorporators shall submit an application for a certificate of incorporation, signed and verified by the incorporators, together with the filing fee. The application shall set forth:

(1) The names and addresses of the incorporators and proposed directors and officers of the association;

(2) A statement of the character, financial responsibility, experience, and fitness of the directors and officers to engage in the association business;

(3) Statements of estimated receipts, expenditures, earnings, and financial condition of the association for the first two years or such longer period as the director may require;

(4) A showing that the association will have a reasonable chance to succeed in the market area in which it proposes to operate;

(5) A showing that the public convenience and advantage will be promoted by the formation of the proposed association; and

[Title 33 RCW—page 6]

(6) Any other matters the director may require. [1994 c 92 § 428; 1982 c 3 § 17.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.08.060 Investigation—Fee. Upon receipt of the articles of incorporation and bylaws, the director shall proceed to determine, from all sources of information and by such investigation as he or she may deem necessary, whether:

(1) The proposed articles and bylaws comply with all requirements of law;

(2) The incorporators and directors possess the qualifications required by this title;

(3) The incorporators have available for the operation of the business at the specified location sufficient cash assets;

(4) The general fitness of the persons named in the articles of incorporation are such as to command confidence and warrant belief that the business of the proposed association will be honestly and efficiently conducted in accordance with the intent and purposes of this title;

(5) The public convenience and advantage will be promoted by allowing such association to be incorporated and engage in business in the market area indicated; and

(6) The population and industry of the market area afford reasonable promise of adequate support for the proposed association.

For the purpose of this investigation and determination, the incorporators, when delivering the articles and bylaws to the director, shall pay to the director an investigation fee, the amount of which shall be established by rule of the director. [1994 c 92 § 429; 1982 c 3 § 18; 1969 c 107 § 1; 1963 c 246 § 1; 1945 c 235 § 7; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-126. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 6; 1925 ex.s. c 144 § 2; 1919 c 169 § 2; 1913 c 110 § 3; 1890 p 56 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.08.070 Approval or refusal—Appellate review.

The director, not later than six months after receipt of the proposed articles and bylaws shall endorse upon each copy thereof the word "approved" or "refused" and the date thereof. In case of refusal, he or she shall forthwith return one copy of the articles and bylaws to the incorporators, and the refusal shall be final unless the incorporators, or a majority of them, within thirty days after the refusal, appeal to the superior court of Thurston county. The appeal may be accomplished by the incorporators preparing a notice of appeal, serving a copy of it upon the director, and filing the notice with the clerk of the court, whereupon the clerk, under the direction of the judge, shall give notice to the appellants and to the director of a date for the hearing of the appeal. The appeal shall be tried de novo by the court. At the hearing a record shall be kept of the evidence adduced, and the decision of the court shall be final unless appellate review is sought as in other cases. [1994 c 92 § 430; 1988 c 202 § 33; 1971 c 81 § 85; 1953 c 71 § 1; 1945 c 235 § 8; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-127. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 7; 1925 ex.s. c 144 § 2; 1919 c 169 § 2; 1913 c 110 § 3; 1890 p 56 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.08.080 Articles and bylaws filed—Certificate of incorporation issued—Revocation of right to engage in business, when. If the director approves the incorporation of

(2012 Ed.)

the proposed association, the director shall forthwith return two copies of the articles of incorporation and one copy of the bylaws to the incorporators, retaining the others as a part of the files of the director's office. The incorporators, thereupon, shall file one set of the articles with the secretary of state and retain the other set of the articles of incorporation and the bylaws as a part of its minute records, paying to the secretary of state such fees and charges as are required by law. Upon receiving an original set of the approved articles of incorporation, duly endorsed by the director as herein provided, together with the required fees, the secretary of state shall issue the secretary of state's certificate of incorporation and deliver the same to the incorporators, whereupon the corporate existence of the association shall begin. Unless an association whose articles of incorporation and bylaws have been approved by the director shall engage in business within two years from the date of such approval, its right to engage in business shall be deemed revoked and of no effect. In the director's discretion, the two-year period in which the association must commence business may be extended for a reasonable period of time, which shall not exceed one additional year. [1994 c 92 § 431; 1982 c 3 § 19; 1981 c 302 § 31; 1945 c 235 § 9; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-128. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 8; 1925 ex.s. c 144 § 2; 1919 c 169 § 2; 1913 c 110 § 3; 1890 p 56 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.08.090 Amendment of articles. The members, at any meeting called for the purpose, may amend the articles of incorporation of the association by a majority vote of the members present, in person or in proxy. The amended articles shall be filed with the director and be subject to the same procedure of approval, refusal, appeal, and filing with the secretary of state as provided for the original articles of incorporation. Proposed amendments of the articles of incorporation shall be submitted to the director at least thirty days prior to the meeting of the members.

If the amendments include a change in the association's corporate name, the association shall give notice by mail to each association doing business within this state at its principal place of business of the filing of the amended articles. Persons interested in protesting an amendment changing the association's corporate name may contact the director in person or by writing prior to a date which shall be given in the notice. [1994 c 92 § 432; 1982 c 3 § 20; 1981 c 302 § 32; 1979 c 113 § 2; 1945 c 235 § 10; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-129. Prior: 1933 c 183 §§ 9, 10; 1925 ex.s. c 144 § 1; 1913 c 110 § 1; 1903 c 116 § 1; 1890 p 56 §§ 16, 17.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.08.100 Amendment of bylaws. The bylaws adopted by the incorporators and approved by the director shall be the bylaws of the association. The members, at any meeting called for the purpose, may amend the bylaws of the association on a majority vote of the members present, in person or by proxy, or the directors at any regular or special meeting called under the provisions of RCW 33.16.090 may amend the bylaws of the association on a two-thirds majority vote of the directors. Amendments of the bylaws shall become effective after being adopted by the board or the members. [1994 c 256 § 118; 1994 c 92 § 433; 1967 c 49 § 1; 1945 c 235 § 11;

(2012 Ed.)

Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-130. Prior: 1933 c 183 §§ 9, 10; 1890 p 56 § 3.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 433 and by 1994 c 256 § 118, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

33.08.110 Branch association—Authorized—Procedure—Limitations—Discontinuance of branch, procedure. An association with the written approval of the director, may establish and operate branches in any place within the state.

An association desiring to establish a branch shall file a written application therefor with the director, who shall approve or disapprove the application within four months after receipt.

The director's approval shall be conditioned on a finding that the resources in the market area of the proposed location offer a reasonable promise of adequate support for the proposed branch and that the proposed branch is not being formed for other than the legitimate purposes under this title. A branch shall not be established or permitted if the contingent fund, loss reserves and guaranty stock are less than the aggregate paid-in capital which would be required by law as a prerequisite to the establishment and operation of an equal number of branches in like locations by a commercial bank. If the application for a branch is not approved, the association shall have the right to appeal in the same manner and within the same time as provided by RCW 33.08.070 as now or hereafter amended. The association when delivering the application to the director shall transmit to the director a check in an amount established by rule to cover the expense of the investigation. An association shall not move any office more than two miles from its existing location without prior approval of the director.

The board of directors of an association, after notice to the director, may discontinue the operation of a branch. The association shall keep the director informed in the matter and shall notify the director of the date operation of the branch is discontinued. [1994 c 92 § 434; 1982 c 3 § 21; 1974 ex.s. c 98 § 1; 1969 c 107 § 2; 1959 c 280 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 33.12 RCW

POWERS AND RESTRICTIONS

Sections

33.12.010	Powers in general.
33.12.012	Powers conferred upon federal savings and loan association as of December 31, 1993.
33.12.014	Powers conferred upon federal savings and loan association—Reserve or other requirements—Authority of director to adopt by rule—Conditions.
33.12.015	Safe deposit companies.
33.12.060	Dealings with directors, officers, agents, employees prohibited—Exception.
33.12.140	Expense and contingent funds.
33.12.150	Contingent fund as reserve—Members' rights to fund limited.
33.12.170	May borrow from home loan bank.
33.12.180	Trustee of retirement plan established under federal act entitled "Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act of 1962."

33.12.010 Powers in general. An association shall have the same capacity to act as possessed by natural persons. An association has authority to perform such acts as are necessary or proper to accomplish its purposes.

In addition to any other power an association may have, an association has authority:

- (1) To have and alter a corporate seal;
- (2) To continue as an association for the time limited in its articles of incorporation or, if no such time limit is specified, then perpetually;
- (3) To sue or be sued in its corporate name;
- (4) To acquire, hold, sell, dispose of, pledge, mortgage, or encumber property, as its interests and purposes may require;
- (5) To conduct business in this state and elsewhere as may be permitted by law and, to this end, to comply with any law, regulation, or other requirements incident thereto;
- (6) To acquire capital in the form of deposits, shares, or other accounts for fixed, minimum or indefinite periods of time as are authorized by its bylaws, and may issue such pass-books, statements, time certificates of deposit, or other evidence of accounts;
- (7) To pay interest;
- (8) To charge reasonable service fees for services provided as part of its business;
- (9) To borrow money and to pledge, mortgage, or hypothecate its properties and securities in connection therewith;
- (10) To collect or protest promissory notes or bills of exchange owned or held as collateral by the association;
- (11) To let vaults, safes, boxes, or other receptacles for the safekeeping or storage of personal property, subject to the laws and regulations applicable to and with the powers possessed by safe deposit companies; and to act as escrow holder;
- (12) To act as fiscal agent for the United States of America; to purchase, own, vote, or sell stock in, or act as fiscal agent for any federal home loan bank, the federal housing administration, home owners' loan corporation, or other state or federal agency, organized under the authority of the United States or of the state of Washington and authorized to loan to or act as fiscal agent for associations or to insure savings accounts or mortgages; and in the exercise of these powers, to comply with any requirements of law or rules or orders promulgated by such federal or state agency and to execute any contracts and pay any charges in connection therewith;
- (13) To procure insurance of its mortgages and of its accounts from any state or federal corporation or agency authorized to write such insurance and, in the exercise of these powers, to comply with any requirements of law or rules or orders promulgated and to execute any contracts and pay any premiums required in connection therewith;
- (14) To loan money and to sell any of its notes or other evidences of indebtedness, together with the collateral securing the same;
- (15) To make, adopt, and amend bylaws for the management of its property and the conduct of its business;
- (16) To deposit moneys and securities in any other association or any bank or savings bank or other like depository;
- (17) To dissolve and wind up its business;

(18) To collect or compromise debts due to it and, in so doing, to apply to the indebtedness the accounts of the debtors, and to receive, as collateral or otherwise, other securities, property or property rights of any kind or nature;

(19) To become a member of, deal with, or make reasonable payments or contribution to any organization to the extent that such organization assists in furthering or facilitating the association's purposes, powers or community responsibilities, and to comply with any reasonable conditions of eligibility;

(20) To sell money orders, travelers checks and similar instruments as agent for any organization empowered to sell such instruments through agents within this state and to receive money for transmission through a federal home loan bank;

(21) To service loans and investments for others;

(22) To sell and to purchase mortgages or other loans, including participating interests therein;

(23) To use abbreviations, words or symbols in connection with any document of any nature and on checks, proxies, notices and other instruments which abbreviations, words, or symbols shall have the same force and legal effect as though the respective words and phrases for which they stand were set forth in full for the purposes of all statutes of the state and all other purposes;

(24) To conduct a trust business under rules adopted by the director pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW; and

(25) To exercise, by and through its board of directors and duly authorized officers and agents, all such incidental powers as may be necessary to carry on the business of the association.

The powers granted in this section shall not be construed as limiting or enlarging any grant of authority made elsewhere by this title. [1994 c 92 § 435; 1982 c 3 § 22; 1969 c 107 § 3; 1963 c 246 § 2; 1945 c 235 § 29; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-148. Prior: 1939 c 98 §§ 6, 7; 1935 c 171 § 1; 1933 c 183 §§ 47, 48, 55, 59.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.12.012 Powers conferred upon federal savings and loan association as of December 31, 1993. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in addition to all powers and authorities, express or implied, that an association has under this title, an association may exercise any of the powers or authorities conferred as of December 31, 1993, upon a federal savings and loan association doing business in this state. As used in this section, "powers and authorities" include without limitation powers and authorities in corporate governance matters.

The restrictions, limitations and requirements applicable to specific powers or authorities of federal savings and loan associations shall apply to associations exercising those powers or authorities permitted under this section but only insofar as the restrictions, limitations, and requirements relate to exercising the powers or authorities granted associations solely by this section. [1994 c 256 § 119; 1982 c 3 § 23; 1981 c 87 § 1.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.12.014 Powers conferred upon federal savings and loan association—Reserve or other requirements—Authority of director to adopt by rule—Conditions. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in addition to all powers and authorities, express or implied, that an association has under this title, the director may make reasonable rules authorizing an association to exercise any of the powers and authorities conferred at the time of the adoption of the rules upon a federal savings and loan association doing business in this state, or may modify or reduce reserve or other requirements if an association is insured by the federal savings and loan insurance corporation, if the director finds that the exercise of the power or authorities:

(1) Serves the convenience and advantage of depositors and borrowers; and

(2) Maintains the fairness of competition and parity between state-chartered savings and loan associations and federally-chartered savings and loan associations.

As used in this section, "powers and authorities" include without limitation powers and authorities in corporate governance matters.

The restrictions, limitations and requirements applicable to specific powers or authorities of federal savings and loan associations shall apply to associations exercising those powers or authorities permitted under this section but only insofar as the restrictions, limitations, and requirements relate to exercising the powers or authorities granted associations solely by this section. [1994 c 256 § 120; 1994 c 92 § 436; 1982 c 3 § 24; 1981 c 87 § 2.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 436 and by 1994 c 256 § 120, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.12.015 Safe deposit companies. See chapter 22.28 RCW.

33.12.060 Dealings with directors, officers, agents, employees prohibited—Exception. An association shall make no loan to or sell to or purchase any real property or securities from any director, officer, agent, or employee of an association except to the extent permitted to or from a director, officer, agent, or employee of a federal savings association. [1994 c 256 § 121; 1994 c 92 § 437; 1985 c 239 § 1; 1982 c 3 § 25; 1979 c 113 § 3; 1953 c 71 § 2; 1947 c 257 § 3; 1945 c 235 § 35; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3717-154. Prior: 1939 c 98 § 10; 1933 c 183 §§ 51, 53.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 92 § 437 and by 1994 c 256 § 121, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.12.140 Expense and contingent funds. Before any association is authorized to receive deposits or transact any business, its incorporators shall create an expense fund, in such amount as the director may determine, from which the expense of organizing the association and its operating expenses may be paid until such time as its earnings are suf-

ficient to pay its operating expenses, and the incorporators shall enter into an undertaking with the director to make such further contributions to the expense fund as may be necessary to pay its operating expenses until such time as it can pay them from its earnings.

Before any mutual association is authorized to receive deposits or transact any business, its incorporators shall create a contingent fund for the protection of its members against investment losses, in an amount to be determined by the director.

The contingent fund shall consist of payments in cash made by the incorporators as provided in this section and of all sums credited thereto from the earnings of the association as hereinafter required.

Prior to the liquidation of any mutual association the contingent fund shall not be encroached upon in any manner except for losses and for the repayment of contributions made by the incorporators.

No repayment of the contribution of incorporators to the contingent fund shall be made until the net balance credited to the contingent fund from earnings of the association, after such repayment, equals five percent of the amount due members.

The incorporators may receive interest upon the amount of their contributions to the contingent fund at the same rate as is paid, from time to time, to savings members.

The amounts contributed to the contingent fund by the incorporators shall not constitute a liability of the association except as hereinafter provided, and any loss sustained by the association in excess of that portion of the contingent fund created from earnings may be charged against such contributions pro rata. [1994 c 92 § 438; 1982 c 3 § 26; 1945 c 235 § 13; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-132. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 77; 1925 ex.s. c 144 § 7; 1919 c 169 § 8; 1913 c 110 §§ 13, 14; 1903 c 106 §§ 3, 5; 1890 p 56 §§ 6, 15, 31.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.12.150 Contingent fund as reserve—Members' rights to fund limited. The contingent fund shall constitute a reserve for the absorption of losses of a mutual association.

Members do not have, individually or collectively, any right or claim to the contingent fund except upon dissolution of the association. [1982 c 3 § 27; 1981 c 84 § 3; 1963 c 246 § 4; 1961 c 222 § 2; 1945 c 235 § 51; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-170. Prior: 1933 c 183 §§ 63, 67; 1925 ex.s. c 144 § 7; 1919 c 169 § 8; 1913 c 110 §§ 13, 14; 1903 c 116 § 5; 1890 p 56 § 31.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.12.170 May borrow from home loan bank. See RCW 30.32.030.

Home loan bank as depository: RCW 30.32.040.

Investment in federal home loan bank stock or bonds authorized: RCW 30.32.020.

33.12.180 Trustee of retirement plan established under federal act entitled "Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act of 1962." A savings and loan association shall have the power to act as trustee under:

A retirement plan established pursuant to the provisions of the act of congress entitled "Self-Employed Individuals

Tax Retirement Act of 1962" (76 Stat. 809, 26 U.S.C. Sec. 37), as now constituted or hereafter amended. If a retirement plan, which in the judgment of the savings and loan association, constituted a qualified plan under the provisions of that act at the time accepted by the savings and loan association, is subsequently determined not to be a qualified plan or subsequently ceases to be a qualified plan in whole or in part, the savings and loan association may, nevertheless, continue to act as trustee of any deposits theretofore made under the plan and to dispose of the same in accordance with the directions of the trustor and the beneficiaries thereof. [1973 1st ex.s. c 93 § 1.]

Chapter 33.16 RCW

DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYEES

Sections

33.16.010	Directors—Number—Vacancies.
33.16.020	Directors—Qualifications—Eligibility.
33.16.030	Directors—Prohibited acts.
33.16.040	Removal of director, officer or employee on objection of director of financial institutions—Procedure.
33.16.050	Removal of director for cause—When—Procedure.
33.16.060	Fiduciary relationship of directors and officers.
33.16.080	Officers—Election—Service.
33.16.090	Board meetings—Notice—Quorum.
33.16.120	Statement of assets and liabilities—Reports.
33.16.130	Bonds of officers and employees.
33.16.150	Pensions, retirement plans and other benefits.
33.16.170	Federal home loan bank as depository.

Indemnification of directors, officers, employees, etc., by corporation, insurance: RCW 23B.08.320, 23B.08.500 through 23B.08.580, 23B.08.600, and 23B.17.030.

33.16.010 Directors—Number—Vacancies. The business and affairs of every association shall be managed and controlled by a board of not less than seven nor more than fifteen directors, a majority of which shall not be officers or employees of the association. The persons designated in the articles of incorporation shall be the first directors.

Vacancies in the board of directors shall be filled by vote of the members at the annual meetings or at a special meeting called for the purpose. The board of directors may fill vacancies occurring on the board, such appointees to serve until the next annual meeting of the members. [1947 c 257 § 1; 1945 c 235 § 14; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3717-133. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 11; 1925 ex.s. c 144 § 3; 1919 c 169 § 3; 1913 c 110 § 4; 1890 p 56 § 32.]

33.16.020 Directors—Qualifications—Eligibility. The board of directors shall be elected at the annual meeting, unless the bylaws of the association otherwise provide.

A person shall not be a director of an association if the person has been adjudicated bankrupt or has taken the benefit of any assignment for the benefit of creditors or has suffered a judgment recovered against him or her for a sum of money to remain unsatisfied of record or un superseded on appeal for a period of more than three months.

To be eligible to hold the position of director of an association, a person must have savings or stock or a combination thereof in the sum or the aggregate sum of at least one thousand dollars. Such minimum amount shall not be reduced either by withdrawal or by pledge for a loan or in any other manner, so long as he or she remains a director of the associ-

ation. [2011 c 336 § 757; 1982 c 3 § 28; 1963 c 246 § 5; 1945 c 235 § 15; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-134. Prior: 1933 c 183 §§ 12, 14; 1925 ex.s. c 144 § 3; 1919 c 169 § 3; 1913 c 110 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.16.030 Directors—Prohibited acts. A director of a savings and loan association shall not, except to the extent permitted for a director of a federal savings and loan association:

(1) Have any interest, direct or indirect, in the gains or profits of the association, except to receive dividends, or interest upon his or her contribution to the contingent fund or upon his or her deposit accounts. However, nothing in this subsection shall prevent an officer from receiving his or her authorized compensation nor from participating in a benefit program under RCW 33.16.150, nor prevent a director from receiving an authorized director's fee;

Receive and retain, directly or indirectly, for his or her own use any commission on any loan, or purchase of real property or securities, made by the association;

(2) Become an endorser, surety, or guarantor, or in any manner an obligor, for any loan made by the association;

(3) For himself or herself or as agent, partner, stockholder, or officer of another, directly or indirectly, borrow from the association, except as hereinafter provided. [1994 c 256 § 122; 1982 c 3 § 29; 1945 c 235 § 16; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-135. Prior: 1933 c 183 §§ 21, 62.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.16.040 Removal of director, officer or employee on objection of director of financial institutions—Procedure. If the director shall notify the board of directors of any association in writing, that he or she has information that any director, officer, or employee of such association is dishonest, reckless, or incompetent or is failing to perform any duty of his or her office, the board shall meet and consider such matter forthwith and the director shall have notice of the time and place of such meeting. If the board shall find the director's objection to be well founded, such director, officer, or employee shall be removed immediately. If the board does not remove the director, officer, or employee against whom the objections have been filed, or if the board fails to meet, consider or act upon the objections within twenty days after receiving the same, the director may forthwith or within twenty days thereafter, remove such individual by complying with the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW. If the director feels that the public interest or safety of the association requires the immediate removal of such individual, the director may petition the superior court for a temporary injunction suspending the performance of the individual as a director pending the administrative procedure hearing. [1994 c 92 § 439; 1982 c 3 § 30; 1973 c 130 § 21; 1945 c 235 § 17; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-136. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 18.]

Appointment of provisional officers and directors: RCW 33.40.150.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.16.050 Removal of director for cause—When—Procedure. If a director becomes ineligible or if the direc-

tor's conduct or habits are such as to reflect discredit upon the association or if other good cause exists, the director may be removed from office by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the board of directors at any regular meeting of the board or at any special meeting called for that purpose. No such vote upon removal of a director shall be taken until the director has been advised of the reasons therefor and has had opportunity to submit to the board of directors a statement relative thereto, either oral or written. If the director affected is present at the meeting, he or she shall leave the place where the meeting is being held after his or her statement has been submitted and prior to the vote upon the matter of his or her removal. [2011 c 336 § 758; 1982 c 3 § 31; 1945 c 235 § 19; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-138. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 17; 1925 ex.s. c 144 § 3; 1919 c 169 § 3; 1913 c 110 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.16.060 Fiduciary relationship of directors and officers. Directors and officers of an association shall be deemed to stand in a fiduciary relation to the association and shall discharge the duties of their respective positions in good faith and with that diligence, care, and skill which ordinary, prudent persons would exercise under similar circumstances in like position. [1982 c 3 § 32; 1945 c 235 § 20; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-139. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 15; 1925 ex.s. c 144 § 3; 1919 c 169 § 3; 1913 c 110 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.16.080 Officers—Election—Service. The board of directors of the association shall elect the officers named in the bylaws of the association, which officers shall serve at the pleasure of the board. [1982 c 3 § 33; 1945 c 235 § 22; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-141. Prior: 1939 c 98 § 2; 1933 c 183 §§ 19, 20.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.16.090 Board meetings—Notice—Quorum. The board of directors of each association shall hold a regular meeting at least once each quarter and whenever required by the director, at a time to be designated by it. Special meetings of the board of directors may be held upon notice to each director sufficient to permit his or her attendance.

At any meeting of the board of directors, a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The president of the association or chair of the board or any three members of the board may call a meeting of the board by giving notice to all of the directors. [2011 c 336 § 759; 1994 c 256 § 123; 1982 c 3 § 34; 1945 c 235 § 23; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-142. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 19.]

Findings—Construction—1994 c 256: See RCW 43.320.007.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.16.120 Statement of assets and liabilities—Reports. The board of directors shall cause to be prepared, from the books of the association, a statement of assets and of liabilities, at the end of the association's fiscal year.

The board shall also cause to be prepared, certified, and filed with the director, upon blanks to be furnished by the director, such reports and statements as the director, from time to time, may require. [1994 c 92 § 440; 1982 c 3 § 35;

(2012 Ed.)

1973 c 130 § 23; 1945 c 235 § 27; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-146. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 79; 1919 c 169 §§ 11, 12; 1913 c 110 §§ 18, 19; 1890 p 56 §§ 18, 36.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.16.130 Bonds of officers and employees. The board of directors of every association shall procure a bond or bonds, covering all of its active officers, agents, and employees, whether or not they draw salary or compensation, with duly qualified corporate surety authorized to do business in the state of Washington, conditioned that the surety will indemnify and save harmless the association against any and all loss or losses arising through the larceny, theft, embezzlement, or other fraudulent or dishonest act or acts of any such officer, agent, or employee. Such bond coverage may provide for a deductible amount from any loss which otherwise would be recoverable from the corporate surety. A deductible amount may be applied separately to one or more bonding agreements. The bond shall not provide for more than one deductible amount from all losses caused by the same person or caused by the same persons acting in collusion or combination in cases in which such losses result from dishonesty of employees (as defined in the bond).

Such bond or bonds shall be in such amount, as to each of said officers or employees, as the directors shall deem advisable, and said bond or bonds shall be subject to the approval of the director and shall be filed with him or her. The board shall review such bond, or bonds, at its regular meeting in January of each year, and by resolution determine such bond coverage for the ensuing year. [1994 c 92 § 441; 1979 c 113 § 4; 1945 c 235 § 28; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-147. Prior: 1939 c 98 § 2; 1933 c 183 § 20; 1925 ex.s. c 144 § 3; 1919 c 169 § 3; 1913 c 110 § 4; 1890 p 56 § 21.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.16.150 Pensions, retirement plans and other benefits. An association may provide for pensions, retirement plans and other benefits for its officers and employees, and may contribute to the cost thereof in accordance with the plan adopted by its board of directors. Any officer or employee of the association who is also a director or any director who has been an officer or employee is eligible for and may receive such pension, retirement plan, or other benefit to the extent that the officer or employee regularly participates or the director while an officer or employee regularly participated in the operation of the association. [1982 c 3 § 36; 1945 c 235 § 38; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-157.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.16.170 Federal home loan bank as depository. See RCW 30.32.040.

Chapter 33.20 RCW MEMBERS—SAVINGS

Sections

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 33.20.005 | Deposits by individuals governed by chapter 30.22 RCW. |
| 33.20.010 | Mutual association member's interest in assets—Meetings—Voting—Proxies. |
| 33.20.040 | Minors as members. |
| 33.20.060 | State, political subdivisions, fiduciaries as depositors. |

- 33.20.125 Record of member deposits—As in lieu of passbook, statement, or certificate of deposit.
- 33.20.130 Dormant accounts.
- 33.20.150 Deposits with interest to be repaid on request—Postponement of withdrawals—Procedure.
- 33.20.170 Withdrawals may be limited—Conditions.
- 33.20.180 Classification of depositors—Regulation of earnings according to class.
- 33.20.190 Withdrawal by association draft or negotiable or transferable order or authorization—Interest eligibility.

33.20.005 Deposits by individuals governed by chapter 30.22 RCW. Deposits made by individuals in an association are governed by chapter 30.22 RCW. [1981 c 192 § 29.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.20.010 Mutual association member's interest in assets—Meetings—Voting—Proxies. Each member having deposits in a mutual association shall have a proportionate proprietary interest in its assets or net earnings subordinate to the claims of its other creditors. At any meeting of the members of a mutual association, each member shall be entitled to at least one vote. A mutual association, by its bylaws, may provide that each member shall be entitled to one vote for each one hundred dollars of the member's deposit account. At any meeting of the members, voting may be in person or by proxy. Proxies shall be in writing and signed by the member and, when filed with the secretary, shall continue in force until revoked or superseded by subsequent proxies. Written notice of the time and place of the holding of special meetings (other than the regular annual meeting) shall be mailed to each member at his or her last known address not more than thirty days, nor less than ten days prior to the meeting. The regular annual meeting of the mutual association shall be announced by publication of a notice thereof in a newspaper published in the city or town, or, if the association is not in a city or town, in the county in which the association is located at least ten days prior to the date of such meeting, or by ten days' written notice to the members mailed to the last known address of each member. [2011 c 336 § 760; 1982 c 3 § 37; 1969 c 107 § 4; 1949 c 20 § 2; 1945 c 235 § 12; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 3717-131. Prior: 1933 c 183 §§ 13, 39; 1919 c 169 § 4; 1913 c 110 § 5; 1903 c 116 § 6; 1890 p 56 § 39.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.20.040 Minors as members. Subject to chapter 30.22 RCW, minors may become depositors or members of an association and all contracts entered into between a minor and an association, with respect to his or her membership or his or her deposits therein, shall be valid and enforceable, and a minor may not disaffirm, because of his or her minority, any such membership or agreement in connection therewith. [2011 c 336 § 761; 1982 c 3 § 38; 1981 c 192 § 30; 1945 c 235 § 41; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-160. Prior: 1933 c 183 §§ 24, 40; 1919 c 169 § 5; 1913 c 110 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.20.060 State, political subdivisions, fiduciaries as depositors. The state of Washington and the political subdivisions thereof, and trustees, administrators, executors, guardians, and other fiduciaries, either individual or corporate, in their fiduciary capacity, may be depositors in associ-

ations. [1982 c 3 § 39; 1945 c 235 § 44; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-163.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.20.125 Record of member deposits—As in lieu of passbook, statement, or certificate of deposit. An association shall maintain a record of all deposits received from its members. The issuance of a passbook, statement, or certificate may be omitted for any account if a record thereof is maintained in lieu of a passbook, statement, or certificate of deposit, on which shall be entered deposits, withdrawals, and interest credited. [1982 c 3 § 40.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.20.130 Dormant accounts. When any savings member shall have neither paid in nor withdrawn any funds from his or her savings account in the association for seven consecutive years, and his or her whereabouts is unknown to the association and he or she shall not respond to a letter from the association inquiring as to his or her whereabouts, sent by registered mail to his or her last known address, the association may transfer his or her account to a "Dormant Accounts" fund. Any savings account in the "Dormant Accounts" fund shall not participate in the earnings of the association except by permissive action of the directors of the association. The member, or his or her or its executor, administrator, successors or assigns, may claim the amount so transferred from his or her account to the dormant accounts fund at any time after such transfer. Should the association be placed in liquidation while any savings account shall remain credited in the dormant accounts fund and before any valid claim shall have been made thereto, as hereinabove provided, such savings account so credited, upon order of the director and without any other escheat proceedings, shall escheat to the state of Washington. [1994 c 92 § 442; 1945 c 235 § 53; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-172. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 38.]

Escheats: Chapter 11.08 RCW.

Uniform unclaimed property act: Chapter 63.29 RCW.

33.20.150 Deposits with interest to be repaid on request—Postponement of withdrawals—Procedure. The deposits paid into an association, together with any interest credited thereon, shall be repaid to the depositors thereof respectively, or to their legal representatives, upon request.

If, in the judgment of the board, circumstances warrant deferment of the payment of withdrawals from savings accounts to a later date, thereafter withdrawals shall be paid proportionately, on a percentage basis, to all depositors requesting withdrawal until full withdrawal requests are paid to all depositors. A board resolution of deferment shall not affect the payments of withdrawals from federal tax and loan accounts.

The board shall, however, have the right in its discretion, where need is shown, to pay not exceeding one hundred dollars to any account holder in one month.

If, upon examination, the director finds that further postponement of withdrawals is unwarranted, the director may order the association to resume full payment of withdrawals and cancel all written withdrawal requests. Such order shall be in writing.

The association's failure, during a period of postponement, to pay withdrawal requests shall not authorize the director to take charge of or liquidate the association. [1994 c 92 § 443; 1982 c 3 § 41; 1979 c 113 § 5; 1953 c 71 § 5; 1945 c 235 § 54; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-173. Prior: 1939 c 98 § 5; 1933 c 183 §§ 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37; 1919 c 169 § 10; 1913 c 110 § 16; 1890 p 56 § 27.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.20.170 Withdrawals may be limited—Conditions.

The director further is empowered, if in his or her judgment the circumstances warrant it, to issue in writing a declaration that an acute business depression, state of panic, or economic emergency exists, in which event the directors of any association, state or federal, within the state may limit withdrawals by resolution, subject to the following conditions; that incoming funds shall be applied:

First, to the payment of operating expenses, indebtedness, taxes, insurance, and to the necessary charges for the protection of the association and its investments;

Second, to the payment to members of emergency withdrawals not exceeding twenty-five dollars per month to any member. The board of directors of any association, with the prior written approval of the director, by resolution may authorize the payment of emergency withdrawals not exceeding one hundred dollars per month to any member;

Third, to the payment of dividends on the savings of its members;

Fourth, three-fourths of all remaining receipts of the association, except interest payments, shall be applied to the payment of withdrawals, until all withdrawal requests have been paid.

All such withdrawal payments shall be made to members having withdrawal requests on file in proportion to the amount of such withdrawal requests. [1994 c 92 § 444; 1945 c 235 § 99; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-218. Prior: 1939 c 98 § 5; 1933 c 183 §§ 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34; 1919 c 169 § 10; 1913 c 110 § 16; 1890 p 56 § 27.]

33.20.180 Classification of depositors—Regulation of earnings according to class. An association may classify its depositors according to the character, amount, frequency or duration of their dealings with the association and may regulate the earnings in such manner that each depositor receives the same rate of interest as all others of the depositor's class. [1982 c 3 § 42; 1969 c 107 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.20.190 Withdrawal by association draft or negotiable or transferable order or authorization—Interest eligibility. An association may, on instruction from a depositor, effect withdrawals from the depositor's account by the association's drafts payable to parties and on terms as so instructed. An association may allow a depositor to effect withdrawals or transfers from the depositor's account upon negotiable or transferable order or authorization to the association. To the extent of the subjection of accounts to such withdrawal instructions or orders, such accounts may be specifically classified under RCW 33.20.180 and ineligible to receive interest or eligible only for limited interest. [1982 c 3 § 43; 1980 c 54 § 1; 1969 c 107 § 10.]

(2012 Ed.)

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 33.24 RCW LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

Sections

- 33.24.005 "Mortgage" includes deed of trust and real estate contract.
- 33.24.007 "Real property" defined.
- 33.24.010 Loans to any one person—Limitation.
- 33.24.015 Loans generally—Limitation.
- 33.24.020 Obligations of United States or Canada.
- 33.24.025 Investment in investment trusts or companies.
- 33.24.030 Obligations of this state.
- 33.24.040 Obligations of other states.
- 33.24.050 Obligations of municipal corporations in this state.
- 33.24.060 Obligations of municipal corporations in any state.
- 33.24.065 Obligations issued or guaranteed by multilateral development bank.
- 33.24.070 City or district light, water, and sewer revenue bonds.
- 33.24.080 Local improvement district bonds.
- 33.24.090 Obligations of federal and state agencies—Investment in other associations.
- 33.24.100 Loans or other obligations secured by real property.
- 33.24.115 Forming, incorporating with, or investing in other entities—Limitation.
- 33.24.160 Investment in office equipment and real property interests used in doing business.
- 33.24.200 Personal liability on unlawful loans.
- 33.24.210 Revenue bonds of public utility districts.
- 33.24.220 Stock or bonds of federal home loan bank.
- 33.24.270 Stock in small business investment companies.
- 33.24.295 Loans for nonbusiness family purposes—Limitation.
- 33.24.345 Acquisition of control of association—Authorized.
- 33.24.350 Acquisition of control of association—Definitions.
- 33.24.360 Acquisition of control of association—Unlawful, when—Application—Contents—Notice to other associations—Penalty.
- 33.24.370 Acquisition of control of association—Action or proceeding to prevent—Grounds.
- 33.24.375 Acquisition of control of association—Application to foreign association branches.

Federal bonds and notes as investment or collateral: Chapter 39.60 RCW.

Interest and usury in general: Chapter 19.52 RCW.

Mortgages: Title 61 RCW.

Real property and conveyances: Title 64 RCW.

33.24.005 "Mortgage" includes deed of trust and real estate contract. The word "mortgage" as used in this title includes deed of trust and real estate contract. [1982 c 3 § 44; 1973 c 130 § 28.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.24.007 "Real property" defined. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, "real property" means improved or unimproved real estate and includes leasehold interests in improved or unimproved real estate and includes manufactured housing whether temporarily, semipermanently, or permanently attached to land and mobile homes and manufactured homes whose title has been eliminated under chapter 65.20 RCW. [1989 c 343 § 23; 1982 c 3 § 49.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.24.010 Loans to any one person—Limitation. An association may invest its funds only as provided in this chapter.

It shall not invest more than two and a half percent of its assets in any loan or obligation to any one person, except with the written approval of the director. [1994 c 92 § 445; 1982 c 3 § 45; 1979 c 113 § 6; 1963 c 246 § 7; 1953 c 71 § 6; 1947 c 257 § 5; 1945 c 235 § 58; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3717-177.]

[Title 33 RCW—page 13]

Prior: 1939 c 98 § 11; 1933 c 183 §§ 39, 52, 56, 58; 1925 ex.s. c 144 § 5; 1913 c 110 §§ 8, 9; 1903 c 116 § 2; 1890 p 56 §§ 4, 30.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.24.015 Loans generally—Limitation. An association may invest not more than twenty percent of its assets in loans on such terms as it deems appropriate. [1982 c 3 § 51.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.24.020 Obligations of United States or Canada. An association may invest its funds in loans upon or purchases of the bonds or obligations of or bonds or obligations guaranteed by the United States of America, including bonds of the District of Columbia, of the Dominion of Canada, or those for which the faith of the United States or the Dominion of Canada is pledged to provide for the payment of interest and principal: PROVIDED, That, in the case of bonds of the Dominion of Canada or those for which its faith is pledged, the interest and principal shall be payable in the United States or with exchange to a city in the United States and in lawful money of the United States or its equivalent. [1947 c 257 § 6; 1945 c 235 § 59; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 3717-178. Prior: 1939 c 98 § 11; 1935 c 9 §§ 1, 2, 3; 1933 c 183 § 56.]

33.24.025 Investment in investment trusts or companies. Except as may be limited by the director by rule, an association may invest its funds in obligations of the United States, as authorized by RCW 33.24.020, either directly or in the form of securities of, or other interests in, an open-end or closed-end management type investment company or investment trust registered under the federal investment company act of 1940, as now or hereafter amended, if both of the following conditions are met:

(1) The portfolio of the investment company or investment trust is limited to obligations of the United States and to repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such obligations; and

(2) The investment company or investment trust takes delivery of the collateral for any repurchase agreement either directly or through an authorized custodian. [1994 c 92 § 446; 1989 c 97 § 3.]

33.24.030 Obligations of this state. An association may invest its funds in the bonds or interest bearing obligations of this state or any agency thereof. [1955 c 126 § 1; 1945 c 235 § 60; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-179. Prior: 1939 c 98 § 11; 1933 c 183 § 56.]

33.24.040 Obligations of other states. An association may invest its funds in the bonds or interest bearing obligations of any other state of the United States upon which there is no existing default and upon which there has been no default for more than ninety days within ten years immediately preceding the investment: PROVIDED, That such state has not been in default for more than ninety days, within said ten years, in the payment of any part of the principal or interest of any debt contracted by it or for which the faith of such state was pledged. [1945 c 235 § 61; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-180. Prior: 1939 c 98 § 11; 1933 c 183 § 56.]

33.24.050 Obligations of municipal corporations in this state. An association may invest its funds in the valid warrants or bonds of any city, town, county, school district, port district, or other municipal corporation in the state of Washington which are issued pursuant to law and for the payment of which the faith and credit of such municipal corporations is pledged and taxes are leviable upon all taxable property within its limits. The aggregate of the investments of an association in any issue of such warrants or bonds shall at no time exceed five percent of the amount of its savings accounts. [1945 c 235 § 62; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-181. Prior: 1939 c 98 § 11; 1933 c 183 § 56.]

33.24.060 Obligations of municipal corporations in any state. An association may invest its funds in the valid warrants or bonds of any city, county, school district, port district, or other municipal corporation in the United States having a population of not less than fifty thousand inhabitants as determined by the last federal census, which municipal corporation has not defaulted in the payment of interest or principal upon any general obligation, including those for which its credit was pledged, within ten years last past, and for the payment of which the faith and credit of such municipal corporation is pledged and taxes are leviable upon all taxable property within its limits. No such investment shall be made unless the warrants or bonds for purchase are rated not less than BAA by Moody's Investors' Service, or have equivalent rating of another standard rating bureau, and the aggregate of the investments of an association in any issue of such warrants or bonds shall at no time exceed five percent of the amount of its savings accounts. [1945 c 235 § 63; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-182. Prior: 1939 c 98 § 11; 1933 c 183 § 56.]

33.24.065 Obligations issued or guaranteed by multilateral development bank. An association may invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by any multilateral development bank in which the United States government formally participates. Such investment in any one multilateral development bank shall not exceed five percent of the association's assets. [1985 c 301 § 3.]

33.24.070 City or district light, water, and sewer revenue bonds. An association may invest its funds in the revenue bonds of any city, town, district, or political subdivision of this state for the payment of which revenue of the city, town, district or political subdivision utility or revenue producing facility is irrevocably pledged.

It may invest its funds in the light, water, or sewer revenue bonds of any city or other municipal corporation in the United States having a population of not less than fifty thousand inhabitants as determined by the last federal census, which has not defaulted in the payment of interest or principal upon this or any like obligation, including those for which its credit was pledged, within ten years last past, for the payment of which the entire revenue of the city's or other municipal corporation's light, water, or sewer system, less maintenance and operating costs, is irrevocably pledged.

The aggregate of the investments of an association in any issue of such revenue bonds shall at no time exceed five percent of the amount of its savings accounts. [1955 c 126 § 2;

1945 c 235 § 64; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-183. Prior: 1939 c 98 § 11; 1933 c 183 § 56.]

33.24.080 Local improvement district bonds. An association may invest its funds in the bonds of any local improvement district of any city of this state (except bonds issued for an improvement consisting of grading only), the ultimate payment of which is guaranteed by the municipality under the provisions of guaranty laws of this state: PROVIDED, That one-half of the lots in the district are improved with revenue producing houses or other improvements and that local improvement district bonds falling within the twenty-five percent, in amount of any issue, last callable for payment shall neither be acquired nor taken as security. The aggregate of the investments of an association in any issue of such bonds shall at no time exceed three percent of the amount of its savings accounts, and it may not have invested, at any one time, more than one hundred thousand dollars in the bonds of any such district. [1953 c 71 § 7; 1945 c 235 § 65; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-184. Prior: 1939 c 98 § 11; 1933 c 183 § 56.]

33.24.090 Obligations of federal and state agencies—Investment in other associations. An association may invest its funds in stock or notes, bonds, debentures, or other such obligations of any federal home loan bank, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, any federal land bank, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal National Mortgage Association, or any other instrumentality of the federal government, or any state or federal agency organized under the laws of the United States or of the state of Washington authorized to loan to or act as a fiscal agency for, or insurer of, a savings and loan association.

An association may become a member of and invest its funds in other savings and loan associations organized under either federal or state law, which have an authorized office in this state: PROVIDED, That the investment in any such other savings and loan association shall not exceed the amount which is insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. [1959 c 280 § 3; 1953 c 71 § 8; 1945 c 235 § 66; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-185. Prior: 1939 c 98 § 11; 1935 c 9 §§ 1, 2, 3; 1933 c 183 § 56.]

33.24.100 Loans or other obligations secured by real property. An association may invest its funds in loans, mortgages, or other obligations secured by real property. [1982 c 3 § 46; 1979 c 113 § 7; 1969 c 107 § 5; 1949 c 20 § 6; 1945 c 235 § 67; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 3717-186. Prior: 1939 c 98 § 11; 1935 c 9 §§ 1, 2, 3; 1933 c 183 §§ 56, 58; 1925 ex.s. c 144 § 5; 1913 c 110 §§ 8, 9; 1903 c 116 § 2; 1890 p 56 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.24.115 Forming, incorporating with, or investing in other entities—Limitation. An association, alone or in conjunction with other entities, may form, incorporate, or invest in corporations or other entities, whether or not such other corporation or entity is related to the association's business. The aggregate amount of funds invested or used in the formation of corporations or other entities under this section

(2012 Ed.)

shall not exceed ten percent of the assets of the association. [1982 c 3 § 50.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.24.160 Investment in office equipment and real property interests used in doing business. An association may invest its funds in the acquisition of furniture, fixtures and office equipment convenient and necessary for the carrying on of its business.

An association may invest its funds in real property or leasehold interests therein for use in the transaction of its business. [1982 c 3 § 47; 1945 c 235 § 73; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-192. Prior: 1939 c 98 § 11; 1933 c 183 § 56.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.24.200 Personal liability on unlawful loans. Every director, officer, agent, or employee of an association who shall borrow or who shall knowingly permit any person to borrow any of its funds in violation of the provisions of this title shall be personally liable for any loss or damage which the association may sustain in consequence thereof. [1945 c 235 § 94; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-213.]

33.24.210 Revenue bonds of public utility districts. See RCW 54.24.120.

33.24.220 Stock or bonds of federal home loan bank. See RCW 30.32.020.

Home loan bank as depository: RCW 30.32.040.

May borrow from home loan bank: RCW 30.32.030.

33.24.270 Stock in small business investment companies. A savings and loan association may purchase and hold for its own investment accounts stock in small business investment companies licensed and regulated by the United States as authorized by the small business act, Public Law 85-536, as amended and now in force, in an amount not to exceed one percent of its assets. [1973 c 130 § 30; 1969 c 107 § 13.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.24.295 Loans for nonbusiness family purposes—Limitation. An association may invest not to exceed twenty percent of its assets in loans for any nonbusiness family purposes. [1982 c 3 § 48; 1979 c 113 § 12; 1973 c 130 § 27.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.24.345 Acquisition of control of association—Authorized. A person or other entity, including an association, organized under the laws of this state or authorized to transact business in this state, may acquire any or all of the assets or shares of stock of any association authorized to transact business under this title. [1982 c 3 § 52.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.24.350 Acquisition of control of association—Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Subsidiary" of a person or other entity means any person or other entity which is controlled by such person or other entity.

(2) "Control" means directly or indirectly or acting in concert with one or more other persons or entities, or through one or more subsidiaries, owning, controlling, or holding with the power to vote twenty-five percent or more of the voting rights of an association.

(3) "Acquiring party" means the person or other entity acquiring control of a savings and loan association. [1982 c 3 § 53; 1973 c 130 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.24.360 Acquisition of control of association—Unlawful, when—Application—Contents—Notice to other associations—Penalty. (1) It is unlawful for any acquiring party to acquire control of an association until thirty days after the date of filing with the director an application containing substantially all of the following information and any additional information that the director may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of deposit account holders, borrowers or stockholders:

(a) The identity, character, and experience of each acquiring party by whom or on whose behalf acquisition is to be made;

(b) The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of each acquiring party involved in the acquisition;

(c) The terms and conditions of any proposed acquisition and the manner in which such acquisition is to be made;

(d) The source and amount of the funds or other consideration used or to be used in making the acquisition and, if any part of these funds or other consideration has been or is to be borrowed or otherwise obtained for the purpose of making the acquisition, a description of the transaction and the names of the parties. However, where a source of funds is a loan made in the lender's ordinary course of business, if the person filing the statement so requests, the director shall not disclose the name of the lender to the public;

(e) Any plans or proposals which any acquiring party making the acquisition may have to liquidate the association to sell its assets, to merge it with any company, or to make any other major changes in its business or corporate structure or management;

(f) The identification of any persons employed, retained or to be compensated by the acquiring party, or by any person on his or her behalf, who makes solicitations or recommendations to stockholders for the purpose of assisting in the acquisition, and brief description of the terms of such employment, retainer, or arrangements for compensation;

(g) Copies of all invitations for tenders or advertisements making a tender offer to stockholders for purchase of their stock to be used in connection with the proposed acquisition.

(2) When an unincorporated company is required to file the statements under subsection (1)(a), (b), and (f) of this section, the director may require that the information be given with respect to each partner of a partnership or limited partnership, by each member of a syndicate or group, and by each person who controls a partner or member. When an incorporated company is required to file the statements under subsection (1)(a), (b), and (f) of this section, the director may require that the information be given for the corporation and for each officer and director of the corporation and for each person who is directly or indirectly the beneficial owner of

twenty-five percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of the corporation. If any tender offer, request or invitation for tenders or other agreement to acquire control is proposed to be made by means of a registration statement under the federal securities act of 1933 (48 Stat. 74, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 77a), as amended, or in circumstances requiring the disclosure of similar information under the federal securities exchange act of 1934 (48 Stat. 881; 15 U.S.C. Sec. 77b), as amended, or in an application filed with the federal home loan bank board requiring similar disclosure, such registration statement or application may be filed with the director in lieu of the requirements of this section.

(3) The director shall give notice by mail to all associations doing business within the state of the filing of an application to acquire control of an association. The association shall transmit a check to the director for two hundred dollars when filing the application to cover the expense of notification. Persons interested in protesting the application may contact the director in person or by writing prior to a date which shall be given in the notice.

(4) Any person who willfully violates this section, or any regulation or order thereunder, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars for each day during which the violation continues. [2003 c 53 § 197; 1994 c 92 § 447; 1982 c 3 § 54; 1979 c 113 § 13; 1973 c 130 § 2.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.24.370 Acquisition of control of association—Action or proceeding to prevent—Grounds. The director may within thirty days after the date of filing of the application under RCW 33.24.360, file an action or proceeding in superior court to prevent the pending acquisition of control if the director finds any of the following:

(1) The acquisition would substantially lessen competition or would in any manner be in restraint of trade or would result in a monopoly, or would be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize or to attempt to monopolize the savings and loan business in any part of the state of Washington, unless the director also finds that the anticompetitive effects of the proposed acquisition are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the acquisition in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served;

(2) The poor financial condition of any acquiring party might jeopardize the financial stability of the association being acquired or might prejudice the interests of the depositors, borrowers, or stockholders of the association or is not in the public interest;

(3) The plan or proposal under which the acquiring party intends to liquidate the association, to sell its assets, or to merge it with any person or company, or to make any other major change in its business or corporate structure or management, is not fair and reasonable to the association's depositors, borrowers, or stockholders or is not in the public interest; or

(4) The competence, experience and integrity of any acquiring party who would control the operation of the association indicates that approval would not be in the interest of

the association's depositors, borrowers, or stockholders nor in the public interest. [1994 c 92 § 448; 1982 c 3 § 55; 1973 c 130 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.24.375 Acquisition of control of association—Application to foreign association branches. RCW 33.24.345, 33.24.350, 33.24.360, and 33.24.370 do not apply to foreign associations doing business in this state, except when an acquiring party intends to acquire only one or more branches of a foreign association which are located in this state. [1982 c 3 § 56.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 33.28 RCW FEES AND TAXES

Sections

33.28.010	Filing and copy fees.
33.28.020	Fee for examination and supervision costs.
33.28.040	Taxation of associations.

33.28.010 Filing and copy fees. The secretary of state shall collect fees of twenty dollars in advance for filing articles of incorporation. The secretary of state shall establish by rule, fees for amendments to articles of incorporation, other certificates required to be filed in his or her office, and for furnishing copies of papers filed in his or her office.

Every association shall also pay to the secretary of state, for filing any instrument with him or her, the same fees as are required of general corporations for filing similar papers. [1993 c 269 § 13; 1981 c 302 § 33; 1945 c 235 § 76; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-195.]

Corporations, fees in general: Chapter 23B.01 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.28.020 Fee for examination and supervision costs. The director shall collect from each association a fee, the amount of which shall be set by rule, to cover the actual cost of examinations and supervision. [1994 c 92 § 449; 1982 c 3 § 57; 1974 ex.s. c 22 § 1; 1969 c 107 § 6; 1961 c 222 § 4; 1945 c 235 § 77; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-196. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 82; 1919 c 169 § 11; 1913 c 110 § 18.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.28.040 Taxation of associations. The fees provided for in this title shall be in lieu of all other corporation fees, licenses, or excises for the privilege of doing business, except for business and occupation taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 82.04 RCW, and except for license fees or taxes imposed by a city or town under RCW 82.14A.010, notwithstanding any other provisions of this section.

Neither an association nor its members shall be taxed upon its deposit accounts as property, nor shall a domestic association be taxed upon its real and tangible personal property at a rate greater than any federal association doing business in this state.

An association is an institution for deposits and neither it nor its property shall be taxed under any law which shall exempt banks or other savings institutions, state or federal, from taxation.

(2012 Ed.)

For all purposes of taxation, the assets represented by the contingent fund, guaranty fund, and other reserves (other than reserves for expenses and specific losses) of an association shall be deemed its only permanent capital and, in computing any tax, whether property, income, or excise, appropriate adjustments shall be made to give effect to the nature of such association. [1982 c 3 § 58; 1972 ex.s. c 134 § 4; 1970 ex.s. c 101 § 1; 1945 c 235 § 79; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-198. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 86; 1913 c 110 § 17; 1890 p 56 §§ 35, 38.]

City or town license fees or taxes on financial institutions: Chapter 82.14A RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 33.32 RCW FOREIGN ASSOCIATIONS

Sections

33.32.020	Examinations and reports.
33.32.030	Subject to state regulations and laws.
33.32.050	Power of attorney for service of process.
33.32.060	Reciprocity.
33.32.070	Failure to comply with title as disqualifying act.
33.32.080	Nonadmitted foreign associations—Powers relative to secured interests.

33.32.020 Examinations and reports. Unless prohibited by the laws of the state in which it is incorporated, a foreign association or like corporation authorized to do business in this state which, by the laws of the state in which it is incorporated, is required to be examined or to make reports to officers of such state, after each such examination or on the making of each such report, shall furnish to the director a copy of such examination or report, certified by the officer of the state making such examination or receiving the report. [1994 c 92 § 450; 1982 c 3 § 59; 1945 c 235 § 81; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-200. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 87; 1913 c 110 § 21; 1890 p 56 §§ 14, 37.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.32.030 Subject to state regulations and laws. Except as to those matters relating strictly to its internal management which are governed by provisions of the law of the state of its incorporation inconsistent with this title, a foreign association or like corporation authorized to transact business in this state shall conduct its business in conformance with the provisions of this title and all requirements of the director.

All agreements made by any foreign association or like corporation doing business in this state with any resident of this state shall be deemed and construed to be made within this state. [1994 c 92 § 451; 1982 c 3 § 60; 1945 c 235 § 82; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-201. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 87; 1913 c 110 § 21; 1890 p 56 §§ 9, 14.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.32.050 Power of attorney for service of process. No foreign savings and loan association or like corporation shall do business in this state until it shall file with the director a written irrevocable power of attorney providing that service upon the director of any process issued against it by any court in this state shall constitute valid service of such process upon it. Such service shall be had by serving upon the

director two copies of such summons or other process, together with the sum of two dollars. The director, upon receipt of any such summons or other process, shall forthwith transmit, by registered mail, one copy thereof to the principal office of such foreign association or corporation. [1994 c 92 § 452; 1945 c 235 § 84; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-203. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 87; 1890 p 56 §§ 9, 10, 12.]

33.32.060 Reciprocity. No foreign savings and loan association shall be permitted to do business in this state on more favorable terms and conditions than the associations organized under the laws of this state are permitted to do business in the state in which such foreign association or corporation is organized. [1945 c 235 § 85; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-204. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 88; 1890 p 56 § 13.]

33.32.070 Failure to comply with title as disqualifying act. Any foreign savings and loan association or like corporation doing business in this state which fails to comply with any provision of this title as required shall not thereafter transact any business within this state. [1982 c 3 § 61; 1945 c 235 § 86; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-205. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 89; 1913 c 110 § 21; 1890 p 56 §§ 14, 20.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.32.080 Nonadmitted foreign associations—Powers relative to secured interests. See chapter 23B.18 RCW.

Chapter 33.36 RCW

PROHIBITED ACTS—PENALTIES

Sections

33.36.010	Illegal loans or investments.
33.36.020	Purchase at discount of accounts or certificates.
33.36.030	Preference in case of insolvency.
33.36.040	Falsification of books—Exhibiting false document—Making false statement of assets or liabilities.
33.36.050	False statement affecting financial standing.
33.36.060	Suppressing, secreting, or destroying evidence or records.

Assignment for benefit of creditors: Chapter 7.08 RCW.

False representations: Chapter 9.38 RCW.

33.36.010 Illegal loans or investments. Any director, officer, agent, or employee of an association who, on behalf of such association, shall knowingly and wilfully make or participate in making or consent to any loan or investment contrary to the provisions of this title shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [1945 c 235 § 87; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-206. Prior: 1933 c 183 §§ 53, 62, 102, 111; 1919 c 169 § 16; 1913 c 110 § 27.]

33.36.020 Purchase at discount of accounts or certificates. Any director, officer, agent, attorney, or employee of an association who, directly or indirectly, shall purchase at a discount any savings account in the association or any certificate or debenture of any segregation corporation holding assets formerly held by the association shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [1945 c 235 § 88; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-207. Prior: 1933 c 183 §§ 62, 101.]

[Title 33 RCW—page 18]

33.36.030 Preference in case of insolvency. Every transfer of its property and assets by any association in this state, made in contemplation of insolvency, or after it becomes insolvent, with a view to the preference of one creditor or member over another, or to prevent the proper distribution of its property and assets among its creditors and members, shall be void.

Every director, officer, agent, or employee making such transfer or assisting therein is guilty of a class C felony as provided in chapter 9A.20 RCW. [1982 c 3 § 62; 1945 c 235 § 89; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-208.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.36.040 Falsification of books—Exhibiting false document—Making false statement of assets or liabilities. Every person who subscribes to or knowingly makes or causes to be made any false statement or false entry in the books of any association, or knowingly subscribes to or exhibits any false or fictitious security, document, or paper, with intent to deceive any person authorized to examine into the affairs of any association, or knowingly makes or publishes any false statement of the amount of the assets or liabilities of the association, is guilty of a class C felony as provided in chapter 9A.20 RCW. [1982 c 3 § 63; 1945 c 235 § 90; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-209. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 101; 1919 c 169 §§ 12, 18; 1913 c 110 § 19.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.36.050 False statement affecting financial standing. Any person who wilfully instigates, makes, circulates, or transmits to another or others any statement which the person knows to be false concerning the financial condition or affecting the financial standing of any association doing business in this state, or who wilfully counsels, aids, procures or induces another to start, transmit, or circulate any such statement which the person knows to be false, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [1982 c 3 § 64; 1945 c 235 § 92; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-211. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 110.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.36.060 Suppressing, secreting, or destroying evidence or records. Any person who, for the purpose of concealing any material fact, suppresses any evidence or abstract, removes, mutilates, destroys, or secretes any book, paper or record of an association, or of the director, or of anyone connected with the association or the office of the director, is guilty of a class C felony as provided in chapter 9A.20 RCW. [1994 c 92 § 453; 1982 c 3 § 65; 1945 c 235 § 91; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-210. Prior: 1933 c 183 § 106; 1919 c 169 § 19.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 33.40 RCW

INSOLVENCY, LIQUIDATION, MERGER

Sections

33.40.010	Voluntary liquidation, merger, etc., authorized—Procedure.
33.40.020	Director may take possession of domestic association on notice for delinquency.
33.40.030	Possession without notice.
33.40.040	Procedure on taking possession.

(2012 Ed.)

- 33.40.050 Involuntary liquidation—Procedure—Federal insurance corporation as liquidator.
- 33.40.060 Procedure to be as in receivership.
- 33.40.070 Liquidator's powers.
- 33.40.075 Investment of liquidation funds—Use of income.
- 33.40.080 Disposition of records.
- 33.40.110 Voluntary liquidation—Disposition of unclaimed dividends and records.
- 33.40.120 Removal of liquidator—Appellate review.
- 33.40.130 Payment of deposits accepted during economic emergency, preference.
- 33.40.150 Appointment of provisional officers and directors.

33.40.010 Voluntary liquidation, merger, etc., authorized—Procedure. Any domestic association may determine to enter upon voluntary liquidation, to transfer its assets and liabilities to another association, to merge with another association, to segregate its assets into classes, to charge off its losses in excess of its reserves.

Any such liquidation, transfer, merger, segregation, or charge-off shall be effected by the vote of a majority in amount of the members present, in person or by proxy, at any regular or special meeting of the members called for such purpose. Notice of such meeting, stating the purpose thereof, shall be given the director at least thirty days prior to the meeting and to the members pursuant to the provisions contained in RCW 33.20.010.

If such liquidation, transfer, merger, segregation, or charge-off be authorized by the members at the meeting, the directors of the association are authorized and shall effect such action, and the officers of the association shall execute all proper conveyances, documents, and other papers necessary or proper thereunto. [1994 c 92 § 454; 1949 c 20 § 9; 1945 c 235 § 102; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 3717-221. Prior: 1935 c 171 § 4; 1933 c 183 §§ 60, 78; 1919 c 169 § 17.]

33.40.020 Director may take possession of domestic association on notice for delinquency. Whenever it appears to the director that any domestic association is in an unsound condition or is conducting its business in an unsafe manner or is refusing to submit its books, papers, or concerns to lawful inspection, or that any director or officer thereof refuses to submit to examination on oath touching its concerns and affairs or that it has failed to carry out any authorized order or direction of the director, the director may give notice to the association so offending or delinquent or whose director or officer is thus offending or delinquent to correct such offense or delinquency and, if such association or such director or officer fails to correct the condition, offense, or delinquency within a reasonable time, as determined by the director, the director may take possession of the association. [1994 c 92 § 455; 1982 c 3 § 66; 1945 c 235 § 103; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-222. Prior: 1933 c 183 §§ 68, 71.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.40.030 Possession without notice. Whenever it shall appear to the director that any association is in an unsound or unsafe condition to continue business or is insolvent, the director may take possession thereof without notice. [1994 c 92 § 456; 1945 c 235 § 104; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-223. Prior: 1933 c 183 §§ 68, 71.]

33.40.040 Procedure on taking possession. Upon the director taking possession of any domestic association, the

director shall proceed to liquidate the association unless, in the director's discretion, the director shall determine to call a meeting of the members to consider either a proportionate charge-off against the deposit accounts to permit the association thereafter to continue in business, or whether the association should proceed to voluntary liquidation under the management of its board of directors. In such event, if the director approves the decision of a majority in amount of the members present and voting, the director shall order such action to be taken.

During any period of voluntary liquidation, the director may take possession of the association and its assets and complete the liquidation whenever, in the director's discretion, this seems advisable. [1994 c 92 § 457; 1982 c 3 § 67; 1945 c 235 § 105; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-224. Prior: 1935 c 171 § 4; 1933 c 183 §§ 70, 72, 78; 1919 c 169 § 13; 1913 c 110 § 20.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.40.050 Involuntary liquidation—Procedure—Federal insurance corporation as liquidator. Whenever the director determines to liquidate the affairs of a domestic association, the director shall cause the attorney general to present to the superior court of the county in which the association has its principal place of business a written petition setting forth the date of the taking of possession, the reasons therefor, and other material facts concerning the affairs of the association and, if the court determines that the association should be liquidated, it shall appoint the director, or other responsible person as recommended by the director, as the liquidator of the association and fix and require a bond to be given by the liquidator conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties as such liquidator, but if the association has the insurance protection provided by Title IV of the National Housing Act, as now or hereafter amended, the court upon the request of the director may tender to the federal savings and loan insurance corporation the appointment as liquidator.

Upon the filing with and approval by the court of the bond, the director or other person appointed shall enter upon the duties as liquidator of the affairs of the association, and, under the direction of the court, shall administer and liquidate the assets thereof and apply the same to the payment of the expenses of liquidation and the debts of the association, and distribute the remainder to the deposit accounts proportionately.

If the court tenders the appointment as liquidator to the federal savings and loan insurance corporation, and if the insurance corporation accepts the appointment, it shall have and possess all the powers and privileges provided by the laws of this state with respect to a liquidator of an association, its depositors and other creditors, and be subject to all the duties of such liquidator, except insofar as such powers, privileges, or duties are in conflict with the provisions of Title IV of the National Housing Act, as now or hereafter amended. In any liquidation proceeding in which the insurance corporation is the liquidator, it may proceed to liquidate without being subject to the control of the court and without bond. [1994 c 92 § 458; 1982 c 3 § 68; 1973 c 130 § 29; 1945 c 235 § 106; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-225. Prior: 1935 c 171 § 4;

1933 c 183 §§ 70, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78; 1919 c 169 § 13; 1913 c 110 § 20.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.40.060 Procedure to be as in receivership. In any such liquidation proceeding, the court, except as otherwise in this title expressly provided, shall have the powers and proceed as in receivership proceedings. [1945 c 235 § 107; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-226. Prior: 1935 c 171 § 4; 1933 c 183 §§ 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78; 1919 c 169 § 13; 1913 c 110 § 20.]

33.40.070 Liquidator's powers. The liquidator, upon the approval of the court, may sell, discount, or compromise debts of the association and claims against its debtors. The liquidator, with the approval of the court, may lease, operate, repair, exchange, or sell, either for cash or upon terms, the real and personal property of the association.

The liquidator, with the approval of the court, when funds are available, may pay savings members whose balances amount to not more than five dollars, the full amount of the balances.

Checks issued or payments held by the liquidator which remain undelivered for six months following the final liquidation dividend shall be deposited with the director, after which the liquidator shall be discharged by the court. During ten years thereafter, the director shall deliver the checks or payments, or the director's own checks in lieu thereof, to the payee, or his or her legal representative, upon receipt of satisfactory evidence of the payee's right thereto. After the ten years, the director shall cancel all such checks or payments remaining in the director's possession and issue a check against the account for the amount thereof, payable to the state treasurer, and deliver it to the state treasurer. Such payment shall escheat to the state, without further legal proceedings. [1994 c 92 § 459; 1982 c 3 § 69; 1953 c 71 § 10; 1945 c 235 § 108; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-227. Prior: 1935 c 171 § 4; 1933 c 183 §§ 70, 73, 74, 78.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.40.075 Investment of liquidation funds—Use of income. All funds received by the director from liquidations may be invested by the director. The earnings from the moneys so held may be applied toward defraying the expenses incurred in the liquidations. [1994 c 92 § 460; 1982 c 3 § 70; 1951 c 105 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.40.080 Disposition of records. Upon the termination of any liquidation proceeding, any files, records, documents, books of account, or other papers in the possession of the liquidator shall be surrendered into the possession of the director, who, in his or her discretion at any time after the expiration of one year, may destroy any of such files, records, documents, books of account or other papers which appear to him or her to be obsolete or unnecessary for future reference. [1994 c 92 § 461; 1945 c 235 § 109; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-228.]

33.40.110 Voluntary liquidation—Disposition of unclaimed dividends and records. In a voluntary liquidation of a domestic association, checks issued in the liquidation

or funds representing liquidating dividends or otherwise which remain undelivered for six months following the final liquidating dividend, shall be deposited with the director, together with any files, records, documents, books of account, or other papers of the association. The director, at any time after one year from delivery, may destroy any of such files, records, documents, books of account, or other papers which appear to the director to be obsolete or unnecessary for future reference. During ten years thereafter, the director shall deliver such checks, or the director's own checks in lieu thereof, or portions of such funds to the payee, or the payee's legal representative, upon receipt of satisfactory evidence of the payee's right thereto. After the ten years, the director shall cancel all such checks remaining in the director's possession and issue a check payable to the state treasurer for the amount thereof together with any other liquidating funds, and deliver them to the state treasurer. Such payment shall escheat to the state without further legal proceedings. [1994 c 92 § 462; 1982 c 3 § 71; 1953 c 71 § 11; 1945 c 235 § 112; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-231.]

Uniform unclaimed property act: Chapter 63.29 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.40.120 Removal of liquidator—Appellate review. The court, upon notice and hearing, may remove the liquidator for cause. Appellate review of the order of removal may be sought as in other civil cases.

During the pendency of any appeal, the director of financial institutions shall act as liquidator of the association, without giving any additional bond for the performance of the duties as such liquidator.

If such order of removal shall be affirmed, the director of financial institutions shall name another liquidator for the association, which nominee, upon qualifying as required for receivers generally, shall succeed to the position of liquidator of the association. [1994 c 92 § 463; 1988 c 202 § 34; 1982 c 3 § 72; 1971 c 81 § 86; 1945 c 235 § 113; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-232.]

Rules of court: *Appeal procedures superseded by RAP 2.1, 2.2, 18.22.*

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.40.130 Payment of deposits accepted during economic emergency, preference. Savings deposits received by an association, during a period or periods of postponement of payment of withdrawals or of acute business depression, panic or economic emergency under authorization or declaration of the director as hereinbefore provided, shall be repaid to the depositors paying in such savings before any liquidation dividends shall be declared or paid if, during such period or periods or at the expiration thereof, the director takes charge of the association for liquidation, as provided in this title. [1994 c 92 § 464; 1982 c 3 § 73; 1945 c 235 § 100; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-219.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.40.150 Appointment of provisional officers and directors. (1) The director of financial institutions, after exercising the authority granted in RCW 33.16.040, may appoint provisional officers and directors, in whole or in part, of an association.

(2) Notice of the appointment shall be served upon the association, and the appointment shall take effect immediately and shall remain in effect until a successor is chosen in accordance with the association's bylaws. [1994 c 92 § 465; 1985 c 239 § 2.]

Chapter 33.43 RCW
CONVERSION TO AND FROM
FEDERAL ASSOCIATION

Sections

33.43.010	Conversion of domestic association to federal association.
33.43.020	Federal association—Powers.
33.43.030	Conversion of federal association to domestic association.

33.43.010 Conversion of domestic association to federal association. Any domestic association may convert itself into a federal mutual or stock savings and loan association. Any such conversion shall be effected by the vote of a majority in amount of the members present, in person or by proxy, at any regular or special meeting of the members called for such purpose. Notice of such meeting, stating the purpose thereof, shall be given the director at least thirty days prior to the meeting and to the members pursuant to the provisions contained in RCW 33.20.010.

If such conversion be authorized by the members at the meeting, the directors of the association are authorized and shall effect such action, and the officers of the association shall execute all proper conveyances, documents, and other papers necessary or proper thereunto.

If conversion be authorized, a copy of the minutes of the meeting shall be filed forthwith with the director.

Upon consummation of such conversion, the successor federal savings and loan association shall succeed to all right, title, and interest of the domestic association in and to its assets, and to its liabilities to the creditors and members of the association. Upon such conversion, after the execution and delivery of all instruments of transfer, conveyance and assignment, the domestic association shall be deemed dissolved. [1994 c 92 § 466; 1982 c 3 § 74; 1949 c 20 § 10; 1945 c 235 § 116; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 3717-235. Prior: 1933 ex.s. c 15 §§ 1 through 6. Formerly RCW 33.44.100.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.43.020 Federal association—Powers. Every federal savings and loan association, the home office of which is located in this state, and the savings accounts therein shall have all the rights, powers and privileges and be entitled to the same immunities and exemptions as pertain to savings and loan associations organized under the laws of this state. [1945 c 235 § 117; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-236. Prior: 1939 c 98 § 9; 1933 c 183 § 50. Formerly RCW 33.44.110.]

33.43.030 Conversion of federal association to domestic association. Any federal savings and loan association the home office of which is located in this state may convert itself into a domestic savings and loan association of this state. For any such conversion, such federal association shall proceed as provided in this title for the conversion of a domestic association into a federal association.

(2012 Ed.)

Upon consummation of such conversion, the successor domestic association shall succeed to all right, title, and interest of the federal association in and to its assets, and to its liabilities to the creditors and members of such federal association. [1945 c 235 § 118; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 3717-237. Prior: 1939 c 98 § 1. Formerly RCW 33.44.120.]

Chapter 33.44 RCW
CONVERSION TO MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK

Sections

33.44.020	Conversion to a savings bank or commercial bank—Procedure.
33.44.080	Depositor's interest upon conversion.
33.44.090	Transfer of securities upon conversion.
33.44.125	Waiver of chapter requirements.
33.44.130	Rules implementing chapter—Standard.

33.44.020 Conversion to a savings bank or commercial bank—Procedure. Any association organized under the laws of this state, or under the laws of the United States, may, if it has obtained the approval, required by law or regulation, of any federal agencies, including the federal home loan bank board and the federal savings and loan insurance corporation, be converted into a savings bank or commercial bank in the following manner:

(1) The board of directors of such association shall pass a resolution declaring its intention to convert the association into a savings bank or commercial bank and shall apply to the director of financial institutions for leave to submit to the members of the association the question whether the association shall be converted into a savings bank or a commercial bank. A duplicate of the application to the director of financial institutions shall be filed with the director of financial institutions, except that no such filing shall be required in the case of an association organized under the laws of the United States. The application shall include a proposal which sets forth the method by and extent to which membership or stockholder interests, as the case may be, in the association are to be converted into membership or stockholder interests, as the case may be, in the savings bank or commercial bank, and the proposal shall allow for any member or stockholder to withdraw the value of his or her interest at any time within sixty days of the completion of the conversion. The proposal shall be subject to the approval of the director of financial institutions and shall conform to all applicable regulations of the federal home loan bank board, the federal savings and loan insurance corporation, the federal deposit insurance corporation, or other federal regulatory agency.

(2) Thereupon the director of financial institutions shall make the same investigation and determine the same questions as would be required by law to make and determine in case of the submission to the director of financial institutions of a certificate of incorporation of a proposed new savings bank or commercial bank, and the director of financial institutions shall also determine whether by the proposed conversion the business needs and conveniences of the members of the association would be served with facility and safety, except that no such conference shall be pertinent to such investigation or determination in the case of an association organized under the laws of the United States. After the director of financial institutions determines whether it is

expedient and desirable to permit the proposed conversion, the director of financial institutions shall, within sixty days after the filing of the application, endorse thereon over the official signature of the director of financial institutions the word "granted" or the word "refused", with the date of such endorsement and shall immediately notify the secretary of such association of his or her decision. If an application to convert to a mutual savings bank is granted, the director of financial institutions shall require the applicants to enter into such an agreement or undertaking with the director of financial institutions as trustee for the depositors with the mutual savings bank to make such contributions in cash to the expense fund of the mutual savings bank as in the director of financial institutions judgment will be necessary then and from time to time thereafter to pay the operating expenses of the mutual savings bank if its earnings should not be sufficient to pay the same in addition to the payment of such dividends as may be declared and credited to depositors from its earnings.

If the application is denied by the director of financial institutions, the association, acting by a two-thirds majority of its board of directors, may, within thirty days after receiving the notice of the denial, appeal to the superior court in the manner prescribed in chapter 34.05 RCW.

(3) If the application is granted by the director of financial institutions or by the court, as the case may be, the board of directors of the association shall, within sixty days thereafter, submit the question of the proposed conversion to the members of the association at a special meeting called for that purpose. Notice of the meeting shall state the time, place and purpose of the meeting, and that the only question to be voted upon will be, "shall the (naming the association) be converted into a savings bank or commercial bank under the laws of the state of Washington?" The vote on the question shall be by ballot. Any member may vote by proxy or may transmit the member's ballot by mail if the bylaws provide a method for so doing. If two-thirds or more in number of the members voting on the question vote affirmatively, then the board of directors shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to proceed to convert such association into a savings bank or commercial bank; otherwise, the proposed conversion shall be abandoned and shall not be again submitted to the members within three years from the date of the meeting.

(4) If authority for the proposed conversion has been approved by the members as required by this section, the directors shall, within thirty days thereafter, subscribe and acknowledge and file with the director of financial institutions in triplicate a certificate of reincorporation, stating:

(a) The name by which the converted corporation is to be known.

(b) The place where the bank is to be located and its business transacted, naming the city or town and county, which city or town shall be the same as that where the principal place of business of the corporation has theretofore been located.

(c) The name, occupation, residence and post office address of each signer of the certificate.

(d) The amount of the assets of the corporation, the amount of its liabilities and the amount of its contingent, reserve, expense, and guaranty fund, as applicable, as of the first day of the then calendar month.

(e) A declaration that each signer will accept the responsibilities and faithfully discharge the duties of a trustee or director of the bank, and is free from all the disqualifications specified in the laws applicable to savings banks or commercial banks.

(f) Such other items as the director of financial institutions may require.

(5) Upon the filing of the certificate in triplicate, the director of financial institutions shall, within thirty days thereafter, if satisfied that all the provisions of this chapter have been complied with, issue in triplicate an authorization certificate stating that the corporation has complied with all the requirements of law, and that it has authority to transact at the place designated in its certificate of incorporation the business of a savings bank or commercial bank. One of the director of financial institutions certificates of authorization shall be attached to each of the certificates of reincorporation, and one set of these shall be filed and retained by the director of financial institutions, one set shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, and one set shall be transmitted to the bank for its files. Upon the receipt from the corporation of the same fees as are required for filing and recording other incorporation certificates or articles, the secretary of state shall file the certificates and record the same; whereupon the conversion of the association shall be deemed complete, and the signers of said reincorporation certificate and their successors shall thereupon become and be a corporation having the powers and being subject to the duties and obligations prescribed by the laws of this state applicable to savings banks or commercial banks, as the case may be. The time of existence of the corporation shall be perpetual unless provided otherwise in the articles of incorporation of the association or unless sooner terminated pursuant to law. [1997 c 101 § 6; 1994 c 92 § 467; 1982 c 3 § 75; 1981 c 302 § 34; 1979 ex.s. c 57 § 7; 1975 1st ex.s. c 111 § 1; 1927 c 177 § 1; 1917 c 154 § 1; RRS §§ 3749 through 3754. Formerly RCW 33.44.020 through 33.44.070.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.44.080 Depositor's interest upon conversion.

Upon the conversion of any association into a savings bank or commercial bank, every person who was a depositor of the association at the time of the conversion shall become and be deemed to be a depositor of the bank in a sum equal to the value of the deposit of the depositor as of the day on which the conversion was consummated. [1982 c 3 § 76; 1927 c 177 § 2; 1917 c 154 § 2; RRS § 3755.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.44.090 Transfer of securities upon conversion. All mortgages, notes and other securities of any association that has been converted into a savings bank or commercial bank, shall on request of the bank, be delivered to it by the director of financial institutions or under the director's direction by any depositary having possession thereof. Every such bank shall, as soon as practicable and within such time and by such methods as the director may direct, cause its organization, its securities and investments, the character of its business and its methods of transacting the same to conform to the laws applicable to savings banks or commercial banks, as applica-

ble. [1994 c 92 § 468; 1982 c 3 § 77; 1927 c 177 § 3; 1917 c 154 § 3; RRS § 3756.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.44.125 Waiver of chapter requirements. If, in the opinion of the director of financial institutions, it is necessary for any of the requirements of this chapter to be waived in order to permit an association which is in danger of failing to convert its charter to that of a commercial bank or a savings bank so that the association may be acquired by a commercial bank or a savings bank or a bank holding company, then the director may waive any such requirement. [1994 c 92 § 469; 1982 c 3 § 78.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.44.130 Rules implementing chapter—Standard. The director of financial institutions shall adopt such rules under the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW, as are necessary to implement this chapter in a manner which protects the relative interests of members, depositors, borrowers, stockholders, and creditors. [1994 c 92 § 470; 1982 c 3 § 79.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 33.46 RCW

CONVERSION OF SAVINGS BANK OR COMMERCIAL BANK TO ASSOCIATION

(Formerly: Conversion of mutual savings bank to building and loan or savings and loan association)

Sections

33.46.010	Definitions.
33.46.020	Conversion of bank to association—Procedure.
33.46.030	Cash contributions to expense fund if becoming domestic mutual association.
33.46.040	Appeal from denial of application.
33.46.050	Certificate of reincorporation—Required—Filing—Contents.
33.46.060	Issuance of authorization certificate—Filing—Completion of conversion—Effect.
33.46.070	Depositor's interest upon conversion.
33.46.080	Transfer of securities—Conformance to state association laws, when.
33.46.090	Assets, liabilities, etc., vested in association upon conversion.
33.46.100	Initial meeting of shareholders of domestic association—Notice—Proxy voting.
33.46.110	Conversion to federal association—Procedure.
33.46.130	Rules implementing chapter—Standard.

33.46.010 Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise:

(1) "Association" means any association organized under the laws of this state or the laws of the United States of America;

(2) "Director" means a member of the board of directors of an association, savings bank, or commercial bank, as applicable;

(3) "Bank" means a savings bank or commercial bank organized under the laws of this state; and

(4) "Trustee" means a member of the managing board of a mutual savings bank. [1982 c 3 § 80; 1975 1st ex.s. c 83 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

(2012 Ed.)

33.46.020 Conversion of bank to association—Procedure. Any bank may be converted into an association in the following manner:

(1) The trustees or directors of the bank shall pass, by at least a two-thirds favorable vote of all trustees or directors, a resolution declaring its intention to convert the bank into an association, specifying in such resolution the type of association and whether the association is to be organized under the laws of this state, or is to be organized under the laws of the United States of America. If the association is to be a state association the bank shall apply to the director of financial institutions for authority to convert into an association. The application shall include a proposal which sets forth the method by and extent to which membership or stockholder interests, as the case may be, in the bank are to be converted into membership or shareholder interest, as the case may be, in the association, and the proposal shall allow for any member or stockholder to withdraw the value of his or her interest at any time within sixty days of the completion of the conversion. The proposal is subject to the approval of the director of financial institutions and shall conform to all applicable regulations of the federal deposit insurance corporation, the federal home loan bank board, the federal savings and loan insurance corporation, or other federal regulatory agency.

(2) The director of financial institutions shall, in the case of an application to convert into a state association, make the same investigation and determine the same questions as he or she would be required by law to make in determining the case of submission to him or her of articles of incorporation of a proposed new state association, and shall also determine whether the proposed conversion would serve the needs and conveniences of the depositors of the bank.

(3) The director of financial institutions shall grant or deny the application within sixty days of its date of filing and shall immediately notify the secretary of the bank of the decision. [1994 c 92 § 471; 1982 c 3 § 81; 1975 1st ex.s. c 83 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.46.030 Cash contributions to expense fund if becoming domestic mutual association. If the application to become a domestic mutual association is granted, the director of financial institutions shall require the applicant to enter into an agreement or undertaking with the director, as trustee for the members of the association, to make such cash contributions to an expense fund of the mutual association as in the director's judgment will be necessary then and from time to time thereafter to pay the operating expenses of the association if its earnings should not be sufficient to pay the same in addition to the payment of such dividends as may be declared and credited to members from its earnings. [1994 c 92 § 472; 1982 c 3 § 82; 1975 1st ex.s. c 83 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.46.040 Appeal from denial of application. If the application is denied by the director of financial institutions, the bank, acting by a two-thirds majority of its trustees or directors, may, within thirty days after receiving notice of such denial, appeal to the superior court of Thurston county pursuant to the provisions of the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW. [1994 c 92 § 473; 1982 c 3 § 83; 1975 1st ex.s. c 83 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.46.050 Certificate of reincorporation—Required—Filing—Contents. If the application is granted by the director of financial institutions, or by the court, the trustees or directors of the bank shall, within thirty days thereafter, subscribe, acknowledge, and file with the director of financial institutions, in triplicate, a certificate of reincorporation stating:

- (1) The name by which the association is to be known;
- (2) The place where the association is to be located and its business transacted, naming the city or town and the county, which city or town shall be the same as that where the principal place of business of the bank has theretofore been located;
- (3) The name, occupation, residence, and post office address of each signer of the certificate;
- (4) The amount of the assets of the association, the amount of its liabilities, and the amount of its contingent, expense, or guaranty fund, as applicable, as of the first day of the calendar month during which the certificate is filed; and
- (5) A declaration that each signer will accept the responsibilities and faithfully discharge the duties of a director of the association, and is free from all the disqualifications specified in the laws applicable to savings and loan associations. [1994 c 92 § 474; 1982 c 3 § 84; 1981 c 302 § 35; 1975 1st ex.s. c 83 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.46.060 Issuance of authorization certificate—Filing—Completion of conversion—Effect. Upon filing the certificate in triplicate as provided in RCW 33.46.050, the director of financial institutions shall, within thirty days thereafter, if satisfied that all the provisions of this chapter have been complied with, issue in triplicate an authorization certificate stating that the association has complied with all of the requirements of law, and that it has authority to transact, at the place or places designated in its certificate, the business of an association. The director of financial institutions shall retain one set of the triplicate originals of the certificate of reincorporation and of the certificate of authorization and shall transmit the other two sets to the association, which shall retain one set, and file one set with the secretary of state, paying the required fees. Upon such filings being made, the conversion of the bank to the association shall be deemed complete and consummated, and the association shall thereupon be a corporation having the powers and being subject to the duties and obligations prescribed by the laws of this state applicable to state associations, and the time of existence of such association shall be perpetual, unless sooner terminated. [1994 c 92 § 475; 1982 c 3 § 85; 1981 c 302 § 36; 1975 1st ex.s. c 83 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.46.070 Depositor's interest upon conversion. Upon the conversion of a bank into an association, every person who was a depositor of the bank at the time of the conversion shall become and be deemed to be a depositor of the association in a sum equal to the value of the deposits of the depositor in the bank as of the day on which the conversion was consummated. [1982 c 3 § 86; 1975 1st ex.s. c 83 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.46.080 Transfer of securities—Conformance to state association laws, when. All mortgages, notes, and other securities of any bank that has been converted into an association shall, on request of the association, be delivered to it by the director of financial institutions or, under the direction of the director, by any depository having possession thereof. If the association is a state association it shall, as soon as practicable and within such time and by such methods as the director may direct, cause its organization, its securities and investments, the character of its business, and its methods of transacting the same to conform to the laws applicable to state associations. [1994 c 92 § 476; 1982 c 3 § 87; 1975 1st ex.s. c 83 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.46.090 Assets, liabilities, etc., vested in association upon conversion. Upon a conversion being consummated all assets, rights and properties of the bank shall vest in and be the property of the association and all liabilities, debts, and obligations of the bank shall be the liabilities, debts, and obligations of the association and any right can be enforced by or against the association the same as it could have been enforced by or against the bank if the conversion had not occurred. [1975 1st ex.s. c 83 § 9.]

33.46.100 Initial meeting of shareholders of domestic association—Notice—Proxy voting. Within twelve months following consummation of the conversion, the directors of a domestic association shall call a meeting of the members for the purpose of electing directors and conducting such other business of the association as is appropriate. Notice of such meeting shall be mailed not less than ten nor more than thirty days in advance of the meeting to the last known address of each member. The notice may also include a proxy form authorizing any one or more persons, who may be directors or officers of the association, selected by the directors, to vote on behalf of any member executing such proxy. [1982 c 3 § 88; 1975 1st ex.s. c 83 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.46.110 Conversion to federal association—Procedure. If the bank specifies in the resolution that it intends to become a federal association, it shall proceed to make all filings and do all things which are required by federal laws and regulations to qualify as and become a federal association, and when all such things have been accomplished and a charter has been issued by the appropriate federal agency, the bank shall thereupon cease to be a bank organized under the laws of this state. [1982 c 3 § 89; 1975 1st ex.s. c 83 § 11.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.46.130 Rules implementing chapter—Standard. The director of financial institutions shall adopt such rules under the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW, as are necessary to implement this chapter in a manner which protects the relative interests of members, depositors, borrowers, stockholders, and creditors. [1994 c 92 § 477; 1982 c 3 § 90.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 33.48 RCW
STOCK ASSOCIATIONS

(Formerly: Guaranty stock state savings and loan associations)

Sections

33.48.025	Applicability of chapter 23B.06 RCW.
33.48.030	Minimum amount of permanent stock required—Preferred or special classes of shares authorized.
33.48.040	Stock dividends, when.
33.48.080	Member's proprietary interest—Subordinate to claims of creditors.
33.48.090	Dividends only if interest paid on deposits.
33.48.100	Conversion procedure—Domestic stock to domestic mutual association.
33.48.110	Conversion procedure—Mutual association to domestic stock association—Rules implementing section—Standard.
33.48.120	Conversion procedure—Creation of permanent loss reserve—Disposition of reserve upon liquidation.
33.48.130	Withdrawal of charter amendment or conversion application.
33.48.140	Legislative intent—Chapter to control over conflicting provisions.
33.48.150	Organizing permit—Required.
33.48.160	Organizing permit—Application.
33.48.170	Organizing permit—Conditions.
33.48.180	Permit authorizing sale of stock—Applicability.
33.48.190	Permit authorizing sale of guaranty stock—Required prior to sale of issued or outstanding stock.
33.48.200	Permit authorizing sale of stock—Application—Contents.
33.48.210	Permit authorizing sale of stock—Examination and investigation—Issuance or denial.
33.48.220	Recitation in permit to take subscriptions for stock.
33.48.230	Sales of stock—Imposition of conditions.
33.48.240	Organizing permit—Amendment, alteration, suspension, or revocation by director—Grounds.
33.48.250	Purchase by association of stock issued by it—Conditions.
33.48.260	Reduction of stock—Conditions.
33.48.270	Reduction of stock—Disposition of surplus.
33.48.280	Paid-in or contributed surplus or surplus created by reduction of stock—Application and uses.
33.48.290	RCW 33.48.150 through 33.48.280 inapplicable to foreign associations.
33.48.320	Waiver of chapter requirements.

33.48.025 Applicability of chapter 23B.06 RCW.

Except to the extent provided otherwise in this title, stock associations are subject to the provisions of chapter 23B.06 RCW. [1991 c 72 § 51; 1982 c 3 § 91; 1981 c 84 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.030 Minimum amount of permanent stock required—Preferred or special classes of shares authorized. Stock associations shall have permanent stock which may be issued with or without par value but with a statement of value of nonpar stock in accordance with Title 23B RCW. The minimum amount of such stock shall be twenty-five thousand dollars in the case of associations outside of incorporated cities, or in cities of less than twenty-five thousand population. Associations located in cities of greater population shall have as a minimum, fifty thousand dollars of such stock. The board of such association is authorized and directed to issue and maintain the stock in the following percentages: Three percent upon the first five million dollars; two percent upon the next three million dollars, and one percent upon all additional withdrawable savings: PROVIDED, That associations whose savings are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation shall not be required to maintain stock in excess of three hundred thousand dollars. A stock association may issue preferred or special classes of shares as provided in chapter 23B.06 RCW. [1991 c 72 § 52; 1982 c 3 § 92; 1981 c 84 § 1; 1969 c 107 § 7; 1963 c 246 § 9; 1955 c 122 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

(2012 Ed.)

33.48.040 Stock dividends, when. No dividends shall be declared on stock until the association has met the net worth and federal insurance requirements of the federal savings and loan insurance corporation. Subject to the provisions of this chapter, stock shall be entitled to such rate of dividend, if earned, as fixed by the board. Stock dividends may be declared and issued by the board at any time, payable from otherwise unallocated surplus and undivided profits. [1982 c 3 § 93; 1981 c 84 § 2; 1979 c 113 § 14; 1955 c 122 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.080 Member's proprietary interest—Subordinate to claims of creditors. Each member in a stock association shall have a proportionate proprietary interest in its assets and net earnings subordinate to the claims of its creditors with priorities as established by this chapter. [1982 c 3 § 94; 1969 c 107 § 8; 1967 c 49 § 6; 1955 c 122 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.090 Dividends only if interest paid on deposits. No dividend shall be paid or credited upon shares of stock for any period in which the association has not declared and paid interest on deposits eligible to receive interest. [1982 c 3 § 95; 1955 c 122 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.100 Conversion procedure—Domestic stock to domestic mutual association. A domestic stock association may convert to a domestic mutual association under the provisions of applicable statutes and regulations of proper federal and state supervisory authorities. In the event of compliance with such statutes and regulations an appraisal of the stock shall be made by the director, upon written request of the directors of the association, and the appropriate value of the stock may be given consideration in the proceedings to convert by giving credit to such stock from surplus and other reserves. [1994 c 92 § 478; 1982 c 3 § 96; 1955 c 122 § 11.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.110 Conversion procedure—Mutual association to domestic stock association—Rules implementing section—Standard. Any mutual association, either domestic or federal, operating in the state of Washington may convert itself into a domestic stock association. The conversion shall be effected by the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting in person or by proxy at any regular or special meeting of the members called for such purpose. Notice of such meeting, stating the purpose thereof, shall be given to the director and to each member by mailing notice to the member's last known address at least thirty days prior to the meeting.

At the meeting, the members may adopt a resolution amending its articles of incorporation and bylaws to provide for operation under this chapter as a stock association.

Upon adoption of the resolution, members shall be given notice of the proposed change and shall be offered, for a period of sixty days following the date of the meeting, the right to subscribe for the proposed stock, pro rata to their deposits in such mutual association, and such right shall be transferable. In the event that the total stock required has not, at the end of the sixty day period, been fully subscribed, the

[Title 33 RCW—page 25]

unsubscribed portion shall be offered to any former subscribers for such stock.

When the stock has been fully subscribed and paid for, certified copies of the documents relating to the conversion shall be submitted to the director for his or her approval of the conversion proceedings. Upon notification by the director that the director approves the conversion, the directors shall adopt a resolution declaring the association to be a stock association and thereafter it shall be such.

The director shall adopt such rules under chapter 34.05 RCW, the administrative procedure act, as are necessary to implement this section in a manner which protects the relative interests of members, depositors, borrowers, stockholders, and creditors. [1994 c 92 § 479; 1982 c 3 § 97; 1955 c 122 § 12.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.120 Conversion procedure—Creation of permanent loss reserve—Disposition of reserve upon liquidation. The accumulated surplus and unallocated reserves of an association at the time of conversion to a stock association shall be designated as a permanent loss reserve against which any losses incurred on assets may be charged. In case of liquidation the remaining sum in said permanent loss reserve shall be distributed to the depositors in proportion to the withdrawable value of their deposit accounts at the time of liquidation. In liquidation, after payment of all liabilities and the withdrawable value of all types and classes of deposit accounts together with the remainder in the permanent loss reserve heretofore mentioned, any excess shall be paid pro rata to the stockholders. [1982 c 3 § 98; 1955 c 122 § 13.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.130 Withdrawal of charter amendment or conversion application. The directors of an association which has voted to amend its charter or convert to another type of institution, may withdraw the application at any time prior to the issuance of the amended charter, by adopting a proper resolution and forwarding a copy to the director. [1994 c 92 § 480; 1955 c 122 § 14.]

33.48.140 Legislative intent—Chapter to control over conflicting provisions. It is the intention of the legislature to grant, by this chapter, authority to create stock associations in this state, by either organization or conversion under its provisions, and in the event of conflict between the provisions of this chapter and other provisions of Title 33 RCW, such other provisions shall be construed in favor of the accomplishment of the purposes of this chapter. [1982 c 3 § 99; 1955 c 122 § 15.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.150 Organizing permit—Required. No subscriptions or funds from proposed stockholders of any proposed association, prior to its incorporation and prior to a decision by the director on its application for approval of its articles of incorporation, may be solicited or taken until a verified application for an organizing permit has been filed and a permit has been issued by the director authorizing such subscription or collection of funds and then, only in accordance

with the terms of such permit. [1994 c 92 § 481; 1973 c 130 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.160 Organizing permit—Application. The application for an organizing permit under RCW 33.48.150 shall be in writing, verified as provided by law for the verification of pleadings and shall be filed in the office of the director. Such application shall be signed by the proposed incorporators and shall include the following:

(1) The names and addresses of its proposed directors, officers and incorporators, to the extent known;

(2) The proposed location of its office;

(3) A copy of any contract proposed to be used for the solicitation of stock subscriptions and funds for its preincorporation expenses;

(4) A copy of any advertisement, circular, or other written matter proposed to be used for soliciting stock subscriptions and funds for its preincorporation expenses;

(5) A statement of the total funds proposed to be solicited and collected prior to incorporation and an itemized estimate of the preincorporation expenses proposed to be paid;

(6) A list of the names and addresses and amounts of each of the known proposed stockholders and contributors to the fund for preincorporation expenses; and

(7) Such additional information as the director may require. [1994 c 92 § 482; 1973 c 130 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.170 Organizing permit—Conditions. The director may impose conditions in the director's organizing permit issued under RCW 33.48.150 concerning the deposit in escrow of funds collected pursuant to said permit, the manner of expenditure of such funds and such other conditions as he or she deems reasonable and necessary or advisable for the protection of the public and the subscribers to such stock or funds for preincorporation expenses. [1994 c 92 § 483; 1982 c 3 § 100; 1973 c 130 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.180 Permit authorizing sale of stock—Applicability. No association shall sell, take subscriptions for, or issue any stock until the association applies for and secures from the director a permit authorizing it to sell stock.

This section does not apply to an offering involving less than five hundred thousand dollars nor to an offering made under a registration statement filed under the federal securities act of 1933 (48 Stat. 74; 15 U.S.C. Sec. 77a). [1994 c 92 § 484; 1982 c 3 § 101; 1973 c 130 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.190 Permit authorizing sale of guaranty stock—Required prior to sale of issued or outstanding stock. No issued and outstanding stock of an association shall be sold or offered for sale to the public, nor shall subscriptions be solicited or taken for such sales until the association or the selling stockholders have applied for and secured from the director a permit authorizing the sale of the guaranty stock.

This section shall not apply to an offering involving less than ten percent of the issued and outstanding guaranty stock

of an association and less than five hundred thousand dollars nor to an offering made under a registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 74; 15 U.S.C. Sec. 77a). [1994 c 92 § 485; 1973 c 130 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.200 Permit authorizing sale of stock—Application—Contents. An application for a permit to sell stock shall be in writing and shall be filed in the office of the director by the association.

The application shall include the following:

- (1) Regarding the association:
 - (a) The names and addresses of its officers;
 - (b) The location of its office;
 - (c) An itemized account of its financial condition within ninety days of the filing date; and
 - (d) A copy of all minutes of any proceedings of its directors, shareholders, or stockholders relating to or affecting the issue of such stock;
- (2) Regarding the offering:
 - (a) The names and addresses of the selling stockholders and of the officers of any selling corporation and the partners of any selling partnership;
 - (b) A copy of any contract concerning the sale of the stock;
 - (c) A copy of a prospectus or advertisement or other description of the stock prepared for distribution or publication in accordance with requirements prescribed by the director;
 - (d) A brief description of the method by which the stock is to be offered for sale including the offering price and the underwriting commissions and expense, if any; and
- (3) Such additional information as the director may require. [1994 c 92 § 486; 1982 c 3 § 102; 1973 c 130 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.210 Permit authorizing sale of stock—Examination and investigation—Issuance or denial. Upon the filing of the application for a permit to sell stock, the director shall examine the application and other papers and documents filed therewith and he or she may make a detailed examination, audit, and investigation of the association and its affairs. If the director finds that the proposed plan for the issue and sale of such stock is fair, just and equitable, the director shall issue to the applicant a permit authorizing it to issue and dispose of its stock in such amounts and for such considerations and upon such terms and conditions as the director may provide in the permit. If the director does not so find he or she shall deny the application and notify the applicant in writing of his or her decision. [1994 c 92 § 487; 1982 c 3 § 103; 1973 c 130 § 11.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.220 Recitation in permit to take subscriptions for stock. Every permit to take subscriptions for stock shall recite in bold face type that the issuance thereof is permissive only and does not constitute a recommendation or endorsement of the stock permitted to be issued. [1982 c 3 § 104; 1973 c 130 § 12.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

(2012 Ed.)

33.48.230 Sales of stock—Imposition of conditions. With respect to sales of stock by an association, the director may impose conditions requiring the impoundment of the proceeds from the sale of stock, limiting the expense in connection with the sale of such stock, and other conditions as he or she deems reasonable and necessary or advisable to insure the disposition of the proceeds from the sale of such stock in the manner and for the purposes provided in the permit. [1994 c 92 § 488; 1982 c 3 § 105; 1973 c 130 § 13.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.240 Organizing permit—Amendment, alteration, suspension, or revocation by director—Grounds. The director may amend, alter, suspend, or revoke any permit issued under RCW 33.48.150 if there is a violation of the terms and conditions of the permit or if the director determines that the subscription or proposed issue and sale is no longer fair, just, and equitable. [1994 c 92 § 489; 1982 c 3 § 106; 1973 c 130 § 14.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.250 Purchase by association of stock issued by it—Conditions. An association may purchase stock issued by it in an amount not to exceed the amount of earned surplus or undivided profits available for dividends on its stock if: The stock so purchased is included for federal estate tax purposes in determining the gross estate of a decedent, and the amount paid for such purchase is entitled to be treated under section 303 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (68A Stat. 3; 26 U.S.C. Sec. 1), or other applicable federal statute or the corresponding provision of any future federal revenue law, as a distribution in full payment in exchange for the stock so purchased, or such purchase is with the prior consent of the director, or such purchase is pursuant to a put option contained in a plan which has been approved by the director establishing an employee stock ownership plan for the association and its employees pursuant to the provisions of the act of congress entitled "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974", as now constituted or hereafter amended, or Section 409 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as now constituted or hereafter amended. Stock so purchased until sold shall be carried as treasury stock. Upon the purchase of any stock issued by the association, an amount equal to the purchase price shall be set aside from earned surplus or undivided profits available for dividends to a specific reserve account established for this purpose. Upon sale of any of such stock, the amount relating thereto in the specific reserve account shall be returned to the surplus or undivided profits account (as the case may be) and shall be available for dividends. Reacquired stock shall not be resold at less than its reacquisition cost, without the specific approval of the director, and shall not be resold or reissued except in accordance with RCW 33.48.220 through 33.48.240. [1994 c 92 § 490; 1985 c 239 § 3; 1982 c 3 § 107; 1973 c 130 § 15.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.260 Reduction of stock—Conditions. With the prior consent of the director, the stock of an association may be reduced by resolution of the board of directors approved by the vote or written consent of the holders of a majority in amount of the outstanding stock of the association to such

amount as the director approves. [1994 c 92 § 491; 1982 c 3 § 108; 1973 c 130 § 16.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.270 Reduction of stock—Disposition of surplus. Any surplus resulting from reduction of stock shall not be available for dividends or other distribution to stockholders except upon liquidation. [1982 c 3 § 109; 1973 c 130 § 17.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.280 Paid-in or contributed surplus or surplus created by reduction of stock—Application and uses. An association may, by action of its board of directors and with the prior approval of the director, apply any part or all of any paid-in or contributed surplus or any surplus created by reduction of stock to the reduction or writing off of any deficit arising from losses or diminution in value of its assets, or may transfer to or designate as a part of its federal insurance account or any other reserve account irrevocably established for the sole purpose of absorbing losses, any part or all of any paid-in or contributed surplus or any surplus created by reduction of stock. [1994 c 92 § 492; 1982 c 3 § 110; 1973 c 130 § 18.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.290 RCW 33.48.150 through 33.48.280 inapplicable to foreign associations. RCW 33.48.150 through 33.48.280 do not apply to foreign associations doing business in this state pursuant to the provisions of chapter 33.32 RCW. [1982 c 3 § 111; 1973 c 130 § 19.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

33.48.320 Waiver of chapter requirements. If, in the opinion of the director, it is necessary for any of the requirements of this chapter to be waived in order to permit an association which is in danger of failing to convert its charter from a mutual association to a stock association or from a stock association to a mutual association so that the association may be acquired by an association or a savings and loan holding company, then the director may waive any such requirement. [1994 c 92 § 493; 1982 c 3 § 112.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 33.54 RCW
SATELLITE FACILITIES
(See chapter 30.43 RCW)

Title 34

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Chapters

- 34.05 Administrative Procedure Act.**
- 34.08 Washington State Register Act of 1977.**
- 34.12 Office of administrative hearings.**

Nonbinding effect of unpublished rules and procedures: RCW 42.56.040.

Open Public Meetings Act: Chapter 42.30 RCW.

Regulatory Fairness Act: Chapter 19.85 RCW.

State departments, adoption of rules governing: RCW 43.17.060.

State economic policy: Chapter 43.21H RCW.

State publications in gender-neutral terms: RCW 43.01.160.

Chapter 34.05 RCW ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT

Sections

- 34.05.001 Legislative intent.

PART I GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 34.05.010 Definitions.
- 34.05.020 Savings—Authority of agencies to comply with chapter—
Effect of subsequent legislation.
- 34.05.030 Exclusions from chapter or parts of chapter.
- 34.05.040 Operation of chapter if in conflict with federal law.
- 34.05.050 Waiver.
- 34.05.060 Informal settlements.
- 34.05.070 Conversion of proceedings.
- 34.05.080 Variation from time limits.
- 34.05.090 Forest practices board—Emergency rules.
- 34.05.100 Respectful language.
- 34.05.110 Violations of state law or agency rule by small businesses—
Notice requirements—Waiver of penalty for first-time
paperwork violations.
- 34.05.120 Extension of rights and responsibilities—State registered
domestic partnerships.

PART II PUBLIC ACCESS TO AGENCY RULES

- 34.05.210 Code and register—Publication and distribution—Omissions,
removals, revisions—Judicial notice.
- 34.05.220 Rules for agency procedure—Indexes of opinions and state-
ments.
- 34.05.230 Interpretive and policy statements.
- 34.05.240 Declaratory order by agency—Petition.
- 34.05.250 Model rules of procedure.
- 34.05.260 Electronic distribution.
- 34.05.270 Agency web sites for rule-making information.

PART III RULE-MAKING PROCEDURES

- 34.05.310 Prenotice inquiry—Negotiated and pilot rules.
- 34.05.312 Rules coordinator.
- 34.05.313 Feasibility studies—Pilot projects.
- 34.05.314 Rules development agenda.
- 34.05.315 Rule-making docket.
- 34.05.320 Notice of proposed rule—Contents—Distribution by
agency—Institutions of higher education.
- 34.05.322 Scope of rule-making authority.
- 34.05.325 Public participation—Concise explanatory statement.
- 34.05.328 Significant legislative rules, other selected rules.
- 34.05.330 Petition for adoption, amendment, repeal—Agency action—
Appeal.
- 34.05.335 Withdrawal of proposal—Time and manner of adoption.
- 34.05.340 Variance between proposed and final rule.
- 34.05.345 Failure to give twenty days notice of intended action—Effect.
- 34.05.350 Emergency rules and amendments.

- 34.05.353 Expedited rule making.
- 34.05.360 Order adopting rule, contents.
- 34.05.362 Postadoption notice.
- 34.05.365 Incorporation by reference.
- 34.05.370 Rule-making file.
- 34.05.375 Substantial compliance with procedures.
- 34.05.380 Filing with code reviser—Written record—Effective dates.
- 34.05.385 Rules for rule making.
- 34.05.390 Style, format, and numbering—Agency compliance.
- 34.05.395 Format and style of amendatory and new sections—Failure to
comply.

PART IV ADJUDICATIVE PROCEEDINGS

- 34.05.410 Application of Part IV.
- 34.05.413 Commencement—When required.
- 34.05.416 Decision not to conduct an adjudication.
- 34.05.419 Agency action on applications for adjudication.
- 34.05.422 Rate changes, licenses.
- 34.05.425 Presiding officers—Disqualification, substitution.
- 34.05.428 Representation.
- 34.05.431 Conference—Procedure and participation.
- 34.05.434 Notice of hearing.
- 34.05.437 Pleadings, briefs, motions, service.
- 34.05.440 Default.
- 34.05.443 Intervention.
- 34.05.446 Subpoenas, discovery, and protective orders.
- 34.05.449 Procedure at hearing.
- 34.05.452 Rules of evidence—Cross-examination.
- 34.05.455 Ex parte communications.
- 34.05.458 Separation of functions.
- 34.05.461 Entry of orders.
- 34.05.464 Review of initial orders.
- 34.05.467 Stay.
- 34.05.470 Reconsideration.
- 34.05.473 Effectiveness of orders.
- 34.05.476 Agency record.
- 34.05.479 Emergency adjudicative proceedings.
- 34.05.4791 Secure community transition facility—Proceeding concerning
public safety measures.
- 34.05.482 Brief adjudicative proceedings—Applicability.
- 34.05.485 Brief adjudicative proceedings—Procedure.
- 34.05.488 Brief proceedings—Administrative review—Applicability.
- 34.05.491 Brief proceedings—Administrative review—Procedures.
- 34.05.494 Agency record in brief proceedings.

PART V JUDICIAL REVIEW AND CIVIL ENFORCEMENT

- 34.05.510 Relationship between this chapter and other judicial review
authority.
- 34.05.514 Petition for review—Where filed.
- 34.05.518 Direct review by court of appeals.
- 34.05.522 Refusal of review by court of appeals.
- 34.05.526 Appellate review by supreme court or court of appeals.
- 34.05.530 Standing.
- 34.05.534 Exhaustion of administrative remedies.
- 34.05.542 Time for filing petition for review.
- 34.05.546 Petition for review—Contents.
- 34.05.550 Stay and other temporary remedies.
- 34.05.554 Limitation on new issues.
- 34.05.558 Judicial review of facts confined to record.
- 34.05.562 New evidence taken by court or agency.
- 34.05.566 Agency record for review—Costs.
- 34.05.570 Judicial review.
- 34.05.574 Type of relief.
- 34.05.578 Petition by agency for enforcement.
- 34.05.582 Petition by others for enforcement.
- 34.05.586 Defenses, limitations on.
- 34.05.588 Enforcement of agency subpoena.
- 34.05.590 Incorporation of other judicial review provisions.
- 34.05.594 Review by higher court.
- 34.05.598 Frivolous petitions.

PART VI
LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

- 34.05.610 Joint administrative rules review committee—Members—Appointment—Terms—Vacancies.
 34.05.620 Review of proposed rules—Notice.
 34.05.630 Review of existing rules—Policy and interpretive statements, etc.—Notice—Hearing.
 34.05.640 Committee objections to agency intended action—Statement in register and WAC—Suspension of rule.
 34.05.650 Recommendations by committee to legislature.
 34.05.655 Petition for review.
 34.05.660 Review and objection procedures—No presumption established.
 34.05.665 Submission of rule for review—State employees protected.
 34.05.671 Reports—Advisory boards—Staff.
 34.05.675 Inspection of properties—Oaths, subpoenas, witnesses, depositions.
 34.05.681 Enforcement—Committee subpoena—Refusal to testify.

PART IX
TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

- 34.05.900 Captions and headings.
 34.05.901 Severability—1988 c 288.
 34.05.902 Effective date—Application—1988 c 288.
 34.05.903 Severability—1998 c 280.

Nonbinding effect of unpublished rules and procedures: RCW 42.56.040.

Not applicable to the following proceedings and agreements: RCW 2.64.092, 41.56.452, 41.76.070, 47.64.310, 70.24.370, and 74.36.120.

34.05.001 Legislative intent. The legislature intends, by enacting this 1988 Administrative Procedure Act, to clarify the existing law of administrative procedure, to achieve greater consistency with other states and the federal government in administrative procedure, and to provide greater public and legislative access to administrative decision making. The legislature intends that to the greatest extent possible and unless this chapter clearly requires otherwise, current agency practices and court decisions interpreting the Administrative Procedure Act in effect before July 1, 1989, shall remain in effect. The legislature also intends that the courts should interpret provisions of this chapter consistently with decisions of other courts interpreting similar provisions of other states, the federal government, and model acts. [1988 c 288 § 18.]

PART I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

34.05.010 Definitions. The definitions set forth in this section shall apply throughout this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Adjudicative proceeding" means a proceeding before an agency in which an opportunity for hearing before that agency is required by statute or constitutional right before or after the entry of an order by the agency. Adjudicative proceedings also include all cases of licensing and rate making in which an application for a license or rate change is denied except as limited by RCW 66.08.150, or a license is revoked, suspended, or modified, or in which the granting of an application is contested by a person having standing to contest under the law.

(2) "Agency" means any state board, commission, department, institution of higher education, or officer, authorized by law to make rules or to conduct adjudicative proceedings, except those in the legislative or judicial branches, the governor, or the attorney general except to the extent otherwise required by law and any local governmental entity that

may request the appointment of an administrative law judge under chapter 42.41 RCW.

(3) "Agency action" means licensing, the implementation or enforcement of a statute, the adoption or application of an agency rule or order, the imposition of sanctions, or the granting or withholding of benefits.

Agency action does not include an agency decision regarding (a) contracting or procurement of goods, services, public works, and the purchase, lease, or acquisition by any other means, including eminent domain, of real estate, as well as all activities necessarily related to those functions, or (b) determinations as to the sufficiency of a showing of interest filed in support of a representation petition, or mediation or conciliation of labor disputes or arbitration of labor disputes under a collective bargaining law or similar statute, or (c) any sale, lease, contract, or other proprietary decision in the management of public lands or real property interests, or (d) the granting of a license, franchise, or permission for the use of trademarks, symbols, and similar property owned or controlled by the agency.

(4) "Agency head" means the individual or body of individuals in whom the ultimate legal authority of the agency is vested by any provision of law. If the agency head is a body of individuals, a majority of those individuals constitutes the agency head.

(5) "Entry" of an order means the signing of the order by all persons who are to sign the order, as an official act indicating that the order is to be effective.

(6) "Filing" of a document that is required to be filed with an agency means delivery of the document to a place designated by the agency by rule for receipt of official documents, or in the absence of such designation, at the office of the agency head.

(7) "Institutions of higher education" are the University of Washington, Washington State University, Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, Western Washington University, The Evergreen State College, the various community colleges, and the governing boards of each of the above, and the various colleges, divisions, departments, or offices authorized by the governing board of the institution involved to act for the institution, all of which are sometimes referred to in this chapter as "institutions."

(8) "Interpretive statement" means a written expression of the opinion of an agency, entitled an interpretive statement by the agency head or its designee, as to the meaning of a statute or other provision of law, of a court decision, or of an agency order.

(9)(a) "License" means a franchise, permit, certification, approval, registration, charter, or similar form of authorization required by law, but does not include (i) a license required solely for revenue purposes, or (ii) a certification of an exclusive bargaining representative, or similar status, under a collective bargaining law or similar statute, or (iii) a license, franchise, or permission for use of trademarks, symbols, and similar property owned or controlled by the agency.

(b) "Licensing" includes the agency process respecting the issuance, denial, revocation, suspension, or modification of a license.

(10) "Mail" or "send," for purposes of any notice relating to rule making or policy or interpretive statements, means regular mail or electronic distribution, as provided in RCW

34.05.260. "Electronic distribution" or "electronically" means distribution by electronic mail or facsimile mail.

(11)(a) "Order," without further qualification, means a written statement of particular applicability that finally determines the legal rights, duties, privileges, immunities, or other legal interests of a specific person or persons.

(b) "Order of adoption" means the official written statement by which an agency adopts, amends, or repeals a rule.

(12) "Party to agency proceedings," or "party" in a context so indicating, means:

(a) A person to whom the agency action is specifically directed; or

(b) A person named as a party to the agency proceeding or allowed to intervene or participate as a party in the agency proceeding.

(13) "Party to judicial review or civil enforcement proceedings," or "party" in a context so indicating, means:

(a) A person who files a petition for a judicial review or civil enforcement proceeding; or

(b) A person named as a party in a judicial review or civil enforcement proceeding, or allowed to participate as a party in a judicial review or civil enforcement proceeding.

(14) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental subdivision or unit thereof, or public or private organization or entity of any character, and includes another agency.

(15) "Policy statement" means a written description of the current approach of an agency, entitled a policy statement by the agency head or its designee, to implementation of a statute or other provision of law, of a court decision, or of an agency order, including where appropriate the agency's current practice, procedure, or method of action based upon that approach.

(16) "Rule" means any agency order, directive, or regulation of general applicability (a) the violation of which subjects a person to a penalty or administrative sanction; (b) which establishes, alters, or revokes any procedure, practice, or requirement relating to agency hearings; (c) which establishes, alters, or revokes any qualification or requirement relating to the enjoyment of benefits or privileges conferred by law; (d) which establishes, alters, or revokes any qualifications or standards for the issuance, suspension, or revocation of licenses to pursue any commercial activity, trade, or profession; or (e) which establishes, alters, or revokes any mandatory standards for any product or material which must be met before distribution or sale. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule, but does not include (i) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private rights or procedures available to the public, (ii) declaratory rulings issued pursuant to RCW 34.05.240, (iii) traffic restrictions for motor vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians established by the secretary of transportation or his or her designee where notice of such restrictions is given by official traffic control devices, or (iv) rules of institutions of higher education involving standards of admission, academic advancement, academic credit, graduation and the granting of degrees, employment relationships, or fiscal processes.

(17) "Rules review committee" or "committee" means the joint administrative rules review committee created pur-

(2012 Ed.)

suant to RCW 34.05.610 for the purpose of selectively reviewing existing and proposed rules of state agencies.

(18) "Rule making" means the process for formulation and adoption of a rule.

(19) "Service," except as otherwise provided in this chapter, means posting in the United States mail, properly addressed, postage prepaid, or personal service. Service by mail is complete upon deposit in the United States mail. Agencies may, by rule, authorize service by electronic telefacsimile transmission, where copies are mailed simultaneously, or by commercial parcel delivery company. [2011 c 336 § 762; 1997 c 126 § 2; 1992 c 44 § 10; 1989 c 175 § 1; 1988 c 288 § 101; 1982 c 10 § 5. Prior: 1981 c 324 § 2; 1981 c 183 § 1; 1967 c 237 § 1; 1959 c 234 § 1. Formerly RCW 34.04.010.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.020 Savings—Authority of agencies to comply with chapter—Effect of subsequent legislation. Nothing in this chapter may be held to diminish the constitutional rights of any person or to limit or repeal additional requirements imposed by statute or otherwise recognized by law. Except as otherwise required by law, all requirements or privileges relating to evidence or procedure shall apply equally to agencies and persons. Every agency is granted all authority necessary to comply with the requirements of this chapter through the issuance of rules or otherwise. No subsequent legislation shall be held to supersede or modify the provisions of this chapter or its applicability to any agency except to the extent that such legislation shall do so expressly. [1988 c 288 § 102; 1967 c 237 § 24. Formerly RCW 34.04.940.]

34.05.030 Exclusions from chapter or parts of chapter. (1) This chapter shall not apply to:

(a) The state militia, or

(b) The board of clemency and pardons, or

(c) The department of corrections or the indeterminate sentencing review board with respect to persons who are in their custody or are subject to the jurisdiction of those agencies.

(2) The provisions of RCW 34.05.410 through 34.05.598 shall not apply:

(a) To adjudicative proceedings of the board of industrial insurance appeals except as provided in RCW 7.68.110 and 51.48.131;

(b) Except for actions pursuant to chapter 46.29 RCW, to the denial, suspension, or revocation of a driver's license by the department of licensing;

(c) To the department of labor and industries where another statute expressly provides for review of adjudicative proceedings of a department action, order, decision, or award before the board of industrial insurance appeals;

(d) To actions of the Washington personnel resources board, the human resources director, or the office of financial management and the department of enterprise services when carrying out their duties under chapter 41.06 RCW;

(e) To adjustments by the department of revenue of the amount of the surcharge imposed under RCW 82.04.261; or

(f) To the extent they are inconsistent with any provisions of chapter 43.43 RCW.

(3) Unless a party makes an election for a formal hearing pursuant to RCW 82.03.140 or 82.03.190, RCW 34.05.410 through 34.05.598 do not apply to a review hearing conducted by the board of tax appeals.

(4) The rule-making provisions of this chapter do not apply to:

(a) Reimbursement unit values, fee schedules, arithmetic conversion factors, and similar arithmetic factors used to determine payment rates that apply to goods and services purchased under contract for clients eligible under chapter 74.09 RCW; and

(b) Adjustments by the department of revenue of the amount of the surcharge imposed under RCW 82.04.261.

(5) All other agencies, whether or not formerly specifically excluded from the provisions of all or any part of the administrative procedure act, shall be subject to the entire act. [2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 431; 2006 c 300 § 4; 2002 c 354 § 225; 1994 c 39 § 1; 1993 c 281 § 15; 1989 c 175 § 2; 1988 c 288 § 103; 1984 c 141 § 8; 1982 c 221 § 6; 1981 c 64 § 2; 1979 c 158 § 90; 1971 ex.s. c 57 § 17; 1971 c 21 § 1; 1967 ex.s. c 71 § 1; 1967 c 237 § 7; 1963 c 237 § 1; 1959 c 234 § 15. Formerly RCW 34.04.150.]

Effective date—Purpose—2011 1st sp.s. c 43: See notes following RCW 43.19.003.

Effective dates—Contingent effective date—2006 c 300: See note following RCW 82.04.261.

Short title—Headings, captions not law—Severability—Effective dates—2002 c 354: See RCW 41.80.907 through 41.80.910.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.040 Operation of chapter if in conflict with federal law. If any part of this chapter is found to be in conflict with federal requirements which are a condition precedent to the allocation of federal funds to the state, the conflicting part of this chapter is inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict and with respect to the agencies directly affected, and such findings or determination shall not affect the operation of the remainder of this chapter in its application to the agencies concerned. [1988 c 288 § 104; 1959 c 234 § 19. Formerly RCW 34.04.930.]

34.05.050 Waiver. Except to the extent precluded by another provision of law, a person may waive any right conferred upon that person by this chapter. [1988 c 288 § 105.]

34.05.060 Informal settlements. Except to the extent precluded by another provision of law and subject to approval by agency order, informal settlement of matters that may make unnecessary more elaborate proceedings under this chapter is strongly encouraged. Agencies may establish by rule specific procedures for attempting and executing informal settlement of matters. This section does not require any party or other person to settle a matter. [1988 c 288 § 106.]

34.05.070 Conversion of proceedings. (1) If it becomes apparent during the course of an adjudicative or rule-making proceeding undertaken pursuant to this chapter that another form of proceeding under this chapter is necessary, is in the public interest, or is more appropriate to resolve issues affecting the participants, on his or her own motion or

on the motion of any party, the presiding officer or other official responsible for the original proceeding shall advise the parties of necessary steps for conversion and, if within the official's power, commence the new proceeding. If the agency refuses to convert to another proceeding, that decision is not subject to judicial review. Commencement of the new proceeding shall be accomplished pursuant to the procedural rules of the new proceeding, except that elements already performed need not be repeated.

(2) If appropriate, a new proceeding may be commenced independently of the original proceeding or may replace the original proceeding.

(3) Conversion to a replacement proceeding shall not be undertaken if the rights of any party will be substantially prejudiced.

(4) To the extent feasible the record of the original proceeding shall be included in the record of a replacement proceeding.

(5) The time of commencement of a replacement proceeding shall be considered to be the time of commencement of the original proceeding. [1988 c 288 § 107.]

34.05.080 Variation from time limits. (1) An agency may modify time limits established in this chapter only as set forth in this section. An agency may not modify time limits relating to rule-making procedures or the time limits for filing a petition for judicial review specified in RCW 34.05.542.

(2) The time limits set forth in this chapter may be modified by rule of the agency or by rule of the chief administrative law judge if:

(a) The agency has an agency head composed of a body of individuals serving part time who do not regularly meet on a schedule that would allow compliance with the time limits of this chapter in the normal course of agency affairs;

(b) The agency does not have a permanent staff to comply with the time limits set forth in this chapter without substantial loss of efficiency and economy; and

(c) The rights of persons dealing with the agency are not substantially impaired.

(3) The time limits set forth in this chapter may be modified by rule if the agency determines that the change is necessary to the performance of its statutory duties. Agency rule may provide for emergency variation when required in a specific case.

(4) Time limits may be changed pursuant to RCW 34.05.040.

(5) Time limits may be waived pursuant to RCW 34.05.050.

(6) Any modification in the time limits set forth in this chapter shall be to new time limits that are reasonable under the specific circumstances.

(7) In an adjudicative proceeding, any agency whose time limits vary from those set forth in this chapter shall provide reasonable and adequate notice of the pertinent time limits to persons affected. The notice may be given by the presiding or reviewing officer involved in the proceeding.

(8) Two years after July 1, 1989, the chief administrative law judge shall cause a survey to be made of variations by agencies from the time limits set forth in this chapter, and

shall submit a written report of the results of the survey to the office of the governor. [1989 c 175 § 3; 1988 c 288 § 108.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.090 Forest practices board—Emergency rules.

Emergency rules adopted by the forest practices board pertaining to forest practices and the protection of aquatic resources are subject to this chapter to the extent provided in RCW 76.09.055. [1999 sp.s. c 4 § 202.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.100 Respectful language. (1) All agency orders creating new rules, or amending existing rules, shall be formulated in accordance with the requirements of RCW 44.04.280 regarding the use of respectful language.

(2) No agency rule is invalid because it does not comply with this section. [2004 c 175 § 2.]

34.05.110 Violations of state law or agency rule by small businesses—Notice requirements—Waiver of penalty for first-time paperwork violations.

(1) Agencies must provide to a small business a copy of the state law or agency rule that a small business is violating and a period of at least seven calendar days to correct the violation before the agency may impose any fines, civil penalties, or administrative sanctions for a violation of a state law or agency rule by a small business. If no correction is possible or if an agency is acting in response to a complaint made by a third party and the third party would be disadvantaged by the application of this subsection, the requirements in this subsection do not apply.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, agencies shall waive any fines, civil penalties, or administrative sanctions for first-time paperwork violations by a small business.

(3) When an agency waives a fine, penalty, or sanction under this section, when possible it shall require the small business to correct the violation within a reasonable period of time, in a manner specified by the agency. If correction is impossible, no correction may be required and failure to correct is not grounds for reinstatement of fines, penalties, or sanctions under subsection (5)(b) of this section.

(4) Exceptions to requirements of subsection (1) of this section and the waiver requirement in subsection (2) of this section may be made for any of the following reasons:

(a) The agency head determines that the effect of the violation or waiver presents a direct danger to the public health, results in a loss of income or benefits to an employee, poses a potentially significant threat to human health or the environment, or causes serious harm to the public interest;

(b) The violation involves a knowing or willful violation;

(c) The violation is of a requirement concerning the assessment, collection, or administration of any tax, tax program, debt, revenue, receipt, a regulated entity's financial filings, or insurance rate or form filing;

(d) The requirements of this section are in conflict with federal law or program requirements, federal requirements that are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state, or the requirements for eligibility of employers in this state for federal unemployment tax credits, as determined by the agency head;

(2012 Ed.)

(e) The small business committing the violation previously violated a substantially similar requirement; or

(f) The owner or operator of the small business committing the violation owns or operates, or owned or operated a different small business which previously violated a substantially similar requirement.

(5)(a) Nothing in this section prohibits an agency from waiving fines, civil penalties, or administrative sanctions incurred by a small business for a paperwork violation that is not a first-time offense.

(b) Any fine, civil penalty, or administrative sanction that is waived under this section may be reinstated and imposed in addition to any additional fines, penalties, or administrative sanctions associated with a subsequent violation for noncompliance with a substantially similar paperwork requirement, or failure to correct the previous violation as required by the agency under subsection (3) of this section.

(6) Nothing in this section may be construed to diminish the responsibility for any citizen or business to apply for and obtain a permit, license, or authorizing document that is required to engage in a regulated activity, or otherwise comply with state or federal law.

(7) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to small businesses required to provide accurate and complete information and documentation in relation to any claim for payment of state or federal funds or who are licensed or certified to provide care and services to vulnerable adults or children.

(8) Nothing in this section affects the attorney general's authority to impose fines, civil penalties, or administrative sanctions as otherwise authorized by law; nor shall this section affect the attorney general's authority to enforce the consumer protection act, chapter 19.86 RCW.

(9) As used in this section:

(a) "Small business" means a business with two hundred fifty or fewer employees or a gross revenue of less than seven million dollars annually as reported on its most recent federal income tax return or its most recent return filed with the department of revenue.

(b) "Paperwork violation" means the violation of any statutory or regulatory requirement that mandates the collection of information by an agency, or the collection, posting, or retention of information by a small business. This includes but is not limited to requirements in the Revised Code of Washington, the Washington Administrative Code, the Washington State Register, or any other agency directive.

(c) "First-time paperwork violation" means the first instance of a particular or substantially similar paperwork violation. [2011 c 18 § 1; 2010 c 194 § 1; 2009 c 358 § 1.]

34.05.120 Extension of rights and responsibilities—State registered domestic partnerships.

(1) Subject to the availability of funds appropriated for this specific purpose, except where inconsistent with federal law or regulations applicable to federal benefit programs, agencies shall amend their rules to reflect the intent of the legislature to ensure that all privileges, immunities, rights, benefits, or responsibilities granted or imposed by statute to an individual because that individual is or was a spouse in a marital relationship are granted or imposed on equivalent terms to an individual

because that individual is or was in a state registered domestic partnership.

(2) Except where inconsistent with federal law or regulations applicable to federal benefit programs, all agency orders creating new rules, or amending existing rules, shall be formulated to reflect the intent stated in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) No agency rule is invalid because it does not comply with this section. [2009 c 521 § 2.]

PART II PUBLIC ACCESS TO AGENCY RULES

34.05.210 Code and register—Publication and distribution—Omissions, removals, revisions—Judicial notice.

(1)(a) The code reviser shall cause the Washington Administrative Code to be compiled, indexed by subject, and published. All current, permanently effective rules of each agency shall be published in the Washington Administrative Code. Compilations shall be supplemented or revised as often as necessary and at least annually in a form compatible with the main compilation.

(b) The statute law committee, in its discretion, may publish the official copy of the Washington Administrative Code in a digital format on the code reviser or legislative web site.

(c) The code reviser shall provide a paper copy of the entire Washington Administrative Code or any section or sections of the code upon request. The code reviser may charge a minimal fee sufficient to cover costs of printing and mailing the paper copy.

(d) The code reviser shall provide a limited number of free paper copies of the Washington Administrative Code to libraries or institutions on request for access and archival purposes.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the code reviser shall prescribe a uniform numbering system, form, and style for all proposed and adopted rules.

(3) The code reviser shall publish a register setting forth the text of all rules filed during the appropriate register publication period.

(4) The code reviser may omit from the register or the compilation, rules that would be unduly cumbersome, expensive, or otherwise inexpedient to publish, if such rules are made available in printed or processed form on application to the adopting agency, and if the register or compilation contains a notice stating the general subject matter of the rules so omitted and stating how copies thereof may be obtained.

(5) The code reviser may edit and revise rules for publication, codification, and compilation, without changing the meaning of any such rule.

(6) When a rule, in whole or in part, is declared invalid and unconstitutional by a court of final appeal, the adopting agency shall give notice to that effect in the register. With the consent of the attorney general, the code reviser may remove obsolete rules or parts of rules from the Washington Administrative Code when:

(a) The rules are declared unconstitutional by a court of final appeal; or

(b) The adopting agency ceases to exist and the rules are not transferred by statute to a successor agency.

(7) Compilations and registers shall be made available for purchase, in print or tangible, digital format, at a price fixed by the code reviser.

(8) The board of law library trustees of each county shall keep and maintain a complete and current set of registers and compilations when required for use and inspection as provided in chapter 27.24 RCW. If the register or compilation is published in digital format on the code reviser or legislative web site, providing on-site access to the digital version of the register shall satisfy the requirements of this subsection for access to the register.

(9) Judicial notice shall be taken of rules filed and published as provided in RCW 34.05.380 and this section. [2011 c 156 § 4; 2007 c 456 § 3; 1988 c 288 § 201; 1982 1st ex.s. c 32 § 7; 1980 c 186 § 12; 1977 ex.s. c 240 § 9; 1959 c 234 § 5. Formerly RCW 34.04.050.]

Purpose—Finding—Intent—2011 c 156: See note following RCW 1.08.080.

Nonbinding effect of unpublished rules and procedures: RCW 42.56.040.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.220 Rules for agency procedure—Indexes of opinions and statements. (1) In addition to other rule-making requirements imposed by law:

(a) Each agency may adopt rules governing the formal and informal procedures prescribed or authorized by this chapter and rules of practice before the agency, together with forms and instructions. If an agency has not adopted procedural rules under this section, the model rules adopted by the chief administrative law judge under RCW 34.05.250 govern procedures before the agency.

(b) To assist interested persons dealing with it, each agency shall adopt as a rule a description of its organization, stating the general course and method of its operations and the methods whereby the public may obtain information and make submissions or requests. No person may be required to comply with agency procedure not adopted as a rule as herein required.

(2) To the extent not prohibited by federal law or regulation, nor prohibited for reasons of confidentiality by state law, each agency shall keep on file for public inspection all final orders, decisions, and opinions in adjudicative proceedings, interpretive statements, policy statements, and any digest or index to those orders, decisions, opinions, or statements prepared by or for the agency.

(3) No agency order, decision, or opinion is valid or effective against any person, nor may it be invoked by the agency for any purpose, unless it is available for public inspection. This subsection is not applicable in favor of any person who has actual knowledge of the order, decision, or opinion. The agency has the burden of proving that knowledge, but may meet that burden by proving that the person has been properly served with a copy of the order.

(4) Each agency that is authorized by law to exercise discretion in deciding individual cases is encouraged to formalize the general principles that may evolve from these decisions by adopting the principles as rules that the agency will follow until they are amended or repealed.

(5) To the extent practicable, any rule proposed or adopted by an agency should be clearly and simply stated, so that it can be understood by those required to comply.

(6) The departments of employment security, labor and industries, ecology, and revenue shall develop and use a notification process to communicate information to the public regarding the postadoption notice required by RCW 34.05.362. [2003 c 246 § 2; 1994 c 249 § 24; 1989 c 175 § 4; 1988 c 288 § 202; 1981 c 67 § 13; 1967 c 237 § 2; 1959 c 234 § 2. Formerly RCW 34.04.020.]

Finding—2003 c 246: See note following RCW 34.05.362.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.230 Interpretive and policy statements. (1) An agency is encouraged to advise the public of its current opinions, approaches, and likely courses of action by means of interpretive or policy statements. Current interpretive and policy statements are advisory only. To better inform and involve the public, an agency is encouraged to convert long-standing interpretive and policy statements into rules.

(2) A person may petition an agency requesting the conversion of interpretive and policy statements into rules. Upon submission, the agency shall notify the joint administrative rules review committee of the petition. Within sixty days after submission of a petition, the agency shall either deny the petition in writing, stating its reasons for the denial, or initiate rule-making proceedings in accordance with this chapter.

(3) Each agency shall maintain a roster of interested persons, consisting of persons who have requested in writing to be notified of all interpretive and policy statements issued by that agency. Each agency shall update the roster periodically and eliminate persons who do not indicate a desire to continue on the roster. Whenever an agency issues an interpretive or policy statement, it shall send a copy of the statement to each person listed on the roster. The agency may charge a nominal fee to the interested person for this service.

(4) Whenever an agency issues an interpretive or policy statement, it shall submit to the code reviser for publication in the Washington State Register a statement describing the subject matter of the interpretive or policy statement, and listing the person at the agency from whom a copy of the interpretive or policy statement may be obtained. [2004 c 31 § 3; 2001 c 25 § 1; 1997 c 409 § 202; 1996 c 206 § 12; 1995 c 403 § 702; 1988 c 288 § 203.]

Findings—1996 c 206: See note following RCW 43.05.030.

Findings—Short title—Intent—1995 c 403: See note following RCW 34.05.328.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.240 Declaratory order by agency—Petition.

(1) Any person may petition an agency for a declaratory order with respect to the applicability to specified circumstances of a rule, order, or statute enforceable by the agency. The petition shall set forth facts and reasons on which the petitioner relies to show:

- (a) That uncertainty necessitating resolution exists;
- (b) That there is actual controversy arising from the uncertainty such that a declaratory order will not be merely an advisory opinion;
- (c) That the uncertainty adversely affects the petitioner;
- (d) That the adverse effect of uncertainty on the petitioner outweighs any adverse effects on others or on the general public that may likely arise from the order requested; and

(2012 Ed.)

(e) That the petition complies with any additional requirements established by the agency under subsection (2) of this section.

(2) Each agency may adopt rules that provide for: (a) The form, contents, and filing of petitions for a declaratory order; (b) the procedural rights of persons in relation thereto; and (c) the disposition of those petitions. These rules may include a description of the classes of circumstances in which the agency will not enter a declaratory order and shall be consistent with the public interest and with the general policy of this chapter to facilitate and encourage agencies to provide reliable advice.

(3) Within fifteen days after receipt of a petition for a declaratory order, the agency shall give notice of the petition to all persons to whom notice is required by law, and may give notice to any other person it deems desirable.

(4) RCW 34.05.410 through 34.05.494 apply to agency proceedings for declaratory orders only to the extent an agency so provides by rule or order.

(5) Within thirty days after receipt of a petition for a declaratory order an agency, in writing, shall do one of the following:

- (a) Enter an order declaring the applicability of the statute, rule, or order in question to the specified circumstances;
- (b) Set the matter for specified proceedings to be held no more than ninety days after receipt of the petition;
- (c) Set a specified time no more than ninety days after receipt of the petition by which it will enter a declaratory order; or
- (d) Decline to enter a declaratory order, stating the reasons for its action.

(6) The time limits of subsection (5) (b) and (c) of this section may be extended by the agency for good cause.

(7) An agency may not enter a declaratory order that would substantially prejudice the rights of a person who would be a necessary party and who does not consent in writing to the determination of the matter by a declaratory order proceeding.

(8) A declaratory order has the same status as any other order entered in an agency adjudicative proceeding. Each declaratory order shall contain the names of all parties to the proceeding on which it is based, the particular facts on which it is based, and the reasons for its conclusions. [1988 c 288 § 204; 1959 c 234 § 8. Formerly RCW 34.04.080.]

34.05.250 Model rules of procedure. The chief administrative law judge shall adopt model rules of procedure appropriate for use by as many agencies as possible. The model rules shall deal with all general functions and duties performed in common by the various agencies. Each agency shall adopt as much of the model rules as is reasonable under its circumstances. Any agency adopting a rule of procedure that differs from the model rules shall include in the order of adoption a finding stating the reasons for variance. [1988 c 288 § 205.]

34.05.260 Electronic distribution. (1) In order to provide the greatest possible access to agency documents to the most people, agencies are encouraged to make their rule, interpretive, and policy information available through electronic distribution as well as through the regular mail. Agen-

cies that have the capacity to transmit electronically may ask persons who are on mailing lists or rosters for copies of interpretive statements, policy statements, preproposal statements of inquiry, and other similar notices whether they would like to receive the notices electronically.

(2) Electronic distribution to persons who request it may substitute for mailed copies related to rule making or policy or interpretive statements. If a notice is distributed electronically, the agency is not required to transmit the actual notice form but must send all the information contained in the notice.

(3) Agencies which maintain mailing lists or rosters for any notices relating to rule making or policy or interpretive statements may establish different rosters or lists by general subject area. [1997 c 126 § 1.]

34.05.270 Agency web sites for rule-making information. Within existing resources, each state agency shall maintain a web site that contains the agency's rule-making information. A direct link to the agency's rule-making page must be displayed on the agency's homepage. The rule-making web site shall include the complete text of all proposed rules, emergency rules, and permanent rules proposed or adopted within the past twelve months, or include a direct link to the index page on the Washington State Register web site that contains links to the complete text of all proposed rules, emergency rules, and permanent rules proposed or adopted within the past twelve months by that state agency. For proposed rules, the time, date, and place for the rule-making hearing and the procedures and timelines for submitting written comments and supporting data must be posted on the web site. [2009 c 93 § 1.]

PART III RULE-MAKING PROCEDURES

34.05.310 Prenotice inquiry—Negotiated and pilot rules. (1)(a) To meet the intent of providing greater public access to administrative rule making and to promote consensus among interested parties, agencies must solicit comments from the public on a subject of possible rule making before filing with the code reviser a notice of proposed rule making under RCW 34.05.320. The agency must prepare a statement of inquiry that:

- (i) Identifies the specific statute or statutes authorizing the agency to adopt rules on this subject;
- (ii) Discusses why rules on this subject may be needed and what they might accomplish;
- (iii) Identifies other federal and state agencies that regulate this subject, and describes the process whereby the agency would coordinate the contemplated rule with these agencies;
- (iv) Discusses the process by which the rule might be developed, including, but not limited to, negotiated rule making, pilot rule making, or agency study;
- (v) Specifies the process by which interested parties can effectively participate in the decision to adopt a new rule and formulation of a proposed rule before its publication.

(b) The statement of inquiry must be filed with the code reviser for publication in the state register at least thirty days before the date the agency files notice of proposed rule mak-

ing under RCW 34.05.320 and the statement, or a summary of the information contained in that statement, must be sent to any party that has requested receipt of the agency's statements of inquiry.

(2) Agencies are encouraged to develop and use new procedures for reaching agreement among interested parties before publication of notice and the adoption hearing on a proposed rule. Examples of new procedures include, but are not limited to:

(a) Negotiated rule making by which representatives of an agency and of the interests that are affected by a subject of rule making, including, where appropriate, county and city representatives, seek to reach consensus on the terms of the proposed rule and on the process by which it is negotiated; and

(b) Pilot rule making which includes testing the feasibility of complying with or administering draft new rules or draft amendments to existing rules through the use of volunteer pilot groups in various areas and circumstances, as provided in RCW 34.05.313 or as otherwise provided by the agency.

(3)(a) An agency must make a determination whether negotiated rule making, pilot rule making, or another process for generating participation from interested parties prior to development of the rule is appropriate.

(b) An agency must include a written justification in the rule-making file if an opportunity for interested parties to participate in the rule-making process prior to publication of the proposed rule has not been provided.

(4) This section does not apply to:

- (a) Emergency rules adopted under RCW 34.05.350;
- (b) Rules relating only to internal governmental operations that are not subject to violation by a nongovernment party;
- (c) Rules adopting or incorporating by reference without material change federal statutes or regulations, Washington state statutes, rules of other Washington state agencies, shoreline master programs other than those programs governing shorelines of statewide significance, or, as referenced by Washington state law, national consensus codes that generally establish industry standards, if the material adopted or incorporated regulates the same subject matter and conduct as the adopting or incorporating rule;
- (d) Rules that only correct typographical errors, make address or name changes, or clarify language of a rule without changing its effect;
- (e) Rules the content of which is explicitly and specifically dictated by statute;
- (f) Rules that set or adjust fees under the authority of RCW 19.02.075 or that set or adjust fees or rates pursuant to legislative standards, including fees set or adjusted under the authority of RCW 19.80.045; or

(g) Rules that adopt, amend, or repeal:

(i) A procedure, practice, or requirement relating to agency hearings; or

(ii) A filing or related process requirement for applying to an agency for a license or permit. [2011 c 298 § 20; 2004 c 31 § 1; 1995 c 403 § 301; 1994 c 249 § 1; 1993 c 202 § 2; 1989 c 175 § 5; 1988 c 288 § 301.]

Purpose—Intent—Agency transfer—Contracting—Effective date—2011 c 289: See notes following RCW 19.02.020.

Findings—Short title—Intent—1995 c 403: See note following RCW 34.05.328.

Finding—Intent—1993 c 202: "The legislature finds that while the 1988 Administrative Procedure Act expanded public participation in the agency rule-making process, there continue to be instances when participants have developed adversarial relationships with each other, resulting in the inability to identify all of the issues, the failure to focus on solutions to problems, unnecessary delays, litigation, and added cost to the agency, affected parties, and the public in general.

When interested parties work together, it is possible to negotiate development of a rule that is acceptable to all affected, and that conforms to the intent of the statute the rule is intended to implement.

After a rule is adopted, unanticipated negative impacts may emerge. Examples include excessive costs of administration for the agency and compliance by affected parties, technical conditions that may be physically or economically unfeasible to meet, problems of interpretation due to lack of clarity, and reporting requirements that duplicate or conflict with those already in place.

It is therefore the intent of the legislature to encourage flexible approaches to developing administrative rules, including but not limited to negotiated rule making and a process for testing the feasibility of adopted rules, often called the pilot rule process. However, nothing in chapter 202, Laws of 1993 shall be construed to create any mandatory duty for an agency to use the procedures in RCW 34.05.310 or 34.05.313 in any particular instance of rule making. Agencies shall determine, in their discretion, when it is appropriate to use these procedures." [1993 c 202 § 1.]

Rules coordinator duties regarding business: RCW 43.17.310.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.312 Rules coordinator. Each agency shall designate a rules coordinator, who shall have knowledge of the subjects of rules being proposed or prepared within the agency for proposal, maintain the records of any such action, and respond to public inquiries about possible, proposed, or adopted rules and the identity of agency personnel working, reviewing, or commenting on them. The office and mailing address of the rules coordinator shall be published in the state register at the time of designation and maintained thereafter on the code reviser web site for the duration of the designation. The rules coordinator may be an employee of another agency. [2007 c 456 § 4; 2003 c 246 § 4; 1993 c 202 § 3.]

Finding—2003 c 246: See note following RCW 34.05.362.

Finding—Intent—1993 c 202: See note following RCW 34.05.310.

34.05.313 Feasibility studies—Pilot projects. (1) During the development of a rule or after its adoption, an agency may develop methods for measuring or testing the feasibility of complying with or administering the rule and for identifying simple, efficient, and economical alternatives for achieving the goal of the rule. A pilot project shall include public notice, participation by volunteers who are or will be subject to the rule, a high level of involvement from agency management, reasonable completion dates, and a process by which one or more parties may withdraw from the process or the process may be terminated. Volunteers who agree to test a rule and attempt to meet the requirements of the draft rule, to report periodically to the proposing agency on the extent of their ability to meet the requirements of the draft rule, and to make recommendations for improving the draft rule shall not be obligated to comply fully with the rule being tested nor be subject to any enforcement action or other sanction for failing to comply with the requirements of the draft rule.

(2) An agency conducting a pilot rule project authorized under subsection (1) of this section may waive one or more provisions of agency rules otherwise applicable to partici-

pants in such a pilot project if the agency first determines that such a waiver is in the public interest and necessary to conduct the project. Such a waiver may be only for a stated period of time, not to exceed the duration of the project.

(3) The findings of the pilot project should be widely shared and, where appropriate, adopted as amendments to the rule.

(4) If an agency conducts a pilot rule project in lieu of meeting the requirements of the regulatory fairness act, chapter 19.85 RCW, the agency shall ensure the following conditions are met:

(a) If over ten small businesses are affected, there shall be at least ten small businesses in the test group and at least one-half of the volunteers participating in the pilot test group shall be small businesses.

(b)(i) If there are at least one hundred businesses affected, the participation by small businesses in the test group shall be as follows:

(A) Not less than twenty percent of the small businesses must employ twenty-six to fifty employees;

(B) Not less than twenty percent of the small businesses must employ eleven to twenty-six employees; and

(C) Not less than twenty percent of the small businesses must employ zero to ten employees.

(ii) If there do not exist a sufficient number of small businesses in each size category set forth in (b)(i) of this subsection willing to participate in the pilot project to meet the minimum requirements of that subsection, then the agency must comply with this section to the maximum extent practicable.

(c) The agency may not terminate the pilot project before completion.

(d) Before filing the notice of proposed rule making pursuant to RCW 34.05.320, the agency must prepare a report of the pilot rule project that includes:

(i) A description of the difficulties small businesses had in complying with the pilot rule;

(ii) A list of the recommended revisions to the rule to make compliance with the rule easier or to reduce the cost of compliance with the rule by the small businesses participating in the pilot rule project;

(iii) A written statement explaining the options it considered to resolve each of the difficulties described and a statement explaining its reasons for not including a recommendation by the pilot test group to revise the rule; and

(iv) If the agency was unable to meet the requirements set forth in (b)(i) of this subsection, a written explanation of why it was unable to do so and the steps the agency took to include small businesses in the pilot project. [1995 c 403 § 303; 1993 c 202 § 4.]

Findings—Short title—Intent—1995 c 403: See note following RCW 34.05.328.

Finding—Intent—1993 c 202: See note following RCW 34.05.310.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.314 Rules development agenda. Each state agency shall prepare a semiannual agenda for rules under development. The agency shall file the agenda with the code reviser for publication in the state register not later than January 31st and July 31st of each year. Not later than three days after its publication in the state register, the agency shall send a copy of the agenda to each person who has requested

receipt of a copy of the agenda. The agency shall also submit the agenda to the director of financial management, the rules review committee, and any other state agency that may reasonably be expected to have an interest in the subject of rules that will be developed. [1997 c 409 § 206.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.315 Rule-making docket. (1) Each agency shall maintain a current public rule-making docket. The rule-making docket shall contain the information specified in subsection (3) of this section.

(2) The rule-making docket shall contain a listing of each pending rule-making proceeding. A rule-making proceeding is pending from the time it is commenced by publication of a notice of proposed rule adoption under RCW 34.05.320 until the proposed rule is withdrawn under RCW 34.05.335 or is adopted by the agency.

(3) For each rule-making proceeding, the docket shall indicate all of the following:

(a) The name and address of agency personnel responsible for the proposed rule;

(b) The subject of the proposed rule;

(c) A citation to all notices relating to the proceeding that have been published in the state register under RCW 34.05.320;

(d) The place where written submissions about the proposed rule may be inspected;

(e) The time during which written submissions will be accepted;

(f) The current timetable established for the agency proceeding, including the time and place of any rule-making hearing, the date of the rule's adoption, filing, publication, and its effective date. [1989 c 175 § 6; 1988 c 288 § 302.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.320 Notice of proposed rule—Contents—Distribution by agency—Institutions of higher education. (1) At least twenty days before the rule-making hearing at which the agency receives public comment regarding adoption of a rule, the agency shall cause notice of the hearing to be published in the state register. The publication constitutes the proposal of a rule. The notice shall include all of the following:

(a) A title, a description of the rule's purpose, and any other information which may be of assistance in identifying the rule or its purpose;

(b) Citations of the statutory authority for adopting the rule and the specific statute the rule is intended to implement;

(c) A short explanation of the rule, its purpose, and anticipated effects, including in the case of a proposal that would modify existing rules, a short description of the changes the proposal would make, and a statement of the reasons supporting the proposed action;

(d) The agency personnel, with their office location and telephone number, who are responsible for the drafting, implementation, and enforcement of the rule;

(e) The name of the person or organization, whether private, public, or governmental, proposing the rule;

(f) Agency comments or recommendations, if any, regarding statutory language, implementation, enforcement, and fiscal matters pertaining to the rule;

(g) Whether the rule is necessary as the result of federal law or federal or state court action, and if so, a citation to such law or court decision;

(h) When, where, and how persons may present their views on the proposed rule;

(i) The date on which the agency intends to adopt the rule;

(j) A copy of the small business economic impact statement prepared under chapter 19.85 RCW, or a copy of the school district fiscal impact statement under RCW 28A.305.135 in the case of the state board of education, or an explanation for why the agency did not prepare the statement;

(k) A statement indicating whether RCW 34.05.328 applies to the rule adoption; and

(1) If RCW 34.05.328 does apply, a statement indicating that a copy of the preliminary cost-benefit analysis described in RCW 34.05.328(1)(c) is available.

(2)(a) Upon filing notice of the proposed rule with the code reviser, the adopting agency shall have copies of the notice on file and available for public inspection. Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the agency shall forward three copies of the notice to the rules review committee.

(b) A pilot of at least ten agencies, including the departments of labor and industries, fish and wildlife, revenue, ecology, retirement systems, and health, shall file the copies required under this subsection, as well as under RCW 34.05.350 and 34.05.353, with the rules review committee electronically for a period of four years from June 10, 2004. The office of regulatory assistance shall negotiate the details of the pilot among the agencies, the legislature, and the code reviser.

(3) No later than three days after its publication in the state register, the agency shall cause either a copy of the notice of proposed rule adoption, or a summary of the information contained on the notice, to be mailed to each person, city, and county that has made a request to the agency for a mailed copy of such notices. An agency may charge for the actual cost of providing a requesting party mailed copies of these notices.

(4) In addition to the notice required by subsections (1) and (2) of this section, an institution of higher education shall cause the notice to be published in the campus or standard newspaper of the institution at least seven days before the rule-making hearing. [2012 c 210 § 2; 2004 c 31 § 2; 2003 c 165 § 1; 1995 c 403 § 302; 1994 c 249 § 14; 1992 c 197 § 8; 1989 c 175 § 7; 1988 c 288 § 303; 1982 c 221 § 2; 1982 c 6 § 7; 1980 c 186 § 10; 1977 ex.s. c 84 § 1. Formerly RCW 34.04.045.]

Findings—Short title—Intent—1995 c 403: See note following RCW 34.05.328.

Expedited adoption: RCW 34.05.353.

Small business economic impact statement—Purpose—Contents: RCW 19.85.040.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.322 Scope of rule-making authority. For rules implementing statutes enacted after July 23, 1995, an agency may not rely solely on the section of law stating a statute's intent or purpose, or on the enabling provisions of the statute establishing the agency, or on any combination of such provisions, for its statutory authority to adopt the rule. An agency

may use the statement of intent or purpose or the agency enabling provisions to interpret ambiguities in a statute's other provisions. [1995 c 403 § 118.]

Findings—Short title—Intent—1995 c 403: See note following RCW 34.05.328.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.325 Public participation—Concise explanatory statement. (1) The agency shall make a good faith effort to insure that the information on the proposed rule published pursuant to RCW 34.05.320 accurately reflects the rule to be presented and considered at the oral hearing on the rule. Written comment about a proposed rule, including supporting data, shall be accepted by an agency if received no later than the time and date specified in the notice, or such later time and date established at the rule-making hearing.

(2) The agency shall provide an opportunity for oral comment to be received by the agency in a rule-making hearing.

(3) If the agency possesses equipment capable of receiving telefacsimile transmissions or recorded telephonic communications, the agency may provide in its notice of hearing filed under RCW 34.05.320 that interested parties may comment on proposed rules by these means. If the agency chooses to receive comments by these means, the notice of hearing shall provide instructions for making such comments, including, but not limited to, appropriate telephone numbers to be used; the date and time by which comments must be received; required methods to verify the receipt and authenticity of the comments; and any limitations on the number of pages for telefacsimile transmission comments and on the minutes of tape recorded comments. The agency shall accept comments received by these means for inclusion in the official record if the comments are made in accordance with the agency's instructions.

(4) The agency head, a member of the agency head, or a presiding officer designated by the agency head shall preside at the rule-making hearing. Rule-making hearings shall be open to the public. The agency shall cause a record to be made of the hearing by stenographic, mechanical, or electronic means. Regardless of whether the agency head has delegated rule-making authority, the presiding official shall prepare a memorandum for consideration by the agency head, summarizing the contents of the presentations made at the rule-making hearing, unless the agency head presided or was present at substantially all of the hearings. The summarizing memorandum is a public document and shall be made available to any person in accordance with chapter 42.56 RCW.

(5) Rule-making hearings are legislative in character and shall be reasonably conducted by the presiding official to afford interested persons the opportunity to present comment individually. All comments by all persons shall be made in the presence and hearing of other attendees. Written or electronic submissions may be accepted and included in the record. Rule-making hearings may be continued to a later time and place established on the record without publication of further notice under RCW 34.05.320.

(6)(a) Before it files an adopted rule with the code reviser, an agency shall prepare a concise explanatory statement of the rule:

(i) Identifying the agency's reasons for adopting the rule;

(ii) Describing differences between the text of the proposed rule as published in the register and the text of the rule as adopted, other than editing changes, stating the reasons for differences; and

(iii) Summarizing all comments received regarding the proposed rule, and responding to the comments by category or subject matter, indicating how the final rule reflects agency consideration of the comments, or why it fails to do so.

(b) The agency shall provide the concise explanatory statement to any person upon request or from whom the agency received comment. [2009 c 336 § 1; 2005 c 274 § 262; 1998 c 125 § 1; 1995 c 403 § 304; 1994 c 249 § 7; 1992 c 57 § 1; 1988 c 288 § 304.]

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

Findings—Short title—Intent—1995 c 403: See note following RCW 34.05.328.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.328 Significant legislative rules, other selected rules. (1) Before adopting a rule described in subsection (5) of this section, an agency must:

(a) Clearly state in detail the general goals and specific objectives of the statute that the rule implements;

(b) Determine that the rule is needed to achieve the general goals and specific objectives stated under (a) of this subsection, and analyze alternatives to rule making and the consequences of not adopting the rule;

(c) Provide notification in the notice of proposed rule making under RCW 34.05.320 that a preliminary cost-benefit analysis is available. The preliminary cost-benefit analysis must fulfill the requirements of the cost-benefit analysis under (d) of this subsection. If the agency files a supplemental notice under RCW 34.05.340, the supplemental notice must include notification that a revised preliminary cost-benefit analysis is available. A final cost-benefit analysis must be available when the rule is adopted under RCW 34.05.360;

(d) Determine that the probable benefits of the rule are greater than its probable costs, taking into account both the qualitative and quantitative benefits and costs and the specific directives of the statute being implemented;

(e) Determine, after considering alternative versions of the rule and the analysis required under (b), (c), and (d) of this subsection, that the rule being adopted is the least burdensome alternative for those required to comply with it that will achieve the general goals and specific objectives stated under (a) of this subsection;

(f) Determine that the rule does not require those to whom it applies to take an action that violates requirements of another federal or state law;

(g) Determine that the rule does not impose more stringent performance requirements on private entities than on public entities unless required to do so by federal or state law;

(h) Determine if the rule differs from any federal regulation or statute applicable to the same activity or subject matter and, if so, determine that the difference is justified by the following:

(i) A state statute that explicitly allows the agency to differ from federal standards; or

(ii) Substantial evidence that the difference is necessary to achieve the general goals and specific objectives stated under (a) of this subsection; and

(i) Coordinate the rule, to the maximum extent practicable, with other federal, state, and local laws applicable to the same activity or subject matter.

(2) In making its determinations pursuant to subsection (1)(b) through (h) of this section, the agency must place in the rule-making file documentation of sufficient quantity and quality so as to persuade a reasonable person that the determinations are justified.

(3) Before adopting rules described in subsection (5) of this section, an agency must place in the rule-making file a rule implementation plan for rules filed under each adopting order. The plan must describe how the agency intends to:

(a) Implement and enforce the rule, including a description of the resources the agency intends to use;

(b) Inform and educate affected persons about the rule;

(c) Promote and assist voluntary compliance; and

(d) Evaluate whether the rule achieves the purpose for which it was adopted, including, to the maximum extent practicable, the use of interim milestones to assess progress and the use of objectively measurable outcomes.

(4) After adopting a rule described in subsection (5) of this section regulating the same activity or subject matter as another provision of federal or state law, an agency must do all of the following:

(a) Coordinate implementation and enforcement of the rule with the other federal and state entities regulating the same activity or subject matter by making every effort to do one or more of the following:

(i) Deferring to the other entity;

(ii) Designating a lead agency; or

(iii) Entering into an agreement with the other entities specifying how the agency and entities will coordinate implementation and enforcement.

If the agency is unable to comply with this subsection (4)(a), the agency must report to the legislature pursuant to (b) of this subsection;

(b) Report to the joint administrative rules review committee:

(i) The existence of any overlap or duplication of other federal or state laws, any differences from federal law, and any known overlap, duplication, or conflict with local laws; and

(ii) Make recommendations for any legislation that may be necessary to eliminate or mitigate any adverse effects of such overlap, duplication, or difference.

(5)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, this section applies to:

(i) Significant legislative rules of the departments of ecology, labor and industries, health, revenue, social and health services, and natural resources, the employment security department, the forest practices board, the office of the insurance commissioner, and to the legislative rules of the department of fish and wildlife implementing chapter 77.55 RCW; and

(ii) Any rule of any agency, if this section is voluntarily made applicable to the rule by the agency, or is made applicable to the rule by a majority vote of the joint administrative

rules review committee within forty-five days of receiving the notice of proposed rule making under RCW 34.05.320.

(b) This section does not apply to:

(i) Emergency rules adopted under RCW 34.05.350;

(ii) Rules relating only to internal governmental operations that are not subject to violation by a nongovernment party;

(iii) Rules adopting or incorporating by reference without material change federal statutes or regulations, Washington state statutes, rules of other Washington state agencies, shoreline master programs other than those programs governing shorelines of statewide significance, or, as referenced by Washington state law, national consensus codes that generally establish industry standards, if the material adopted or incorporated regulates the same subject matter and conduct as the adopting or incorporating rule;

(iv) Rules that only correct typographical errors, make address or name changes, or clarify language of a rule without changing its effect;

(v) Rules the content of which is explicitly and specifically dictated by statute;

(vi) Rules that set or adjust fees under the authority of RCW 19.02.075 or that set or adjust fees or rates pursuant to legislative standards, including fees set or adjusted under the authority of RCW 19.80.045;

(vii) Rules of the department of social and health services relating only to client medical or financial eligibility and rules concerning liability for care of dependents; or

(viii) Rules of the department of revenue that adopt a uniform expiration date for reseller permits as authorized in RCW 82.32.780 and 82.32.783.

(c) For purposes of this subsection:

(i) A "procedural rule" is a rule that adopts, amends, or repeals (A) any procedure, practice, or requirement relating to any agency hearings; (B) any filing or related process requirement for making application to an agency for a license or permit; or (C) any policy statement pertaining to the consistent internal operations of an agency.

(ii) An "interpretive rule" is a rule, the violation of which does not subject a person to a penalty or sanction, that sets forth the agency's interpretation of statutory provisions it administers.

(iii) A "significant legislative rule" is a rule other than a procedural or interpretive rule that (A) adopts substantive provisions of law pursuant to delegated legislative authority, the violation of which subjects a violator of such rule to a penalty or sanction; (B) establishes, alters, or revokes any qualification or standard for the issuance, suspension, or revocation of a license or permit; or (C) adopts a new, or makes significant amendments to, a policy or regulatory program.

(d) In the notice of proposed rule making under RCW 34.05.320, an agency must state whether this section applies to the proposed rule pursuant to (a)(i) of this subsection, or if the agency will apply this section voluntarily.

(6) By January 31, 1996, and by January 31st of each even-numbered year thereafter, the office of regulatory assistance, after consulting with state agencies, counties, and cities, and business, labor, and environmental organizations, must report to the governor and the legislature regarding the

effects of this section on the regulatory system in this state. The report must document:

(a) The rules proposed to which this section applied and to the extent possible, how compliance with this section affected the substance of the rule, if any, that the agency ultimately adopted;

(b) The costs incurred by state agencies in complying with this section;

(c) Any legal action maintained based upon the alleged failure of any agency to comply with this section, the costs to the state of such action, and the result;

(d) The extent to which this section has adversely affected the capacity of agencies to fulfill their legislatively prescribed mission;

(e) The extent to which this section has improved the acceptability of state rules to those regulated; and

(f) Any other information considered by the office of financial management to be useful in evaluating the effect of this section. [2011 c 298 § 21; 2011 c 149 § 1; 2010 c 112 § 15. Prior: 2003 c 165 § 2; 2003 c 39 § 13; 1997 c 430 § 1; 1995 c 403 § 201.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2011 c 149 § 1 and by 2011 c 298 § 21, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Purpose—Intent—Agency transfer—Contracting—Effective date—2011 c 289: See notes following RCW 19.02.020.

Effective date—2011 c 149: See note following RCW 43.42.010.

Effective date—2010 c 112 §§ 2, 3, 11, 12, and 15: See note following RCW 82.32.780.

Retroactive application—2010 c 112: See note following RCW 82.32.780.

Findings—Short title—Intent—1995 c 403: "(1) The legislature finds that:

(a) One of its fundamental responsibilities, to the benefit of all the citizens of the state, is the protection of public health and safety, including health and safety in the workplace, and the preservation of the extraordinary natural environment with which Washington is endowed;

(b) Essential to this mission is the delegation of authority to state agencies to implement the policies established by the legislature; and that the adoption of administrative rules by these agencies helps assure that these policies are clearly understood, fairly applied, and uniformly enforced;

(c) Despite its importance, Washington's regulatory system must not impose excessive, unreasonable, or unnecessary obligations; to do so serves only to discredit government, makes enforcement of essential regulations more difficult, and detrimentally affects the economy of the state and the well-being of our citizens.

(2) The legislature therefore enacts chapter 403, Laws of 1995, to be known as the regulatory reform act of 1995, to ensure that the citizens and environment of this state receive the highest level of protection, in an effective and efficient manner, without stifling legitimate activities and responsible economic growth. To that end, it is the intent of the legislature, in the adoption of chapter 403, Laws of 1995, that:

(a) Unless otherwise authorized, substantial policy decisions affecting the public be made by those directly accountable to the public, namely the legislature, and that state agencies not use their administrative authority to create or amend regulatory programs;

(b) When an agency is authorized to adopt rules imposing obligations on the public, that it do so responsibly: The rules it adopts should be justified and reasonable, with the agency having determined, based on common sense criteria established by the legislature, that the obligations imposed are truly in the public interest;

(c) Governments at all levels better coordinate their regulatory efforts to avoid confusing and frustrating the public with overlapping or contradictory requirements;

(d) The public respect the process whereby administrative rules are adopted, whether or not they agree with the result: Members of the public affected by administrative rules must have the opportunity for a meaningful role in their development; the bases for agency action must be legitimate and

clearly articulated;

(e) Members of the public have adequate opportunity to challenge administrative rules with which they have legitimate concerns through meaningful review of the rule by the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary. While it is the intent of the legislature that upon judicial review of a rule, a court should not substitute its judgment for that of an administrative agency, the court should determine whether the agency decision making was rigorous and deliberative; whether the agency reached its result through a process of reason; and whether the agency took a hard look at the rule before its adoption;

(f) In order to achieve greater compliance with administrative rules at less cost, that a cooperative partnership exist between agencies and regulated parties that emphasizes education and assistance before the imposition of penalties; and

(g) Workplace safety and health in this state not be diminished, whether provided by constitution, by statute, or by rule." [1995 c 403 § 1.]

Expedited adoption: RCW 34.05.353.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.330 Petition for adoption, amendment, repeal—Agency action—Appeal. (1) Any person may petition an agency requesting the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule. The office of financial management shall prescribe by rule the format for such petitions and the procedure for their submission, consideration, and disposition and provide a standard form that may be used to petition any agency. Within sixty days after submission of a petition, the agency shall either (a) deny the petition in writing, stating (i) its reasons for the denial, specifically addressing the concerns raised by the petitioner, and, where appropriate, (ii) the alternative means by which it will address the concerns raised by the petitioner, or (b) initiate rule-making proceedings in accordance with RCW 34.05.320.

(2) If an agency denies a petition to repeal or amend a rule submitted under subsection (1) of this section, and the petition alleges that the rule is not within the intent of the legislature or was not adopted in accordance with all applicable provisions of law, the person may petition for review of the rule by the joint administrative rules review committee under RCW 34.05.655.

(3) If an agency denies a petition to repeal or amend a rule submitted under subsection (1) of this section, the petitioner, within thirty days of the denial, may appeal the denial to the governor. The governor shall immediately file notice of the appeal with the code reviser for publication in the Washington state register. Within forty-five days after receiving the appeal, the governor shall either (a) deny the petition in writing, stating (i) his or her reasons for the denial, specifically addressing the concerns raised by the petitioner, and, (ii) where appropriate, the alternative means by which he or she will address the concerns raised by the petitioner; (b) for agencies listed in RCW 43.17.010, direct the agency to initiate rule-making proceedings in accordance with this chapter; or (c) for agencies not listed in RCW 43.17.010, recommend that the agency initiate rule-making proceedings in accordance with this chapter. The governor's response to the appeal shall be published in the Washington state register and copies shall be submitted to the chief clerk of the house of representatives and the secretary of the senate.

(4) In petitioning for repeal or amendment of a rule under this section, a person is encouraged to address, among other concerns:

(a) Whether the rule is authorized;

(b) Whether the rule is needed;

(c) Whether the rule conflicts with or duplicates other federal, state, or local laws;

(d) Whether alternatives to the rule exist that will serve the same purpose at less cost;

(e) Whether the rule applies differently to public and private entities;

(f) Whether the rule serves the purposes for which it was adopted;

(g) Whether the costs imposed by the rule are unreasonable;

(h) Whether the rule is clearly and simply stated;

(i) Whether the rule is different than a federal law applicable to the same activity or subject matter without adequate justification; and

(j) Whether the rule was adopted according to all applicable provisions of law.

(5) The *department of community, trade, and economic development and the office of financial management shall coordinate efforts among agencies to inform the public about the existence of this rules review process.

(6) The office of financial management shall initiate the rule making required by subsection (1) of this section by September 1, 1995. [1998 c 280 § 5; 1996 c 318 § 1; 1995 c 403 § 703; 1988 c 288 § 305; 1967 c 237 § 5; 1959 c 234 § 6. Formerly RCW 34.04.060.]

***Reviser's note:** The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

Findings—Short title—Intent—1995 c 403: See note following RCW 34.05.328.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.335 Withdrawal of proposal—Time and manner of adoption. (1) A proposed rule may be withdrawn by the proposing agency at any time before adoption. A withdrawn rule may not be adopted unless it is again proposed in accordance with RCW 34.05.320.

(2) Before adopting a rule, an agency shall consider the written and oral submissions, or any memorandum summarizing oral submissions.

(3) Rules not adopted and filed with the code reviser within one hundred eighty days after publication of the text as last proposed in the register shall be regarded as withdrawn. An agency may not thereafter adopt the proposed rule without refileing it in accordance with RCW 34.05.320. The code reviser shall give notice of the withdrawal in the register.

(4) An agency may not adopt a rule before the time established in the published notice, or such later time established on the record or by publication in the state register. [1989 c 175 § 8; 1988 c 288 § 306; 1980 c 186 § 11. Formerly RCW 34.04.048.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.340 Variance between proposed and final rule.

(1) Unless it complies with subsection (3) of this section, an agency may not adopt a rule that is substantially different from the rule proposed in the published notice of proposed rule adoption or a supplemental notice in the proceeding. If an agency contemplates making a substantial variance from a proposed rule described in a published notice, it may file a supplemental notice with the code reviser meeting the requirements of RCW 34.05.320 and reopen the proceedings

for public comment on the proposed variance, or the agency may withdraw the proposed rule and commence a new rule-making proceeding to adopt a substantially different rule. If a new rule-making proceeding is commenced, relevant public comment received regarding the initial proposed rule shall be considered in the new proceeding.

(2) The following factors shall be considered in determining whether an adopted rule is substantially different from the proposed rule on which it is based:

(a) The extent to which a reasonable person affected by the adopted rule would have understood that the published proposed rule would affect his or her interests;

(b) The extent to which the subject of the adopted rule or the issues determined in it are substantially different from the subject or issues involved in the published proposed rule; and

(c) The extent to which the effects of the adopted rule differ from the effects of the published proposed rule.

(3) If the agency, without filing a supplemental notice under subsection (1) of this section, adopts a rule that varies in content from the proposed rule, the general subject matter of the adopted rule must remain the same as the proposed rule. The agency shall briefly describe any changes, other than editing changes, and the principal reasons for adopting the changes. The brief description shall be filed with the code reviser together with the order of adoption for publication in the state register. Within sixty days of publication of the adopted rule in the state register, any interested person may petition the agency to amend any portion of the adopted rule that is substantially different from the proposed rule. The petition shall briefly demonstrate how the adopted rule is substantially different from the proposed rule and shall contain the text of the petitioner's proposed amendment. For purposes of the petition, an adopted rule is substantially different if the issues determined in the adopted rule differ from the issues determined in the proposed rule or the anticipated effects of the adopted rule differ from those of the proposed rule. If the petition meets the requirements of this subsection and RCW 34.05.330, the agency shall initiate rule-making proceedings upon the proposed amendments within the time provided in RCW 34.05.330. [1989 c 175 § 9; 1988 c 288 § 307.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.345 Failure to give twenty days notice of intended action—Effect. Except for emergency rules adopted under RCW 34.05.350, when twenty days notice of intended action to adopt, amend, or repeal a rule has not been published in the state register, as required by RCW 34.05.320, the code reviser shall not publish such rule and such rule shall not be effective for any purpose. [1988 c 288 § 308; 1967 c 237 § 4. Formerly RCW 34.04.027.]

34.05.350 Emergency rules and amendments. (1) If an agency for good cause finds:

(a) That immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest;

(b) That state or federal law or federal rule or a federal deadline for state receipt of federal funds requires immediate adoption of a rule; or

(c) In order to implement the requirements or reductions in appropriations enacted in any budget for fiscal year 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, or 2013, which necessitates the need for the immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the fiscal needs or requirements of the agency, the agency may dispense with those requirements and adopt, amend, or repeal the rule on an emergency basis. The agency's finding and a concise statement of the reasons for its finding shall be incorporated in the order for adoption of the emergency rule or amendment filed with the office of the code reviser under RCW 34.05.380 and with the rules review committee.

(2) An emergency rule adopted under this section takes effect upon filing with the code reviser, unless a later date is specified in the order of adoption, and may not remain in effect for longer than one hundred twenty days after filing. Identical or substantially similar emergency rules may not be adopted in sequence unless conditions have changed or the agency has filed notice of its intent to adopt the rule as a permanent rule, and is actively undertaking the appropriate procedures to adopt the rule as a permanent rule. This section does not relieve any agency from compliance with any law requiring that its permanent rules be approved by designated persons or bodies before they become effective.

(3) Within seven days after the rule is adopted, any person may petition the governor requesting the immediate repeal of a rule adopted on an emergency basis by any department listed in RCW 43.17.010. Within seven days after submission of the petition, the governor shall either deny the petition in writing, stating his or her reasons for the denial, or order the immediate repeal of the rule. In ruling on the petition, the governor shall consider only whether the conditions in subsection (1) of this section were met such that adoption of the rule on an emergency basis was necessary. If the governor orders the repeal of the emergency rule, any sanction imposed based on that rule is void. This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit adoption of any rule as a permanent rule. [2011 1st sp.s. c 2 § 1; 2009 c 559 § 1; 1994 c 249 § 3; 1989 c 175 § 10; 1988 c 288 § 309; 1981 c 324 § 4; 1977 ex.s. c 240 § 8; 1959 c 234 § 3. Formerly RCW 34.04.030.]

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 2: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 31, 2011]." [2011 1st sp.s. c 2 § 2.]

Effective date—2009 c 559: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 19, 2009]." [2009 c 559 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.353 Expedited rule making. (1) An agency may file notice for the expedited adoption of rules in accordance with the procedures set forth in this section for rules meeting any one of the following criteria:

(a) The proposed rules relate only to internal governmental operations that are not subject to violation by a person;

(2012 Ed.)

(b) The proposed rules adopt or incorporate by reference without material change federal statutes or regulations, Washington state statutes, rules of other Washington state agencies, shoreline master programs other than those programs governing shorelines of statewide significance, or, as referenced by Washington state law, national consensus codes that generally establish industry standards, if the material adopted or incorporated regulates the same subject matter and conduct as the adopting or incorporating rule;

(c) The proposed rules only correct typographical errors, make address or name changes, or clarify language of a rule without changing its effect;

(d) The content of the proposed rules is explicitly and specifically dictated by statute;

(e) The proposed rules have been the subject of negotiated rule making, pilot rule making, or some other process that involved substantial participation by interested parties before the development of the proposed rule; or

(f) The proposed rule is being amended after a review under RCW 34.05.328.

(2) An agency may file notice for the expedited repeal of rules under the procedures set forth in this section for rules meeting any one of the following criteria:

(a) The statute on which the rule is based has been repealed and has not been replaced by another statute providing statutory authority for the rule;

(b) The statute on which the rule is based has been declared unconstitutional by a court with jurisdiction, there is a final judgment, and no statute has been enacted to replace the unconstitutional statute;

(c) The rule is no longer necessary because of changed circumstances; or

(d) Other rules of the agency or of another agency govern the same activity as the rule, making the rule redundant.

(3) The expedited rule-making process must follow the requirements for rule making set forth in RCW 34.05.320, except that the agency is not required to prepare a small business economic impact statement under RCW 19.85.025, a statement indicating whether the rule constitutes a significant legislative rule under RCW 34.05.328(5)(c)(iii), or a significant legislative rule analysis under RCW 34.05.328. An agency is not required to prepare statements of inquiry under RCW 34.05.310 or conduct a hearing for the expedited rule making. The notice for the expedited rule making must contain a statement in at least ten-point type, that is substantially in the following form:

NOTICE

THIS RULE IS BEING PROPOSED UNDER AN EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS THAT WILL ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR THE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS, PREPARE A SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT, OR PROVIDE RESPONSES TO THE CRITERIA FOR A SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE RULE. IF YOU OBJECT TO THIS USE OF THE EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS, YOU MUST EXPRESS YOUR OBJECTIONS IN WRITING AND THEY MUST BE SENT TO (INSERT

NAME AND ADDRESS) AND RECEIVED BY
(INSERT DATE).

(4) The agency shall send either a copy of the notice of the proposed expedited rule making, or a summary of the information on the notice, to any person who has requested notification of proposals for expedited rule making or of regular agency rule making, as well as the joint administrative rules review committee, within three days after its publication in the Washington State Register. An agency may charge for the actual cost of providing a requesting party mailed copies of these notices. The notice of the proposed expedited rule making must be preceded by a statement substantially in the form provided in subsection (3) of this section. The notice must also include an explanation of the reasons the agency believes the expedited rule-making process is appropriate.

(5) The code reviser shall publish the text of all rules proposed for expedited adoption, and the citation and caption of all rules proposed for expedited repeal, along with the notice required in this section in a separate section of the Washington State Register. Once the notice of expedited rule making has been published in the Washington State Register, the only changes that an agency may make in the noticed materials before their final adoption or repeal are to correct typographical errors.

(6) Any person may file a written objection to the expedited rule making. The objection must be filed with the agency rules coordinator within forty-five days after the notice of the proposed expedited rule making has been published in the Washington State Register. A person who has filed a written objection to the expedited rule making may withdraw the objection.

(7) If no written objections to the expedited rule making are filed with the agency within forty-five days after the notice of proposed expedited rule making is published, or if all objections that have been filed are withdrawn by the persons filing the objections, the agency may enter an order adopting or repealing the rule without further notice or a public hearing. The order must be published in the manner required by this chapter for any other agency order adopting, amending, or repealing a rule.

(8) If a written notice of objection to the expedited rule making is timely filed with the agency and is not withdrawn, the notice of proposed expedited rule making published under this section is considered a statement of inquiry for the purposes of RCW 34.05.310, and the agency may initiate further rule-making proceedings in accordance with this chapter.

(9) As used in this section, "expedited rule making" includes both the expedited adoption of rules and the expedited repeal of rules. [2004 c 31 § 4; 2001 c 25 § 2.]

34.05.360 Order adopting rule, contents. The order of adoption by which each rule is adopted by an agency shall contain all of the following:

- (1) The date the agency adopted the rule;
- (2) A concise statement of the purpose of the rule;
- (3) A reference to all rules repealed, amended, or suspended by the rule;

(4) A reference to the specific statutory or other authority authorizing adoption of the rule;

(5) Any findings required by any provision of law as a precondition to adoption or effectiveness of the rule; and

(6) The effective date of the rule if other than that specified in RCW 34.05.380(2). [1988 c 288 § 311.]

34.05.362 Postadoption notice. Either before or within two hundred days after the effective date of an adopted rule that imposes additional requirements on businesses the violation of which subjects the business to a penalty, assessment, or administrative sanction, an agency identified in RCW 34.05.220(6) shall notify businesses affected by the rule of the requirements of the rule and how to obtain technical assistance to comply. Notification must be provided by e-mail, if possible, to every person identified to receive the postadoption notice under RCW 34.05.220(6).

The notification must announce the rule change, briefly summarize the rule change, refer to appeal procedures under RCW 34.05.330, and include a contact for more information. Failure to notify a specific business under this section does not invalidate a rule or waive the requirement to comply with the rule. The requirements of this section do not apply to emergency rules adopted under RCW 34.05.350. [2003 c 246 § 3.]

Finding—2003 c 246: "The legislature finds that many businesses in the state are frustrated by the complexity of the regulatory system. The Washington Administrative Code containing agency rules now fills twelve volumes, and appears to be growing each year. While the vast majority of businesses make a good faith attempt to comply with applicable laws and rules, many find it extremely difficult to keep up with agencies' issuance of new rules and requirements. Therefore, state agencies are directed to make a good faith attempt to notify businesses affected by rule changes that may subject noncomplying businesses to penalties." [2003 c 246 § 1.]

34.05.365 Incorporation by reference. An agency may incorporate by reference and without publishing the incorporated matter in full, all or any part of a code, standard, rule, or regulation that has been adopted by an agency of the United States, of this state, or of another state, by a political subdivision of this state, or by a generally recognized organization or association if incorporation of the full text in the agency rules would be unduly cumbersome, expensive, or otherwise inexpedient. The reference in agency rules shall fully identify the incorporated matter. An agency may incorporate by reference such matter in its rules only if the agency, organization, or association originally issuing that matter makes copies readily available to the public. The incorporating agency shall have, maintain, and make available for public inspection a copy of the incorporated matter. The rule must state where copies of the incorporated matter are available. [1988 c 288 § 312.]

34.05.370 Rule-making file. (1) Each agency shall maintain an official rule-making file for each rule that it (a) proposes by publication in the state register, or (b) adopts. The file and materials incorporated by reference shall be available for public inspection.

(2) The agency rule-making file shall contain all of the following:

(a) A list of citations to all notices in the state register with respect to the rule or the proceeding upon which the rule is based;

(b) Copies of any portions of the agency's public rule-making docket containing entries relating to the rule or the proceeding on which the rule is based;

(c) All written petitions, requests, submissions, and comments received by the agency and all other written material regarded by the agency as important to adoption of the rule or the proceeding on which the rule is based;

(d) Any official transcript of oral presentations made in the proceeding on which the rule is based or, if not transcribed, any tape recording or stenographic record of them, and any memorandum prepared by a presiding official summarizing the contents of those presentations;

(e) All petitions for exceptions to, amendment of, or repeal or suspension of, the rule;

(f) Citations to data, factual information, studies, or reports on which the agency relies in the adoption of the rule, indicating where such data, factual information, studies, or reports are available for review by the public, but this subsection (2)(f) does not require the agency to include in the rule-making file any data, factual information, studies, or reports gathered pursuant to chapter 19.85 RCW or RCW 34.05.328 that can be identified to a particular business;

(g) The concise explanatory statement required by RCW 34.05.325(6); and

(h) Any other material placed in the file by the agency.

(3) Internal agency documents are exempt from inclusion in the rule-making file under subsection (2) of this section to the extent they constitute preliminary drafts, notes, recommendations, and intra-agency memoranda in which opinions are expressed or policies formulated or recommended, except that a specific document is not exempt from inclusion when it is publicly cited by an agency in connection with its decision.

(4) Upon judicial review, the file required by this section constitutes the official agency rule-making file with respect to that rule. Unless otherwise required by another provision of law, the official agency rule-making file need not be the exclusive basis for agency action on that rule. [1998 c 280 § 7; 1996 c 102 § 2; 1995 c 403 § 801; 1994 c 249 § 2; 1988 c 288 § 313.]

Findings—Short title—Intent—1995 c 403: See note following RCW 34.05.328.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.375 Substantial compliance with procedures. No rule proposed after July 1, 1989, is valid unless it is adopted in substantial compliance with RCW 34.05.310 through 34.05.395. Inadvertent failure to mail notice of a proposed rule adoption to any person as required by RCW 34.05.320(3) does not invalidate a rule. No action based upon this section may be maintained to contest the validity of any rule unless it is commenced within two years after the effective date of the rule. [1988 c 288 § 314.]

34.05.380 Filing with code reviser—Written record—Effective dates. (1) Each agency shall file in the office of the code reviser a certified copy of all rules it adopts, except for rules contained in tariffs filed with or published by

(2012 Ed.)

the Washington utilities and transportation commission. The code reviser shall place upon each rule a notation of the time and date of filing and shall keep a permanent written record of filed rules open to public inspection. In filing a rule, each agency shall use the standard form prescribed for this purpose by the code reviser.

(2) Emergency rules adopted under RCW 34.05.350 become effective upon filing unless a later date is specified in the order of adoption. All other rules become effective upon the expiration of thirty days after the date of filing, unless a later date is required by statute or specified in the order of adoption.

(3) A rule may become effective immediately upon its filing with the code reviser or on any subsequent date earlier than that established by subsection (2) of this section, if the agency establishes that effective date in the adopting order and finds that:

(a) Such action is required by the state or federal Constitution, a statute, or court order;

(b) The rule only delays the effective date of another rule that is not yet effective; or

(c) The earlier effective date is necessary because of imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare.

The finding and a brief statement of the reasons therefor required by this subsection shall be made a part of the order adopting the rule.

(4) With respect to a rule made effective pursuant to subsection (3) of this section, each agency shall make reasonable efforts to make the effective date known to persons who may be affected by it. [2007 c 456 § 5; 1989 c 175 § 11; 1988 c 288 § 315; 1987 c 505 § 17; 1980 c 87 § 11; 1959 c 234 § 4. Formerly RCW 34.04.040.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.385 Rules for rule making. The code reviser may adopt rules for carrying out the provisions of this chapter relating to the filing and publication of rules and notices of intention to adopt rules, including the form and style to be employed by the various agencies in the drafting of such rules and notices. [1988 c 288 § 316; 1967 c 237 § 13. Formerly RCW 34.04.055.]

34.05.390 Style, format, and numbering—Agency compliance. After the rules of an agency have been published by the code reviser:

(1) All agency orders amending or rescinding such rules, or creating new rules, shall be formulated in accordance with the style, format, and numbering system of the Washington Administrative Code;

(2) Any subsequent printing or reprinting of such rules shall be printed in the style and format (including the numbering system) of such code; and

(3) Amendments of previously adopted rules shall incorporate any editorial corrections made by the code reviser. [1988 c 288 § 317; 1967 c 237 § 14. Formerly RCW 34.04.057.]

34.05.395 Format and style of amendatory and new sections—Failure to comply. (1) Rules proposed or adopted by an agency pursuant to this chapter that amend existing sections of the administrative code shall have the words which

are amendatory to such existing sections underlined. Any matter to be deleted from an existing section shall be indicated by setting such matter forth in full, enclosed by double parentheses, and such deleted matter shall be lined out with hyphens. A new section shall be designated "NEW SECTION" in upper case type and such designation shall be underlined, but the complete text of the section shall not be underlined. No rule may be forwarded by any agency to the code reviser, nor may the code reviser accept for filing any rule unless the format of such rule is in compliance with the provisions of this section.

(2) Once the rule has been formally adopted by the agency the code reviser need not, except with regard to the register published pursuant to RCW 34.05.210(3), include the items enumerated in subsection (1) of this section in the official code.

(3) Any addition to or deletion from an existing code section not filed by the agency in the style prescribed by subsection (1) of this section shall in all respects be ineffectual, and shall not be shown in subsequent publications or codifications of that section unless the ineffectual portion of the rule is clearly distinguished and an explanatory note is appended thereto by the code reviser in accordance with RCW 34.05.210. [1988 c 288 § 318; 1980 c 186 § 14; 1977 c 19 § 1. Formerly RCW 34.04.058.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

PART IV ADJUDICATIVE PROCEEDINGS

34.05.410 Application of Part IV. (1) Adjudicative proceedings are governed by RCW 34.05.413 through 34.05.476, except as otherwise provided:

(a) By a rule that adopts the procedures for brief adjudicative proceedings in accordance with the standards provided in RCW 34.05.482 for those proceedings;

(b) By RCW 34.05.479 pertaining to emergency adjudicative proceedings; or

(c) By RCW 34.05.240 pertaining to declaratory proceedings.

(2) RCW 34.05.410 through 34.05.494 do not apply to rule-making proceedings unless another statute expressly so requires. [1988 c 288 § 401.]

34.05.413 Commencement—When required. (1) Within the scope of its authority, an agency may commence an adjudicative proceeding at any time with respect to a matter within the agency's jurisdiction.

(2) When required by law or constitutional right, and upon the timely application of any person, an agency shall commence an adjudicative proceeding.

(3) An agency may provide forms for and, by rule, may provide procedures for filing an application for an adjudicative proceeding. An agency may require by rule that an application be in writing and that it be filed at a specific address, in a specified manner, and within specified time limits. The agency shall allow at least twenty days to apply for an adjudicative proceeding from the time notice is given of the opportunity to file such an application.

(4) If an agency is required to hold an adjudicative proceeding, an application for an agency to enter an order

includes an application for the agency to conduct appropriate adjudicative proceedings, whether or not the applicant expressly requests those proceedings.

(5) An adjudicative proceeding commences when the agency or a presiding officer notifies a party that a prehearing conference, hearing, or other stage of an adjudicative proceeding will be conducted. [1989 c 175 § 12; 1988 c 288 § 402.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.416 Decision not to conduct an adjudication. If an agency decides not to conduct an adjudicative proceeding in response to an application, the agency shall furnish the applicant a copy of its decision in writing, with a brief statement of the agency's reasons and of any administrative review available to the applicant. [1988 c 288 § 403.]

34.05.419 Agency action on applications for adjudication. After receipt of an application for an adjudicative proceeding, other than a declaratory order, an agency shall proceed as follows:

(1) Except in situations governed by subsection (2) or (3) of this section, within ninety days after receipt of the application or of the response to a timely request made by the agency under subsection (2) of this section, the agency shall do one of the following:

(a) Approve or deny the application, in whole or in part, on the basis of brief or emergency adjudicative proceedings, if those proceedings are available under this chapter for disposition of the matter;

(b) Commence an adjudicative proceeding in accordance with this chapter; or

(c) Dispose of the application in accordance with RCW 34.05.416;

(2) Within thirty days after receipt of the application, the agency shall examine the application, notify the applicant of any obvious errors or omissions, request any additional information the agency wishes to obtain and is permitted by law to require, and notify the applicant of the name, mailing address, and telephone number of an office that may be contacted regarding the application;

(3) If the application seeks relief that is not available when the application is filed but may be available in the future, the agency may proceed to make a determination of eligibility within the time limits provided in subsection (1) of this section. If the agency determines that the applicant is eligible, the agency shall maintain the application on the agency's list of eligible applicants as provided by law and, upon request, shall notify the applicant of the status of the application. [1988 c 288 § 404.]

34.05.422 Rate changes, licenses. (1) Unless otherwise provided by law: (a) Applications for rate changes and uncontested applications for licenses may, in the agency's discretion, be conducted as adjudicative proceedings; (b) applications for licenses that are contested by a person having standing to contest under the law and review of denials of applications for licenses or rate changes must be conducted as adjudicative proceedings; and (c) an agency may not revoke, suspend, or modify a license unless the agency gives

notice of an opportunity for an appropriate adjudicative proceeding in accordance with this chapter or other statute.

(2) An agency with authority to grant or deny a professional or occupational license must notify an applicant for a new or renewal license not later than twenty days prior to the date of the examination required for that license of any grounds for denial of the license which are based on specific information disclosed in the application submitted to the agency. The agency must notify the applicant either that the license is denied or that the decision to grant or deny the license will be made at a future date. If the agency fails to give the notification prior to the examination and the applicant is denied licensure, the examination fee must be refunded to the applicant. If the applicant takes the examination, the agency must notify the applicant of the result.

(3) When a licensee has made timely and sufficient application for the renewal of a license or a new license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature, an existing full, temporary, or provisional license does not expire until the application has been finally determined by the agency, and, in case the application is denied or the terms of the new license limited, until the last day for seeking review of the agency order or a later date fixed by order of the reviewing court.

(4) If the agency finds that public health, safety, or welfare imperatively requires emergency action, and incorporates a finding to that effect in its order, summary suspension of a license may be ordered pending proceedings for revocation or other action. These proceedings must be promptly instituted and determined.

(5) This section does not apply to requests made by the department of revenue, under the authority of RCW 82.08.155, to the liquor control board to suspend a person's spirits license and to refuse to renew any spirits license held by the person and to issue any new spirits license to the person. [2012 c 39 § 6; 1989 c 175 § 13; 1988 c 288 § 405; 1980 c 33 § 1; 1967 c 237 § 8. Formerly RCW 34.04.170.]

Construction—Effective date—2012 c 39: See notes following RCW 82.08.155.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.425 Presiding officers—Disqualification, substitution. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, in the discretion of the agency head, the presiding officer in an administrative hearing shall be:

(a) The agency head or one or more members of the agency head;

(b) If the agency has statutory authority to do so, a person other than the agency head or an administrative law judge designated by the agency head to make the final decision and enter the final order; or

(c) One or more administrative law judges assigned by the office of administrative hearings in accordance with chapter 34.12 RCW.

(2) An agency expressly exempted under RCW 34.12.020(4) or other statute from the provisions of chapter 34.12 RCW or an institution of higher education shall designate a presiding officer as provided by rules adopted by the agency.

(3) Any individual serving or designated to serve alone or with others as presiding officer is subject to disqualifica-

(2012 Ed.)

tion for bias, prejudice, interest, or any other cause provided in this chapter or for which a judge is disqualified.

(4) Any party may petition for the disqualification of an individual promptly after receipt of notice indicating that the individual will preside or, if later, promptly upon discovering facts establishing grounds for disqualification.

(5) The individual whose disqualification is requested shall determine whether to grant the petition, stating facts and reasons for the determination.

(6) When the presiding officer is an administrative law judge, the provisions of this section regarding disqualification for cause are in addition to the motion of prejudice available under RCW 34.12.050.

(7) If a substitute is required for an individual who becomes unavailable as a result of disqualification or any other reason, the substitute must be appointed by the appropriate appointing authority.

(8) Any action taken by a duly appointed substitute for an unavailable individual is as effective as if taken by the unavailable individual. [1989 c 175 § 14; 1988 c 288 § 406.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.428 Representation. (1) A party to an adjudicative proceeding may participate personally or, if the party is a corporation or other artificial person, by a duly authorized representative.

(2) Whether or not participating in person, any party may be advised and represented at the party's own expense by counsel or, if permitted by provision of law, other representative. [1989 c 175 § 15; 1988 c 288 § 407.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.431 Conference—Procedure and participation. (1) Agencies may hold prehearing or other conferences for the settlement or simplification of issues. Every agency shall by rule describe the conditions under which and the manner in which conferences are to be held.

(2) In the discretion of the presiding officer, and where the rights of the parties will not be prejudiced thereby, all or part of the conference may be conducted by telephone, television, or other electronic means. Each participant in the conference must have an opportunity to participate effectively in, to hear, and, if technically and economically feasible, to see the entire proceeding while it is taking place. [1988 c 288 § 408.]

34.05.434 Notice of hearing. (1) The agency or the office of administrative hearings shall set the time and place of the hearing and give not less than seven days advance written notice to all parties and to all persons who have filed written petitions to intervene in the matter.

(2) The notice shall include:

(a) Unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer, the names and mailing addresses of all parties to whom notice is being given and, if known, the names and addresses of their representatives;

(b) If the agency intends to appear, the mailing address and telephone number of the office designated to represent the agency in the proceeding;

(c) The official file or other reference number and the name of the proceeding;

(d) The name, official title, mailing address, and telephone number of the presiding officer, if known;

(e) A statement of the time, place and nature of the proceeding;

(f) A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held;

(g) A reference to the particular sections of the statutes and rules involved;

(h) A short and plain statement of the matters asserted by the agency; and

(i) A statement that a party who fails to attend or participate in a hearing or other stage of an adjudicative proceeding may be held in default in accordance with this chapter.

(3) If the agency is unable to state the matters required by subsection (2)(h) of this section at the time the notice is served, the initial notice may be limited to a statement of the issues involved. If the proceeding is initiated by a person other than the agency, the initial notice may be limited to the inclusion of a copy of the initiating document. Thereafter, upon request, a more definite and detailed statement shall be furnished.

(4) The notice may include any other matters considered desirable by the agency. [1988 c 288 § 409; 1980 c 31 § 1; 1967 c 237 § 9; 1959 c 234 § 9. Formerly RCW 34.04.090.]

34.05.437 Pleadings, briefs, motions, service. (1) The presiding officer, at appropriate stages of the proceedings, shall give all parties full opportunity to submit and respond to pleadings, motions, objections, and offers of settlement.

(2) At appropriate stages of the proceedings, the presiding officer may give all parties full opportunity to file briefs, proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law, and proposed initial or final orders.

(3) A party that files a pleading, brief, or other paper with the agency or presiding officer shall serve copies on all other parties, unless a different procedure is specified by agency rule. [1988 c 288 § 410.]

34.05.440 Default. (1) Failure of a party to file an application for an adjudicative proceeding within the time limit or limits established by statute or agency rule constitutes a default and results in the loss of that party's right to an adjudicative proceeding, and the agency may proceed to resolve the case without further notice to, or hearing for the benefit of, that party, except that any default or other dispositive order affecting that party shall be served upon him or her or upon his or her attorney, if any.

(2) If a party fails to attend or participate in a hearing or other stage of an adjudicative proceeding, other than failing to timely request an adjudicative proceeding as set out in subsection (1) of this section, the presiding officer may serve upon all parties a default or other dispositive order, which shall include a statement of the grounds for the order.

(3) Within seven days after service of a default order under subsection (2) of this section, or such longer period as provided by agency rule, the party against whom it was entered may file a written motion requesting that the order be vacated, and stating the grounds relied upon. During the time within which a party may file a written motion under this subsection, the presiding officer may adjourn the proceedings or conduct them without the participation of that party, having

due regard for the interests of justice and the orderly and prompt conduct of the proceedings. [1989 c 175 § 16; 1988 c 288 § 411.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.443 Intervention. (1) The presiding officer may grant a petition for intervention at any time, upon determining that the petitioner qualifies as an intervenor under any provision of law and that the intervention sought is in the interests of justice and will not impair the orderly and prompt conduct of the proceedings.

(2) If a petitioner qualifies for intervention, the presiding officer may impose conditions upon the intervenor's participation in the proceedings, either at the time that intervention is granted or at any subsequent time. Conditions may include:

(a) Limiting the intervenor's participation to designated issues in which the intervenor has a particular interest demonstrated by the petition; and

(b) Limiting the intervenor's use of discovery, cross-examination, and other procedures so as to promote the orderly and prompt conduct of the proceedings; and

(c) Requiring two or more intervenors to combine their presentations of evidence and argument, cross-examination, discovery, and other participation in the proceedings.

(3) The presiding officer shall timely grant or deny each pending petition for intervention, specifying any conditions, and briefly stating the reasons for the order. The presiding officer may modify the order at any time, stating the reasons for the modification. The presiding officer shall promptly give notice of the decision granting, denying, or modifying intervention to the petitioner for intervention and to all parties. [1988 c 288 § 412.]

34.05.446 Subpoenas, discovery, and protective orders. (1) The presiding officer may issue subpoenas and may enter protective orders. A subpoena may be issued with like effect by the agency or the attorney of record in whose behalf the witness is required to appear.

(2) An agency may by rule determine whether or not discovery is to be available in adjudicative proceedings and, if so, which forms of discovery may be used.

(3) Except as otherwise provided by agency rules, the presiding officer may decide whether to permit the taking of depositions, the requesting of admissions, and all other procedures authorized by rules 26 through 36 of the superior court civil rules. The presiding officer may condition use of discovery on a showing of necessity and unavailability by other means. In exercising such discretion, the presiding officer shall consider: (a) Whether all parties are represented by counsel; (b) whether undue expense or delay in bringing the case to hearing will result; (c) whether the discovery will promote the orderly and prompt conduct of the proceeding; and (d) whether the interests of justice will be promoted.

(4) Discovery orders and protective orders entered under this section may be enforced under the provisions of this chapter on civil enforcement of agency action.

(5) Subpoenas issued under this section may be enforced under RCW 34.05.588(1).

(6) The subpoena powers created by this section shall be statewide in effect.

(7) Witnesses in an adjudicatory proceeding shall be paid the same fees and allowances, in the same manner and under the same conditions, as provided for witnesses in the courts of this state by chapter 2.40 RCW and by RCW 5.56.010, except that the agency shall have the power to fix the allowance for meals and lodging in like manner as is provided in RCW 5.56.010 as to courts. The person initiating an adjudicatory proceeding or the party requesting issuance of a subpoena shall pay the fees and allowances and the cost of producing records required to be produced by subpoena. [1989 c 175 § 17; 1988 c 288 § 413; 1967 c 237 § 10. Formerly RCW 34.04.105.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.449 Procedure at hearing. (1) The presiding officer shall regulate the course of the proceedings, in conformity with applicable rules and the prehearing order, if any.

(2) To the extent necessary for full disclosure of all relevant facts and issues, the presiding officer shall afford to all parties the opportunity to respond, present evidence and argument, conduct cross-examination, and submit rebuttal evidence, except as restricted by a limited grant of intervention or by the prehearing order.

(3) In the discretion of the presiding officer, and where the rights of the parties will not be prejudiced thereby, all or part of the hearing may be conducted by telephone, television, or other electronic means. Each party in the hearing must have an opportunity to participate effectively in, to hear, and, if technically and economically feasible, to see the entire proceeding while it is taking place.

(4) The presiding officer shall cause the hearing to be recorded by a method chosen by the agency. The agency is not required, at its expense, to prepare a transcript, unless required to do so by a provision of law. Any party, at the party's expense, may cause a reporter approved by the agency to prepare a transcript from the agency's record, or cause additional recordings to be made during the hearing if the making of the additional recording does not cause distraction or disruption.

(5) The hearing is open to public observation, except for the parts that the presiding officer states to be closed under a provision of law expressly authorizing closure or under a protective order entered by the presiding officer pursuant to applicable rules. A presiding officer may order the exclusion of witnesses upon a showing of good cause. To the extent that the hearing is conducted by telephone, television, or other electronic means, and is not closed, the availability of public observation is satisfied by giving members of the public an opportunity, at reasonable times, to hear or inspect the agency's record, and to inspect any transcript obtained by the agency. [1989 c 175 § 18; 1988 c 288 § 414.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.452 Rules of evidence—Cross-examination.

(1) Evidence, including hearsay evidence, is admissible if in the judgment of the presiding officer it is the kind of evidence on which reasonably prudent persons are accustomed to rely in the conduct of their affairs. The presiding officer shall exclude evidence that is excludable on constitutional or statutory grounds or on the basis of evidentiary privilege recognized in the courts of this state. The presiding officer may

(2012 Ed.)

exclude evidence that is irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious.

(2) If not inconsistent with subsection (1) of this section, the presiding officer shall refer to the Washington Rules of Evidence as guidelines for evidentiary rulings.

(3) All testimony of parties and witnesses shall be made under oath or affirmation.

(4) Documentary evidence may be received in the form of copies or excerpts, or by incorporation by reference.

(5) Official notice may be taken of (a) any judicially cognizable facts, (b) technical or scientific facts within the agency's specialized knowledge, and (c) codes or standards that have been adopted by an agency of the United States, of this state or of another state, or by a nationally recognized organization or association. Parties shall be notified either before or during hearing, or by reference in preliminary reports or otherwise, of the material so noticed and the sources thereof, including any staff memoranda and data, and they shall be afforded an opportunity to contest the facts and material so noticed. A party proposing that official notice be taken may be required to produce a copy of the material to be noticed. [1988 c 288 § 415; 1959 c 234 § 10. Formerly RCW 34.04.100.]

34.05.455 Ex parte communications. (1) A presiding officer may not communicate, directly or indirectly, regarding any issue in the proceeding other than communications necessary to procedural aspects of maintaining an orderly process, with any person employed by the agency without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate, except as provided in this subsection:

(a) Where the ultimate legal authority of an agency is vested in a multimember body, and where that body presides at an adjudication, members of the body may communicate with one another regarding the proceeding;

(b) Any presiding officer may receive aid from legal counsel, or from staff assistants who are subject to the presiding officer's supervision; and

(c) Presiding officers may communicate with other employees or consultants of the agency who have not participated in the proceeding in any manner, and who are not engaged in any investigative or prosecutorial functions in the same or a factually related case.

(d) This subsection does not apply to communications required for the disposition of ex parte matters specifically authorized by statute.

(2) Unless required for the disposition of ex parte matters specifically authorized by statute or unless necessary to procedural aspects of maintaining an orderly process, a presiding officer may not communicate, directly or indirectly, regarding any issue in the proceeding, with any person not employed by the agency who has a direct or indirect interest in the outcome of the proceeding, without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate.

(3) Unless necessary to procedural aspects of maintaining an orderly process, persons to whom a presiding officer may not communicate under subsections (1) and (2) of this section may not communicate with presiding officers without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate.

(4) If, before serving as presiding officer in an adjudicatory proceeding, a person receives an ex parte communication

of a type that could not properly be received while serving, the person, promptly after starting to serve, shall disclose the communication in the manner prescribed in subsection (5) of this section.

(5) A presiding officer who receives an ex parte communication in violation of this section shall place on the record of the pending matter all written communications received, all written responses to the communications, and a memorandum stating the substance of all oral communications received, all responses made, and the identity of each person from whom the presiding officer received an ex parte communication. The presiding officer shall advise all parties that these matters have been placed on the record. Upon request made within ten days after notice of the ex parte communication, any party desiring to rebut the communication shall be allowed to place a written rebuttal statement on the record. Portions of the record pertaining to ex parte communications or rebuttal statements do not constitute evidence of any fact at issue in the matter unless a party moves the admission of any portion of the record for purposes of establishing a fact at issue and that portion is admitted pursuant to RCW 34.05.452.

(6) If necessary to eliminate the effect of an ex parte communication received in violation of this section, a presiding officer who receives the communication may be disqualified, and the portions of the record pertaining to the communication may be sealed by protective order.

(7) The agency shall, and any party may, report any violation of this section to appropriate authorities for any disciplinary proceedings provided by law. In addition, each agency by rule may provide for appropriate sanctions, including default, for any violations of this section. [1988 c 288 § 416.]

34.05.458 Separation of functions. (1) A person who has served as investigator, prosecutor, or advocate in an adjudicative proceeding or in its preadjudicative stage, or one who is subject to the authority, direction, or discretion of such a person, may not serve as a presiding officer in the same proceeding.

(2) A person, including an agency head, who has participated in a determination of probable cause or other equivalent preliminary determination in an adjudicative proceeding may serve as presiding officer or assist or advise a presiding officer in the same proceeding unless a party demonstrates grounds for disqualification in accordance with RCW 34.05.425.

(3) A person may serve as presiding officer at successive stages of the same adjudicative proceeding unless a party demonstrates grounds for disqualification in accordance with RCW 34.05.425. [1988 c 288 § 417.]

34.05.461 Entry of orders. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section:

(a) If the presiding officer is the agency head or one or more members of the agency head, the presiding officer may enter an initial order if further review is available within the agency, or a final order if further review is not available;

(b) If the presiding officer is a person designated by the agency to make the final decision and enter the final order, the presiding officer shall enter a final order; and

(c) If the presiding officer is one or more administrative law judges, the presiding officer shall enter an initial order.

(2) With respect to agencies exempt from chapter 34.12 RCW or an institution of higher education, the presiding officer shall transmit a full and complete record of the proceedings, including such comments upon demeanor of witnesses as the presiding officer deems relevant, to each agency official who is to enter a final or initial order after considering the record and evidence so transmitted.

(3) Initial and final orders shall include a statement of findings and conclusions, and the reasons and basis therefor, on all the material issues of fact, law, or discretion presented on the record, including the remedy or sanction and, if applicable, the action taken on a petition for a stay of effectiveness. Any findings based substantially on credibility of evidence or demeanor of witnesses shall be so identified. Findings set forth in language that is essentially a repetition or paraphrase of the relevant provision of law shall be accompanied by a concise and explicit statement of the underlying evidence of record to support the findings. The order shall also include a statement of the available procedures and time limits for seeking reconsideration or other administrative relief. An initial order shall include a statement of any circumstances under which the initial order, without further notice, may become a final order.

(4) Findings of fact shall be based exclusively on the evidence of record in the adjudicative proceeding and on matters officially noticed in that proceeding. Findings shall be based on the kind of evidence on which reasonably prudent persons are accustomed to rely in the conduct of their affairs. Findings may be based on such evidence even if it would be inadmissible in a civil trial. However, the presiding officer shall not base a finding exclusively on such inadmissible evidence unless the presiding officer determines that doing so would not unduly abridge the parties' opportunities to confront witnesses and rebut evidence. The basis for this determination shall appear in the order.

(5) Where it bears on the issues presented, the agency's experience, technical competency, and specialized knowledge may be used in the evaluation of evidence.

(6) If a person serving or designated to serve as presiding officer becomes unavailable for any reason before entry of the order, a substitute presiding officer shall be appointed as provided in RCW 34.05.425. The substitute presiding officer shall use any existing record and may conduct any further proceedings appropriate in the interests of justice.

(7) The presiding officer may allow the parties a designated time after conclusion of the hearing for the submission of memos, briefs, or proposed findings.

(8)(a) Except as otherwise provided in (b) of this subsection, initial or final orders shall be served in writing within ninety days after conclusion of the hearing or after submission of memos, briefs, or proposed findings in accordance with subsection (7) of this section unless this period is waived or extended for good cause shown.

(b) This subsection does not apply to the final order of the shorelines hearings board on appeal under RCW 90.58.180(3).

(9) The presiding officer shall cause copies of the order to be served on each party and the agency. [1995 c 347 § 312; 1989 c 175 § 19; 1988 c 288 § 418.]

Finding—Severability—Part headings and table of contents not law—1995 c 347: See notes following RCW 36.70A.470.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.464 Review of initial orders. (1) As authorized by law, an agency may by rule provide that initial orders in specified classes of cases may become final without further agency action unless, within a specified period, (a) the agency head upon its own motion determines that the initial order should be reviewed, or (b) a party to the proceedings files a petition for administrative review of the initial order. Upon occurrence of either event, notice shall be given to all parties to the proceeding.

(2) As authorized by law, an agency head may appoint a person to review initial orders and to prepare and enter final agency orders.

(3) RCW 34.05.425 and 34.05.455 apply to any person reviewing an initial order on behalf of an agency as part of the decision process, and to persons communicating with them, to the same extent that it is applicable to presiding officers.

(4) The officer reviewing the initial order (including the agency head reviewing an initial order) is, for the purposes of this chapter, termed the reviewing officer. The reviewing officer shall exercise all the decision-making power that the reviewing officer would have had to decide and enter the final order had the reviewing officer presided over the hearing, except to the extent that the issues subject to review are limited by a provision of law or by the reviewing officer upon notice to all the parties. In reviewing findings of fact by presiding officers, the reviewing officers shall give due regard to the presiding officer's opportunity to observe the witnesses.

(5) The reviewing officer shall personally consider the whole record or such portions of it as may be cited by the parties.

(6) The reviewing officer shall afford each party an opportunity to present written argument and may afford each party an opportunity to present oral argument.

(7) The reviewing officer shall enter a final order disposing of the proceeding or remand the matter for further proceedings, with instructions to the presiding officer who entered the initial order. Upon remanding a matter, the reviewing officer shall order such temporary relief as is authorized and appropriate.

(8) A final order shall include, or incorporate by reference to the initial order, all matters required by RCW 34.05.461(3).

(9) The reviewing officer shall cause copies of the final order or order remanding the matter for further proceedings to be served upon each party. [1989 c 175 § 20; 1988 c 288 § 419.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.467 Stay. A party may submit to the presiding or reviewing officer, as is appropriate to the stage of the proceeding, a petition for stay of effectiveness of a final order within ten days of its service unless otherwise provided by statute or stated in the final order. Disposition of the petition for stay shall be made by the presiding officer, reviewing officer, or agency head as provided by agency rule. Disposition may be made either before or after the effective date of

(2012 Ed.)

the final order. Disposition denying a stay is not subject to judicial review. [1988 c 288 § 420.]

34.05.470 Reconsideration. (1) Within ten days of the service of a final order, any party may file a petition for reconsideration, stating the specific grounds upon which relief is requested. The place of filing and other procedures, if any, shall be specified by agency rule.

(2) No petition for reconsideration may stay the effectiveness of an order.

(3) If a petition for reconsideration is timely filed, and the petitioner has complied with the agency's procedural rules for reconsideration, if any, the time for filing a petition for judicial review does not commence until the agency disposes of the petition for reconsideration. The agency is deemed to have denied the petition for reconsideration if, within twenty days from the date the petition is filed, the agency does not either: (a) Dispose of the petition; or (b) serve the parties with a written notice specifying the date by which it will act on the petition.

(4) Unless the petition for reconsideration is deemed denied under subsection (3) of this section, the petition shall be disposed of by the same person or persons who entered the order, if reasonably available. The disposition shall be in the form of a written order denying the petition, granting the petition and dissolving or modifying the final order, or granting the petition and setting the matter for further hearing.

(5) The filing of a petition for reconsideration is not a prerequisite for seeking judicial review. An order denying reconsideration, or a notice provided for in subsection (3)(b) of this section is not subject to judicial review. [1989 c 175 § 21; 1988 c 288 § 421.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.473 Effectiveness of orders. (1) Unless a later date is stated in an order or a stay is granted, an order is effective when entered, but:

(a) A party may not be required to comply with a final order unless the party has been served with or has actual knowledge of the final order;

(b) A nonparty may not be required to comply with a final order unless the agency has made the final order available for public inspection and copying or the nonparty has actual knowledge of the final order;

(c) For purposes of determining time limits for further administrative procedure or for judicial review, the determinative date is the date of service of the order.

(2) Unless a later date is stated in the initial order or a stay is granted, the time when an initial order becomes a final order in accordance with RCW 34.05.461 is determined as follows:

(a) When the initial order is entered, if administrative review is unavailable; or

(b) When the agency head with such authority enters an order stating, after a petition for administrative review has been filed, that review will not be exercised.

(3) This section does not preclude an agency from taking immediate action to protect the public interest in accordance with RCW 34.05.479. [1989 c 175 § 22; 1988 c 288 § 422.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.476 Agency record. (1) An agency shall maintain an official record of each adjudicative proceeding under this chapter.

- (2) The agency record shall include:
- (a) Notices of all proceedings;
 - (b) Any prehearing order;
 - (c) Any motions, pleadings, briefs, petitions, requests, and intermediate rulings;
 - (d) Evidence received or considered;
 - (e) A statement of matters officially noticed;
 - (f) Proffers of proof and objections and rulings thereon;
 - (g) Proposed findings, requested orders, and exceptions;
 - (h) The recording prepared for the presiding officer at the hearing, together with any transcript of all or part of the hearing considered before final disposition of the proceeding;
 - (i) Any final order, initial order, or order on reconsideration;
 - (j) Staff memoranda or data submitted to the presiding officer, unless prepared and submitted by personal assistants and not inconsistent with RCW 34.05.455; and
 - (k) Matters placed on the record after an ex parte communication.

(3) Except to the extent that this chapter or another statute provides otherwise, the agency record constitutes the exclusive basis for agency action in adjudicative proceedings under this chapter and for judicial review of adjudicative proceedings. [1988 c 288 § 423.]

34.05.479 Emergency adjudicative proceedings. (1) Unless otherwise provided by law, an agency may use emergency adjudicative proceedings in a situation involving an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare requiring immediate agency action.

(2) The agency may take only such action as is necessary to prevent or avoid the immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare that justifies use of emergency adjudication.

(3) The agency shall enter an order, including a brief statement of findings of fact, conclusions of law, and policy reasons for the decision if it is an exercise of the agency's discretion, to justify the determination of an immediate danger and the agency's decision to take the specific action.

(4) The agency shall give such notice as is practicable to persons who are required to comply with the order. The order is effective when entered.

(5) After entering an order under this section, the agency shall proceed as quickly as feasible to complete any proceedings that would be required if the matter did not involve an immediate danger.

(6) The agency record consists of any documents regarding the matter that were considered or prepared by the agency. The agency shall maintain these documents as its official record.

(7) Unless otherwise required by a provision of law, the agency record need not constitute the exclusive basis for agency action in emergency adjudicative proceedings or for judicial review thereof.

(8) This section shall not apply to agency action taken pursuant to a provision of law that expressly authorizes the agency to issue a cease and desist order. The agency may pro-

ceed, alternatively, under that independent authority. [1988 c 288 § 424.]

Designation of persons for emergency adjudications by utilities and transportation commission: RCW 80.01.060.

34.05.4791 Secure community transition facility—Proceeding concerning public safety measures. A petition brought pursuant to RCW 71.09.342(5) shall be heard under the provisions of RCW 34.05.479 except that the decision of the governor's designee shall be final and is not subject to judicial review. [2002 c 68 § 10.]

Purpose—Severability—Effective date—2002 c 68: See notes following RCW 36.70A.200.

34.05.482 Brief adjudicative proceedings—Applicability. (1) An agency may use brief adjudicative proceedings if:

- (a) The use of those proceedings in the circumstances does not violate any provision of law;
- (b) The protection of the public interest does not require the agency to give notice and an opportunity to participate to persons other than the parties;
- (c) The matter is entirely within one or more categories for which the agency by rule has adopted this section and RCW 34.05.485 through 34.05.494; and
- (d) The issue and interests involved in the controversy do not warrant use of the procedures of RCW 34.05.413 through 34.05.479.

(2) Brief adjudicative proceedings are not authorized for public assistance and food stamp or benefit programs provided for in Title 74 RCW, including but not limited to public assistance as defined in *RCW 74.04.005(1). [1998 c 79 § 3; 1988 c 288 § 425.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 74.04.005 was alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k), changing subsection (1) to subsection (11).

34.05.485 Brief adjudicative proceedings—Procedure. (1) If not specifically prohibited by law, the following persons may be designated as the presiding officer of a brief adjudicative proceeding:

- (a) The agency head;
- (b) One or more members of the agency head;
- (c) One or more administrative law judges; or
- (d) One or more other persons designated by the agency head.

(2) Before taking action, the presiding officer shall give each party an opportunity to be informed of the agency's view of the matter and to explain the party's view of the matter.

(3) At the time any unfavorable action is taken the presiding officer shall serve upon each party a brief statement of the reasons for the decision. Within ten days, the presiding officer shall give the parties a brief written statement of the reasons for the decision and information about any internal administrative review available.

(4) The brief written statement is an initial order. If no review is taken of the initial order as authorized by RCW 34.05.488 and 34.05.491, the initial order shall be the final order. [1989 c 175 § 23; 1988 c 288 § 426.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.488 Brief proceedings—Administrative review—Applicability. Unless prohibited by any provision of law, an agency, on its own motion, may conduct administrative review of an order resulting from brief adjudicative proceedings. An agency shall conduct this review upon the written or oral request of a party if the agency receives the request within twenty-one days after service of the written statement required by RCW 34.05.485(3). [1989 c 175 § 24; 1988 c 288 § 427.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.491 Brief proceedings—Administrative review—Procedures. Unless otherwise provided by statute:

(1) If the parties have not requested review, the agency may review an order resulting from a brief adjudicative proceeding on its own motion and without notice to the parties, but it may not take any action on review less favorable to any party than the original order without giving that party notice and an opportunity to explain that party's view of the matter.

(2) The reviewing officer may be any person who could have presided at the brief proceeding, but the reviewing officer must be one who is authorized to grant appropriate relief upon review.

(3) The reviewing officer shall give each party an opportunity to explain the party's view of the matter and shall make any inquiries necessary to ascertain whether the proceeding must be converted to a formal adjudicative hearing.

(4) The order on review must be in writing, must include a brief statement of the reasons for the decision, and must be entered within twenty days after the date of the initial order or of the request for review, whichever is later. The order shall include a description of any further available administrative review or, if none is available, a notice that judicial review may be available.

(5) A request for administrative review is deemed to have been denied if the agency does not make a disposition of the matter within twenty days after the request is submitted. [1988 c 288 § 428.]

34.05.494 Agency record in brief proceedings. (1) The agency record consists of any documents regarding the matter that were considered or prepared by the presiding officer for the brief adjudicative proceeding or by the reviewing officer for any review. The agency shall maintain these documents as its official record.

(2) Unless otherwise required by a provision of law, the agency record need not constitute the exclusive basis for agency action in brief adjudicative proceedings or for the judicial review of brief adjudicative proceedings. [1988 c 288 § 429.]

PART V

JUDICIAL REVIEW AND CIVIL ENFORCEMENT

34.05.510 Relationship between this chapter and other judicial review authority. This chapter establishes the exclusive means of judicial review of agency action, except:

(1) The provisions of this chapter for judicial review do not apply to litigation in which the sole issue is a claim for money damages or compensation and the agency whose

(2012 Ed.)

action is at issue does not have statutory authority to determine the claim.

(2) Ancillary procedural matters before the reviewing court, including intervention, class actions, consolidation, joinder, severance, transfer, protective orders, and other relief from disclosure of privileged or confidential material, are governed, to the extent not inconsistent with this chapter, by court rule.

(3) To the extent that de novo review or jury trial review of agency action is expressly authorized by provision of law. [1988 c 288 § 501.]

34.05.514 Petition for review—Where filed. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) through (4) of this section, proceedings for review under this chapter shall be instituted by paying the fee required under RCW 36.18.020 and filing a petition in the superior court, at the petitioner's option, for (a) Thurston county, (b) the county of the petitioner's residence or principal place of business, or (c) in any county where the property owned by the petitioner and affected by the contested decision is located.

(2) For proceedings involving institutions of higher education, the petition shall be filed either in the county in which the principal office of the institution involved is located or in the county of a branch campus if the action involves such branch.

(3) For proceedings conducted by the pollution control hearings board pursuant to chapter 43.21B RCW or as otherwise provided in RCW 90.03.210(2) involving decisions of the department of ecology on applications for changes or transfers of water rights that are the subject of a general adjudication of water rights that is being litigated actively under chapter 90.03 or 90.44 RCW, the petition must be filed with the superior court conducting the adjudication, to be consolidated by the court with the general adjudication. A party to the adjudication shall be a party to the appeal under this chapter only if the party files or is served with a petition for review to the extent required by this chapter.

(4) For proceedings involving appeals of examinations or evaluation exercises of the board of pilotage commissioners under chapter 88.16 RCW, the petition must be filed either in Thurston county or in the county in which the board maintains its principal office. [2008 c 128 § 16; 2001 c 220 § 3. Prior: 1995 c 347 § 113; 1995 c 292 § 9; 1994 c 257 § 23; 1988 c 288 § 502.]

Intent—Construction—Effective date—2001 c 220: See notes following RCW 43.21B.110.

Finding—Severability—Part headings and table of contents not law—1995 c 347: See notes following RCW 36.70A.470.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.518 Direct review by court of appeals. (1) The final decision of an administrative agency in an adjudicative proceeding under this chapter may, except as otherwise provided in *chapter 43.21L RCW, be directly reviewed by the court of appeals either (a) upon certification by the superior court pursuant to this section or (b) if the final decision is from an environmental board as defined in subsection (3) of this section, upon acceptance by the court of appeals after a certificate of appealability has been filed by the environmental board that rendered the final decision.

(2) For direct review upon certification by the superior court, an application for direct review must be filed with the superior court within thirty days of the filing of the petition for review in superior court. The superior court may certify a case for direct review only if the judicial review is limited to the record of the agency proceeding and the court finds that:

(a) Fundamental and urgent issues affecting the future administrative process or the public interest are involved which require a prompt determination;

(b) Delay in obtaining a final and prompt determination of such issues would be detrimental to any party or the public interest;

(c) An appeal to the court of appeals would be likely regardless of the determination in superior court; and

(d) The appellate court's determination in the proceeding would have significant precedential value.

Procedures for certification shall be established by court rule.

(3)(a) For the purposes of direct review of final decisions of environmental boards, environmental boards include those boards identified in RCW 43.21B.005 and the growth management hearings board as identified in RCW 36.70A.250.

(b) An environmental board may issue a certificate of appealability if it finds that delay in obtaining a final and prompt determination of the issues would be detrimental to any party or the public interest and either:

(i) Fundamental and urgent statewide or regional issues are raised; or

(ii) The proceeding is likely to have significant precedential value.

(4) The environmental board shall state in the certificate of appealability which criteria it applied, explain how that criteria was met, and file with the certificate a copy of the final decision.

(5) For an appellate court to accept direct review of a final decision of an environmental board, it shall consider the same criteria outlined in subsection (3) of this section, except as otherwise provided in *chapter 43.21L RCW.

(6) The procedures for direct review of final decisions of environmental boards include:

(a) Within thirty days after filing the petition for review with the superior court, a party may file an application for direct review with the superior court and serve the appropriate environmental board and all parties of record. The application shall request the environmental board to file a certificate of appealability.

(b) If an issue on review is the jurisdiction of the environmental board, the board may file an application for direct review on that issue.

(c) The environmental board shall have thirty days to grant or deny the request for a certificate of appealability and its decision shall be filed with the superior court and served on all parties of record.

(d) If a certificate of appealability is issued, the parties shall have fifteen days from the date of service to file a notice of discretionary review in the superior court, and the notice shall include a copy of the certificate of appealability and a copy of the final decision.

(e) If the appellate court accepts review, the certificate of appealability shall be transmitted to the court of appeals as part of the certified record.

(f) If a certificate of appealability is denied, review shall be by the superior court. The superior court's decision may be appealed to the court of appeals. [2010 c 211 § 15; 2003 c 393 § 16; 1995 c 382 § 5; 1988 c 288 § 503; 1980 c 76 § 1. Formerly RCW 34.04.133.]

*Reviser's note: Chapter 43.21L RCW was repealed in its entirety pursuant to 2010 c 210 § 46 and 2010 1st sp.s. c 7 § 37.

Effective date—Transfer of power, duties, and functions—2010 c 211: See notes following RCW 36.70A.250.

34.05.522 Refusal of review by court of appeals. The court of appeals may refuse to accept direct review of a case pursuant to RCW 34.05.518 if it finds that the case does not meet the applicable standard in RCW 34.05.518 (2) or (5). Rules of Appellate Procedure 2.3 do not apply in this instance. The refusal to accept such review is not subject to further appellate review, notwithstanding anything in Rule 13.3 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure to the contrary. [1995 c 382 § 6; 1988 c 288 § 504; 1980 c 76 § 2. Formerly RCW 34.04.135.]

34.05.526 Appellate review by supreme court or court of appeals. An aggrieved party may secure appellate review of any final judgment of the superior court under this chapter by the supreme court or the court of appeals. The review shall be secured in the manner provided by law for review of superior court decisions in other civil cases. [1988 c 288 § 505; 1988 c 202 § 35; 1971 c 81 § 87; 1959 c 234 § 14. Formerly RCW 34.04.140.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1988 c 202 § 35, effective June 9, 1988, and by 1988 c 288 § 505, effective July 1, 1989, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.530 Standing. A person has standing to obtain judicial review of agency action if that person is aggrieved or adversely affected by the agency action. A person is aggrieved or adversely affected within the meaning of this section only when all three of the following conditions are present:

(1) The agency action has prejudiced or is likely to prejudice that person;

(2) That person's asserted interests are among those that the agency was required to consider when it engaged in the agency action challenged; and

(3) A judgment in favor of that person would substantially eliminate or redress the prejudice to that person caused or likely to be caused by the agency action. [1988 c 288 § 506.]

34.05.534 Exhaustion of administrative remedies. A person may file a petition for judicial review under this chapter only after exhausting all administrative remedies available within the agency whose action is being challenged, or available within any other agency authorized to exercise administrative review, except:

(1) A petitioner for judicial review of a rule need not have participated in the rule-making proceeding upon which that rule is based, have petitioned for its amendment or repeal, have petitioned the joint administrative rules review

committee for its review, or have appealed a petition for amendment or repeal to the governor;

(2) A petitioner for judicial review need not exhaust administrative remedies to the extent that this chapter or any other statute states that exhaustion is not required; or

(3) The court may relieve a petitioner of the requirement to exhaust any or all administrative remedies upon a showing that:

- (a) The remedies would be patently inadequate;
- (b) The exhaustion of remedies would be futile; or

(c) The grave irreparable harm that would result from having to exhaust administrative remedies would clearly outweigh the public policy requiring exhaustion of administrative remedies. [1997 c 409 § 302; 1995 c 403 § 803; 1988 c 288 § 507.]

Findings—Short title—Intent—1995 c 403: See note following RCW 34.05.328.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.542 Time for filing petition for review. Subject to other requirements of this chapter or of another statute:

(1) A petition for judicial review of a rule may be filed at any time, except as limited by RCW 34.05.375.

(2) A petition for judicial review of an order shall be filed with the court and served on the agency, the office of the attorney general, and all parties of record within thirty days after service of the final order.

(3) A petition for judicial review of agency action other than the adoption of a rule or the entry of an order is not timely unless filed with the court and served on the agency, the office of the attorney general, and all other parties of record within thirty days after the agency action, but the time is extended during any period that the petitioner did not know and was under no duty to discover or could not reasonably have discovered that the agency had taken the action or that the agency action had a sufficient effect to confer standing upon the petitioner to obtain judicial review under this chapter.

(4) Service of the petition on the agency shall be by delivery of a copy of the petition to the office of the director, or other chief administrative officer or chairperson of the agency, at the principal office of the agency. Service of a copy by mail upon the other parties of record and the office of the attorney general shall be deemed complete upon deposit in the United States mail, as evidenced by the postmark.

(5) Failure to timely serve a petition on the office of the attorney general is not grounds for dismissal of the petition.

(6) For purposes of this section, service upon the attorney of record of any agency or party of record constitutes service upon the agency or party of record. [1998 c 186 § 1; 1988 c 288 § 509.]

34.05.546 Petition for review—Contents. A petition for review must set forth:

- (1) The name and mailing address of the petitioner;
- (2) The name and mailing address of the petitioner's attorney, if any;
- (3) The name and mailing address of the agency whose action is at issue;

(2012 Ed.)

(4) Identification of the agency action at issue, together with a duplicate copy, summary, or brief description of the agency action;

(5) Identification of persons who were parties in any adjudicative proceedings that led to the agency action;

(6) Facts to demonstrate that the petitioner is entitled to obtain judicial review;

(7) The petitioner's reasons for believing that relief should be granted; and

(8) A request for relief, specifying the type and extent of relief requested. [1988 c 288 § 510.]

34.05.550 Stay and other temporary remedies. (1) Unless precluded by law, the agency may grant a stay, in whole or in part, or other temporary remedy.

(2) After a petition for judicial review has been filed, a party may file a motion in the reviewing court seeking a stay or other temporary remedy.

(3) If judicial relief is sought for a stay or other temporary remedy from agency action based on public health, safety, or welfare grounds the court shall not grant such relief unless the court finds that:

(a) The applicant is likely to prevail when the court finally disposes of the matter;

(b) Without relief the applicant will suffer irreparable injury;

(c) The grant of relief to the applicant will not substantially harm other parties to the proceedings; and

(d) The threat to the public health, safety, or welfare is not sufficiently serious to justify the agency action in the circumstances.

(4) If the court determines that relief should be granted from the agency's action granting a stay or other temporary remedies, the court may remand the matter or may enter an order denying a stay or granting a stay on appropriate terms. [1989 c 175 § 25; 1988 c 288 § 511.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.554 Limitation on new issues. (1) Issues not raised before the agency may not be raised on appeal, except to the extent that:

(a) The person did not know and was under no duty to discover or could not have reasonably discovered facts giving rise to the issue;

(b) The agency action subject to judicial review is a rule and the person has not been a party in adjudicative proceedings that provided an adequate opportunity to raise the issue;

(c) The agency action subject to judicial review is an order and the person was not notified of the adjudicative proceeding in substantial compliance with this chapter; or

(d) The interests of justice would be served by resolution of an issue arising from:

(i) A change in controlling law occurring after the agency action; or

(ii) Agency action occurring after the person exhausted the last feasible opportunity for seeking relief from the agency.

(2) The court shall remand to the agency for determination any issue that is properly raised pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. [1988 c 288 § 512.]

34.05.558 Judicial review of facts confined to record.

Judicial review of disputed issues of fact shall be conducted by the court without a jury and must be confined to the agency record for judicial review as defined by this chapter, supplemented by additional evidence taken pursuant to this chapter. [1988 c 288 § 513.]

34.05.562 New evidence taken by court or agency.

(1) The court may receive evidence in addition to that contained in the agency record for judicial review, only if it relates to the validity of the agency action at the time it was taken and is needed to decide disputed issues regarding:

(a) Improper constitution as a decision-making body or grounds for disqualification of those taking the agency action;

(b) Unlawfulness of procedure or of decision-making process; or

(c) Material facts in rule making, brief adjudications, or other proceedings not required to be determined on the agency record.

(2) The court may remand a matter to the agency, before final disposition of a petition for review, with directions that the agency conduct fact-finding and other proceedings the court considers necessary and that the agency take such further action on the basis thereof as the court directs, if:

(a) The agency was required by this chapter or any other provision of law to base its action exclusively on a record of a type reasonably suitable for judicial review, but the agency failed to prepare or preserve an adequate record;

(b) The court finds that (i) new evidence has become available that relates to the validity of the agency action at the time it was taken, that one or more of the parties did not know and was under no duty to discover or could not have reasonably been discovered until after the agency action, and (ii) the interests of justice would be served by remand to the agency;

(c) The agency improperly excluded or omitted evidence from the record; or

(d) A relevant provision of law changed after the agency action and the court determines that the new provision may control the outcome. [1988 c 288 § 514.]

34.05.566 Agency record for review—Costs.

(1) Within thirty days after service of the petition for judicial review, or within further time allowed by the court or by other provision of law, the agency shall transmit to the court the original or a certified copy of the agency record for judicial review of the agency action. The record shall consist of any agency documents expressing the agency action, other documents identified by the agency as having been considered by it before its action and used as a basis for its action, and any other material described in this chapter as the agency record for the type of agency action at issue, subject to the provisions of this section.

(2) If part of the record has been preserved without a transcript, the agency shall prepare a transcript for inclusion in the record transmitted to the court, except for portions that the parties stipulate to omit in accordance with subsection (4) of this section.

(3) The agency may charge a nonindigent petitioner with the reasonable costs of preparing any necessary copies and transcripts for transmittal to the court. A failure by the peti-

tioner to pay any of this cost to the agency relieves the agency from the responsibility for preparation of the record and transmittal to the court.

(4) The record may be shortened, summarized, or organized temporarily or, by stipulation of all parties, permanently.

(5) The court may tax the cost of preparing transcripts and copies of the record:

(a) Against a party who unreasonably refuses to stipulate to shorten, summarize, or organize the record; or

(b) In accordance with any provision of law.

(6) Additions to the record pursuant to RCW 34.05.562 must be made as ordered by the court.

(7) The court may require or permit subsequent corrections or additions to the record. [1989 c 175 § 26; 1988 c 288 § 515.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.570 Judicial review. (1) Generally. Except to the extent that this chapter or another statute provides otherwise:

(a) The burden of demonstrating the invalidity of agency action is on the party asserting invalidity;

(b) The validity of agency action shall be determined in accordance with the standards of review provided in this section, as applied to the agency action at the time it was taken;

(c) The court shall make a separate and distinct ruling on each material issue on which the court's decision is based; and

(d) The court shall grant relief only if it determines that a person seeking judicial relief has been substantially prejudiced by the action complained of.

(2) Review of rules. (a) A rule may be reviewed by petition for declaratory judgment filed pursuant to this subsection or in the context of any other review proceeding under this section. In an action challenging the validity of a rule, the agency shall be made a party to the proceeding.

(b)(i) The validity of any rule may be determined upon petition for a declaratory judgment addressed to the superior court of Thurston county, when it appears that the rule, or its threatened application, interferes with or impairs or immediately threatens to interfere with or impair the legal rights or privileges of the petitioner. The declaratory judgment order may be entered whether or not the petitioner has first requested the agency to pass upon the validity of the rule in question.

(ii) From June 10, 2004, until July 1, 2008:

(A) If the petitioner's residence or principal place of business is within the geographical boundaries of the third division of the court of appeals as defined by RCW 2.06.020(3), the petition may be filed in the superior court of Spokane, Yakima, or Thurston county; and

(B) If the petitioner's residence or principal place of business is within the geographical boundaries of district three of the first division of the court of appeals as defined by RCW 2.06.020(1), the petition may be filed in the superior court of Whatcom or Thurston county.

(c) In a proceeding involving review of a rule, the court shall declare the rule invalid only if it finds that: The rule violates constitutional provisions; the rule exceeds the statutory authority of the agency; the rule was adopted without

compliance with statutory rule-making procedures; or the rule is arbitrary and capricious.

(3) Review of agency orders in adjudicative proceedings. The court shall grant relief from an agency order in an adjudicative proceeding only if it determines that:

(a) The order, or the statute or rule on which the order is based, is in violation of constitutional provisions on its face or as applied;

(b) The order is outside the statutory authority or jurisdiction of the agency conferred by any provision of law;

(c) The agency has engaged in unlawful procedure or decision-making process, or has failed to follow a prescribed procedure;

(d) The agency has erroneously interpreted or applied the law;

(e) The order is not supported by evidence that is substantial when viewed in light of the whole record before the court, which includes the agency record for judicial review, supplemented by any additional evidence received by the court under this chapter;

(f) The agency has not decided all issues requiring resolution by the agency;

(g) A motion for disqualification under RCW 34.05.425 or 34.12.050 was made and was improperly denied or, if no motion was made, facts are shown to support the grant of such a motion that were not known and were not reasonably discoverable by the challenging party at the appropriate time for making such a motion;

(h) The order is inconsistent with a rule of the agency unless the agency explains the inconsistency by stating facts and reasons to demonstrate a rational basis for inconsistency; or

(i) The order is arbitrary or capricious.

(4) Review of other agency action.

(a) All agency action not reviewable under subsection (2) or (3) of this section shall be reviewed under this subsection.

(b) A person whose rights are violated by an agency's failure to perform a duty that is required by law to be performed may file a petition for review pursuant to RCW 34.05.514, seeking an order pursuant to this subsection requiring performance. Within twenty days after service of the petition for review, the agency shall file and serve an answer to the petition, made in the same manner as an answer to a complaint in a civil action. The court may hear evidence, pursuant to RCW 34.05.562, on material issues of fact raised by the petition and answer.

(c) Relief for persons aggrieved by the performance of an agency action, including the exercise of discretion, or an action under (b) of this subsection can be granted only if the court determines that the action is:

(i) Unconstitutional;

(ii) Outside the statutory authority of the agency or the authority conferred by a provision of law;

(iii) Arbitrary or capricious; or

(iv) Taken by persons who were not properly constituted as agency officials lawfully entitled to take such action. [2004 c 30 § 1; 1995 c 403 § 802; 1989 c 175 § 27; 1988 c 288 § 516; 1977 ex.s. c 52 § 1; 1967 c 237 § 6; 1959 c 234 § 13. Formerly RCW 34.04.130.]

(2012 Ed.)

Findings—Short title—Intent—1995 c 403: See note following RCW 34.05.328.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.574 Type of relief. (1) In a review under RCW 34.05.570, the court may (a) affirm the agency action or (b) order an agency to take action required by law, order an agency to exercise discretion required by law, set aside agency action, enjoin or stay the agency action, remand the matter for further proceedings, or enter a declaratory judgment order. The court shall set out in its findings and conclusions, as appropriate, each violation or error by the agency under the standards for review set out in this chapter on which the court bases its decision and order. In reviewing matters within agency discretion, the court shall limit its function to assuring that the agency has exercised its discretion in accordance with law, and shall not itself undertake to exercise the discretion that the legislature has placed in the agency. The court shall remand to the agency for modification of agency action, unless remand is impracticable or would cause unnecessary delay.

(2) The sole remedy available to a person who is wrongfully denied licensure based upon a failure to pass an examination administered by a state agency, or under its auspices, is the right to retake the examination free of the defect or defects the court may have found in the examination or the examination procedure.

(3) The court may award damages, compensation, or ancillary relief only to the extent expressly authorized by another provision of law.

(4) If the court sets aside or modifies agency action or remands the matter to the agency for further proceedings, the court may make any interlocutory order it finds necessary to preserve the interests of the parties and the public, pending further proceedings or agency action. [1989 c 175 § 28; 1988 c 288 § 517.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.578 Petition by agency for enforcement. (1) In addition to other remedies provided by law, an agency may seek enforcement of its rule or order by filing a petition for civil enforcement in the superior court.

(2) The petition must name as respondent each alleged person against whom the agency seeks to obtain civil enforcement.

(3) Venue is determined as in other civil cases.

(4) A petition for civil enforcement filed by an agency may request, and the court may grant, declaratory relief, temporary or permanent injunctive relief, any other civil remedy provided by law, or any combination of the foregoing. [1988 c 288 § 518.]

34.05.582 Petition by others for enforcement. (1) Any person who would qualify under this chapter as having standing to obtain judicial review of an agency's failure to enforce an order directed to another person may file a petition for civil enforcement of that order, but the action may not be commenced:

(a) Until at least sixty days after the petitioner has given notice of the alleged violation and of the petitioner's intent to seek civil enforcement to the head of the agency concerned,

to the attorney general, and to each person against whom the petitioner seeks civil enforcement;

(b) If the agency has filed and is diligently prosecuting a petition for civil enforcement of the same order against the same person; or

(c) If a petition for review of the same order has been filed and a stay is in effect.

(2) The petition shall name, as respondents, the agency whose order is sought to be enforced and each person against whom the petitioner seeks civil enforcement.

(3) The agency whose order is sought to be enforced may move to dismiss the petition on the grounds that it fails to qualify under this section or that the enforcement would be contrary to the policy of the agency. The court shall grant the motion to dismiss the petition unless the petitioner demonstrates that (a) the petition qualifies under this section and (b) the agency's failure to enforce its order is based on an exercise of discretion that is arbitrary or capricious.

(4) Except to the extent expressly authorized by law, a petition for civil enforcement may not request, and the court may not grant, any monetary payment apart from taxable costs. [1988 c 288 § 519.]

34.05.586 Defenses, limitations on. (1) Except as expressly provided in this section, a respondent may not assert as a defense in a proceeding for civil enforcement any fact or issue that the respondent had an opportunity to assert before the agency or a reviewing court and did not, or upon which the final determination of the agency or a reviewing court was adverse to the respondent. A respondent may assert as a defense only the following:

(a) That the rule or order is invalid under RCW 34.05.570(3) (a), (b), (c), (d), (g), or (h), but only when the respondent did not know and was under no duty to discover, or could not reasonably have discovered, facts giving rise to this issue;

(b) That the interest of justice would be served by resolution of an issue arising from:

(i) A change in controlling law occurring after the agency action; or

(ii) Agency action after the respondent has exhausted the last foreseeable opportunity for seeking relief from the agency or from a reviewing court;

(c) That the order does not apply to the respondent or that the respondent has not violated the order; or

(d) A defense specifically authorized by statute to be raised in a civil enforcement proceeding.

(2) The limitations of subsection (1) of this section do not apply to the extent that:

(a) The agency action sought to be enforced is a rule and the respondent has not been a party in an adjudicative proceeding that provided an adequate opportunity to raise the issue; or

(b) The agency action sought to be enforced is an order and the respondent was not notified actually or constructively of the related adjudicative proceeding in substantial compliance with this chapter.

(3) The court, to the extent necessary for the determination of the matter, may take new evidence. [1989 c 175 § 29; 1988 c 288 § 520.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.588 Enforcement of agency subpoena. (1) If a person fails to obey an agency subpoena issued in an adjudicative proceeding, or obeys the subpoena but refuses to testify or produce documents when requested concerning a matter under examination, the agency or attorney issuing the subpoena may petition the superior court of any county where the hearing is being conducted, where the subpoenaed person resides or is found, or where subpoenaed documents are located, for enforcement of the subpoena. The petition shall be accompanied by a copy of the subpoena and proof of service, shall set forth in what specific manner the subpoena has not been complied with, and shall request an order of the court to compel compliance. Upon such petition, the court shall enter an order directing the person to appear before the court at a time and place fixed in the order to show cause why the person has not obeyed the subpoena or has refused to testify or produce documents. A copy of the court's show cause order shall be served upon the person. If it appears to the court that the subpoena was properly issued, and that the particular questions the person refused to answer or the requests for production of documents were reasonable and relevant, the court shall enter an order that the person appear before the agency at the time and place fixed in the order and testify or produce the required documents, and on failing to obey this order the person shall be dealt with as for contempt of court.

(2) Agencies with statutory authority to issue investigative subpoenas may petition for enforcement of such subpoenas in accordance with subsection (1) of this section. The agency may petition the superior court of any county where the subpoenaed person resides or is found, or where subpoenaed documents are located. If it appears to the court that the subpoena was properly issued, that the investigation is being conducted for a lawfully authorized purpose, and that the testimony or documents required to be produced are adequately specified and relevant to the investigation, the court shall enter an order that the person appear before the agency at the time and place fixed in the order and testify or produce the required documents, and failing to obey this order the person shall be dealt with as for contempt of court.

(3) Petitions for enforcement of agency subpoenas are not subject to RCW 34.05.578 through 34.05.590. [1989 c 175 § 30.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.590 Incorporation of other judicial review provisions. Proceedings for civil enforcement are governed by the following provisions of this chapter on judicial review, as modified where necessary to adapt them to those proceedings:

(1) RCW 34.05.510(2) (ancillary procedural matters); and

(2) RCW 34.05.566 (agency record for judicial review). [1988 c 288 § 521.]

34.05.594 Review by higher court. Decisions on petitions for civil enforcement are reviewable as in other civil cases. [1988 c 288 § 522.]

34.05.598 Frivolous petitions. The provisions of RCW 4.84.185 relating to civil actions that are frivolous and

advanced without reasonable cause apply to petitions for judicial review under this chapter. [1988 c 288 § 607.]

PART VI
LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

34.05.610 Joint administrative rules review committee—Members—Appointment—Terms—Vacancies. (1) There is hereby created a joint administrative rules review committee which shall be a bipartisan committee consisting of four senators and four representatives from the state legislature. The senate members of the committee shall be appointed by the president of the senate, and the house members of the committee shall be appointed by the speaker of the house. Not more than two members from each house may be from the same political party. The appointing authorities shall also appoint one alternate member from each caucus of each house. All appointments to the committee are subject to approval by the caucuses to which the appointed members belong.

(2) Members and alternates shall be appointed as soon as possible after the legislature convenes in regular session in an odd-numbered year, and their terms shall extend until their successors are appointed and qualified at the next regular session of the legislature in an odd-numbered year or until such persons no longer serve in the legislature, whichever occurs first. Members and alternates may be reappointed to the committee.

(3) On or about January 1, 1999, the president of the senate shall appoint the chairperson and the vice chairperson from among the committee membership. The speaker of the house shall appoint the chairperson and the vice chairperson in alternating even-numbered years beginning in the year 2000 from among the committee membership. The secretary of the senate shall appoint the chairperson and the vice chairperson in the alternating even-numbered years beginning in the year 2002 from among the committee membership. Such appointments shall be made in January of each even-numbered year as soon as possible after a legislative session convenes.

(4) The chairperson of the committee shall cause all meeting notices and committee documents to be sent to the members and alternates. A vacancy shall be filled by appointment of a legislator from the same political party as the original appointment. The appropriate appointing authority shall make the appointment within thirty days of the vacancy occurring. [1998 c 280 § 9; 1996 c 318 § 2; 1988 c 288 § 601; 1983 c 53 § 1; 1981 c 324 § 5. Formerly RCW 34.04.210.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.620 Review of proposed rules—Notice. If the rules review committee finds by a majority vote of its members that a proposed rule is not within the intent of the legislature as expressed in the statute which the rule implements, or that an agency may not be adopting a proposed rule in accordance with all applicable provisions of law, the committee shall give the affected agency written notice of its decision. The notice shall be given at least seven days prior to any hearing scheduled for consideration of or adoption of the proposed rule pursuant to RCW 34.05.320. The notice shall include a statement of the review committee's findings and

the reasons therefor. When the agency holds a hearing on the proposed rule, the agency shall consider the review committee's decision. [1996 c 318 § 3; 1994 c 249 § 17; 1988 c 288 § 602; 1987 c 451 § 1; 1981 c 324 § 6. Formerly RCW 34.04.220.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.630 Review of existing rules—Policy and interpretive statements, etc.—Notice—Hearing. (1) All rules required to be filed pursuant to RCW 34.05.380, and emergency rules adopted pursuant to RCW 34.05.350, are subject to selective review by the committee.

(2) All agency policy and interpretive statements, guidelines, and documents that are of general applicability, or their equivalents, are subject to selective review by the committee to determine whether or not a statement, guideline, or document that is of general applicability, or its equivalent, is being used as a rule that has not been adopted in accordance with all applicable provisions of law.

(3) If the rules review committee finds by a majority vote of its members: (a) That an existing rule is not within the intent of the legislature as expressed by the statute which the rule implements, (b) that the rule has not been adopted in accordance with all applicable provisions of law, or (c) that an agency is using a policy or interpretive statement in place of a rule, the agency affected shall be notified of such finding and the reasons therefor. Within thirty days of the receipt of the rules review committee's notice, the agency shall file notice of a hearing on the rules review committee's finding with the code reviser and mail notice to all persons who have made timely request of the agency for advance notice of its rule-making proceedings as provided in RCW 34.05.320. The agency's notice shall include the rules review committee's findings and reasons therefor, and shall be published in the Washington state register in accordance with the provisions of chapter 34.08 RCW.

(4) The agency shall consider fully all written and oral submissions regarding (a) whether the rule in question is within the intent of the legislature as expressed by the statute which the rule implements, (b) whether the rule was adopted in accordance with all applicable provisions of law, and (c) whether the agency is using a policy or interpretive statement, guideline, or document that is of general applicability, or its equivalent, in place of a rule. [1998 c 21 § 1; 1996 c 318 § 4; 1994 c 249 § 18; 1993 c 277 § 1; 1988 c 288 § 603; 1987 c 451 § 2; 1981 c 324 § 7. Formerly RCW 34.04.230.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.640 Committee objections to agency intended action—Statement in register and WAC—Suspension of rule. (1) Within seven days of an agency hearing held after notification of the agency by the rules review committee pursuant to RCW 34.05.620 or 34.05.630, the affected agency shall notify the committee of its intended action on a proposed or existing rule to which the committee objected or on a committee finding of the agency's failure to adopt rules.

(2) If the rules review committee finds by a majority vote of its members: (a) That the proposed or existing rule in question will not be modified, amended, withdrawn, or repealed by the agency so as to conform with the intent of the legislature, (b) that an existing rule was not adopted in accor-

dance with all applicable provisions of law, or (c) that the agency will not replace the policy or interpretive statement, guideline, or document that is of general applicability, or its equivalent, with a rule, the rules review committee may, within thirty days from notification by the agency of its intended action, file with the code reviser notice of its objections together with a concise statement of the reasons therefor. Such notice and statement shall also be provided to the agency by the rules review committee.

(3)(a) If the rules review committee makes an adverse finding regarding an existing rule under subsection (2)(a) or (b) of this section, the committee may, by a majority vote of its members, recommend suspension of the rule. Within seven days of such vote the committee shall transmit to the appropriate standing committees of the legislature, the governor, the code reviser, and the agency written notice of its objection and recommended suspension and the concise reasons therefor. Within thirty days of receipt of the notice, the governor shall transmit to the committee, the code reviser, and the agency written approval or disapproval of the recommended suspension. If the suspension is approved by the governor, it is effective from the date of that approval and continues until ninety days after the expiration of the next regular legislative session.

(b) If the rules review committee makes an adverse finding regarding a policy or interpretive statement, guideline, or document that is of general applicability, or its equivalent, under subsection (2)(c) of this section, the committee may, by a majority vote of its members, advise the governor of its finding.

(4) The code reviser shall publish transmittals from the rules review committee or the governor issued pursuant to subsection (2) or (3) of this section in the Washington state register and shall publish in the next supplement and compilation of the Washington Administrative Code a reference to the committee's objection or recommended suspension and the governor's action on it and to the issue of the Washington state register in which the full text thereof appears.

(5) The reference shall be removed from a rule published in the Washington Administrative Code if a subsequent adjudicatory proceeding determines that the rule is within the intent of the legislature or was adopted in accordance with all applicable laws, whichever was the objection of the rules review committee. [1998 c 21 § 2; 1996 c 318 § 5; 1994 c 249 § 19; 1993 c 277 § 2; 1988 c 288 § 604; 1987 c 451 § 3; 1981 c 324 § 8. Formerly RCW 34.04.240.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.650 Recommendations by committee to legislature. The rules review committee may recommend to the legislature that the original enabling legislation serving as authority for the adoption of any rule reviewed by the committee be amended or repealed in such manner as the committee deems advisable. [1988 c 288 § 605; 1987 c 451 § 4; 1981 c 324 § 9. Formerly RCW 34.04.250.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.655 Petition for review. (1) Any person may petition the rules review committee for a review of a proposed or existing rule or a proposed or existing policy or interpretive statement, guideline, or document that is of gen-

eral applicability, or its equivalent. A petition to review a statement, guideline, or document that is of general applicability, or its equivalent, may only be filed for the purpose of requesting the committee to determine whether the statement, guideline, or document that is of general applicability, or its equivalent, is being used as a rule that has not been adopted in accordance with all provisions of law. Within thirty days of the receipt of the petition, the rules review committee shall acknowledge receipt of the petition and describe any initial action taken. If the rules review committee rejects the petition, a written statement of the reasons for rejection shall be included.

(2) A person may petition the rules review committee under subsection (1) of this section requesting review of an existing rule only if the person has petitioned the agency to amend or repeal the rule under RCW 34.05.330(1) and such petition was denied.

(3) A petition for review of a rule under subsection (1) of this section shall:

(a) Identify with specificity the proposed or existing rule to be reviewed;

(b) Identify the specific statute identified by the agency as authorizing the rule, the specific statute which the rule interprets or implements, and, if applicable, the specific statute the department is alleged not to have followed in adopting the rule;

(c) State the reasons why the petitioner believes that the rule is not within the intent of the legislature, or that its adoption was not or is not in accordance with law, and provide documentation to support these statements;

(d) Identify any known judicial action regarding the rule or statutes identified in the petition.

A petition to review an existing rule shall also include a copy of the agency's denial of a petition to amend or repeal the rule issued under RCW 34.05.330(1) and, if available, a copy of the governor's denial issued under RCW 34.05.330(3).

(4) A petition for review of a policy or interpretive statement, guideline, or document that is of general applicability, or its equivalent, under subsection (1) of this section shall:

(a) Identify the specific policy or interpretive statement, guideline, or document that is of general applicability, or its equivalent, to be reviewed;

(b) Identify the specific statute which the rule interprets or implements;

(c) State the reasons why the petitioner believes that the policy or interpretive statement, guideline, or document that is of general applicability, or its equivalent, meets the definition of a rule under RCW 34.05.010 and should have been adopted according to the procedures of this chapter;

(d) Identify any known judicial action regarding the policy or interpretive statement, guideline, or document that is of general applicability, or its equivalent, or statutes identified in the petition.

(5) Within ninety days of receipt of the petition, the rules review committee shall make a final decision on the rule for which the petition for review was not previously rejected. [1998 c 21 § 3; 1996 c 318 § 7; 1995 c 403 § 502.]

Findings—Short title—Intent—1995 c 403: See note following RCW 34.05.328.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.660 Review and objection procedures—No presumption established. It is the express policy of the legislature that establishment of procedures for review of administrative rules by the legislature and the notice of objection required by RCW 34.05.630(3) and 34.05.640(2) in no way serves to establish a presumption as to the legality or constitutionality of a rule in any subsequent judicial proceedings interpreting such rules. [2001 c 64 § 2; 1988 c 288 § 606; 1981 c 324 § 10. Formerly RCW 34.04.260.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.665 Submission of rule for review—State employees protected. Any individual employed or holding office in any department or agency of state government may submit rules warranting review to the rules review committee. Any such state employee is protected under chapter 42.40 RCW. [1995 c 403 § 503.]

Findings—Short title—Intent—1995 c 403: See note following RCW 34.05.328.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.671 Reports—Advisory boards—Staff. (1) The rules review committee may make reports from time to time to the members of the legislature and to the public with respect to any of its findings or recommendations. The committee shall keep complete minutes of its meetings.

(2) The committee may establish ad hoc advisory boards, including but not limited to, ad hoc economics or science advisory boards to assist the committee in its rules review functions.

(3) The committee may hire staff as needed to perform functions under this chapter. [1995 c 403 § 505.]

Findings—Short title—Intent—1995 c 403: See note following RCW 34.05.328.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.675 Inspection of properties—Oaths, subpoenas, witnesses, depositions. In the discharge of any duty imposed under this chapter, the rules review committee may examine and inspect all properties, equipment, facilities, files, records, and accounts of any state office, department, institution, board, committee, commission, or agency, and administer oaths, issue subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of any papers, books, accounts, documents, and testimony, and cause the deposition of witnesses, either residing within or without the state, to be taken in the manner prescribed by law for taking depositions in civil actions in the superior courts. [1995 c 403 § 506.]

Findings—Short title—Intent—1995 c 403: See note following RCW 34.05.328.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.681 Enforcement—Committee subpoena—Refusal to testify. In case of the failure on the part of any person to comply with any subpoena issued in [on] behalf of the rules review committee, or on the refusal of any witness to testify to any matters regarding which he or she may be lawfully interrogated, it is the duty of the superior court of any county, or of the judge thereof, on application of the committee, to compel obedience by proceedings for contempt, as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a

(2012 Ed.)

subpoena issued from the court or a refusal to testify in the court. [1995 c 403 § 507.]

Findings—Short title—Intent—1995 c 403: See note following RCW 34.05.328.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

PART IX TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

34.05.900 Captions and headings. Section captions and subchapter headings used in this chapter do not constitute any part of the law. [1988 c 288 § 703.]

34.05.901 Severability—1988 c 288. If any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1988 c 288 § 704.]

34.05.902 Effective date—Application—1988 c 288. RCW 34.05.001 through 34.05.902 shall take effect on July 1, 1989, and shall apply to all rule-making actions and agency proceedings begun on or after that date. Rule-making actions or other agency proceedings begun before July 1, 1989, shall be completed under the applicable provisions of chapter 28B.19 or 34.04 RCW existing immediately before that date in the same manner as if they were not amended by chapter 288, Laws of 1988 or repealed by section 701 of chapter 288, Laws of 1988. [1988 c 288 § 705.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.05.903 Severability—1998 c 280. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1998 c 280 § 14.]

Chapter 34.08 RCW WASHINGTON STATE REGISTER ACT OF 1977

Sections

34.08.010	Legislative finding.
34.08.020	Washington State Register—Created—Publication period—Contents.
34.08.030	Preparation and transmittal of material by agencies to code reviser—Rules regarding.
34.08.040	Publication in register deemed official notice—Certification of material.
34.08.050	Institutions of higher education considered state agencies for certain purposes.
34.08.900	Short title.
34.08.905	Effective date—1977 ex.s. c 240.
34.08.910	Severability—1977 ex.s. c 240.

Regulatory Fairness Act: Chapter 19.85 RCW.

34.08.010 Legislative finding. The legislature finds that a need exists to adequately inform the public on the conduct of the people's business by state government, and that providing adequate notice of the affairs of government enables the public to actively participate in the conduct of state government. The legislature further finds that the promulgation of rules by state agencies has a direct effect on the ability of the people to conduct their personal affairs and knowledgeably deal with state government. It is therefore the

intent and purpose of RCW 1.08.110 and 42.30.075 and of this chapter to require the publication of a state register by which the public will be adequately informed of the activities of government and where they may actively participate in the conduct of state government and influence the decision making process of the people's business. [1977 ex.s. c 240 § 1.]

34.08.020 Washington State Register—Created—Publication period—Contents. There is hereby created a state publication to be called the Washington State Register, which shall be published on no less than a monthly basis. The register shall contain, but is not limited to, the following materials received by the code reviser's office during the pertinent publication period:

(1)(a) The full text of any proposed new or amendatory rule, as defined in RCW 34.05.010, and the citation of any existing rules the repeal of which is proposed, prior to the public hearing on such proposal. Such material shall be considered, when published, to be the official notification of the intended action, and no state agency or official thereof may take action on any such rule except on emergency rules adopted in accordance with RCW 34.05.350, until twenty days have passed since the distribution date of the register in which the rule and hearing notice have been published or a notice regarding the omission of the rule has been published pursuant to RCW 34.05.210(4) as now or hereafter amended;

(b) The small business economic impact statement, if required by RCW 19.85.030, preceding the full text of the proposed new or amendatory rule;

(2) The full text of any new or amendatory rule adopted, and the citation of any existing rule repealed, on a permanent or emergency basis;

(3) Executive orders and emergency declarations of the governor;

(4) Public meeting notices of any and all agencies of state government, including state elected officials whose offices are created by Article III of the state Constitution or RCW 48.02.010;

(5) Rules of the state supreme court which have been adopted but not yet published in an official permanent codification;

(6) Summaries of attorney general opinions and letter opinions, noting the number, date, subject, and other information, and prepared by the attorney general for inclusion in the register;

(7) Juvenile disposition standards and security guidelines proposed and adopted under RCW 13.40.030;

(8) Proposed and adopted rules of the commission on judicial conduct;

(9) The maximum allowable rates of interest and retail installment contract service charges filed by the state treasurer under RCW 19.52.025 and *63.14.135. In addition, the highest rate of interest permissible for the current month and the maximum retail installment contract service charge for the current year shall be published in each issue of the register. The publication of the maximum allowable interest rate established pursuant to RCW 19.52.025 shall be accompanied by the following advisement: NOTICE: FEDERAL LAW PERMITS FEDERALLY INSURED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE TO CHARGE THE HIGHEST RATE OF INTEREST THAT MAY BE

CHARGED BY ANY FINANCIAL INSTITUTION IN THE STATE. THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE RATE OF INTEREST SET FORTH ABOVE MAY NOT APPLY TO A PARTICULAR TRANSACTION; and

(10) A list of corporations dissolved during the preceding month filed by the secretary of state under chapter 23B.14 RCW. [1995 c 47 § 9; 1987 c 186 § 8; 1986 c 60 § 3; 1983 c 2 § 8. Prior: 1982 c 6 § 6; 1981 c 299 § 18; 1980 c 186 § 15; 1977 ex.s. c 240 § 3.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 63.14.135 was repealed by 1995 c 249 § 1.

Schedule of regular meetings of state agencies: RCW 42.30.075.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.08.030 Preparation and transmittal of material by agencies to code reviser—Rules regarding. All material included in the register pursuant to RCW 34.08.020 shall be prepared by the appropriate agency or official and transmitted to the code reviser in accordance with rules adopted by the code reviser prescribing the style, format, and numbering system therefor, the date of receipt for inclusion within a particular register, and such other requirements as may be necessary for the orderly and efficient publication of the register and the Washington Administrative Code. [1977 ex.s. c 240 § 4.]

34.08.040 Publication in register deemed official notice—Certification of material. The publication of any information in the Washington State Register shall be deemed to be official notice of such information, and publication in the register of such information and materials shall be certified to be the true and correct copy of such rules or other information as filed in the code reviser's office. The code reviser shall certify, to any court of record, the publication of any notice or information, and attached to such certification shall be the agency's declaration of compliance with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.05 RCW), and this chapter. [1989 c 175 § 31; 1977 ex.s. c 240 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.08.050 Institutions of higher education considered state agencies for certain purposes. For the purposes of the state register and this chapter, an institution of higher education, as defined in RCW 34.05.010, shall be considered to be a state agency. [1989 c 175 § 32; 1977 ex.s. c 240 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.08.900 Short title. This 1977 amendatory act may be known as the Washington State Register Act of 1977. [1977 ex.s. c 240 § 15.]

34.08.905 Effective date—1977 ex.s. c 240. This 1977 amendatory act shall take effect January 1, 1978. [1977 ex.s. c 240 § 16.]

34.08.910 Severability—1977 ex.s. c 240. If any provision of this 1977 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1977 ex.s. c 240 § 17.]

Chapter 34.12 RCW
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

Sections

- 34.12.010 Office created—Conduct of hearings—Chief administrative law judge, appointment, term, qualifications, removal.
- 34.12.020 Definitions.
- 34.12.030 Administrative law judges—Appointment and contractual basis—Clerical personnel—Discipline and termination of administrative law judges—Civil service—Rules for operation of office.
- 34.12.035 State patrol disciplinary hearings.
- 34.12.036 Landlord-tenant proceedings.
- 34.12.037 Human rights commission proceedings.
- 34.12.038 Local government whistleblower proceedings.
- 34.12.039 Local government whistleblower proceedings—Costs.
- 34.12.040 Hearings conducted by administrative law judges—Criteria for assignment.
- 34.12.050 Administrative law judge—Motion of prejudice against—Request for assignment of.
- 34.12.060 Initial decision or proposal for decision—Findings of fact and conclusions of law—Inapplicability to state patrol disciplinary hearings.
- 34.12.070 Record of hearings.
- 34.12.080 Procedural conduct of hearings—Rules.
- 34.12.090 Transfer of employees and equipment.
- 34.12.100 Salaries.
- 34.12.110 Application of chapter.
- 34.12.120 Appointment of chief administrative law judge.
- 34.12.130 Administrative hearings revolving fund—Created, purposes.
- 34.12.140 Transfers and payments into revolving fund—Limitation on employment security department payments—Allotment by director of financial management—Disbursements from fund by voucher.
- 34.12.150 Accounting procedures.
- 34.12.160 Direct payments by agencies, when authorized.

Bilingual services for non-English speaking public assistance applicants and recipients: RCW 74.04.025.

34.12.010 Office created—Conduct of hearings—Chief administrative law judge, appointment, term, qualifications, removal. A state office of administrative hearings is hereby created. The office shall be independent of state administrative agencies and shall be responsible for impartial administration of administrative hearings in accordance with the legislative intent expressed by this chapter. Hearings shall be conducted with the greatest degree of informality consistent with fairness and the nature of the proceeding. The office shall be under the direction of a chief administrative law judge, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, for a term of five years. The person appointed is required, as a condition of appointment, to be admitted to practice law in the state of Washington, and may be removed for cause. [1981 c 67 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.12.020 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Administrative law judge" means any person appointed by the chief administrative law judge to conduct or preside over hearings as provided in this chapter.

(2) "Hearing" means an adjudicative proceeding within the meaning of RCW 34.05.010(1) conducted by a state agency under RCW 34.05.413 through 34.05.476.

(3) "Office" means the office of administrative hearings.

(4) "State agency" means any state board, commission, department, or officer authorized by law to make rules or to conduct adjudicative proceedings, except those in the legislative or judicial branches, the growth management hearings

board, the utilities and transportation commission, the pollution control hearings board, the shorelines hearings board, the forest practices appeals board, the *environmental hearings office, the board of industrial insurance appeals, the Washington personnel resources board, the public employment relations commission, and the board of tax appeals. [2010 c 211 § 16; 2002 c 354 § 226; 1995 c 331 § 1; 1994 c 257 § 22; 1993 c 281 § 16; 1989 c 175 § 33; 1982 c 189 § 1; 1981 c 67 § 2.]

Reviser's note: *(1) The "environmental hearings office" was renamed the "environmental and land use hearings office" by 2010 c 210 § 4, effective July 1, 2011.

(2) The definitions in this section have been alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k).

Effective date—Transfer of power, duties, and functions—2010 c 211: See notes following RCW 36.70A.250.

Short title—Headings, captions not law—Severability—Effective dates—2002 c 354: See RCW 41.80.907 through 41.80.910.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.12.030 Administrative law judges—Appointment and contractual basis—Clerical personnel—Discipline and termination of administrative law judges—Civil service—Rules for operation of office. (1) The chief administrative law judge shall appoint administrative law judges to fulfill the duties prescribed in this chapter. All administrative law judges shall have a demonstrated knowledge of administrative law and procedures. The chief administrative law judge may establish different levels of administrative law judge positions.

(2) The chief administrative law judge may also contract with qualified individuals to serve as administrative law judges for specified hearings. Such individuals shall be compensated for their services on a contractual basis for each hearing, in accordance with chapter 43.88 RCW. The chief administrative law judge may not contract with any individual who is at that time an employee of the state.

(3) The chief administrative law judge may appoint such clerical and other specialized or technical personnel as may be necessary to carry on the work of this chapter.

(4) The administrative law judges appointed under subsection (1) of this section are subject to discipline and termination, for cause, by the chief administrative law judge. Upon written request by the person so disciplined or terminated, the chief administrative law judge shall forthwith put the reasons for such action in writing. The person affected has a right of review by the superior court of Thurston county on petition for reinstatement or other remedy filed within thirty days of receipt of such written reasons.

(5) All employees of the office except the chief administrative law judge and the administrative law judges are subject to chapter 41.06 RCW.

(6) The office may adopt rules for its own operation and in furtherance of this chapter in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW. [1981 c 67 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.12.035 State patrol disciplinary hearings. The chief administrative law judge shall designate an administrative law judge to serve, as the need arises, as presiding officer in state patrol disciplinary hearings conducted under RCW 43.43.090. [1984 c 141 § 6.]

34.12.036 Landlord-tenant proceedings. When requested by the attorney general, the chief administrative law judge shall assign an administrative law judge to conduct proceedings under Title 59 RCW. [2007 c 431 § 9.]

Implementation—2007 c 431: See note following RCW 59.30.010.

34.12.037 Human rights commission proceedings. When requested by the state human rights commission, the chief administrative law judge shall assign an administrative law judge to conduct proceedings under chapter 49.60 RCW. [1985 c 185 § 29.]

34.12.038 Local government whistleblower proceedings. When requested by a local government, the chief administrative law judge shall assign an administrative law judge to conduct proceedings under chapter 42.41 RCW. [1992 c 44 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.12.039 Local government whistleblower proceedings—Costs. Costs for the services of the office of administrative hearings for the initial twenty-four hours of services on a hearing under chapter 42.41 RCW shall be billed to the local government administrative hearings account. Costs for services beyond the initial twenty-four hours of services shall be allocated to the parties by the administrative law judge, the proportion to be borne by each party at the discretion of the administrative law judge. The charges for these costs shall be billed to the affected local government that shall recover payment from any other party specified by the administrative law judge. [1992 c 44 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.12.040 Hearings conducted by administrative law judges—Criteria for assignment. Whenever a state agency conducts a hearing which is not presided over by officials of the agency who are to render the final decision, the hearing shall be conducted by an administrative law judge assigned under this chapter. In assigning administrative law judges, the chief administrative law judge shall wherever practical (1) use personnel having expertise in the field or subject matter of the hearing, and (2) assign administrative law judges primarily to the hearings of particular agencies on a long-term basis. [1981 c 67 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.12.050 Administrative law judge—Motion of prejudice against—Request for assignment of. (1) Any party to a hearing being conducted under the provisions of this chapter (including the state agency, whether or not it is nominally a party) may file with the chief administrative law judge a motion of prejudice, with supporting affidavit, against the administrative law judge assigned to preside at the hearing. The first such motion filed by any party shall be automatically granted.

(2) Any state agency may request from the chief administrative law judge the assignment of an administrative law judge for the purpose of conducting a rule-making or investigatory proceeding. [1981 c 67 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.12.060 Initial decision or proposal for decision—Findings of fact and conclusions of law—Inapplicability to state patrol disciplinary hearings. When an administrative law judge presides at a hearing under this chapter and a majority of the officials of the agency who are to render the final decision have not heard substantially all of the oral testimony and read all exhibits submitted by any party, it shall be the duty of such judge, or in the event of his or her unavailability or incapacity, of another judge appointed by the chief administrative law judge, to issue an initial decision or proposal for decision including findings of fact and conclusions of law in accordance with RCW 34.05.461 or 34.05.485. However, this section does not apply to a state patrol disciplinary hearing conducted under RCW 43.43.090. [2011 c 336 § 763; 1989 c 175 § 34; 1984 c 141 § 7; 1982 c 189 § 2; 1981 c 67 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.12.070 Record of hearings. The chief administrative law judge may establish a method of making a record of all hearings and may employ or contract in order to implement such method. [1981 c 67 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.12.080 Procedural conduct of hearings—Rules. All hearings shall be conducted in conformance with the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW. After consultation with affected agencies, the chief administrative law judge may promulgate rules governing the procedural conduct of the hearings. Such rules shall seek the maximum procedural uniformity in agency hearings consistent with demonstrable needs for individual agency variation. [1981 c 67 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.12.090 Transfer of employees and equipment. (1) All state employees who have exclusively or principally conducted or presided over hearings for state agencies prior to July 1, 1982, shall be transferred to the office.

(2) All state employees who have exclusively or principally served as support staff for those employees transferred under subsection (1) of this section shall be transferred to the office.

(3) All equipment or other tangible property in possession of state agencies, used or held exclusively or principally by personnel transferred under subsection (1) of this section shall be transferred to the office unless the office of financial management, in consultation with the head of the agency and the chief administrative law judge, determines that the equipment or property will be more efficiently used by the agency if such property is not transferred. [1981 c 67 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.12.100 Salaries. The chief administrative law judge shall be paid a salary fixed by the governor after recommendation of the human resources director in the office of financial management. The salaries of administrative law judges appointed under the terms of this chapter shall be determined by the chief administrative law judge after recommendation of the department of personnel. [2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 469; 2010 1st sp.s. c 7 § 3; 1986 c 155 § 10; 1981 c 67 § 10.]

Effective date—Purpose—2011 1st sp.s. c 43: See notes following RCW 43.19.003.

Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 26; 2010 1st sp.s. c 7: See note following RCW 43.03.027.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.12.110 Application of chapter. The creation of the office of administrative hearings and the transfer of duties and personnel under this chapter shall not affect the validity of any rule, action, decision, or proceeding held or promulgated by any state agency before July 1, 1982. This chapter applies to hearings occurring after July 1, 1982. [1981 c 67 § 11.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.12.120 Appointment of chief administrative law judge. The governor shall appoint the chief administrative law judge. [1989 c 175 § 35; 1981 c 67 § 12.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.12.130 Administrative hearings revolving fund—Created, purposes. The administrative hearings revolving fund is hereby created in the state treasury for the purpose of centralized funding, accounting, and distribution of the actual costs of the services provided to agencies of the state government by the office of administrative hearings. [1982 c 189 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.12.140 Transfers and payments into revolving fund—Limitation on employment security department payments—Allotment by director of financial management—Disbursements from fund by voucher. The amounts to be disbursed from the administrative hearings revolving fund from time to time shall be transferred thereto by the state treasurer from funds appropriated to any and all agencies for administrative hearings expenses on a quarterly basis. Agencies operating in whole or in part from nonappropriated funds shall pay into the administrative hearings revolving fund such funds as will fully reimburse funds appropriated to the office of administrative hearings for any services provided activities financed by nonappropriated funds. The funds from the employment security department for the administrative hearings services provided by the office of administrative hearings shall not exceed that portion of the resources provided to the employment security department by the department of labor, employment and training administration, for such administrative hearings services. To satisfy department of labor funding requirements, the office of administrative hearings shall meet or exceed timeliness standards under federal regulations in the conduct of employment security department appeals.

The director of financial management shall allot all such funds to the office of administrative hearings for the operation of the office, pursuant to appropriation, in the same manner as appropriated funds are allocated to other agencies under chapter 43.88 RCW.

Disbursements from the administrative hearings revolving fund shall be pursuant to vouchers executed by the chief administrative law judge or his or her designee. [2011 c 336 § 764; 1982 c 189 § 10.]

(2012 Ed.)

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.12.150 Accounting procedures. The chief administrative law judge shall keep such records as are necessary to facilitate proper allocation of costs to funds and agencies served and the director of financial management shall prescribe appropriate accounting procedures to accurately allocate costs to funds and agencies served. Billings shall be adjusted in line with actual costs incurred at intervals not to exceed six months. [1982 c 189 § 11.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

34.12.160 Direct payments by agencies, when authorized. In cases where there are unanticipated demands for services of the office of administrative hearings or where there are insufficient funds on hand or available for payment through the administrative hearings revolving fund or in other cases of necessity, the chief administrative law judge may request payment for services directly from agencies for whom the services are performed to the extent that revenues or other funds are available. Upon approval by the director of financial management, the agency shall make the requested payment. The payment may be made on either an advance or reimbursable basis as approved by the director of financial management. [1982 c 189 § 12.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Title 35

CITIES AND TOWNS

Chapters		35.59	Multi-purpose community centers.
35.01	Municipal corporations classified.	35.60	World fairs or expositions—Participation by municipalities.
35.02	Incorporation proceedings.		Metropolitan park districts.
35.06	Advancement of classification.	35.61	Name—Change of.
35.07	Disincorporation.	35.62	Planning commissions.
35.10	Consolidation and annexation of cities and towns.	35.63	Zoos and aquariums.
35.13	Annexation of unincorporated areas.	35.64	Police matrons.
35.13A	Water or sewer districts—Assumption of jurisdiction.	35.66	Sewerage systems—Refuse collection and disposal.
35.13B	Taxing authority on water-sewer districts.	35.67	Sidewalks, gutters, curbs, and driveways—All cities and towns.
35.14	Community municipal corporations.	35.68	Sidewalks—Construction, reconstruction in first and second-class cities.
35.16	Reduction of city limits.	35.69	Sidewalks—Construction in second-class cities and towns.
35.17	Commission form of government.	35.70	Pedestrian malls.
35.18	Council-manager plan.		Contracts for street, road, and highway projects.
35.20	Municipal courts—Cities over four hundred thousand.	35.71	Street grades—Sanitary fills.
35.21	Miscellaneous provisions.	35.72	Streets—Drawbridges.
35.22	First-class cities.	35.73	Streets—Bicycles—Paths.
35.23	Second-class cities.	35.74	Streets—Budget and accounting.
35.27	Towns.	35.75	Streets—Planning, establishment, construction, and maintenance.
35.30	Unclassified cities.	35.76	Streets—Classification and design standards.
35.31	Accident claims and funds.	35.77	Streets—Vacation.
35.32A	Budgets in cities over three hundred thousand.		Unfit dwellings, buildings, and structures.
35.33	Budgets in second and third-class cities, towns, and first-class cities under three hundred thousand.	35.78	Condemnation of blighted property.
35.34	Biennial budgets.	35.79	Community renewal law.
35.36	Execution of bonds by proxy—First-class cities.	35.80	Housing authorities law.
35.37	Fiscal—Cities under twenty thousand and cities other than first class—Bonds.	35.81	Housing cooperation law.
35.38	Fiscal—Depositaries.	35.82	Utility and other services beyond city limits.
35.39	Fiscal—Investment of funds.	35.83	Viaducts, elevated roadways, tunnels and subways.
35.40	Fiscal—Validation and funding of debts.	35.84	Off-street parking facilities.
35.41	Fiscal—Municipal revenue bond act.	35.85	Off-street parking—Parking commissions.
35.42	Leases.		Parking and business improvement areas.
35.43	Local improvements—Authority—Initiation of proceedings.	35.86	Water pollution—Protection from.
35.44	Local improvements—Assessments and reassessments.	35.86A	Water redemption bonds.
35.45	Local improvements—Bonds and warrants.	35.87A	Municipal water and sewer facilities act.
35.47	Local improvements—Procedure for cancellation of nonguaranteed bonds.	35.88	Municipal utilities.
35.48	Local improvements—Nonguaranteed bonds.	35.89	Sale or lease of municipal utilities.
35.49	Local improvements—Collection of assessments.	35.91	Public transportation systems in municipalities.
35.50	Local improvements—Foreclosure of assessments.	35.92	City transportation authority—Monorail transportation.
35.51	Local improvements—Classification of property—Reserve funds.	35.94	Electric and communication facilities—Conversion to underground.
35.53	Local improvements—Disposition of property acquired.	35.95	Heating systems.
35.54	Local improvements—Guaranty funds.	35.95A	Construction.
35.55	Local improvements—Filling lowlands.		Telecommunications, cable television service—Use of right-of-way.
35.56	Local improvements—Filling and draining lowlands—Waterways.	35.96	Downtown and neighborhood commercial districts.
35.57	Public facilities districts.	35.97	Tourism promotion areas.
35.58	Metropolitan municipal corporations.	35.98	Municipal business and occupation tax.
		35.99	Fire departments—Performance measures.
		35.100	Health sciences and services authorities.
		35.101	
		35.102	
		35.103	
		35.104	

35.105 Urban forest management.**35.106 Crime-free rental housing.***Acquisition of*

open space, etc., land or rights to future development by counties, cities or metropolitan municipal corporations, tax levy: RCW 84.34.200 through 84.34.240, 84.52.010.

property for state highway purposes: RCW 47.12.040.

real or personal property, executory conditional sales contracts for: RCW 39.30.010.

Actions against

public corporations: RCW 4.08.120.

state: Chapter 4.92 RCW.

Actions by in corporate name: RCW 4.08.110.

Adjoining state, eminent domain for watershed: RCW 8.28.050.

Affordable housing developments: Chapter 36.130 RCW.

Airport zoning: Chapter 14.12 RCW.

Airports, generally: Chapters 14.07, 14.08 RCW.

Alcoholism, private establishments and institutions, prescription of standards: RCW 71.12.550.

Armories, powers concerning: RCW 36.64.050, 38.20.020.

Assessments and charges against state lands: Chapter 79.44 RCW.

Assessor's plats: Chapter 58.18 RCW.

Associations of municipal corporations or municipal officers to furnish information to legislature and governor: RCW 44.04.170.

Auditing false claim, penalty: RCW 42.20.060.

Bankruptcy readjustment and relief from debts: Chapter 39.64 RCW.

Blind made products, purchase of by cities and towns authorized: RCW 19.06.020.

Board of eminent domain commissioners, appointment of: RCW 8.12.260.

Bonds

airports: RCW 14.08.112.

declaratory judgments: Chapter 7.25 RCW.

eminent domain by cities: Chapter 8.12 RCW.

form, terms, maturity: Chapter 39.44 RCW.

industrial development: Chapter 39.84 RCW.

juvenile correctional institution, authorized investment: RCW 72.19.120.

mutual savings banks, authorized investment for: RCW 32.20.070, 32.20.090, 32.20.100.

refunding of: Chapter 39.53 RCW.

savings and loan associations, authorized investment: RCW 33.24.060, 33.24.070.

statewide city employees' retirement system funds, investment in: RCW 41.44.100.

United States, sale of bonds to at private sale: Chapter 39.48 RCW.

utility or waterworks, refunding with general obligation funding bonds: Chapter 39.53 RCW.

Boundaries and plats: Title 58 RCW.

Boundary review board, extension of water and sewer service beyond corporate boundaries to go before: RCW 36.93.090.

Bribery of public officer: State Constitution Art. 2 § 30.

Bridges

as part of state highway system: Chapter 47.24 RCW.

eminent domain for: RCW 8.12.030.

Buildings

earthquake standards for construction: Chapter 70.86 RCW.

newly constructed, appraisal by assessor: RCW 36.21.070 and 36.21.080.

Burial of dead, authority to provide for: RCW 68.52.030.

Camping resort contracts—Nonapplicability of certain laws to—Club not subdivision except under city, county powers: RCW 19.105.510.

Cemeteries: Title 68 RCW.

Charters

alternative propositions, submission of: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).

amendment by special law prohibited: State Constitution Art. 2 § 28(8).

power of certain cities to frame, procedure: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).

City and town treasurers' duties under Washington Clean Air Act: RCW 70.94.094.

City attorney

eminent domain by cities, military purposes, for, duties: RCW 8.04.170, 8.04.180.

food, drug and cosmetic act violations, prosecution by: RCW 69.04.160.

City council, unincorporated towns on United States land, powers of review: RCW 58.28.520.

City engineer, tidelands and shorelands, records of plats filed with: RCW 79.125.040.

City halls, jointly with county courthouses: RCW 36.64.010 through 36.64.040.

City treasurer

bonds, compensation payment in eminent domain proceedings, liability on: RCW 8.12.500.

cemetery improvement funds, deposit with: RCW 68.52.050.

cities of first class, employees' retirement fund custodian: RCW 41.28.080.

city street fund, notice of illegal use: RCW 47.08.100.

firefighters' pension board member: RCW 41.16.020.

misappropriation of funds: RCW 42.20.090.

moneys to be deposited with treasurer: State Constitution Art. 11 § 15.

motor vehicle funds, distribution to: RCW 46.68.080.

police relief and pension board member: RCW 41.20.010.

use of money by official: State Constitution Art. 11 § 14.

Civil service, generally: Title 41 RCW.

Claims

auditing and paying false claim, penalty: RCW 42.20.060.

contracts and liabilities incurred in violation of indebtedness limitations are void: RCW 39.36.040.

Classification by population: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).

Clerks

city streets as part of state highway system certified to clerk: RCW 47.24.010.

firefighters' pension board member: RCW 41.16.020.

ordinances recorded by: RCW 5.44.080.

police relief and pension board of trustees member: RCW 41.20.010.

volunteer firefighters' relief and pension board of trustees, member of: RCW 41.24.060.

Code of ethics for

municipal officers—Contract interests: Chapter 42.23 RCW.

public officers and employees: Chapter 42.52 RCW.

Commission form, nonpartisan primaries: Chapter 29A.52 RCW.

Community facilities districts: Chapter 36.145 RCW.

Comptroller

first-class cities retirement system, duties of: RCW 41.28.040, 41.28.080.

member firefighters' relief and pension boards: RCW 41.16.020, 41.16.040.

member volunteer firefighters' board of trustees: RCW 41.24.060, 41.24.070.

Conditional sales contracts for purchase of real or personal property: RCW 39.30.010.

Continuity of government in event of enemy attack, succession to office of executive heads: RCW 42.14.050.

Contractors' registration, exemption from: RCW 18.27.090(1).

Contracts

for purchase of real or personal property: RCW 39.30.010.

indebtedness limitations, contracts made in violation of, void: RCW 39.36.040.

joint city halls with county courthouses: RCW 36.64.010 through 36.64.040.

parks and recreation cooperation: RCW 67.20.020.

Conveyance of real property by public bodies—Recording: RCW 65.08.095.

Corporate stock or bonds not to be owned by: State Constitution Art. 8 § 7.

Corporation counsel, eminent domain by cities, military purposes, for: RCW 8.04.170, 8.04.180.

Counties, city harbor in two counties, effect upon assessments: RCW 36.08.030.

- County highways, open spaces in cities and towns: Chapter 36.89 RCW.
- County property, transfer to municipality, approval necessary: RCW 36.34.280.
- County roads and bridges, assistance in finances: RCW 36.76.110.
- County sewerage, water and drainage systems, authority, procedure: Chapter 36.94 RCW.
- Courthouses, jointly with city halls: RCW 36.64.010 through 36.64.040.
- Creation by special act prohibited: State Constitution Art. 2 § 28(8).
- Credit card use by local governments: RCW 43.09.2855.
- Credit not to be loaned: State Constitution Art. 8 § 7.
- Crimes
 - civil rights, denial by: RCW 9.91.010.
 - gambling: Chapters 9.46, 9.47 RCW.
- Dams, ditches, etc., restrictions for purpose of fish conservation: Chapter 77.55 RCW.
- Diking and drainage districts: Chapters 85.05, 86.09 RCW.
- Drainage districts, inclusion within: RCW 85.06.230.
- Earthquake standards for construction: Chapter 70.86 RCW.
- Elective officers, recall: State Constitution Art. 1 §§ 33, 34 (Amendment 8), chapter 29A.56 RCW.
- Electors, qualifications of: State Constitution Art. 6 § 1 (Amendment 63).
- Electric
 - energy, falling waters—Sale or purchase authorized: RCW 43.52.410.
 - franchises and rights-of-way: Chapter 80.32 RCW.
 - revenue bonds, mutual savings banks, investment in: RCW 32.20.070, 32.20.100.
- Electrical
 - apparatus use and construction rules, violation of, penalty: RCW 19.29.050.
 - installations, requirements and inspection: Chapter 19.28 RCW.
 - utilities, franchises for electrical utilities on streets: RCW 80.32.010.
- Electricity, steam generation: RCW 43.21A.610 through 43.21A.642.
- Elevators, lifting devices, and moving walks: Chapter 70.87 RCW.
- Emergency vehicle, authorized, defined: RCW 46.04.040.
- Eminent domain
 - bridges, for: RCW 8.12.030, 47.24.030.
 - generally: State Constitution Art. 1 § 16 (Amendment 9), Title 8 RCW.
 - limited access streets, acquisition of land, by: RCW 47.52.050.
 - state lands: RCW 8.12.030, 8.12.080, 79.10.070.
 - streets and highways, wharves and bridges for state highway purposes: RCW 47.24.030.
 - watersheds, state land: RCW 79.10.070.
- Fees, special permits for motor vehicle oversize or overweight movement, fees paid to cities and towns, when: RCW 46.44.096.
- Ferries, joint acquisition with counties: RCW 36.54.020.
- Financing procedures, validation: Chapter 39.90 RCW.
- Fines
 - payment into police relief and pension fund: RCW 41.20.130.
 - superior court jurisdiction to determine legality of: RCW 2.08.010.
 - supreme court jurisdiction to determine legality of: RCW 2.04.010.
- Fire department vehicles, lighting, plates: RCW 46.37.184 through 46.37.188 and 46.37.190.
- Firefighters
 - chief as member of volunteer firefighters' relief and pension board of trustees: RCW 41.24.060.
 - civil service, qualifications of applicants for positions: RCW 41.08.070.
 - jury duty, exemption from: RCW 2.36.080.
 - militia duty, exemption: RCW 38.44.030.
- Firefighters' retirement and pension acts: Chapters 41.16, 41.18, 41.24 RCW.
- Fire prevention, areas withdrawn from fire protection and emergency medical districts: RCW 52.08.035.
- Fire protection districts
 - annexed to or incorporated into city or town, firefighters' retirement and job security rights protected: RCW 41.16.250.
 - joint operation: RCW 52.08.035.
- withdrawal from: RCW 52.08.025.
- Fireworks, permit for: RCW 70.77.260.
- First-class cities
 - birth and death records, furnishing of, fees: RCW 70.58.107.
 - elections, names of candidates, order on ballots: RCW 29A.52.210.
 - elections, nonpartisan primaries: Chapter 29A.52 RCW.
 - harbor improvements, joint planning authorized: RCW 88.32.240, 88.32.250.
 - public health pooling fund: Chapter 70.12 RCW.
 - retirement and pensions: Chapter 41.28 RCW.
 - taxes, collection by county treasurer: RCW 36.29.100, 36.29.110.
 - vital statistics, primary registration district: RCW 70.58.010.
- Flood control
 - benefits, liability for: RCW 86.09.529.
 - maintenance, state participation in: Chapter 86.26 RCW.
- Food and beverage workers' permits: Chapter 69.06 RCW.
- Fourth-class cities (see Towns, chapter 35.27 RCW).
- Franchises and privileges
 - bridges jointly owned or operated with state: RCW 47.44.040.
 - electric franchises and rights-of-way on city streets: RCW 80.32.010.
- Fresh pursuit, uniform act: Chapter 10.89 RCW.
- Funds
 - assessment fund for compensation of eminent domain damages by city to be kept separate: RCW 8.12.480.
 - city street fund, established, use: RCW 47.24.040.
 - city street fund, illegal use of, procedure to correct: RCW 47.08.100.
 - current expense, sale of unclaimed property: RCW 63.32.030.
 - general, justice and inferior courts act of 1961, bail forfeitures paid into: RCW 3.30.090.
 - general, police officers' relief and pension fund, surplus paid into general fund: RCW 41.20.140.
 - motor vehicle fund, purposes authorized for use: RCW 36.82.070.
 - police pension, surplus funds to general fund: RCW 41.20.140.
 - police pension fund, sale of unclaimed property: RCW 63.32.030.
 - public health pooling fund, generally: Chapter 70.12 RCW.
 - statewide city employees' retirement fund: RCW 41.44.100.
 - street, county road and bridge violations, fines paid into: RCW 36.82.210.
 - street, directional signs, paid from: RCW 47.36.040.
- Gambling activities, cities or towns, as affecting: Chapter 9.46 RCW.
- Garbage, eminent domain by cities for garbage dumps: RCW 8.12.030.
- Grand jury, inquiry as to misconduct: RCW 10.27.100.
- Harbor areas lying in two or more counties, transfer of territory: Chapter 36.08 RCW.
- Harbor improvements, joint planning for by first-class cities and counties: RCW 88.32.240, 88.32.250.
- Harbor line commission and restraint on disposition: State Constitution Art. 15 § 1 (Amendment 15).
- Health departments
 - generally: Chapters 70.05 and 70.08 RCW.
 - individuals with mental illness: Chapter 43.20A RCW.
 - vital statistics: Chapter 70.58 RCW, RCW 70.58.107.
- Health districts: Chapter 70.46 RCW.
- Hearses, authority to provide: RCW 68.52.030.
- Highway advertising control act of 1961 restricts placing of signs by: Chapter 47.42 RCW.
- Highway funds, allocation of: State Constitution Art. 2 § 40 (Amendment 18).
- Highways
 - abandoned, transfer to city or town: RCW 36.75.090.
 - franchises: Chapter 47.44 RCW.
 - return of street to city or town: RCW 47.24.010.
 - roads or streets, cooperative agreements to benefit: RCW 47.28.140.
 - sale, lease or gift of municipally owned land to state for, without bids: RCW 47.12.040.
 - vertical clearances over: RCW 46.44.020.
- Historical materials, expenditure of funds for preservation and exhibition of authorized: RCW 27.48.010.

- Hospitalization and medical aid for public employees and dependents, premiums, governmental contributions authorized:* RCW 41.04.180, 41.04.190.
- Hospitals*
eminent domain for: RCW 8.12.030.
for individuals with mental illness, private establishments, prescription of standards: RCW 71.12.550.
joint operation with counties: RCW 36.62.030, 36.62.110.
- Incorporation*
fire protection districts, effect upon: RCW 52.08.021, 52.08.035.
general laws, must be under: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).
- Indebtedness*
bankruptcy readjustment and relief from debts: Chapter 39.64 RCW.
computation of: RCW 39.36.030.
eminent domain, contracting indebtedness to pay compensation for, reimbursement from local assessments: RCW 8.12.250.
limitations upon: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27), chapter 39.36 RCW, RCW 39.52.020, 84.52.050.
- Industrial development revenue bonds:* Chapter 39.84 RCW.
- Insurance companies, excise or privilege taxes, state preemption:* RCW 48.14.020(4).
- Intergovernmental disposition of property:* Chapter 39.33 RCW.
- Investment*
by mutual savings banks in bonds and warrants of: RCW 32.20.070, 32.20.120.
by savings and loan associations in bonds or warrants of: RCW 33.24.050.
of municipal funds in savings and loan associations by county or other municipal corporation treasurer authorized: RCW 36.29.020.
of public and trust funds in federal agency bonds: Chapter 39.60 RCW.
- Jails*
city and county jails act: Chapter 70.48 RCW.
eminent domain for: RCW 8.12.030.
working of prisoners permitted: RCW 9.92.130.
- Joint governmental activities:* Chapter 36.64 RCW.
- Joint operating agencies for electric power:* Chapter 43.52 RCW.
- Joint operations by municipal corporations, deposit and control of funds:* RCW 43.09.285.
- Judgment against local governmental entity, enforcement:* RCW 6.17.080.
- Judicial officers, inferior, powers:* RCW 2.28.090.
- Labor relations consultants:* RCW 43.09.230.
- Legal publications:* Chapter 65.16 RCW.
- Libraries, conditional sales contracts by cities and towns for purchase of property for libraries authorized, vote required if exceeds indebtedness:* RCW 39.30.010.
- Library service, contracts for authorized:* RCW 27.12.180.
- Library trustees, removal of:* RCW 27.12.190.
- Licenses, exemptions:* RCW 36.71.090.
- Liens for*
employees for contributions to benefit plans: Chapter 60.76 RCW.
labor and materials on public works: Chapter 60.28 RCW.
- Limitation of actions, application of statute of limitations to actions by:* RCW 4.16.160.
- Limitation on tax levies:* State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), RCW 84.52.050.
- Local adopt-a-highway programs:* RCW 47.40.105.
- Lost and found property:* Chapter 63.21 RCW.
- Markets and marketing, eminent domain by cities for:* RCW 8.12.030.
- Material removed for channel or harbor improvement, or flood control—Use for public purpose:* RCW 79.140.110.
- Mayor*
agent to receive summons: RCW 4.28.080.
bonds, signing of: RCW 39.52.020.
cemetery board, appointment by: RCW 68.52.045.
- cemetery improvement fund, indorsement by of payments from:* RCW 68.52.050.
district court districting committee: RCW 3.38.010.
firefighters' pension board, member of: RCW 41.16.020.
issuance of search warrant by for violation of cigarette tax: RCW 82.24.190.
notification of illegal use of city road funds: RCW 47.08.100.
police relief and pension board of trustees, member of: RCW 41.20.010.
public works contractor's bond, liability of mayor for failure to take: RCW 39.08.015.
state limited access facility through city or town, board of review to review plan, mayor to appoint members of: RCW 47.52.150.
volunteer firefighters' relief and pension board member: RCW 41.24.060.
- Meetings of governmental bodies, open to public:* Chapter 42.30 RCW.
- Mental health and retardation services—Interstate contracts by cities in boundary counties:* RCW 71.28.010.
- Militia and military affairs, eminent domain for military purposes:* RCW 8.04.170, 8.04.180.
- Minutes of governmental bodies, open to public:* Chapter 42.32 RCW.
- Misconduct of public officers:* Chapter 42.20 RCW.
- Motor vehicle excise fund, preemption by state:* RCW 82.36.440.
- Motor vehicle fuel tax*
distribution of proceeds to: RCW 82.36.020.
refunds for urban transportation systems: RCW 82.36.275.
- Motor vehicle fund, allocation of and distribution:* RCW 46.68.110.
- Motor vehicle inspection by:* Chapter 46.32 RCW.
- Motor vehicles, special permits for oversize or overweight movements, collection of fees:* RCW 46.44.096.
- Municipal courts*
authorization, establishment, generally: Chapter 3.50 RCW.
jurisdiction: State Constitution Art. 4 §§ 4, 6 (Amendment 28).
legislature may provide: State Constitution Art. 4 § 1.
traffic school for offenders, court may compel attendance: RCW 46.83.050.
- Municipalities—Energy audits and efficiency:* RCW 43.19.691.
- Nuisances*
powder magazine nearby is public nuisance, when: RCW 7.48.140.
public: Chapter 9.66 RCW.
- Officers and employees*
actions against, venue: RCW 4.12.020(2).
code of ethics—Contracts: Chapter 42.23 RCW.
code of ethics—State agencies and legislative employees: Chapter 42.52 RCW.
continuity of government in event of enemy attack, succession: RCW 42.14.050.
eligibility to hold office: RCW 42.04.020.
hospitalization and medical aid for employees and dependents: RCW 41.04.180, 41.04.190.
hours of labor: Chapter 49.28 RCW.
jury duty, exemption from: RCW 2.36.080.
military leave: RCW 38.40.060.
minimum wage: RCW 49.46.010(3).
misconduct, penalty: Chapter 42.20 RCW.
public moneys deposited with treasurer: State Constitution Art. 11 § 15.
salaries, not be changed during term: State Constitution Art. 11 § 8 (Amendment 57).
subversive activities: Chapter 9.81 RCW.
term not to be extended: State Constitution Art. 11 § 8 (Amendment 57).
use of public money by, felony: State Constitution Art. 11 § 14.
vacancies: Chapter 42.12 RCW.
- Official bonds*
payment of premiums: RCW 48.28.040.
security to city or town: Chapter 42.08 RCW.
- Old age and survivors' insurance:* Chapters 41.47, 41.48 RCW.
- Ordinances*
adoption at public meetings: RCW 42.30.060.
air pollution control: Chapter 70.94 RCW.
airport joint operation: RCW 14.08.200(8).
combined city-county health department, establishment: RCW 70.08.010.
contractor's bond: RCW 39.08.030.

declaratory judgment as to: Chapter 7.24 RCW.
 electrical installations: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.141.
 eminent domain, authority to acquire recreational facilities by: RCW 67.20.010.
 eminent domain, ordinance to provide methods of payment of compensation: RCW 8.12.040.
 evidence, admissible as, when: RCW 5.44.080.
 industrial insurance, benefits to injured employees under: RCW 51.12.050.
 liquor control, power of municipalities to adopt police regulations: RCW 66.08.120.
 minimum wage law supplementary to: RCW 49.46.120.
 payment of lower wages than obligated, penalty: RCW 49.52.050.
 ports resurvey authorized and regulation of: RCW 58.10.030, 58.10.040.
 port district regulations, adoption: RCW 53.08.220.
 recording as evidence of passage: RCW 5.44.080.
 statewide city employees' retirement, election to join by: RCW 41.44.050, 41.44.090.
 water distribution system, city may accept conveyance of and agree to maintain by: RCW 57.08.040.

Organization under general laws required: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).

Outdoor recreation land acquisition or improvement under marine recreation land act: Chapter 79A.25 RCW.

Parks and recreation
 authority to acquire and operate: RCW 67.20.010.
 conditional sales contracts by cities and towns for purchase of property for parks authorized, vote required if exceeds indebtedness: RCW 39.30.010.
 districts: Chapter 36.69 RCW.
 eminent domain by cities for: RCW 8.12.030.
 state tidelands and shorelands: RCW 79.125.710, 79.125.720.

Peddlers' and hawkers' licenses: Chapter 36.71 RCW, RCW 73.04.050, 73.04.060.

Planning commissions
 airport zoning commission, appointment as: RCW 14.12.070(2).
 cemeteries, establishment or extension recommendations concerning: RCW 68.20.080.

Plats and boundaries: Title 58 RCW.

Police
 civil service, qualifications of applicants for positions: RCW 41.12.070.
 enforcement of traffic laws or regulations: Chapter 46.64 RCW.
 health regulations by state board of health, duty to enforce, penalty: RCW 43.20.050.
 jury duty, exempt from: RCW 2.36.080.
 limited highway access facilities, concurrent jurisdiction: RCW 47.52.200.
 militia, exemption from service: RCW 38.44.030.
 motor vehicle accident reports: RCW 46.52.070.
 motor vehicle dealer's license application, police chief to certify: RCW 46.70.041.
 pawnbroker reports to: RCW 19.60.040.
 regulations to be enforced: State Constitution Art. 11 § 11.
 retirement and pensions, first-class cities: Chapter 41.20 RCW.
 retirement and pensions, statewide city employees' retirement system: Chapter 41.44 RCW.
 secondhand dealers reports to: RCW 19.60.040.
 unclaimed property: Chapter 63.32 RCW.
 vehicle wreckers' records, inspection by: RCW 46.80.080, 46.80.150.

Pollution control
 eminent domain by cities for: RCW 8.12.030.
 municipal bonding authority: Chapter 70.95A RCW.

Population determination, generally: Chapter 43.62 RCW.

Port district must submit park or recreational plans to municipal park agency: RCW 53.08.270.

Port district regulations, adoption as city ordinance: RCW 53.08.220.

Powers of county commissioners to alter boundaries inapplicable where boundary review board created: RCW 36.93.220.

Prepayment of taxes and assessments: RCW 35.21.650.

Printing: RCW 43.19.748 through 43.19.757.

Prisons (see Jails).

Property
 forest lands, conveying to state for forestry purposes: RCW 79.10.040.
 intergovernmental disposition of: RCW 39.33.010.
 sale, exchange, or lease to state or political subdivision authorized: RCW 39.33.010.
 state highway purposes, acquisition for: RCW 47.12.040.

Public buildings, provision to be made for use by aged and individuals with disabilities: Chapter 70.92 RCW.

Public contracts and indebtedness, generally: Title 39 RCW.

Public employment
 civil service and retirement rights preserved when elective office assumed: RCW 41.04.120.
 subversive person ineligible: RCW 9.81.040.
 wage deduction for charitable contributions: RCW 41.04.035, 41.04.036.

Public funds, private use prohibited: State Constitution Art. 11 § 14.

Public health pooling fund: Chapter 70.12 RCW.

Public lands, assessment against: Chapter 79.44 RCW.

Public markets, eminent domain by cities for: RCW 8.12.030.

Public utility districts
 restrictions on use of power facilities: RCW 54.04.040.
 tax on revenue: RCW 54.28.070.

Public works, liens for labor and materials performed: Chapter 60.28 RCW.

Purchases
 authority to acquire and operate certain recreational facilities and camps: Chapter 67.20 RCW.
 conditional sales contracts for purchase of real or personal property: RCW 39.30.010.
 preferential, exceptions: RCW 19.06.020, 43.19.748 through 43.19.757.

Railroad
 crossings, signals and devices, allocations of funds to defray costs of: RCW 81.53.271 through 81.53.275, 81.53.281.
 industrial crossing, inspection, not applicable within limits of first-class cities: RCW 81.54.040.

Railways, street: Chapter 81.64 RCW.

Recall of elective officers: State Constitution Art. 1 §§ 33, 34 (Amendment 8), chapter 29A.56 RCW.

Reclamation districts: Chapter 89.30 RCW.

Records
 destruction of, procedure for: RCW 40.14.070.
 historical records, transfer to depository agency, procedure for: RCW 40.14.070.

Redistricting by local governments and municipal corporations—Census information for—Plan, prepared when, criteria for, hearing on, request for review of, certification, remand—Sanctions when review request frivolous: RCW 29A.76.010.

Referendum, electric utility transmission line construction and maintenance franchise: RCW 80.32.040.

Reincorporation, under general laws permitted to cities under special charter: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).

River and harbor improvement districts, planning: RCW 88.32.240.

Sanitary regulations may be enforced: State Constitution Art. 11 § 11.

Sanitation, secretary of health, assistance: RCW 70.54.040.

School districts, educational service districts, agreements with other governmental entities for transportation of students or the public, or for other noncommon school purposes—Limitations: RCW 28A.160.120.

Second-class cities
 elections, nonpartisan primaries: Chapter 29A.52 RCW.
 eminent domain by cities, construction of chapter as to second-class cities: RCW 8.12.560.

Senior citizens programs—Authorization to establish and administer: RCW 36.39.060.

Service of summons on, personal service: RCW 4.28.080(2).

Sewer and water revenue bonds, mutual savings banks, investment in: RCW 32.20.070, 32.20.100.

Sewerage improvement districts: Title 85 RCW.

Sewerage systems

Title 35

Title 35 RCW: Cities and Towns

eminent domain by cities for: RCW 8.12.030.
plans, submission to department of ecology: RCW 90.48.110.
public nuisances concerning: RCW 7.48.140(2).

Sexually transmitted disease, treatment and control: Chapter 70.24 RCW.

Shorelands
generally: Title 79 RCW, chapter 90.58 RCW.
parks or playgrounds, application, grantor exchange: RCW 79.125.710, 79.125.720.

Soil and water conservation districts: Chapter 89.08 RCW.

Solid waste collection company provisions do not apply to: RCW 81.77.020.

Statewide city employees' retirement: Chapter 41.44 RCW.

Streets and alleys
abandoned state highways as: RCW 36.75.090.
abandonment, waters backed over: RCW 90.28.020.
aid in construction or maintenance of by state or county, procedure: RCW 47.24.050.
as extension of county road, shared maintenance: RCW 36.75.205.
as state highways, jurisdiction, maintenance and control: RCW 47.24.020.
closure or restrictions on traffic authorized: Chapter 47.48 RCW.
collection and removal of glass containers: RCW 47.40.090.
construction and maintenance aid by state or county, procedure: RCW 47.24.050.
county bridges across: RCW 36.75.200.
county may aid in construction and maintenance of: RCW 47.24.050.
dedication of county land for: RCW 36.34.290, 36.34.300.
dedication upon replat: RCW 79.125.090.
defined, motor vehicle law: RCW 46.04.120.
defined, state highway law: RCW 47.04.010(6).
eminent domain, for: RCW 8.12.030.
franchise rights on limited access facility and when joint governmental facility: RCW 47.52.090.
lighting systems, water-sewer district powers in regard to: RCW 57.08.060.
limited access facilities, generally: Chapter 47.52 RCW.
obstructing is nuisance: RCW 7.48.120.
obstructing or interfering with, public nuisance, penalty: RCW 9.66.010.
state highways as, franchises across bridges jointly owned and operated: RCW 47.44.040.
state highways as, generally: Chapter 47.24 RCW.
state land, easement or right-of-way over for city streets: RCW 79.36.440.
street materials, sale of material to cities and towns from public lands, disposition of proceeds: RCW 79.15.320.
telecommunications companies' use of rights-of-way: RCW 80.36.040.
tidelands and shorelands platting, dedication to public use: RCW 79.120.010.
traffic control devices for, generally: Chapters 46.61, 47.36 RCW.
vacation of by replat: RCW 79.125.420, 79.125.110.

Taverns, music permit: RCW 66.28.080.

Tax lien, acquisition by governmental unit of property subject to: RCW 84.60.050, 84.60.070.

Tax liens, priority of: RCW 84.60.010.

Taxation
collection by county treasurer: Chapter 36.29 RCW.
electricity, sale of by public utility districts: RCW 54.28.070.
excess levies authorized, when, procedure: RCW 84.52.052.
firefighters' pension fund, property tax for: RCW 41.16.060.
insurance companies, state preemption: RCW 48.14.020(4).
motor vehicle fuel excise tax, preemption by state: RCW 82.36.440.
power of: State Constitution Art. 11 § 12.
preemption, excise taxes: RCW 82.02.020.
preemption, motor vehicle fuel tax: RCW 82.36.440.
property tax
authorized to assess and collect general: State Constitution Art. 7 § 9.
limitation on levies: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), RCW 84.52.050.
local taxes not to be imposed by legislature: State Constitution Art. 11 § 12.
power to assess and collect rests in city: State Constitution Art. 11 § 12.
uniformity in respect to persons and property required: State Constitution Art. 7 § 9.
public utility district's gross revenue: RCW 54.28.070.
refunding bonds, tax levy to meet payments and interest: RCW 39.52.035.

sales and use taxes: Chapter 82.14 RCW.

Taxing district relief act: Chapter 39.64 RCW.

Teletypewriter communications network, connection with, participation in: RCW 43.89.030.

Tidelands
eminent domain, drainage: RCW 8.12.030.
extension of streets over: State Constitution Art. 15 § 3.
ownership of: State Constitution Art. 17 §§ 1, 2.
rentals, receipt by: RCW 79.115.150.
sale of, authority to sell to cities and towns: RCW 79.125.700.

Toll facilities, contributions by cities and towns for authorized, financing, reimbursement: RCW 47.56.250.

Towns
actions against: RCW 4.08.120.
actions by in corporate name: RCW 4.08.110.
charter, amendment of by special act, prohibited: State Constitution Art. 2 § 28(8).
corporate stock or bonds not to be owned by: State Constitution Art. 8 § 15.
credit not to be loaned, exception: State Constitution Art. 8 § 7.
indebtedness: State Constitution Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27).
limitation upon actions by: RCW 4.16.160.
moneys, deposited with treasurer: State Constitution Art. 11 § 15.
moneys, use of, by official, a felony: State Constitution Art. 11 § 14.
officers, salaries of, not to be changed during term: State Constitution Art. 11 § 8.
officers, vacancies, not to be extended: State Constitution Art. 11 § 8.
organization under general laws required: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).
plats, regulation of surveys and plats: RCW 58.10.040.
plats, resurvey and correction of: RCW 58.10.030.
police department, control and direction of: State Constitution Art. 11 § 11.
sanitary regulations may be enforced: State Constitution Art. 11 § 11.
service of summons on, personal service: RCW 4.28.080(2).
taxation, power of: State Constitution Art. 11 § 12.

Trade centers—Annual service fee—Distribution to cities: RCW 53.29.030.

Traffic schools: Chapter 46.83 RCW.

Transportation centers authorized: Chapter 81.75 RCW.

Transportation systems
exempt from motor freight carrier law: RCW 81.80.040(1)(d).
motor vehicle fuel tax refunds: RCW 82.36.275.

Trees, plants, shrubs or vegetation, duty to disinfect or destroy: RCW 15.08.230.

Trusts for employee benefits: Chapter 49.64 RCW.

Unclaimed property in hands of city police: Chapter 63.32 RCW.

Uniform state standard of traffic devices, copy of to be furnished to: RCW 47.36.030.

Urban arterials, planning, construction, funds, bond issue, etc.: Chapter 47.26 RCW.

Utility poles, attachment of objects to, penalty: RCW 70.54.090.

Vacancies in public office, causes, how filled: Chapter 42.12 RCW.

Vehicle wreckers' regulation by, to conform with chapter 46.80 RCW: RCW 46.80.160.

Venue of actions against public officers: RCW 4.12.020(2).

Veterans' organizations, providing of meeting places for: RCW 73.04.070.

Veterans preference in public employment, reemployment: Chapter 73.16 RCW.

Warrants
interest rate: RCW 39.56.020.
rate fixed by issuing officer: RCW 39.56.030.

Washington clean air act: Chapter 70.94 RCW.

Water distribution systems, conveyance by water districts: Chapter 57.08 RCW.

Water-sewer districts
boundaries identical with, dissolution procedure: RCW 57.04.110.
inclusion within boundaries: RCW 57.04.020.
labor and materials: RCW 57.08.050.

Water pollution depositing unwholesome matter in waters, public nuisance, penalty: RCW 9.66.050.
public utility districts, powers in regard to: RCW 54.16.050.
shellfish sanitation control, pollution laws and rules and regulations applied to: RCW 69.30.130.
water supply, eminent domain by cities to prevent: RCW 8.12.030.
water supply, generally: RCW 70.54.010.
watersheds in adjoining state: RCW 70.54.030.

Water recreation facilities: Chapter 70.90 RCW.

Water revenue bonds, mutual savings banks, investment in: RCW 32.20.070, 32.20.100.

Water systems, bonds, refunding: Chapter 39.52 RCW.

Watercourses and waterways
city streets, improvement of slopes: RCW 79.120.030.
vacation of, grounds for, procedure: RCW 79.120.060.

Watersheds
eminent domain for: RCW 8.12.030, 8.28.050.
state land, condemnation or purchase by city or town permitted: RCW 79.10.070.

Weeds, duty to destroy, extermination areas: RCW 17.04.160.

Weights and measures, city sealer: RCW 19.94.280.

Wharves and landings
as part of state highway system: Chapter 47.24 RCW.
authorization of private construction: RCW 88.24.030.

Chapter 35.01 RCW

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS CLASSIFIED

Sections

35.01.010 First-class city.
 35.01.020 Second-class city.
 35.01.040 Town.

Combined city and county municipal corporations: State Constitution Art. 11 § 16 (Amendment 58).

Determining population
generally: Chapter 43.62 RCW.
of annexed territory: RCW 35.13.260.

First-class cities, generally: Chapter 35.22 RCW.

Metropolitan municipal corporations: Chapter 35.58 RCW.

Second-class cities, generally: Chapter 35.23 RCW.

Towns, generally: Chapter 35.27 RCW.

35.01.010 First-class city. A first-class city is a city with a population of ten thousand or more at the time of its organization or reorganization that has a charter adopted under Article XI, section 10, of the state Constitution. [1994 c 81 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.01.010. Prior: 1955 c 319 § 2; prior: (i) 1890 p 140 § 11, part; RRS § 8932, part. (ii) 1907 c 248 § 1, part; 1890 p 140 § 12, part; RRS § 8933, part.]

35.01.020 Second-class city. A second-class city is a city with a population of fifteen hundred or more at the time of its organization or reorganization that does not have a charter adopted under Article XI, section 10, of the state Constitution, and does not operate under Title 35A RCW. [1997 c 361 § 9; 1994 c 81 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.01.020. Prior: 1955 c 319 § 3; prior: (i) 1890 p 140 § 11, part; RRS § 8932, part. (ii) 1907 c 248 § 1, part; 1890 p 140 § 12, part; RRS § 8933, part.]

35.01.040 Town. A town has a population of less than fifteen hundred at the time of its organization and does not operate under Title 35A RCW. [1997 c 361 § 10; 1994 c 81

(2012 Ed.)

§ 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.01.040. Prior: 1963 c 119 § 2; 1955 c 319 § 5; prior: (i) 1890 p 140 § 11, part; RRS § 8932, part. (ii) 1890 p 141 § 13; RRS § 8934.]

Chapter 35.02 RCW

INCORPORATION PROCEEDINGS

Sections

35.02.001 Actions subject to review by boundary review board.
 35.02.005 Purpose.
 35.02.010 Authority for incorporation—Number of inhabitants required.
 35.02.015 Proposed incorporations—Notice to county—Boundary review board hearing.
 35.02.017 County auditor shall provide identification number.
 35.02.020 Petition for incorporation—Signatures—Filing deadline.
 35.02.030 Petition for incorporation—Contents.
 35.02.035 Petition—Auditor's duties.
 35.02.037 Petition—Notice of certification.
 35.02.039 Public hearing—Time limitations.
 35.02.040 Public hearing—Publication of notice.
 35.02.070 Public hearing by county legislative authority—Establishment of boundaries—Limitations.
 35.02.078 Elections—Question of incorporation—Nomination and election of officers.
 35.02.086 Elections—Candidates—Filing—Withdrawal—Ballot position.
 35.02.090 Elections—Conduct—Voters' qualifications.
 35.02.100 Election on question of incorporation—Notice—Contents.
 35.02.110 Election on question of incorporation—Ballots.
 35.02.120 Election on question of incorporation—Certification of results.
 35.02.125 Newly incorporated city or town—Liability for costs of elections.
 35.02.130 Newly incorporated city or town—Effective date of incorporation—Powers during interim period—Terms of elected officers—First municipal election.
 35.02.132 Newly incorporated city or town—Budgets.
 35.02.135 Newly incorporated city or town—May borrow from municipal sales and use tax equalization account.
 35.02.137 Newly incorporated city or town—Moratoria on development permits and approvals.
 35.02.139 Newly incorporated city or town—First general election of councilmembers or commissioners—Initial, subsequent terms.
 35.02.140 Disposition of uncollected road district taxes.
 35.02.150 Pending final disposition of petition no other petition for incorporation to be acted upon—Withdrawal or substitution—Action on petition for annexation authorized.
 35.02.155 Effect of proposed annexation on petition.
 35.02.160 Cancellation, acquisition of franchise or permit for operation of public service business in territory incorporated—Regulation of solid waste collection.
 35.02.170 Use of right-of-way line as corporate boundary—When right-of-way may be included.
 35.02.180 Ownership of county roads to revert to city or town—Territory within city or town to be removed from fire protection, road, and library districts.
 35.02.190 Annexation/incorporation of fire protection district—Transfer of assets when at least sixty percent of assessed valuation is annexed or incorporated in city or town.
 35.02.200 Annexation/incorporation of fire protection district—Ownership of assets of fire protection district—When less than sixty percent.
 35.02.202 Annexation/incorporation of fire protection district—Delay of transfer.
 35.02.205 Annexation/incorporation of fire protection district—Distribution of assets of district when less than five percent of district annexed—Distribution agreement—Arbitration.
 35.02.210 Fire protection district and library district—Continuation of services at option of city or town.
 35.02.220 Duty of county and road, library, and fire districts to continue services during transition period—Road maintenance and law enforcement services.
 35.02.225 County may contract to provide essential services.
 35.02.230 Incorporation of city or town located in more than one county—Powers and duties of county after incorporation—Costs.
 35.02.240 Incorporation of city or town located in more than one county—Taxes—Powers and duties of county after incorporation—Costs.

- 35.02.250 Corporate powers in dealings with federal government.
 35.02.260 Duty of department of community, trade, and economic development to assist newly incorporated cities and towns.
 35.02.270 Other local governments and state agencies—May assist newly incorporated cities and towns.

Combined city and county municipal corporations: State Constitution Art. 11 § 16 (Amendment 58).

Fire protection districts, effect upon: Chapter 52.22 RCW.

Incorporation of municipalities: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).

Incorporation proceedings exempt from State Environmental Policy Act: RCW 36.93.170, 43.21C.220.

35.02.001 Actions subject to review by boundary review board. The incorporation of a city or town is subject to review by a boundary review board under chapter 36.93 RCW if a boundary review board exists in the county in which all or any portion of the territory proposed to be incorporated is located. [1994 c 216 § 11; 1989 c 84 § 25.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.02.005 Purpose. The purpose of chapter 35.02 RCW is to provide a clear and uniform process for the incorporation of cities or towns operating under either Title 35 or 35A RCW. An incorporation may result in the creation of a second-class city or town operating under Title 35 RCW or a noncharter code city operating under Title 35A RCW. [1994 c 81 § 6; 1986 c 234 § 1.]

35.02.010 Authority for incorporation—Number of inhabitants required. Any contiguous area containing not less than one thousand five hundred inhabitants lying outside the limits of an incorporated city or town may become incorporated as a city or town operating under Title 35 or 35A RCW as provided in this chapter: PROVIDED, That no area which lies within five air miles of the boundary of any city having a population of fifteen thousand or more shall be incorporated which contains less than three thousand inhabitants. [1994 c 216 § 12; 1986 c 234 § 2; 1969 c 48 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.02.010. Prior: 1963 c 57 § 1; 1890 p 131 § 1; 1888 p 221 § 1; 1877 p 173 § 1; 1871 p 51 § 1; RRS § 8883.]

Reviser's note: The current definition of "town" under RCW 35.01.040 precludes the incorporation of a town under this section.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.02.015 Proposed incorporations—Notice to county—Boundary review board hearing. Any person proposing the incorporation of a city or town shall file a notice of the proposed incorporation with the county legislative authority of the county in which all or the major portion of the proposed city or town is located. The notice shall include the matters required to be included in the incorporation petition under RCW 35.02.030 and be accompanied by both a one hundred dollar filing fee and an affidavit from the person stating that he or she is a registered voter residing in the proposed city or town.

The county legislative authority shall promptly notify the boundary review board of the proposed incorporation, which shall hold a public meeting on the proposed incorporation within thirty days of the notice being filed where persons favoring and opposing the proposed incorporation may state their views. If a boundary review board does not exist in the county, the county legislative authority shall provide the pub-

lic meeting. The public meeting shall be held at a location in or near the proposed city or town. Notice of the public meeting shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area proposed to be incorporated at least once ten days prior to the public meeting. [1994 c 216 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.02.017 County auditor shall provide identification number. Within one working day after the public meeting under RCW 35.02.015, the county auditor shall provide an identification number for the incorporation effort to the person who made the notice of proposing the incorporation. The identification number shall be included on the petition proposing the incorporation.

The petition proposing the incorporation may retain the proposed boundaries and other matters as described in the notice, or may alter the proposed boundaries and other matters. [1994 c 216 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.02.020 Petition for incorporation—Signatures—Filing deadline. A petition for incorporation must be signed by registered voters resident within the limits of the proposed city or town equal in number to at least ten percent of the number of voters residing within the proposed city or town and filed with the auditor of the county in which all, or the largest portion of, the proposed city or town is located. The petition must be filed with the auditor by no later than one hundred eighty days after the date the public meeting on the proposed incorporation was held under RCW 35.02.015, or the next regular business day following the one hundred eightieth day if the one hundred eightieth day is not a regular business day. [1994 c 216 § 4; 1986 c 234 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.02.020. Prior: 1957 c 173 § 2; prior: 1953 c 219 § 1; 1890 p 131 § 2, part; 1888 p 221 §§ 1, 2, part; 1877 p 173 §§ 1, 2, part; 1871 p 51 § 1, part; RRS § 8884, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.02.030 Petition for incorporation—Contents. The petition for incorporation shall: (1) Indicate whether the proposed city or town shall be a noncharter code city operating under Title 35A RCW, or a city or town operating under Title 35 RCW; (2) indicate the form or plan of government the city or town is to have; (3) set forth and particularly describe the proposed boundaries of the proposed city or town; (4) state the name of the proposed city or town; (5) state the number of inhabitants therein, as nearly as may be; and (6) pray that the city or town be incorporated. The petition shall conform to the requirements for form prescribed in RCW 35A.01.040. The petition shall include the identification number provided under RCW 35.02.017 and state the last date by which the petition may be filed, as determined under RCW 35.02.020.

If the proposed city or town is located in more than one county, the petition shall be prepared in such a manner as to indicate the different counties within which the signators reside.

A city or town operating under Title 35 RCW may have a mayor/council, council/manager, or commission form of government. A city operating under Title 35A RCW may have a mayor/council or council/manager plan of government.

If the petition fails to specify the matters described in subsection (1) of this section, the proposal shall be to incorporate as a noncharter code city. If the petition fails to specify the matter described in subsection (2) of this section, the proposal shall be to incorporate with a mayor/council form or plan of government. [1994 c 216 § 3; 1986 c 234 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.02.030. Prior: 1957 c 173 § 3; prior: 1953 c 219 § 2; 1890 p 131 § 2, part; 1888 p 221 §§ 1, 2, part; 1877 p 173 §§ 1, 2, part; 1871 p 51 § 1, part; RRS § 8884, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.02.035 Petition—Auditor’s duties. The county auditor shall within thirty days from the time of receiving said petition determine if the petition contains a sufficient number of valid signatures. If the proposed city or town is located in more than one county, the auditor shall immediately transmit a copy of the petition to the auditor of the other county or counties within which the proposed city or town is located. Each of these other county auditors shall certify the number of valid signatures thereon of voters residing in the county and transmit the certification to the auditor of the county with whom the petition was originally filed. This auditor shall determine if the petition contains a sufficient number of valid signatures. If the petition is certified as having sufficient valid signatures, the county auditor shall transmit said petition, accompanied by the certificate of sufficiency, to the county legislative authority or authorities of the county or counties within which the proposed city or town is located. [1986 c 234 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.02.035. Prior: 1953 c 219 § 8.]

35.02.037 Petition—Notice of certification. The county auditor who certifies the sufficiency of the petition shall notify the person or persons who submitted the petition of its sufficiency within five days of when the determination of sufficiency is made. Notice shall be by certified mail and may additionally be made by telephone. If a boundary review board or boards exists in the county or counties in which the proposed city or town is located, the petitioners shall file notice of the proposed incorporation with the boundary review board or boards. [1986 c 234 § 6.]

35.02.039 Public hearing—Time limitations. (1) The county legislative authority of the county in which the proposed city or town is located shall hold a public hearing on the proposed incorporation if no boundary review board exists in the county. The public hearing shall be held within sixty days of when the county auditor notifies the legislative authority of the sufficiency of the petition if no boundary review board exists in the county, or within ninety days of when notice of the proposal is filed with the boundary review board if the boundary review board fails to take jurisdiction over the proposal. The public hearing may be continued to other days, not extending more than sixty days beyond the initial hearing date. If the boundary review board takes jurisdiction, the county legislative authority shall not hold a public hearing on the proposal.

(2) If the proposed city or town is located in more than one county, a public hearing shall be held in each of the counties by the county legislative authority or boundary review board. Joint public hearings may be held by two or more

county legislative authorities, or two or more boundary review boards. [1994 c 216 § 14; 1986 c 234 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.02.040 Public hearing—Publication of notice. Notice of the public hearing by the county legislative authority on the proposed incorporation shall be by one publication in not more than ten nor less than three days prior to the date set for said hearing in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the area proposed to be incorporated. Said notice shall contain the time and place of said hearing. [1986 c 234 § 8; 1965 c 7 § 35.02.040. Prior: 1957 c 173 § 4; prior: 1953 c 219 § 3; 1890 p 131 § 2, part; 1888 p 221 §§ 1, 2, part; 1877 p 173 §§ 1, 2, part; 1871 p 51 § 1, part; RRS § 8884, part.]

35.02.070 Public hearing by county legislative authority—Establishment of boundaries—Limitations. (1) If a county legislative authority holds a public hearing on a proposed incorporation, it shall establish and define the boundaries of the proposed city or town, being authorized to decrease or increase the area proposed in the petition under the same restrictions that a boundary review board may modify the proposed boundaries. The county legislative authority, or the boundary review board if it takes jurisdiction, shall determine the number of inhabitants within the boundaries it has established.

(2) A county legislative authority shall disapprove the proposed incorporation if, without decreasing the area proposed in the petition, it does not conform with RCW 35.02.010. A county legislative authority may not otherwise disapprove a proposed incorporation.

(3) A county legislative authority or boundary review board has jurisdiction only over that portion of a proposed city or town located within the boundaries of the county. [1994 c 216 § 17; 1986 c 234 § 9; 1975 1st ex.s. c 220 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.02.070. Prior: 1963 c 57 § 2; 1957 c 173 § 7; prior: 1890 p 131 § 2, part; 1888 p 221 §§ 1, 2, part; 1877 p 173 §§ 1, 2, part; 1871 p 51 § 1, part; RRS § 8884, part.]

Legislative finding, intent—1975 1st ex.s. c 220: See note following RCW 35.02.170.

Incorporation subject to approval by boundary review board: RCW 36.93.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.02.078 Elections—Question of incorporation—Nomination and election of officers. An election shall be held in the area proposed to be incorporated to determine whether the proposed city or town shall be incorporated when the boundary review board takes action on the proposal other than disapproving the proposal, or if the county legislative authority does not disapprove the proposal as provided in RCW 35.02.070. Voters at this election shall determine if the area is to be incorporated.

The initial election on the question of incorporation shall be held at the next special election date specified in *RCW 29.13.020 that occurs sixty or more days after the final public hearing by the county legislative authority or authorities, or action by the boundary review board or boards. The county legislative authority or authorities shall call for this election and, if the incorporation is approved, shall call for other elec-

tions to elect the elected officials as provided in this section. If the vote in favor of the incorporation receives forty percent or less of the total vote on the question of incorporation, no new election on the question of incorporation for the area or any portion of the area proposed to be incorporated may be held for a period of three years from the date of the election in which the incorporation failed.

If the incorporation is authorized as provided by RCW 35.02.120, separate elections shall be held to nominate and elect persons to fill the various elective offices prescribed by law for the population and type of city or town, and to which it will belong. The primary election to nominate candidates for these elective positions shall be held at the next special election date, as specified in *RCW 29.13.020, that occurs sixty or more days after the election on the question of incorporation. The election to fill these elective positions shall be held at the next special election date, as specified in *RCW 29.13.020, that occurs thirty or more days after certification of the results of the primary election. [1994 c 216 § 18; 1986 c 234 § 10.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29.13.020 was recodified as RCW 29A.04.330 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.02.086 Elections—Candidates—Filing—Withdrawal—Ballot position. Each candidate for a city or town elective position shall file a declaration of candidacy with the county auditor of the county in which all or the major portion of the city or town is located not more than sixty days nor less than forty-five days prior to the primary election at which the initial elected officials are nominated. The elective positions shall be as provided in law for the type of city or town and form or plan of government specified in the petition to incorporate, and for the population of the city or town as determined by the county legislative authority or boundary review board where applicable. Any candidate may withdraw his or her declaration at any time within five days after the last day allowed for filing a declaration of candidacy. All names of candidates to be voted upon shall be printed upon the ballot alphabetically in groups under the designation of the respective titles of offices for which they are candidates. Names of candidates printed upon the ballot need not be rotated. [2009 c 107 § 5; 2006 c 344 § 20; 1986 c 234 § 11; 1965 c 7 § 35.02.086. Prior: 1953 c 219 § 9.]

Effective date—2009 c 107: See note following RCW 28A.343.300.

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

35.02.090 Elections—Conduct—Voters' qualifications. The elections on the proposed incorporation and for the nomination and election of the initial elected officials shall be conducted in accordance with the general election laws of the state, except as provided in this chapter. No person is entitled to vote thereat unless he or she is a qualified elector of the county, or any of the counties in which the proposed city or town is located, and has resided within the limits of the proposed city or town for at least thirty days next preceding the date of election. [1986 c 234 § 12; 1965 c 7 § 35.02.090. Prior: 1890 p 133 § 3, part; RRS § 8885, part.]

[Title 35 RCW—page 10]

35.02.100 Election on question of incorporation—Notice—Contents. The notice of election on the question of the incorporation shall be given as provided by *RCW 29.27.080 but shall further describe the boundaries of the proposed city or town, its name, and the number of inhabitants ascertained by the county legislative authority or the boundary review board to reside in it. [1986 c 234 § 13; 1965 c 7 § 35.02.100. Prior: 1957 c 173 § 9; prior: 1953 c 219 § 5; 1890 p 131 § 2, part; 1888 p 221 §§ 1, 2, part; 1877 p 173 §§ 1, 2, part; 1871 p 51 § 1, part; RRS § 8884, part.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29.27.080 was recodified as RCW 29A.52.350 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004. RCW 29A.52.350 was subsequently repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment of RCW 29A.52.350, see RCW 29A.52.351. RCW 29A.52.351 was subsequently repealed by 2011 c 10 § 86.

35.02.110 Election on question of incorporation—Ballots. The ballots in the initial election on the question of incorporation shall contain the words "for incorporation" and "against incorporation" or words equivalent thereto. [1986 c 234 § 14; 1965 c 7 § 35.02.110. Prior: 1957 c 173 § 10; prior: 1890 p 131 § 2, part; 1888 p 221 §§ 1, 2, part; 1877 p 173 §§ 1, 2, part; 1871 p 51 § 1, part; RRS § 8884, part.]

35.02.120 Election on question of incorporation—Certification of results. If the results reveal that a majority of the votes cast are for incorporation, the city or town shall become incorporated as provided in RCW 35.02.130. If the proposed city or town is located in more than one county, the auditors of the county or counties in which the smaller portion or portions of the proposed city or town is located shall forward a certified copy of the election results to the auditor of the county within which the major portion is located. This auditor shall add these totals to the totals in his or her county and certify the results to each of the county legislative authorities. [1986 c 234 § 15; 1965 c 7 § 35.02.120. Prior: 1953 c 219 § 6; 1890 p 133 § 3, part; RRS § 8885, part.]

Canvassing returns, generally: Chapter 29A.60 RCW.

Conduct of elections—Canvass: RCW 29A.60.010.

35.02.125 Newly incorporated city or town—Liability for costs of elections. A newly incorporated city or town shall be liable for its proportionate share of the costs of all elections, after the election on whether the area should be incorporated, at which an issue relating to the city or town is placed before the voters, as if the city or town was in existence after the election at which voters authorized the area to incorporate. [1991 c 360 § 2.]

35.02.130 Newly incorporated city or town—Effective date of incorporation—Powers during interim period—Terms of elected officers—First municipal election. The city or town officially shall become incorporated at a date from one hundred eighty days to three hundred sixty days after the date of the election on the question of incorporation. An interim period shall exist between the time the newly elected officials have been elected and qualified and this official date of incorporation. During this interim period, the newly elected officials are authorized to adopt ordinances and resolutions which shall become effective on or after the official date of incorporation, and to enter into contracts and agreements to facilitate the transition to becoming a city or

(2012 Ed.)

town and to ensure a continuation of governmental services after the official date of incorporation. Periods of time that would be required to elapse between the enactment and effective date of such ordinances, including but not limited to times for publication or for filing referendums, shall commence upon the date of such enactment as though the city or town were officially incorporated.

During this interim period, the city or town governing body may adopt rules establishing policies and procedures under the state environmental policy act, chapter 43.21C RCW, and may use these rules and procedures in making determinations under the state environmental policy act, chapter 43.21C RCW.

During this interim period, the newly formed city or town and its governing body shall be subject to the following as though the city or town were officially incorporated: RCW 4.24.470 relating to immunity; chapter 42.17A RCW relating to open government; chapter 42.56 RCW relating to public records; chapter 40.14 RCW relating to the preservation and disposition of public records; chapters 42.20 and 42.23 RCW relating to ethics and conflicts of interest; chapters 42.30 and 42.32 RCW relating to open public meetings and minutes; RCW 35.22.288, 35.23.221, 35.27.300, 35A.12.160, as appropriate, and chapter 35A.65 RCW relating to the publication of notices and ordinances; RCW 35.21.875 and 35A.21.230 relating to the designation of an official newspaper; RCW 36.16.138 relating to liability insurance; RCW 35.22.620, 35.23.352, and 35A.40.210, as appropriate, and statutes referenced therein relating to public contracts and bidding; and chapter 39.34 RCW relating to interlocal cooperation. Tax anticipation or revenue anticipation notes or warrants and other short-term obligations may be issued and funds may be borrowed on the security of these instruments during this interim period, as provided in chapter 39.50 RCW. Funds also may be borrowed from federal, state, and other governmental agencies in the same manner as if the city or town were officially incorporated.

RCW 84.52.020 and 84.52.070 shall apply to the extent that they may be applicable, and the governing body of such city or town may take appropriate action by ordinance during the interim period to adopt the property tax levy for its first full calendar year following the interim period.

The governing body of the new city or town may acquire needed facilities, supplies, equipment, insurance, and staff during this interim period as if the city or town were in existence. An interim city manager or administrator, who shall have such administrative powers and duties as are delegated by the governing body, may be appointed to serve only until the official date of incorporation. After the official date of incorporation the governing body of such a new city organized under the council manager form of government may extend the appointment of such an interim manager or administrator with such limited powers as the governing body determines, for up to ninety days. This governing body may submit ballot propositions to the voters of the city or town to authorize taxes to be collected on or after the official date of incorporation, or authorize an annexation of the city or town by a fire protection district or library district to be effective immediately upon the effective date of the incorporation as a city or town.

(2012 Ed.)

The boundaries of a newly incorporated city or town shall be deemed to be established for purposes of RCW 84.09.030 on the date that the results of the initial election on the question of incorporation are certified or the first day of January following the date of this election if the newly incorporated city or town does not impose property taxes in the same year that the voters approve the incorporation.

The newly elected officials shall take office immediately upon their election and qualification with limited powers during this interim period as provided in this section. They shall acquire their full powers as of the official date of incorporation and shall continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified at the next general municipal election after the official date of incorporation: PROVIDED, That if the date of the next general municipal election is less than twelve months after the date of the first election of councilmembers, those initially elected councilmembers shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified at the next following general municipal election as provided in RCW 29A.20.040. For purposes of this section, the general municipal election shall be the date on which city and town general elections are held throughout the state of Washington, pursuant to RCW 29A.04.330.

In any newly incorporated city that has adopted the council-manager form of government, the term of office of the mayor, during the interim period only, shall be set by the council, and thereafter shall be as provided by law.

The official date of incorporation shall be on a date from one hundred eighty to three hundred sixty days after the date of the election on the question of incorporation, as specified in a resolution adopted by the governing body during this interim period. A copy of the resolution shall be filed with the county legislative authority of the county in which all or the major portion of the newly incorporated city or town is located. If the governing body fails to adopt such a resolution, the official date of incorporation shall be three hundred sixty days after the date of the election on the question of incorporation. The county legislative authority of the county in which all or the major portion of the newly incorporated city or town is located shall file a notice with the county assessor that the city or town has been authorized to be incorporated immediately after the favorable results of the election on the question of incorporation have been certified. The county legislative authority shall file a notice with the secretary of state that the city or town is incorporated as of the official date of incorporation. [2011 c 60 § 15; 2005 c 274 § 263; 1997 c 361 § 11; 1994 c 154 § 308; 1991 c 360 § 3; 1986 c 234 § 16; 1965 c 7 § 35.02.130. Prior: 1953 c 219 § 7; 1890 p 133 § 3, part; RRS § 8885, part.]

Effective date—2011 c 60: See RCW 42.17A.919.

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

Times for holding elections: RCW 29A.04.311 through 29A.04.330.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.02.132 Newly incorporated city or town—Budgets. The newly elected officials shall adopt an interim budget for the interim period or until January 1 of the following year, whichever occurs first. A second interim budget shall be adopted for any period between January 1 and the official

date of incorporation. These interim budgets shall be adopted in consultation with the state auditor.

The governing body shall adopt a budget for the newly incorporated city or town for the period between the official date of incorporation and January 1 of the following year. The mayor or governing body, whichever is appropriate shall prepare or the governing body may direct the interim city manager to prepare a preliminary budget in detail to be made public at least sixty days before the official date of incorporation as a recommendation for the final budget. The mayor, governing body, or the interim city manager shall submit as a part of the preliminary budget a budget message that contains an explanation of the budget document, an outline of the recommended financial policies and programs of the city or town for the ensuing fiscal year, and a statement of the relation of the recommended appropriation to such policies and programs. Immediately following the release of the preliminary budget, the governing body shall cause to be published a notice once each week for two consecutive weeks of a public hearing to be held at least twenty days before the official date of incorporation on the fixing of the final budget. Any taxpayer may appear and be heard for or against any part of the budget. The governing body may make such adjustments and changes as it deems necessary and may adopt the final budget at the conclusion of the public hearing or at any time before the official date of incorporation. [1995 c 301 § 33; 1991 c 360 § 4.]

35.02.135 Newly incorporated city or town—May borrow from municipal sales and use tax equalization account. Upon the certification of election of officers, the governing body may by resolution borrow money from the municipal sales and use tax equalization account, up to one hundred thousand dollars or five dollars per capita based on the population estimate required by RCW 35.02.030, whichever is less.

The loan authorized by this section shall be repaid over a three-year period. The state treasurer shall withhold moneys from the funds otherwise payable to the city or town that has obtained such a loan, either from the municipal sales and use tax equalization account or from sales and use tax entitlements otherwise distributable to such city or town, so that the account is fully reimbursed over the three-year period. The state treasurer shall adopt by rule procedures to accomplish the purpose of this section on a reasonable and equitable basis over the three-year period. [1991 c 360 § 5.]

35.02.137 Newly incorporated city or town—Moratoria on development permits and approvals. During the interim period, the governing body of the newly formed city or town may adopt resolutions establishing moratoria during the interim transition period on the filing of applications with the county for development permits or approvals, including, but not limited [to], subdivision approvals, short subdivision approvals, and building permits. [1991 c 360 § 11.]

35.02.139 Newly incorporated city or town—First general election of councilmembers or commissioners—Initial, subsequent terms. An election shall be held to elect city or town elected officials at the next municipal general election occurring more than twelve months after the date of

the first election of councilmembers or commissioners. Candidates shall run for specific council or commission positions. The staggering of terms of members of the city or town council shall be established at this election, where the simple majority of the persons elected as councilmembers receiving the greatest numbers of votes shall be elected to four-year terms of office and the remainder of the persons elected as councilmembers shall be elected to two-year terms of office. Newly elected councilmembers or newly elected commissioners shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified. The terms of office of newly elected commissioners shall not be staggered, as provided in chapter 35.17 RCW. All councilmembers and commissioners who are elected subsequently shall be elected to four-year terms of office and shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified and assume office in accordance with *RCW 29.04.170. [1994 c 223 § 9.]

**Reviser's note:* RCW 29.04.170 was recodified as RCW 29A.20.040 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

35.02.140 Disposition of uncollected road district taxes. Whenever in any territory forming a part of an incorporated city or town which is part of a road district, and road district regular property taxes are collectable on any property within such territory, the same shall, when collected by the county treasurer, be paid to such city or town and placed in the city or town street fund by the city or town; except that road district taxes that are delinquent before the date of incorporation shall be paid to the county and placed in the county road fund. This section shall not apply to excess property tax levies securing general indebtedness or any special assessments due in behalf of such property. [2001 c 299 § 1; 1986 c 234 § 20; 1965 c 7 § 35.02.140. Prior: 1957 c 180 § 1.]

County road districts: RCW 36.75.060.

35.02.150 Pending final disposition of petition no other petition for incorporation to be acted upon—Withdrawal or substitution—Action on petition for annexation authorized. After the filing of any petition for incorporation with the county auditor, and pending its final disposition as provided for in this chapter, no other petition for incorporation which embraces any of the territory included therein shall be acted upon by the county auditor, the county legislative authority, or the boundary review board, or by any other public official or body that might otherwise be empowered to receive or act upon such a petition: PROVIDED, That any petition for incorporation may be withdrawn by a majority of the signers thereof at any time before such petition has been certified by the county auditor to the county legislative authority: PROVIDED FURTHER, That a new petition may be substituted therefor that embraces other or different boundaries, incorporation as a city or town operating under a different title of law, or for incorporation as a city or town operating under a different plan or form of government, by a majority of the signers of the original incorporation petition, at any time before the original petition has been certified by the county auditor to the county legislative authority, in which case the same proceedings shall be taken as in the case of an original petition. A boundary review board, county auditor, county legislative authority, or any other public official or body may act upon a petition for annexation before

considering or acting upon a petition for incorporation which embraces some or all of the same territory, without regard to priority of filing. [1986 c 234 § 23; 1982 c 220 § 3; 1973 1st ex.s. c 164 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.02.150. Prior: 1961 c 200 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.02.155 Effect of proposed annexation on petition.

For a period of ninety days after a petition proposing the incorporation of a city or town is filed with the county auditor, a petition or resolution proposing the annexation of any portion of the territory included in the incorporation proposal may be filed or adopted and the proposed annexation may continue following the applicable statutory procedures. Territory that ultimately is annexed, as a result of the filing of such an annexation petition or adoption of such an annexation resolution during this ninety-day period, shall be withdrawn from the incorporation proposal.

A proposed annexation of a portion of the territory included within the proposed incorporation, that is initiated by the filing of an annexation petition or adoption of an annexation resolution after this ninety-day period, shall be held in abeyance and may not occur unless: (1) The boundary review board modifies the boundaries of the proposed incorporation to remove the territory from the proposed incorporation; (2) the boundary review board rejects the proposed incorporation and the proposed city or town has a population of less than seven thousand five hundred; or (3) voters defeat the ballot proposition authorizing the proposed incorporation. [1994 c 216 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.02.160 Cancellation, acquisition of franchise or permit for operation of public service business in territory incorporated—Regulation of solid waste collection.

The incorporation of any territory as a city or town shall cancel, as of the effective date of such incorporation, any franchise or permit theretofore granted to any person, firm or corporation by the state of Washington, or by the governing body of such incorporated territory, authorizing or otherwise permitting the operation of any public transportation, garbage disposal or other similar public service business or facility within the limits of the incorporated territory, but the holder of any such franchise or permit canceled pursuant to this section shall be forthwith granted by the incorporating city or town a franchise to continue such business within the incorporated territory for a term of not less than the remaining term of the original franchise or permit, or not less than seven years, whichever is the shorter period, and the incorporating city or town, by franchise, permit or public operation, shall not extend similar or competing services to the incorporated territory except upon a proper showing of the inability or refusal of such person, firm or corporation to adequately service said incorporated territory at a reasonable price: PROVIDED, That the provisions of this section shall not preclude the purchase by the incorporating city or town of said franchise, business, or facilities at an agreed or negotiated price, or from acquiring the same by condemnation upon payment of damages, including a reasonable amount for the loss of the franchise or permit. In the event that any person, firm or corporation whose franchise or permit has been canceled by the terms of this section shall suffer any measurable damages as

(2012 Ed.)

a result of any incorporation pursuant to the provisions of chapter 35.02 RCW, such person, firm or corporation shall have a right of action against any city or town causing such damages.

After the incorporation of any city or town, the utilities and transportation commission shall continue to regulate solid waste collection within the limits of the incorporated city or town until such time as the city or town notifies the commission, in writing, of its decision to contract for solid waste collection or provide solid waste collection itself pursuant to RCW 81.77.020. In the event the incorporated city or town at any time decides to contract for solid waste collection or decides to undertake solid waste collection itself, the holder of any such franchise or permit that is so canceled in whole or in part shall be forthwith granted by the incorporated city or town a franchise to continue such business within the incorporated territory for a term of not less than the remaining term of the original franchise or permit, or not less than seven years, whichever is the shorter period, and the incorporated city or town, by franchise, permit, or public operation, shall not extend similar or competing services to the incorporated territory except upon a proper showing of the inability or refusal of such person, firm, or corporation to adequately service the incorporated territory at a reasonable price. Upon the effective date specified by the city or town council's ordinance or resolution to have the city or town contract for solid waste collection or undertake solid waste collection itself, the transition period specified in this section begins to run. This section does not preclude the purchase by the incorporated city or town of the franchise, business, or facilities at an agreed or negotiated price, or from acquiring the same by condemnation upon payment of damages, including a reasonable amount for the loss of the franchise or permit. In the event that any person, firm, or corporation whose franchise or permit has been canceled in whole or in part by the terms of this section suffers any measurable damages as a result of any incorporation pursuant to this chapter, such person, firm, or corporation has a right of action against any city or town causing such damages. [1997 c 171 § 1; 1986 c 234 § 24; 1965 ex.s. c 42 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.02.170 Use of right-of-way line as corporate boundary—When right-of-way may be included. The right-of-way line of any public street, road or highway, or any segment thereof, may be used to define a part of a corporate boundary in an incorporation proceeding. The boundaries of a newly incorporated city or town shall not include a portion of the right-of-way of any public street, road or highway except where the boundary runs from one edge of the right-of-way to the other edge of the right-of-way. [1989 c 84 § 7; 1986 c 234 § 25; 1975 1st ex.s. c 220 § 2.]

Legislative finding, intent—1975 1st ex.s. c 220: "The legislature finds that the use of centerlines of public streets, roads and highways as boundaries of incorporated cities and towns has resulted in divided jurisdiction over such public ways causing inefficiencies and waste in their construction, improvement and maintenance and impairing effective traffic law enforcement. It is the intent of this act to preclude the use of highway centerlines as corporate boundaries in the future and to encourage counties and cities and towns by agreement to revise existing highway centerline boundaries to coincide with highway right-of-way lines." [1975 1st ex.s. c 220 § 1.]

Revision of corporate boundary by substituting right-of-way lines: RCW 35.21.790.

35.02.180 Ownership of county roads to revert to city or town—Territory within city or town to be removed from fire protection, road, and library districts. The ownership of all county roads located within the boundaries of a newly incorporated city or town shall revert to the city or town and become streets as of the official date of incorporation. However, any special assessments attributable to these county roads shall continue to exist and be collected as if the incorporation had not occurred. Property within the newly incorporated city or town shall continue to be subject to any indebtedness attributable to these roads and any related property tax levies.

The territory included within the newly incorporated city or town shall be removed from the road district as of the official date of incorporation. The territory included within the newly incorporated city or town shall be removed from a fire protection district or districts or library district or districts in which it was located, as of the official date of incorporation, unless the fire protection district or districts have annexed the city or town during the interim period as provided in *RCW 52.04.160 through 52.04.200, or the library district or districts have annexed the city or town during the interim period as provided in **RCW 27.12.260 through 27.12.290. [1986 c 234 § 17.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 52.04.160 has been decodified and RCW 52.04.170 through 52.04.200 have been recodified as RCW 52.04.061 through 52.04.101, pursuant to 1984 c 230 § 89.

***(2) The reference to "RCW 27.12.260 through 27.12.290" appears to be erroneous. RCW 27.12.360 through 27.12.395 relates to annexation of a city or town by a library district.

35.02.190 Annexation/incorporation of fire protection district—Transfer of assets when at least sixty percent of assessed valuation is annexed or incorporated in city or town. If a portion of a fire protection district including at least sixty percent of the assessed valuation of the real property of the district is annexed to or incorporated into a city or town, ownership of all of the assets of the district shall be vested in the city or town, or, if the city or town has been annexed by another fire protection district, in the other fire protection district, upon payment in cash, properties or contracts for fire protection services to the district within one year of the date on which the city or town withdraws from the fire protection district pursuant to RCW 52.04.161, of a percentage of the value of said assets equal to the percentage of the value of the real property in entire district remaining outside the incorporated or annexed area. The fire protection district may elect, by a vote of a majority of the persons residing outside the annexed or incorporated area who vote on the proposition, to require the annexing or incorporating city or town or fire protection district to assume responsibility for the provision of fire protection, and for the operation and maintenance of the district's property, facilities, and equipment throughout the district and to pay the city or town or fire protection district a reasonable fee for such fire protection, operation, and maintenance. When at least sixty percent, but less than one hundred percent, valuation of the real estate of a district is annexed to or incorporated into a city or town, a proportionate share of the liabilities of the district at the time

of such annexation or incorporation, equal to the percentage of the total assessed valuation of the real estate of the district that has been annexed or incorporated, shall be transferred to the annexing or incorporating city or town.

If all of a fire protection district is included in an area that incorporates as a city or town or is annexed to a city or town or fire protection district, all of the assets and liabilities of the fire protection district shall be transferred to the newly incorporated city or town on the date on which the fire protection district ceases to provide fire protection services pursuant to RCW 52.04.161 or to the city or town or fire protection district upon the annexation. [1993 c 262 § 3; 1989 c 76 § 2; 1986 c 234 § 18; 1981 c 332 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.247. Prior: 1963 c 231 § 3. Formerly RCW 35.13.247.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.02.200 Annexation/incorporation of fire protection district—Ownership of assets of fire protection district—When less than sixty percent. (1) If a portion of a fire protection district including less than sixty percent of the assessed value of the real property of the district is annexed to or incorporated into a city or town, the ownership of all assets of the district shall remain in the district and the district shall pay to the city or town, or, if the city or town has been annexed by another fire protection district, to the other fire protection district within one year or within such period of time as the district continues to collect taxes in such incorporated or annexed areas, in cash, properties or contracts for fire protection services, a percentage of the value of said assets equal to the percentage of the value of the real property in the entire district lying within the area so incorporated or annexed: PROVIDED, That if the area annexed or incorporated includes less than five percent of the area of the district, no payment shall be made to the city or town or fire protection district except as provided in RCW 35.02.205.

(2) As provided in RCW 35.02.210, the fire protection district from which territory is removed as a result of an incorporation or annexation shall provide fire protection to the incorporated or annexed area for such period as the district continues to collect taxes levied in such annexed or incorporated area.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the word "assets" shall mean the total assets of the fire district, reduced by its liabilities, including bonded indebtedness, the same to be determined by usual and accepted accounting methods. The amount of said liability shall be determined by reference to the fire district's balance sheet, produced in the regular course of business, which is nearest in time to the certification of the annexation of fire district territory by the city or town. [1997 c 245 § 2. Prior: 1989 c 267 § 1; 1989 c 76 § 3; 1986 c 234 § 19; 1967 c 146 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.248; prior: 1963 c 231 § 4. Formerly RCW 35.13.248.]

35.02.202 Annexation/incorporation of fire protection district—Delay of transfer. During the interim period, the governing body of the newly formed city or town and the board of fire commissioners may by written agreement delay the transfer of the district's assets and liabilities, and the city's or town's responsibility for the provision of fire protection, that would otherwise occur under RCW 35.02.190 or 35.02.200 for up to one year after the official date of incorpo-

ration. During the one-year period, the fire protection district may annex the city or town pursuant to chapter 52.04 RCW and retain the responsibility for fire protection. [1991 c 360 § 7.]

35.02.205 Annexation/incorporation of fire protection district—Distribution of assets of district when less than five percent of district annexed—Distribution agreement—Arbitration. (1) A distribution of assets from the fire protection district to the city or town shall occur as provided in this section upon the annexation or, in the case of an incorporation, on the date on which the city or town withdraws from the fire protection district pursuant to RCW 52.04.161, of an area by the city or town that constitutes less than five percent of the area of the fire protection district upon the adoption of a resolution by the city or town finding that the annexation or incorporation will impose a significant increase in the fire suppression responsibilities of the city or town with a corresponding reduction in fire suppression responsibilities by the fire protection district. Such a resolution must be adopted within sixty days of the effective date of the annexation, or within sixty days of the official date of incorporation of the city. If the fire protection district does not concur in the finding within sixty days of when a copy of the resolution is submitted to the board of commissioners, arbitration shall proceed under subsection (3) of this section over this issue.

(2) An agreement on the distribution of assets from the fire protection district to the city or town shall be entered into by the city or town and the fire protection district within ninety days of the concurrence by the fire protection district under subsection (1) of this section, or within ninety days of a decision by the arbitrators under subsection (3) of this section that a significant increase in the fire protection responsibilities will be imposed upon the city or town as a result of the incorporation or annexation. A distribution shall be based upon the extent of the increased fire suppression responsibilities with a corresponding reduction in fire suppression responsibilities by the fire protection district, and shall consider the impact of any debt obligation that may exist on the property that is so annexed or incorporated. If an agreement is not entered into after this ninety-day period, arbitration shall proceed under subsection (3) of this section concerning this issue unless both parties have agreed to an extension of this period.

(3) Arbitration shall proceed under this subsection over the issue of whether a significant increase in the fire protection responsibilities will be imposed upon the city or town as a result of the annexation or incorporation with a corresponding reduction in fire suppression responsibilities by the fire protection district, or over the distribution of assets from the fire protection district to the city or town if such a significant increase in fire protection responsibilities will be imposed. A board of arbitrators shall be established for an arbitration that is required under this section. The board of arbitrators shall consist of three persons, one of whom is appointed by the city or town within sixty days of the date when arbitration is required, one of whom is appointed by the fire protection district within sixty days of the date when arbitration is required, and one of whom is appointed by agreement of the other two arbitrators within thirty days of the appointment of the last of

these other two arbitrators who is so appointed. If the two are unable to agree on the appointment of the third arbitrator within this thirty-day period, then the third arbitrator shall be appointed by a judge in the superior court of the county within which all or the greatest portion of the area that was so annexed or incorporated lies. The determination by the board of arbitrators shall be binding on both the city or town and the fire protection district. [1993 c 262 § 4; 1989 c 267 § 3.]

35.02.210 Fire protection district and library district—Continuation of services at option of city or town. At the option of the governing body of a newly incorporated city or town, any fire protection district or library district serving any part of the area so incorporated shall continue to provide services to such area until the city or town receives its own property tax receipts. [1991 c 360 § 8; 1986 c 234 § 21; 1967 ex.s. c 119 § 35A.03.160. Formerly RCW 35A.03.160.]

35.02.220 Duty of county and road, library, and fire districts to continue services during transition period—Road maintenance and law enforcement services. The approval of an incorporation by the voters of a proposed city or town, and the existence of a transition period to become a city or town, shall not remove the responsibility of any county, road district, library district, or fire district, within which the area is located, to continue providing services to the area until the official date of the incorporation.

A county shall continue to provide the following services to a newly incorporated city or town, or that portion of the county within which the newly incorporated city or town is located, at the preincorporation level as follows:

(1) Law enforcement services shall be provided for a period not to exceed sixty days from the official date of the incorporation or until the city or town is receiving or could have begun receiving sales tax distributions under RCW 82.14.030(1), whichever is the shortest time period.

(2) Road maintenance shall be for a period not to exceed sixty days from the official date of the incorporation or until forty percent of the anticipated annual tax distribution from the road district tax levy is made to the newly incorporated city or town pursuant to RCW 35.02.140, whichever is the shorter time period. [1991 c 360 § 9; 1986 c 234 § 22; 1985 c 143 § 1. Formerly RCW 35.21.763.]

35.02.225 County may contract to provide essential services. It is the desire of the legislature that the citizens of newly incorporated cities or towns receive uninterrupted and adequate services in the period prior to the city or town government attaining the ability to provide such service levels. In addition to the services provided under RCW 35.02.220, it is the purpose of this section to permit the county or counties in which a newly incorporated city or town is located to contract with the newly incorporated city or town for the continuation of essential services until the newly incorporated city or town has attained the ability to provide such services at least at the levels provided by the county before the incorporation. These essential services may include but are not limited to, law enforcement, road and street maintenance, drainage, and other utility services previously provided by the county before incorporation. The contract should be negotiated on

the basis of the county's cost to provide services without consideration of capital assets which do not continue to be amortized for principal and interest or depreciated by the county. The exception for not considering capital assets which are no longer amortized for principal and interest or depreciated is recognition of the preexisting financial investment of citizens of the newly incorporated city or town have made in county capital assets.

Nothing in this section limits the ability of the county and the newly incorporated city or town to contract for higher service levels or for other time periods than those imposed by this section. [1985 c 332 § 7. Formerly RCW 35.21.764.]

35.02.230 Incorporation of city or town located in more than one county—Powers and duties of county after incorporation—Costs. After incorporation of a city or town located in more than one county, all purposes essential to the maintenance, operation, and administration of the city or town whenever any action is required or may be performed by the county, county legislative authority, or any county officer or board, such action shall be performed by the respective county, county legislative authority, officer, or board of the county of that part of the city or town in which the largest number of inhabitants reside as of the date of the incorporation of the proposed city or town except as provided in RCW 35.02.240, and all costs incurred shall be borne proportionately by each county in that ratio which the number of inhabitants residing in that part of each county forming a part of the proposed city or town bears to the total number of inhabitants residing within the whole of the city or town. [1986 c 234 § 26; 1965 c 7 § 35.04.150. Prior: 1955 c 345 § 15. Formerly RCW 35.04.150.]

35.02.240 Incorporation of city or town located in more than one county—Taxes—Powers and duties of county after incorporation—Costs. In the case of evaluation, assessment, collection, apportionment, and any other allied power or duty relating to taxes in connection with the city or town, the action shall be performed by the county, county legislative authority, or county officer or board of the county for that area of the city or town which is located within the respective county, and all materials, information, and other data and all moneys collected shall be submitted to the proper officer of the county of that part of the city or town in which the largest number of inhabitants reside. Any power which may be or duty which shall be performed in connection therewith shall be performed by the county, county legislative authority, officer, or board receiving such as though only a city or town in a single county were concerned. All moneys collected from such area constituting a part of such city or town that should be paid to such city or town shall be delivered to the treasurer thereof, and all other materials, information, or data relating to the city or town shall be submitted to the appropriate city or town officials.

Any costs or expenses incurred under this section shall be borne proportionately by each county involved. [1986 c 234 § 27; 1965 c 7 § 35.04.160. Prior: 1955 c 345 § 16. Formerly RCW 35.04.160.]

35.02.250 Corporate powers in dealings with federal government. Any city or town incorporated as provided in

this chapter shall, in addition to all other powers, duties and benefits of a city or town of the same type or class, be authorized to purchase, acquire, lease, or administer any property, real or personal, or property rights and improvements thereon owned by the federal government on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon, when authorized to do so by the United States government, and thereafter to sell, transfer, exchange, lease, or otherwise dispose of any such property, and to execute contracts with the federal government with respect to supplying water and for other utility services. [1986 c 234 § 28; 1965 c 7 § 35.04.170. Prior: 1955 c 345 § 17. Formerly RCW 35.04.170.]

35.02.260 Duty of department of community, trade, and economic development to assist newly incorporated cities and towns. The *department of community, trade, and economic development shall identify federal, state, and local agencies that should receive notification that a new city or town is about to incorporate and shall assist newly formed cities and towns during the interim period before the official date of incorporation in providing such notification to the identified agencies. [1995 c 399 § 34; 1991 c 360 § 6.]

**Reviser's note:* The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

35.02.270 Other local governments and state agencies—May assist newly incorporated cities and towns. Cities, towns, counties, and other local government agencies and state agencies may make loans of staff and equipment, and technical and financial assistance to the newly formed city or town during the interim period to facilitate the transition to an incorporated city or town. Such loans and assistance may be without compensation. [1991 c 360 § 12.]

Chapter 35.06 RCW

ADVANCEMENT OF CLASSIFICATION

Sections

- 35.06.010 Population requirements for advance in classification.
- 35.06.070 Procedure for advancement—Ballot proposition—Notification of secretary of state.
- 35.06.080 Election of new officers.

Municipal corporations classified: Chapter 35.01 RCW.

Population determinations: Chapter 43.62 RCW.

35.06.010 Population requirements for advance in classification. A city or town which has at least ten thousand inhabitants may become a first-class city by adopting a charter under Article XI, section 10, of the state Constitution in chapter 35.22 RCW.

A town which has at least fifteen hundred inhabitants may reorganize and advance its classification to become a second-class city as provided in this chapter. [1994 c 81 § 7; 1965 c 7 § 35.06.010. Prior: 1955 c 319 § 6; prior: (i) 1907 c 248 § 1, part; 1890 p 140 § 12, part; RRS § 8933, part. (ii) 1890 p 141 § 14; RRS § 8936.]

35.06.070 Procedure for advancement—Ballot proposition—Notification of secretary of state. A ballot proposition authorizing an advancement in classification of a town to a second-class city shall be submitted to the voters of the town if either: (1) Petitions proposing the advancement are

submitted to the town clerk that have been signed by voters of the town equal in number to at least ten percent of the voters of the town voting at the last municipal general election; or (2) the town council adopts a resolution proposing the advancement. The clerk shall immediately forward the petitions to the county auditor who shall review the signatures and certify the sufficiency of the petitions.

A ballot proposition authorizing an advancement shall be submitted to the town voters at the next special election date according to RCW 29A.04.330 if the county auditor certifies the petitions as having sufficient valid signatures. The town shall be advanced to a second-class city if the ballot proposition is approved by a simple majority vote, effective when the corporation is actually reorganized and the new officers are elected and qualified. The county auditor shall notify the secretary of state if the advancement of a town to a second-class city is approved. [2006 c 344 § 21; 1994 c 81 § 8; 1965 c 7 § 35.06.070. Prior: 1890 p 142 § 21; RRS § 8942.]

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

35.06.080 Election of new officers. The first election of officers of the new corporation after the advancement of classification is approved shall be at the next general municipal election and the officers of the old corporation, as altered by the election when the advancement was approved, shall remain in office until the officers of the new corporation are elected and qualified and assume office in accordance with *RCW 29.04.170. A primary shall be held where necessary to nominate candidates for the elected offices of the corporation as a second-class city. Candidates for city council positions shall run for specific council positions. The council of the old corporation may adopt a resolution providing that the offices of city attorney, clerk, and treasurer are appointive.

The three persons who are elected to council positions one through six receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected to four-year terms of office and the other three persons who are elected to council positions one through six, and the person elected to council position seven, shall be elected to two-year terms of office. The person elected as mayor and the persons elected to any other elected office shall be elected to four-year terms of office. All successors to all elected positions, other than council position number seven, shall be elected to four-year terms of office and successors to council position number seven shall be elected to two-year terms of office.

There shall be no election of town offices at this election when the first officers of the new corporation are elected and the offices of the town shall expire when the officers of the new corporation assume office.

The ordinances, bylaws, and resolutions adopted by the old corporation shall, as far as consistent with the provisions of this title, continue in force until repealed by the council of the new corporation.

The council and officers of the town shall, upon demand, deliver to the proper officers of the new corporation all books of record, documents, and papers in their possession belonging to the old corporation. [1994 c 81 § 9; 1965 c 106 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.06.080. Prior: 1890 p 143 § 22; RRS § 8942.]

(2012 Ed.)

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29.04.170 was recodified as RCW 29A.20.040 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

Chapter 35.07 RCW DISINCORPORATION

Sections

35.07.001	Actions subject to review by boundary review board.
35.07.010	Authority for disincorporation.
35.07.020	Petition—Requisites.
35.07.040	Calling election—Receiver.
35.07.050	Notice of election.
35.07.060	Ballots.
35.07.070	Conduct of election.
35.07.080	Canvass of returns.
35.07.090	Effect of disincorporation—Powers—Officers.
35.07.100	Effect of disincorporation—Existing contracts.
35.07.110	Effect of disincorporation—Streets.
35.07.120	Receiver—Qualification—Bond.
35.07.130	Elected receiver—Failure to qualify—Court to appoint.
35.07.140	No receiver elected though indebtedness exists—Procedure.
35.07.150	Duties of receiver—Claims—Priority.
35.07.160	Receiver may sue and be sued.
35.07.170	Receiver—Power to sell property.
35.07.180	Receiver—Power to levy taxes.
35.07.190	Receiver's compensation.
35.07.200	Receiver—Removal for cause.
35.07.210	Receiver—Successive appointments.
35.07.220	Receiver—Final account and discharge.
35.07.225	Applicability of general receivership law.
35.07.230	Involuntary dissolution of towns—Authorized.
35.07.240	Involuntary dissolution of towns—Notice of hearing.
35.07.250	Involuntary dissolution of towns—Hearing.
35.07.260	Involuntary dissolution of towns—Alternative forms of order.

Census to be made in decennial periods: State Constitution Art. 2 § 3.

Obligations of contract: State Constitution Art. 1 § 23.

Population determinations: Chapter 43.62 RCW.

35.07.001 Actions subject to review by boundary review board. Actions taken under chapter 35.07 RCW may be subject to potential review by a boundary review board under chapter 36.93 RCW. [1989 c 84 § 26.]

35.07.010 Authority for disincorporation. Cities and towns may disincorporate. [1994 c 81 § 10; 1965 c 7 § 35.07.010. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 1; RRS § 8914.]

35.07.020 Petition—Requisites. The petition for disincorporation must be signed by a majority of the registered voters thereof and filed with the city or town council. [1965 c 7 § 35.07.020. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 2, part; RRS § 8915, part.]

35.07.040 Calling election—Receiver. The council shall cause an election to be called upon the proposition of disincorporation. If the city or town has any indebtedness or outstanding liabilities, it shall order the election of a receiver at the same time. [1997 c 361 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.07.040. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 2, part; RRS § 8915, part.]

35.07.050 Notice of election. Notice of such election shall be given as provided in *RCW 29.27.080. [1965 c 7 § 35.07.050. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 3; RRS § 8916.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29.27.080 was recodified as RCW 29A.52.350 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004. RCW 29A.52.350 was subsequently repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment of RCW 29A.52.350, see RCW 29A.52.351. RCW 29A.52.351 was subsequently repealed by 2011 c 10 § 86.

35.07.060 Ballots. The ballots for the election shall be printed at the expense of the municipality and there shall be printed thereon the words "for dissolution" in one line and the words "against dissolution" in another line and in other and separate lines, the names of each of the lawfully nominated candidates for receiver. In all other respects the ballots shall be in conformity with the law regulating elections in such cities and towns. [1965 c 7 § 35.07.060. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 4; RRS § 8917.]

35.07.070 Conduct of election. The election shall be conducted as other elections are required by law to be conducted in the city or town except as in this chapter otherwise provided. [1965 c 7 § 35.07.070. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 5; RRS § 8918.]

Conduct of elections—Canvass: RCW 29A.60.010.

35.07.080 Canvass of returns. The result of the election, together with the ballots cast, shall be certified by the canvassing authority to the council which shall meet within one week thereafter and shall declare the result which shall be made a matter of record in the journal of the council proceedings. If the vote "For dissolution" be a majority of the registered voters of such city or town voting at such election, such corporation shall be deemed dissolved. [1965 c 7 § 35.07.080. Prior: 1933 c 128 § 1, part; 1897 c 69 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. §8919, part.]

Canvassing returns, generally: Chapter 29A.60 RCW.

35.07.090 Effect of disincorporation—Powers—Officers. Upon disincorporation of a city or town, its powers and privileges as such, are surrendered to the state and it is absolved from any further duty to the state or its own inhabitants and all the offices appertaining thereto shall cease to exist immediately upon the entry of the result: PROVIDED, That if a receiver is required, the officers shall continue in the exercise of all their powers until a receiver has qualified as such, and thereupon shall surrender to him or her all property, money, vouchers, records and books of the city or town including those in any manner pertaining to its business. [2009 c 549 § 2001; 1965 c 7 § 35.07.090. Prior: 1933 c 128 § 1, part; 1897 c 69 § 6, part; RRS § 8919, part.]

35.07.100 Effect of disincorporation—Existing contracts. Disincorporation shall not impair the obligation of any contract. If any franchise lawfully granted has not expired at the time of disincorporation, the disincorporation does not impair any right thereunder and does not imply any authority to interfere therewith to any greater extent than the city or town might have, if it had remained incorporated. [1965 c 7 § 35.07.100. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 18; RRS § 8931.]

Obligations of contract shall not be impaired: State Constitution Art. 1 § 23.

35.07.110 Effect of disincorporation—Streets. Upon disincorporation of a city or town, its streets and highways pass to the control of the state and shall remain public highways until closed in pursuance of law; and the territory embraced therein shall be made into a new road district or annexed to adjoining districts as may be ordered by the board of county commissioners of the county embracing such city

or town. [1965 c 7 § 35.07.110. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 17; RRS § 8930.]

35.07.120 Receiver—Qualification—Bond. The receiver must qualify within ten days after he or she has been declared elected, by filing with the county auditor a bond equal in penalty to the audited indebtedness and the established liabilities of the city or town with sureties approved by the board of county commissioners, or if the board is not in session, by the judge of the superior court of the county. The bond shall run to the state and shall be conditioned for the faithful performance of his or her duties as receiver and the prompt payment in the order of their priority of all lawful claims finally established as the funds come into his or her hands to discharge them. The bond shall be filed with the county auditor and shall be a public record and shall be for the benefit of every person who may be injured by the receiver's failure to discharge his or her duty. [2009 c 549 § 2002; 1965 c 7 § 35.07.120. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 7; RRS § 8920.]

35.07.130 Elected receiver—Failure to qualify—Court to appoint. If the person elected receiver fails to qualify as such within the prescribed time, the council shall file in the superior court of the county a petition setting forth the fact of the election, its result and the failure of the person elected receiver to qualify within the prescribed time and praying for the appointment of another person as receiver. Notice of the filing of the petition and of the time fixed for hearing thereon must be served upon the person elected receiver at least three days before the time fixed for the hearing. If he or she cannot be found within the county, no notice need be served, and the court may proceed with full jurisdiction to determine the matter upon the hearing. Unless good cause to the contrary is shown, the court shall appoint some suitable person to act as receiver, who shall qualify as required by RCW 35.07.120 within ten days from the date of his or her appointment.

If the council fails to procure the appointment of a receiver, any person qualified to vote in the city or town may file such a petition and make such application. [2009 c 549 § 2003; 1965 c 7 § 35.07.130. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 8; RRS § 8921.]

35.07.140 No receiver elected though indebtedness exists—Procedure. If no receiver is elected upon the supposition that no indebtedness existed and it transpires that the municipality does have indebtedness or an outstanding liability, any interested person may file a petition in the superior court asking for the appointment of a receiver, and unless the indebtedness or liability is discharged, the court shall appoint some suitable person to act as receiver who shall qualify as required of any other receiver hereunder, within ten days from the date of his or her appointment. [2009 c 549 § 2004; 1965 c 7 § 35.07.140. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 15; RRS § 8928.]

35.07.150 Duties of receiver—Claims—Priority. The receiver, upon qualifying, shall take possession of all the property, money, vouchers, records and books of the former municipality including those in any manner pertaining to its

business and proceed to wind up its affairs. He or she shall have authority to pay:

(1) All outstanding warrants and bonds in the order of their maturity with due regard to the fund on which they are properly a charge;

(2) All lawful claims against the corporation which have been audited and allowed by the council;

(3) All lawful claims which may be presented to him or her within the time limited by law for the presentation of such claims, but no claim shall be allowed or paid which is not presented within six months from the date of the disincorporation election;

(4) All claims that by final adjudication may come to be established as lawful claims against the corporation.

As between warrants, bonds and other claims, their priority shall be determined with regard to the fund on which they are properly a charge. [2009 c 549 § 2005; 1965 c 7 § 35.07.150. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 9; RRS § 8922.]

Accident claims, audits: Chapter 35.31 RCW, RCW 35.23.261.

35.07.160 Receiver may sue and be sued. The receiver shall have the right to sue and be sued in all cases necessary or proper for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the former city or town and shall be subject to suit in all cases wherein the city or town might have been sued, subject to the limitations provided in this chapter. [1965 c 7 § 35.07.160. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 12; RRS § 8925.]

35.07.170 Receiver—Power to sell property. The receiver shall be authorized to sell at public auction after such public notice as the sheriff is required to give of like property sold on execution, all the property of the former municipality except such as is necessary for his or her use in winding up its affairs, and excepting also such as has been dedicated to public use.

Personal property shall be sold for cash.

Real property may be sold for all cash, or for one-half cash and the remainder in deferred payments, the last payment not to be later than one year from date of sale. Title shall not pass until all deferred payments have been fully paid. [2009 c 549 § 2006; 1965 c 7 § 35.07.170. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 10, part; RRS § 8923.]

35.07.180 Receiver—Power to levy taxes. In the same manner and to the same extent as the proper authorities of the former city or town could have done had it not been disincorporated, the receiver shall be authorized to levy taxes on all taxable property, to receive the taxes when collected and to apply them together with the proceeds arising from sales to the extinguishment of the obligations of the former city or town.

After all the lawful claims against the former city or town have been paid excepting bonds not yet due, no levy greater than fifty cents per thousand dollars of assessed value shall be made; nor shall the levy be greater than sufficient to meet the accruing interest until the bonds mature. [1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 11; 1965 c 7 § 35.07.180. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 10, part; RRS § 8923, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.07.190 Receiver's compensation. The receiver shall be entitled to deduct from any funds coming into his or her hands a commission of six percent on the first thousand dollars, five percent on the second thousand and four percent on any amount over two thousand dollars as his or her full compensation exclusive of necessary traveling expenses and necessary disbursements, but not exclusive of attorney's fees. [2009 c 549 § 2007; 1965 c 7 § 35.07.190. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 11; RRS § 8924.]

35.07.200 Receiver—Removal for cause. The receiver shall proceed to wind up the affairs of the corporation with diligence and for negligence or misconduct in the discharge of his or her duties may be removed by the superior court upon a proper showing made by a taxpayer of the former city or town or by an unsatisfied creditor thereof. [2009 c 549 § 2008; 1965 c 7 § 35.07.200. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 13, part; RRS § 8926, part.]

35.07.210 Receiver—Successive appointments. In the case of removal, death, or resignation of a receiver, the court may appoint a new receiver to take charge of the affairs of the former city or town. [1965 c 7 § 35.07.210. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 13, part; RRS § 8926, part.]

35.07.220 Receiver—Final account and discharge. Upon the final payment of all lawful demands against the former city or town, the receiver shall file a final account, together with all vouchers, with the clerk of the superior court. Any funds remaining in his or her hands shall be paid to the county treasurer for the use of the school district in which the former city or town was situated; and thereupon the receivership shall be at an end. [2009 c 549 § 2009; 1965 c 7 § 35.07.220. Prior: 1897 c 69 § 14; RRS § 8927.]

35.07.225 Applicability of general receivership law. The provisions of Title 7 RCW generally applicable to receivers and receiverships do not apply to receivers elected or appointed under this chapter. [2004 c 165 § 43.]

Purpose—Captions not law—2004 c 165: See notes following RCW 7.60.005.

35.07.230 Involuntary dissolution of towns—Authorized. If any town fails for two successive years to hold its regular municipal election, or if the officers elected at the regular election of any town fail for two successive years to qualify and the government of the town ceases to function by reason thereof, the state auditor may petition the superior court of the county for an order, dissolving the town. In addition to stating the facts which would justify the entry of such an order, the petition shall set forth a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the town insofar as they can be ascertained. [1995 c 301 § 34; 1965 c 7 § 35.07.230. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 76 § 1; RRS § 8931-1.]

35.07.240 Involuntary dissolution of towns—Notice of hearing. Upon the filing of a petition for the involuntary dissolution of a town, the superior court shall enter an order fixing the time for hearing thereon at a date not less than thirty days from date of filing. The state auditor shall give notice of the hearing by publication in a newspaper of general

circulation in the county, once a week for three successive weeks, and by posting in three public places in the town, stating therein the purpose of the petition and the date and place of hearing thereon. [1985 c 469 § 18; 1965 c 7 § 35.07.240. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 76 § 2; RRS § 8931-2.]

35.07.250 Involuntary dissolution of towns—Hearing. Any person owning property in or qualified to vote in the town may appear at the hearing and file written objections to the granting of the petition. If the court finds that the town has failed for two successive years to hold its regular municipal election or that its officers elected at a regular election have failed to qualify for two successive years thereby causing the government of the town to cease to function, it shall enter an order for disincorporation of the town. [1965 c 7 § 35.07.250. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 76 § 3, part; RRS § 8931-3, part.]

35.07.260 Involuntary dissolution of towns—Alternative forms of order. (1) If the court finds that the town has no indebtedness and no assets, the order of dissolution shall be effective forthwith.

(2) If the court finds that the town has assets, but no indebtedness or liabilities, it shall order a sale of the assets other than cash by the sheriff in the manner provided by law for the sale of property on execution. The proceeds of the sale together with any money on hand in the treasury of the town, after deducting the costs of the proceeding and sale, shall be paid into the county treasury and placed to the credit of the school district in which the town is located.

(3) If the court finds that the town has indebtedness or liabilities and assets other than cash, it shall order the sale of the assets as provided in subsection (2) hereof and that the proceeds thereof and the cash on hand shall be applied to the payment of the indebtedness and liabilities.

(4) If the court finds that the town has indebtedness or liabilities, but no assets or that the assets are insufficient to pay the indebtedness and liabilities, it shall order the board of county commissioners to levy from year to year a tax on the taxable property within the boundaries of the former town until the indebtedness and liabilities are paid. All taxes delinquent at the date of dissolution when collected shall be applied to the payment of the indebtedness and liabilities. Any balance remaining from the collection of delinquent taxes and taxes levied under order of the court, after payment of the indebtedness and liabilities shall be placed to the credit of the school district in which the town is located. [1965 c 7 § 35.07.260. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 76 § 3, part; RRS § 8931-3, part.]

Chapter 35.10 RCW CONSOLIDATION AND ANNEXATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS

Sections

35.10.001	Actions subject to review by boundary review board.
35.10.203	Purpose.
35.10.207	"City" defined.
35.10.217	Methods for annexation.
35.10.240	Annexation—Canvass of votes.
35.10.265	Annexation—When effective—Ordinance.
35.10.300	Disposition of property and assets following consolidation or annexation.

35.10.310	Assets and liabilities of component cities—Taxation to pay claims.
35.10.315	Adoption of final budget and levy of property taxes.
35.10.317	Receipt of state funds.
35.10.320	Continuation of ordinances.
35.10.331	Unassumed indebtedness.
35.10.350	Cancellation, acquisition of franchise or permit for operation of public service business in territory annexed.
35.10.360	Annexation—Transfer of fire department employees.
35.10.365	Annexation—Transfer of fire department employees—Rights and benefits.
35.10.370	Annexation—Transfer of fire department employees—Notice—Time limitation.
35.10.400	Consolidation.
35.10.410	Consolidation—Submission of ballot proposal—Initiation by resolution of legislative body.
35.10.420	Consolidation—Submission of ballot proposal—Initiation by petition.
35.10.430	Consolidation—Form of government.
35.10.440	Consolidation—Assumption of general obligation indebtedness.
35.10.450	Consolidation—Public meetings on proposal—Role of boundary review board.
35.10.460	Consolidation—Ballot questions.
35.10.470	Consolidation—Canvass of votes.
35.10.480	Consolidation—Elections of officials—Effective date of consolidation.
35.10.490	Consolidation—Name of city.
35.10.500	Consolidation—Costs of election and public meetings.
35.10.510	Consolidation—Transfer of fire department employees.
35.10.520	Consolidation—Transfer of fire department employees—Rights and benefits.
35.10.530	Consolidation—Transfer of fire department employees—Notice—Time limitation.
35.10.540	Consolidation—Creation of community municipal corporation.
35.10.550	Consolidation—Wards.
35.10.900	Severability—1969 ex.s. c 89.
35.10.905	Severability—1985 c 281.

Census to be conducted in decennial periods: State Constitution Art. 2 § 3.

Consolidation and annexation exempt from state environmental policy act: RCW 43.21C.225.

Population determinations: Chapter 43.62 RCW.

Procedure to attack consolidation or annexation affecting a city of the second class: RCW 35.23.545.

35.10.001 Actions subject to review by boundary review board. Actions taken under chapter 35.10 RCW may be subject to potential review by a boundary review board under chapter 36.93 RCW. [1989 c 84 § 27.]

35.10.203 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to establish clear and uniform provisions of law governing the consolidation of all types and classes of cities. [1985 c 281 § 1.]

35.10.207 "City" defined. As used in this chapter, the term "city" means any city or town. [1985 c 281 § 2.]

35.10.217 Methods for annexation. The following methods are available for the annexation of all or a part of a city or town to another city or town:

(1) A petition for an election to vote upon the annexation, which proposed annexation is approved by the legislative body of the city or town from which the territory will be taken, may be submitted to the legislative body of the city or town to which annexation is proposed. An annexation under this subsection shall otherwise conform with the requirements for and procedures of a petition and election method of annexing unincorporated territory under chapter 35.13 RCW, except for the requirement for the approval of the annexation by the city or town from which the territory would be taken.

(2) The legislative body of a city or town may on its own initiative by resolution indicate its desire to be annexed to a city or town either in whole or in part, or the legislative body of a city or town proposing to annex all or part of another city or town may initiate the annexation by adopting a resolution indicating that desire. In case such resolution is passed, such resolution shall be transmitted to the other affected city or town. The annexation is effective if the other city or town adopts a resolution concurring in the annexation, unless the owners of property in the area proposed to be annexed, equal in value to sixty percent or more of the assessed valuation of the property in the area, protest the proposed annexation in writing to the legislative body of the city or town proposing to annex the area, within thirty days of the adoption of the second resolution accepting the annexation. Notices of the public hearing at which the second resolution is adopted shall be mailed to the owners of the property within the area proposed to be annexed in the same manner that notices of a hearing on a proposed local improvement district are required to be mailed by a city or town as provided in chapter 35.43 RCW. An annexation under this subsection shall be potentially subject to review by a boundary review board or other annexation review board after the adoption of the initial resolution, and the second resolution may not be adopted until the proposed annexation has been approved by the board.

(3) The owners of property located in a city or town may petition for annexation to another city or town. An annexation under this subsection shall conform with the requirements for and procedures of a direct petition method of annexing unincorporated territory, except that the legislative body of the city or town from which the territory would be taken must approve the annexation before it may proceed.

(4) All annexations under this section are subject to potential review by the local boundary review board or annexation review board. [1986 c 253 § 1; 1985 c 281 § 15; 1969 ex.s. c 89 § 4.]

35.10.240 Annexation—Canvass of votes. In all cases of annexation, the county canvassing board or boards shall canvass the votes cast thereat.

In an election on the question of the annexation of all or a part of a city to another city, the votes cast in the city or portion thereof to be annexed shall be canvassed, and if a majority of the votes cast be in favor of annexation, the results shall be included in a statement indicating the total number of votes cast.

A proposition for the assumption of indebtedness outside the constitutional and/or statutory limits by the other city or cities in which the indebtedness did not originate shall be deemed approved if a majority of at least three-fifths of the voters of each city in which the indebtedness did not originate votes in favor thereof, and the number of persons voting on such proposition constitutes not less than forty percent of the total number of votes cast in such cities in which indebtedness did not originate at the last preceding general election: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That if general obligation bond indebtedness was incurred by action by the city legislative body, a proposition for the assumption of such indebtedness by the other city or cities in which such indebtedness did not originate shall be deemed approved if a majority of the voters

(2012 Ed.)

of each city in which such indebtedness did not originate votes in favor thereof.

A duly certified copy of such statement of an annexation election shall be filed with the legislative body of each of the cities affected and recorded upon its minutes, and it shall be the duty of the clerk, or other officer performing the duties of clerk, of each of such legislative bodies, to transmit to the secretary of state and the office of financial management a duly certified copy of the record of such statement. [1985 c 281 § 16; 1981 c 157 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 12; 1969 ex.s. c 89 § 7; 1967 c 73 § 17; 1965 c 7 § 35.10.240. Prior: 1929 c 64 § 5; RRS § 8909-5. Formerly RCW 35.10.070.]

Canvassing returns, generally: Chapter 29A.60 RCW.

Conduct of elections—Canvass: RCW 29A.60.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.10.265 Annexation—When effective—Ordinance. Immediately after the filing of the statement of an annexation election, the legislative body of the annexing city may, if it deems it wise or expedient, adopt an ordinance providing for the annexation. Upon the date fixed in the ordinance of annexation, the area annexed shall become a part of the annexing city. The clerk of the annexing city shall transmit a certified copy of this ordinance to the secretary of state and the office of financial management. [1985 c 281 § 17; 1981 c 157 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 89 § 10.]

35.10.300 Disposition of property and assets following consolidation or annexation. Upon the consolidation of two or more cities, or the annexation of any city to another city, as provided in this chapter, the title to all property and assets owned by, or held in trust for, such former city shall vest in such consolidated city, or annexing city, as the case may be: PROVIDED, That if any such former city, shall be indebted, the proceeds of the sale of any such property and assets not required for the use of such consolidated city, or annexing city, shall be applied to the payment of such indebtedness, if any exist at the time of such sale. [1985 c 281 § 18; 1969 ex.s. c 89 § 12; 1965 c 7 § 35.10.300. Prior: 1929 c 64 § 11; RRS § 8909-11. Formerly RCW 35.10.100 and 35.11.080, part.]

35.10.310 Assets and liabilities of component cities—Taxation to pay claims. Such consolidation, or annexation, shall in no wise affect or impair the validity of claim or chose in action existing in favor of or against, any such former city so consolidated or annexed, or any proceeding pending in relation thereto, but such consolidated or annexing city shall collect such claims in favor of such former cities, and shall apply the proceeds to the payment of any just claims against them respectively, and shall when necessary levy and collect taxes against the taxable property within any such former city sufficient to pay all just claims against it. [1985 c 281 § 19; 1969 ex.s. c 89 § 13; 1965 c 7 § 35.10.310. Prior: 1929 c 64 § 12; RRS § 8909-12. Formerly RCW 35.10.110, 35.10.130, part, and 35.11.080, part.]

35.10.315 Adoption of final budget and levy of property taxes. Upon the consolidation of two or more cities, or the annexation of any city after March 1st and prior to the date of adopting the final budget and levying the property tax

dollar rate in that year for the next calendar year, the legislative body of the consolidated city or the annexing city is authorized to adopt the final budget and to levy the property tax dollar rate for the consolidated cities and any city annexed. [1985 c 281 § 20; 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 13; 1969 ex.s. c 89 § 14.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.10.317 Receipt of state funds. Upon the consolidation of two or more cities, or the annexation of any city, the consolidated or annexing city shall receive all state funds to which the component cities would have been entitled to receive during the year when such consolidation or annexation became effective. [1985 c 281 § 21; 1969 ex.s. c 89 § 15.]

35.10.320 Continuation of ordinances. All ordinances in force within any such former city or cities, at the time of consolidation or annexation, not in conflict with the laws governing the consolidated city, or with the ordinances of the former city having the largest population, as shown by the last determination of the office of financial management shall remain in full force and effect until superseded or repealed by the legislative body of the consolidated or annexing city, and shall be enforced by such city, but all ordinances of such former cities, in conflict with such ordinances shall be deemed repealed by, and from and after, such consolidation or annexation, but nothing in this section shall be construed to discharge any person from any liability, civil or criminal, for any violation of any ordinance of such former city or cities incurred prior to such consolidation or annexation. [1985 c 281 § 22; 1981 c 157 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 89 § 16; 1965 c 7 § 35.10.320. Prior: 1929 c 64 § 13; RRS § 8909-13. Formerly RCW 35.10.120 and 35.11.080, part.]

35.10.331 Unassumed indebtedness. Unless indebtedness approved by the voters, contracted, or incurred prior to the date of consolidation or annexation as provided herein has been assumed by the voters in the other city or cities in which such indebtedness did not originate, such indebtedness continues to be the obligation of the city in which it originated, and the legislative body of the consolidated or annexing city shall continue to levy the necessary taxes within the former city that incurred this indebtedness to amortize such indebtedness. [1985 c 281 § 23; 1969 ex.s. c 89 § 17.]

35.10.350 Cancellation, acquisition of franchise or permit for operation of public service business in territory annexed. See RCW 35.13.280.

35.10.360 Annexation—Transfer of fire department employees. (1) If any portion of a fire protection district is proposed for annexation to or incorporation into a city, code city, or town, both the fire protection district and the city, code city, or town shall jointly inform the employees of the fire protection district about hires, separations, terminations, and any other changes in employment that are a direct consequence of annexation or incorporations at the earliest reasonable opportunity.

(2) Upon the annexation of two or more cities or code cities, any employee of the fire department of the former city

or cities who (a) was at the time of annexation employed exclusively or principally in performing the powers, duties, and functions which are to be performed by the fire department of the annexed city or code city, as the case may be, (b) will, as a direct consequence of annexation, be separated from the employ of the former city, code city or town, and (c) can perform the duties and meet the minimum requirements of the position to be filled, then such employee may transfer employment to the fire department of the annexing city, as provided in this section and RCW 35.10.365 and 35.10.370.

(3) For purposes of this section and RCW 35.10.365 and 35.10.370, employee means an individual whose employment has been terminated because of annexation by a city, code city or town. [2009 c 60 § 1; 1986 c 254 § 4.]

35.10.365 Annexation—Transfer of fire department employees—Rights and benefits. (1) An eligible employee may transfer into the civil service system of the annexing city, code city, or town by filing a written request with the city, code city, or town civil service commission. Upon receipt of the request by the civil service commission, the transfer of employment must be made. The needed employees shall be taken in order of seniority and the remaining employees who transfer as provided in this section and RCW 35.10.360 and 35.10.370 shall head the list for employment in the civil service system in order of their seniority, to the end that they shall be the first to be reemployed in the city, code city, or town fire department when appropriate positions become available: PROVIDED, That employees who are not immediately hired by the city, code city, or town shall be placed on a reemployment list for a period not to exceed thirty-six months unless a longer period is authorized by an agreement reached between the collective bargaining representatives of the employees of the annexing and annexed fire agencies and the annexing and annexed fire agencies.

(2)(a) Upon transfer, an employee is entitled to the employee rights, benefits, and privileges to which he or she would have been entitled as an employee of the fire protection district, including rights to:

(i) Compensation at least equal to the level of compensation at the time of transfer, unless the employee's rank and duties have been reduced as a result of the transfer. If the transferring employee is placed in a position with reduced rank and duties, the employee's compensation may be adjusted, but the adjustment may not result in a decrease of greater than fifty percent of the difference between the employee's compensation before the transfer and the compensation level for the position that the employee is transferred to;

(ii) Retirement, vacation, sick leave, and any other accrued benefit;

(iii) Promotion and service time accrual; and

(iv) The length or terms of probationary periods, including no requirement for an additional probationary period if one had been completed before the transfer date.

(b) (a) of this subsection does not apply if upon transfer an agreement for different terms of transfer is reached between the collective bargaining representatives of the transferring employees and the participating fire protection jurisdictions.

(3) If upon transfer, the transferring employee receives the rights, benefits, and privileges established under subsection (2)(a)(i) through (iv) of this section, those rights, benefits, and privileges are subject to collective bargaining at the end of the current bargaining period for the jurisdiction to which the employee has transferred.

(4) Such bargaining must take into account the years of service the transferring employee accumulated before the transfer and must be treated as if those years of service occurred in the jurisdiction to which the employee has transferred. [2009 c 60 § 2; 1994 c 73 § 1; 1986 c 254 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.10.370 Annexation—Transfer of fire department employees—Notice—Time limitation. If, as a result of annexation of two or more cities, or code cities any employee is laid off who is eligible to transfer to the city, code city or town fire department under this section and RCW 35.10.360 and 35.10.365 the fire department shall notify the employee of the right to transfer and the employee shall have ninety days to transfer employment to the annexing city or code city fire department. [1986 c 254 § 6.]

35.10.400 Consolidation. Two or more contiguous cities located in the same or different counties may consolidate into one city by proceedings in conformity with the provisions of this chapter. When cities are separated by water and/or tide or shore lands they shall be deemed contiguous for all the purposes of this chapter and, upon a consolidation of such cities under the provisions of this chapter, any such intervening water and/or tide or shore lands shall become a part of the consolidated city. The consolidated city shall become a noncharter code city operating under Title 35A RCW. [1985 c 281 § 3.]

35.10.410 Consolidation—Submission of ballot proposal—Initiation by resolution of legislative body. The submission of a ballot proposal to the voters of two or more contiguous cities for the consolidation of these contiguous cities may be caused by the adoption of a joint resolution, by a majority vote of each city legislative body, seeking consolidation of such contiguous cities. The joint resolution shall provide for submission of the question to the voters at the next general municipal election, if one is to be held more than ninety days but not more than one hundred eighty days after the passage of the joint resolution, or shall call for a special election to be held for that purpose at the next special election date, as specified in *RCW 29.13.020, that occurs ninety or more days after the passage of the joint resolution. The legislative bodies of the cities also shall notify the county legislative authority of each county in which the cities are located of the proposed consolidation. [1985 c 281 § 4.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29.13.020 was recodified as RCW 29A.04.330 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

35.10.420 Consolidation—Submission of ballot proposal—Initiation by petition. The submission of a ballot proposal to the voters of two or more contiguous cities for the consolidation of these contiguous cities may also be caused by the filing of a petition with the legislative body of each such city, signed by the voters of each city in number equal to

not less than ten percent of voters who voted in the city at the last general municipal election therein, seeking consolidation of such contiguous cities. A copy of the petition shall be forwarded immediately by each city to the auditor of the county or counties within which that city is located.

The county auditor or auditors shall determine the sufficiency of the signatures in each petition within ten days of receipt of the copies and immediately notify the cities proposed to be consolidated of the sufficiency. If each of the petitions is found to have sufficient valid signatures, the auditor or auditors shall call a special election at which the question of whether such cities shall consolidate shall be submitted to the voters of each of such cities. If a general election is to be held more than ninety days but not more than one hundred eighty days after the filing of the last petition, the question shall be submitted at that election. Otherwise the question shall be submitted at a special election to be called for that purpose at the next special election date, as specified in *RCW 29.13.020, that occurs ninety or more days after the date when the last petition was filed.

If each of the petitions is found to have sufficient valid signatures, the auditor or auditors also shall notify the county legislative authority of each county in which the cities are located of the proposed consolidation.

Petitions shall conform with the requirements for form prescribed in RCW 35A.01.040, except different colored paper may be used on petitions circulated in the different cities. A legal description of the cities need not be included in the petitions. [1995 c 196 § 7; 1985 c 281 § 5.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29.13.020 was recodified as RCW 29A.04.330 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

35.10.430 Consolidation—Form of government. A joint resolution or petition shall prescribe the form or plan of government of the proposed consolidated city, or shall provide that a ballot proposition to determine the form or plan of government shall be submitted to the voters of the cities proposed to be consolidated. The plans or forms of government include: Mayor/council, council/manager, and commission. If a commission form or plan of government is prescribed or chosen by the voters, the commission shall be subject to chapter 35.17 RCW and the noncharter code city shall be assumed to have had a commission plan or form of government prior to its becoming a noncharter code city, as provided in RCW 35A.02.130. However, three commissioners would be elected at the election provided in RCW 35.10.480. [1985 c 281 § 6.]

35.10.440 Consolidation—Assumption of general obligation indebtedness. A joint resolution or a petition may contain a proposal that a general obligation indebtedness of one or more of the cities proposed to be consolidated shall be assumed by the proposed consolidated city, in which event, the joint resolution or petition shall specify the improvement or service for which such general obligation indebtedness was incurred and state the amount of any such indebtedness then outstanding and the rate of interest payable thereon. [1985 c 281 § 7.]

35.10.450 Consolidation—Public meetings on proposal—Role of boundary review board. The county legis-

lative authority, or the county legislative authorities jointly, shall set the date, time, and place for one or more public meetings on the proposed consolidation, and name a person or persons to chair the meetings. There shall be at least one public meeting in each county in which one or more of the cities proposed to be consolidated is located. A county legislative authority may name the members of the boundary review board, if one exists in the county, to chair one or more of the public meetings held in that county. In addition to any meeting held by the county, a boundary review board, if requested by a majority of the county legislative authority, may hold a public meeting on proposed consolidation of cities. The meeting shall be limited to receiving comments and written materials from citizens and city officials on the proposed consolidation of that portion of cities located in the county which the boundary review board serves. The record and proceedings of the boundary review board are supplemental and advisory to the consolidation of cities. If a boundary review board meets pursuant to this section, the boundary review board may include, as part of its record, comments pertaining to the probable environmental impact of the proposed consolidation. The record of the meeting and advisory comments of the board, if any, must be filed with the county legislative authority no later than twenty days before the date of the election at which the question of consolidating the cities is presented to the voters. The boundary review board shall not have any authority or jurisdiction on city consolidations under chapter 36.93 RCW. A public meeting shall be held at each specified date, time, and place. The public meetings of the county or the boundary review board shall be held at least twenty but not more than forty-five days before the date of the election at which the question of consolidating the cities is presented to the voters.

At each public meeting, each city proposed to be consolidated shall present testimony and written materials concerning the following topics: (1) The rate or rates of property taxes imposed by the city, and the purposes of these levies; (2) the excise taxes imposed by the city, including the tax bases and rates; and (3) the indebtedness of the city, including general indebtedness, both voter-approved and nonvoter-approved, as well as the city's special indebtedness, such as revenue bond indebtedness. Any interested person, including the officials of the cities proposed to be consolidated, may present information concerning the proposed consolidation and testify for or against the proposed consolidations.

Notice of each public meeting shall be published by the county within whose boundaries the public meeting is held in the normal manner notices of county hearings are published. [1985 c 281 § 8.]

35.10.460 Consolidation—Ballot questions. If a proposal for assumption of indebtedness is to be submitted to the voters of a city in which the indebtedness did not originate, the proposal shall be separately stated and the ballots shall contain, as a separate proposition to be voted on, the words "For Assumption of Indebtedness to be paid by the levy of annual property taxes in excess of regular property taxes" and "Against Assumption of Indebtedness to be paid by the levy of annual property taxes in excess of regular property taxes" or words equivalent thereto. If the question of the form or plan of government is to be submitted to the voters, the ques-

tion shall be separately stated and the ballots shall contain, as a separate proposition to be voted on, the option of a voter to select one of the three forms or plans of government. If the question of the name of the proposed consolidated city is to be submitted to the voters, the question shall be separately stated and the ballots shall contain, as a separate proposition to be voted on, the option of a voter to select one of the names of the proposed consolidated city. [1995 c 196 § 1; 1985 c 281 § 9.]

35.10.470 Consolidation—Canvass of votes. The county canvassing board in each county involved shall canvass the returns in each election. The votes cast in each of such cities shall be canvassed separately, and the statement shall show the whole number of votes cast, the number of votes cast in each city for consolidation, and the number of votes cast in each city against such consolidation. If a proposal for assumption or indebtedness was voted upon in a city in which the indebtedness did not originate, the statement shall show the number of votes cast in such a city for assumption of indebtedness and the number of votes cast against assumption of indebtedness. If a question of the form or plan of government was voted upon, the statement shall show the number of votes cast in each city for each of the optional forms or plans of government. If a name for the proposed consolidated city was voted upon, the statement shall show the number of votes cast in each city for each optional name. A certified copy of such statement shall be filed with the legislative body of each of the cities proposed to be consolidated.

If it appears from such statement of canvass that a majority of the votes cast in each of the cities were in favor of consolidation, the consolidation shall be authorized and shall be effective when the newly elected legislative body members assume office, as provided in RCW 35.10.480.

If a question of the form or plan of government was voted upon, that form or plan receiving the greatest combined number of votes shall become the form or plan of government for the consolidated city. If two or three of the forms or plans of government received the same highest number of votes, the form or plan of government shall be chosen by lot between those receiving the same highest number, where the mayor of the largest of the cities proposed to be consolidated draws the lot at a public meeting.

If a proposition to assume indebtedness was submitted to voters of a city in which the indebtedness did not originate, the proposition shall be deemed approved if approved by a majority of at least three-fifths of the voters of the city, and the number of persons voting on the proposition constitutes not less than forty percent of the number of votes cast in the city at the last preceding general election. Approval of the proposition authorizes annual property taxes to be levied on the property within the city in which the indebtedness did not originate that are in excess of regular property taxes. However, if the general indebtedness in question was incurred by action of a city legislative body, a proposition for assuming the indebtedness need only be approved by a simple majority vote of the voters of the city in which such indebtedness did not originate.

If a question of the name of the proposed consolidated city was voted upon, that name receiving the greatest com-

bined number of votes shall become the name of the consolidated city. If two proposed names receive the same number of votes, the name shall be chosen by lot, where the mayor of the largest of the cities proposed to be consolidated draws the lot at a public meeting. [1995 c 196 § 2; 1985 c 281 § 10.]

35.10.480 Consolidation—Elections of officials—Effective date of consolidation. If the voters of each of the cities proposed to consolidate approve the consolidation, elections to nominate and elect the elected officials of the consolidated city shall be held at times specified in RCW 35A.02.050. If the joint resolution or the petitions prescribe that councilmembers of the consolidated city shall be elected from wards, then the councilmembers shall be elected from wards under RCW 35A.12.180. Terms shall be established as if the city is initially incorporating.

The newly elected officials shall take office immediately upon their qualification. The effective date of the consolidation shall be when a majority of the newly elected members of the legislative body assume office. The clerk of the newly consolidated city shall transmit a duly certified copy of an abstract of the votes to authorize the consolidation and of the election of the newly elected city officials to the secretary of state and the office of financial management. [1995 c 196 § 3; 1985 c 281 § 11.]

35.10.490 Consolidation—Name of city. A joint resolution or the petitions may prescribe the name of the proposed consolidated city or may provide that a ballot proposition to determine the name of the proposed consolidated city be submitted to the voters of the cities proposed to be consolidated. If two alternative names are submitted, the name receiving the simple majority vote of the voters voting on the question shall become the name of the consolidated city. If the name for the proposed consolidated city is not prescribed by the joint resolution or petition, or a proposition on the name is not submitted to the voters of the cities proposed to be consolidated, then the newly consolidated city shall be known as the city of (listing the names of the cities that were consolidated in alphabetical order). The legislative body of the newly consolidated city may present another name or two names for the newly consolidated city to the city voters for their approval or rejection at the next municipal general election held after the effective date of the consolidation. If only one alternative name is submitted, this alternative name shall become the name of the consolidated city if approved by a simple majority vote of the voters voting on the question. If two alternative names are submitted, the name receiving the simple majority vote of the voters voting on the question shall become the name of the consolidated city. [1995 c 196 § 4; 1985 c 281 § 12.]

35.10.500 Consolidation—Costs of election and public meetings. If consolidation is authorized, the costs of such election and the public meetings shall be borne by the city formed by such consolidation. If the consolidation is not authorized, the costs of election and the public meetings shall be borne proportionately by each city affected, in that ratio in which the number of inhabitants residing in the total area in which the election was held, as shown by the figures released at the most recent state or federal census or by a determina-

tion of the office of financial management. [1985 c 281 § 13.]

35.10.510 Consolidation—Transfer of fire department employees. Upon the consolidation of two or more cities or code cities, any employee of the fire department of the former city or cities who (1) was at the time of consolidation employed exclusively or principally in performing the powers, duties, and functions which are to be performed by the fire department of the consolidated city or code city, as the case may be, (2) will, as a direct consequence of consolidation, be separated from the employ of the former city, code city or town, and (3) can perform the duties and meet the minimum requirements of the position to be filled, then such employee may transfer employment to the fire department of the consolidated city, as provided in this section and RCW 35.10.520 and 35.10.530.

For purposes of this section and RCW 35.10.520 and 35.10.530, employee means an individual whose employment has been terminated because of a consolidation of two or more cities, code cities or towns. [1986 c 254 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.10.520 Consolidation—Transfer of fire department employees—Rights and benefits. (1) An eligible employee may transfer into the civil service system of the consolidated city or code city by filing a written request with the civil service commission of the consolidated city. Upon receipt of such request by the civil service commission the transfer of employment shall be made. The employee so transferring will (a) be on probation for the same period as are new employees in the position filled, but if the transferring employee has already completed a probationary period as a firefighter prior to the transfer, then the employee may only be terminated during the probationary period for failure to adequately perform assigned duties, not meeting the minimum qualifications of the position, or behavior that would otherwise be subject to disciplinary action, (b) be eligible for promotion no later than after completion of the probationary period, (c) receive a salary at least equal to that of other new employees in the position filled, and (d) in all other matters, such as retirement, sick leave, and vacation, have, within the city or code city civil service system, all the rights, benefits, and privileges to which he or she would have been entitled as a member of the consolidated city fire department from the beginning of his or her employment with the former city or code city fire department: PROVIDED, That for purposes of layoffs by the consolidated city or code city, only the time of service accrued with the consolidated city or code city shall apply unless an agreement is reached between the collective bargaining representatives of the employees of the consolidating fire agencies and consolidated agencies and the consolidating and consolidated fire agencies. A record of the employee's service with the former city or code city fire department shall be transmitted to the applicable civil service commission and shall be credited to such employee as a part of the period of employment in the consolidated city fire department. All accrued benefits are transferable provided that the recipient agency provides comparable benefits. All benefits shall then accrue based on the combined seniority of each employee in the recipient agency.

(2) As many of the transferring employees shall be placed upon the payroll of the consolidated city or code city fire department as the department determines are needed to provide services. These needed employees shall be taken in order of greatest seniority from any of the seniority lists of the consolidating city or code city and the remaining employees who transfer as provided in this section and RCW 35.10.510 and 35.10.530 shall head the list for employment in the civil service system in order of their seniority, to the end that they shall be the first to be reemployed in the fire department when appropriate positions become available: PROVIDED, That employees who are not immediately hired by the city, code city, or town shall be placed on a reemployment list for a period not to exceed thirty-six months unless a longer period is authorized by an agreement reached between the collective bargaining representatives of the employees of the consolidating fire agencies and consolidated fire agency and the consolidating and consolidated fire agencies.

(3) The consolidated city or code city shall retain the right to select the fire chief and assistant fire chiefs regardless of seniority. [1994 c 73 § 2; 1986 c 254 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.10.530 Consolidation—Transfer of fire department employees—Notice—Time limitation. If, as a result of consolidation of two or more cities, or code cities, any employee is laid off who is eligible to transfer to the city fire department pursuant to this section and RCW 35.10.510 and 35.10.520, the city fire department shall notify the employee of the right to so transfer and the employee shall have ninety days to transfer employment to the consolidating city, or code city fire department. [1986 c 254 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.10.540 Consolidation—Creation of community municipal corporation. Voters of one or more of the cities that are proposed to be consolidated may have a ballot proposition submitted to them authorizing the simultaneous creation of a community municipal corporation and election of community councilmembers as provided for under chapter 35.14 RCW. The joint resolution that initiates a consolidation under RCW 35.10.410 may provide for the question of whether a community municipal corporation shall be created to be submitted to the voters of one or more of the cities that are proposed to be consolidated as a separate ballot measure from the ballot measure authorizing the consolidation or as part of the same ballot measure authorizing the consolidation. The petitions that are signed by the voters of each of the cities that are proposed to be consolidated under RCW 35.10.420 may provide for the question of whether to create a community municipal corporation to be submitted to the voters of that city as a separate ballot measure from the ballot measure authorizing the consolidation or as part of the same ballot measure authorizing the consolidation.

The ballots shall contain the words "For consolidation and creation of community municipal corporation" and "Against consolidation and creation of community municipal corporation," or "For creation of community municipal corporation" and "Against creation of community municipal corporation," as the case may be. Approval of either optional ballot proposition shall be by simple majority vote of the vot-

ers voting on the proposition, but the consolidation must be authorized by the voters of each city proposed to be consolidated before a community municipal corporation is created. [1993 c 75 § 2.]

35.10.550 Consolidation—Wards. Unless a commission form of government is prescribed or submitted to the voters under RCW 35.10.430, a joint resolution or petition may prescribe that wards be used to elect the councilmembers of the consolidated city. The joint resolution or petition must contain a map of the proposed consolidated city that clearly delineates the boundaries of each ward. Each ward in the proposed consolidated city shall contain approximately the same population. To the greatest extent possible, the integrity of the boundaries of the cities that are proposed to be consolidated shall be respected when the wards are drawn so that the territory within each city is: (1) Included within the fewest number of wards, to the extent the city has a population that is greater than the maximum population established for each ward; or (2) included wholly within one ward, to the extent the city has a population that is equal to or less than the maximum population established for each ward. After the election specified in RCW 35.10.480, election wards may be modified in the manner specified in RCW 35A.12.180. [1995 c 196 § 6.]

35.10.900 Severability—1969 ex.s. c 89. If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1969 ex.s. c 89 § 19.]

35.10.905 Severability—1985 c 281. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1985 c 281 § 31.]

Chapter 35.13 RCW

ANNEXATION OF UNINCORPORATED AREAS

Sections

35.13.001	Actions subject to review by boundary review board.
35.13.005	Annexations beyond urban growth areas prohibited.
35.13.010	Authority for annexation.
35.13.015	Election method—Resolution for election—Contents of resolution.
35.13.020	Election method—Petition for election—Signers—Rate of assessment in annexed area—Comprehensive plan—Community municipal corporation—Filing and approval—Costs.
35.13.030	Election method—Petition for election—Content.
35.13.040	Election method—Hearing—Notice.
35.13.050	Election method—Petition or resolution for election—Others covering same area barred from consideration, withdrawal.
35.13.060	Election method—Fixing date of election.
35.13.070	Election method—Conduct of election.
35.13.080	Election method—Notice of election.
35.13.090	Election method—Vote required—Proposition for assumption of indebtedness—Certification.
35.13.095	Election method—Vote required for annexation with assumption of indebtedness—Without assumption of indebtedness.
35.13.100	Election method—Ordinances required upon voter approval—Assumption of indebtedness.

- 35.13.110 Election method—Effective date of annexation or annexation and comprehensive plan or annexation and creation of community municipal corporation, taxation of area annexed.
- 35.13.120 Election method is alternative.
- 35.13.125 Direct petition method—Commencement of proceedings—Notice to legislative body—Meeting—Assumption of indebtedness—Comprehensive plan.
- 35.13.130 Direct petition method—Petition—Signers—Content.
- 35.13.140 Direct petition method—Notice of hearing.
- 35.13.150 Direct petition method—Ordinance providing for annexation.
- 35.13.160 Direct petition method—Effective date of annexation or annexation and comprehensive plan—Assessment, taxation of territory annexed.
- 35.13.165 Termination of annexation proceedings in cities over four hundred thousand—Declarations of termination filed by property owners.
- 35.13.170 Direct petition method is alternative.
- 35.13.171 Review board—Convening—Composition.
- 35.13.172 When review procedure may be dispensed with.
- 35.13.173 Determination by review board—Factors considered—Filing of findings.
- 35.13.174 Date for annexation election if review board's determination favorable.
- 35.13.176 Territory subject to annexation proposal—When annexation by another city or incorporation allowed.
- 35.13.177 Comprehensive land use plan for area to be annexed—Contents—Purpose.
- 35.13.178 Comprehensive land use plan for area to be annexed—Hearings on proposed plan—Notice—Filing.
- 35.13.180 Annexation for municipal purposes.
- 35.13.182 Annexation of unincorporated island of territory—Resolution—Notice of hearing.
- 35.13.1821 Annexation of unincorporated island of territory—Referendum—Election.
- 35.13.1822 Annexation of unincorporated island of territory—Notice, hearing.
- 35.13.185 Annexation of federal areas by first-class city.
- 35.13.190 Annexation of federal areas by second-class cities and towns.
- 35.13.200 Annexation of federal areas by second-class cities and towns—Annexation ordinance—Provisions.
- 35.13.210 Annexation of federal areas by second-class cities and towns—Authority over annexed territory.
- 35.13.215 Annexation of fire districts—Transfer of employees.
- 35.13.225 Annexation of fire districts—Transfer of employees—Rights and benefits.
- 35.13.235 Annexation of fire districts—Transfer of employees—Notice—Time limitation.
- 35.13.238 Annexation of territory served by fire districts, interlocal agreement process—Annexation of fire districts, transfer of employees.
- 35.13.249 Annexation of fire districts—Ownership of assets of fire protection district—Outstanding indebtedness not affected.
- 35.13.252 Fire protection and safety in proposed annexed territory—Report request.
- 35.13.256 Fire protection services—Benefit charge—Resolution—Exemptions—Definitions.
- 35.13.260 Determining population of annexed territory—Certificate—As basis for allocation of state funds—Revised certificate.
- 35.13.270 Taxes collected in annexed territory—Notification of annexation.
- 35.13.280 Cancellation, acquisition of franchise or permit for operation of public service business in territory annexed—Regulation of solid waste collection.
- 35.13.290 When right-of-way may be included—Use of right-of-way line as corporate boundary.
- 35.13.300 Boundary line adjustment—Purpose—Definition.
- 35.13.310 Boundary line adjustment—Agreement—Not subject to review.
- 35.13.320 Boundary line adjustment—When adjustment required—Limitation—Not subject to review.
- 35.13.330 Boundary line adjustment—Agreement pending incorporation—Limitation—Not subject to review.
- 35.13.340 Boundary line adjustment—Inclusion or exclusion of remaining portion of parcel—When subject to review—Definition.
- 35.13.350 Providing annexation information to public.
- 35.13.360 Transfer of county sheriff's employees—Purpose.
- 35.13.370 Transfer of county sheriff's employees—When authorized.
- 35.13.380 Transfer of county sheriff's employees—Conditions, limitations.
- 35.13.390 Transfer of county sheriff's employees—Rules.
- 35.13.400 Transfer of county sheriff's employees—Notification of right to transfer—Time for filing transfer request.
- 35.13.410 Alternative direct petition method—Commencement of proceedings—Notice to legislative body—Meeting—Assumption of indebtedness—Comprehensive plan.
- 35.13.420 Alternative direct petition method—Petition—Signers—Content.
- 35.13.430 Alternative direct petition method—Notice of hearing.
- 35.13.440 Alternative direct petition method—Ordinance providing for annexation.
- 35.13.450 Alternative direct petition method—Effective date of annexation and comprehensive plan—Assessment, taxation of territory annexed.
- 35.13.460 Alternative direct petition method—Method is alternative.
- 35.13.470 Annexation of territory within urban growth areas—Interlocal agreement—Public hearing—Ordinance providing for annexation.
- 35.13.480 Annexation of territory within urban growth areas—County may initiate process with other cities or towns—Interlocal agreement—Public hearing—Ordinance—Referendum—Election, when necessary.
- 35.13.490 Annexation of territory used for an agricultural fair.
- 35.13.500 Annexation of territory within regional transit authorities.
- 35.13.900 Application of chapter to annexations involving water or sewer service.

Annexation of fire protection district territory: RCW 35.02.190 through 35.02.205.

Consolidation and annexation of cities and towns: Chapter 35.10 RCW.

Local governmental organizations, actions affecting boundaries, review by boundary review board: Chapter 36.93 RCW.

Population determinations: Chapter 43.62 RCW.

Procedure to attack consolidation or annexation affecting a city of the second class: RCW 35.23.545.

Provisions relating to city annexation review boards not applicable where boundary review board created: RCW 36.93.220.

35.13.001 Actions subject to review by boundary review board. Actions taken under chapter 35.13 RCW may be subject to potential review by a boundary review board under chapter 36.93 RCW. [1989 c 84 § 28.]

35.13.005 Annexations beyond urban growth areas prohibited. No city or town located in a county in which urban growth areas have been designated under RCW 36.70A.110 may annex territory beyond an urban growth area. [1990 1st ex.s. c 17 § 30.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13.010 Authority for annexation. Any portion of a county not incorporated as part of a city or town but lying contiguous thereto may become a part of the city or town by annexation. An area proposed to be annexed to a city or town shall be deemed contiguous thereto even though separated by water or tide or shore lands on which no bona fide residence is maintained by any person. [2009 c 402 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.010. Prior: 1959 c 311 § 1; prior: (i) 1937 c 110 § 1; 1907 c 245 § 1; RRS § 8896. (ii) 1945 c 128 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 8909-10.]

Intent—2009 c 402: See note following RCW 35.13.490.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13.015 Election method—Resolution for election—Contents of resolution. In addition to the method prescribed by RCW 35.13.020 for the commencement of annexation proceedings, the legislative body of any city or town may, whenever it shall determine by resolution that the best interests and general welfare of such city or town would be served by the annexation of unincorporated territory con-

tiguous to such city or town, file a certified copy of the resolution with the board of county commissioners of the county in which said territory is located. The resolution of the city or town initiating such election shall, subject to RCW 35.02.170, describe the boundaries of the area to be annexed, as nearly as may be state the number of voters residing therein, pray for the calling of an election to be held among the qualified voters therein upon the question of annexation, and provide that said city or town will pay the cost of the annexation election. The resolution may require that there also be submitted to the electorate of the territory sought to be annexed a proposition that all property within the area annexed shall, upon annexation, be assessed and taxed at the same rate and on the same basis as the property of such annexing city or town is assessed and taxed to pay for all or any portion of the then outstanding indebtedness of the city or town to which said area is annexed, approved by the voters, contracted, or incurred prior to, or existing at, the date of annexation. Whenever a city or town has prepared and filed a comprehensive plan for the area to be annexed as provided for in RCW 35.13.177 and 35.13.178, the resolution initiating the election may also provide for the simultaneous adoption of the comprehensive plan upon approval of annexation by the electorate of the area to be annexed. The resolution initiating the election may also provide for the simultaneous creation of a community municipal corporation and election of community councilmembers as provided for in RCW 35.14.010 through 35.14.060 upon approval of annexation by the electorate of the area to be annexed. In cities under the optional municipal code the resolution initiating the election may also provide for the simultaneous inclusion of the annexed area into a named existing community municipal corporation. The proposition for the creation of a community municipal corporation may be submitted as part of the annexation proposition or may be submitted as a separate proposition. The proposition for inclusion within a named existing community municipal corporation shall be submitted as part of the annexation proposition. [1975 1st ex.s. c 220 § 6; 1973 1st ex.s. c 164 § 2; 1970 ex.s. c 52 § 6; 1967 c 73 § 7; 1965 ex.s. c 88 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.015. Prior: 1961 c 282 § 1.]

Legislative finding, intent—1975 1st ex.s. c 220: See note following RCW 35.02.170.

Community municipal corporations: Chapter 35.14 RCW.

35.13.020 Election method—Petition for election—Signers—Rate of assessment in annexed area—Comprehensive plan—Community municipal corporation—Filing and approval—Costs. A petition for an election to vote upon the annexation of a portion of a county to a contiguous city or town signed by qualified voters resident in the area equal in number to twenty percent of the votes cast at the last election may be filed in the office of the board of county commissioners: PROVIDED, That any such petition shall first be submitted to the prosecuting attorney who shall, within twenty-one days after submission, certify or refuse to certify the petition as set forth in *RCW 35.13.025. If the prosecuting attorney certifies the petition, it shall be filed with the legislative body of the city or town to which the annexation is proposed, and such legislative body shall, by resolution entered within sixty days from the date of presentation, notify the petitioners, either by mail or by publication in the same

manner notice of hearing is required by RCW 35.13.040 to be published, of its approval or rejection of the proposed action. The petition may also provide for the simultaneous creation of a community municipal corporation and election of community councilmembers as provided for in RCW 35.14.010 through 35.14.060. In approving the proposed action, the legislative body may require that there also be submitted to the electorate of the territory to be annexed, a proposition that all property within the area to be annexed shall, upon annexation be assessed and taxed at the same rate and on the same basis as the property of such annexing city or town is assessed and taxed to pay for all or any portion of the then outstanding indebtedness of the city or town to which said area is annexed, approved by the voters, contracted, or incurred prior to, or existing at, the date of annexation. Only after the legislative body has completed preparation and filing of a comprehensive plan for the area to be annexed as provided for in RCW 35.13.177 and 35.13.178, the legislative body in approving the proposed action, may require that the comprehensive plan be simultaneously adopted upon approval of annexation by the electorate of the area to be annexed. The approval of the legislative body shall be a condition precedent to the filing of such petition with the board of county commissioners as hereinafter provided. The costs of conducting such election shall be a charge against the city or town concerned. The proposition or questions provided for in this section may be submitted to the voters either separately or as a single proposition. [1981 c 332 § 3; 1973 1st ex.s. c 164 § 3; 1967 c 73 § 8; 1965 ex.s. c 88 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.020. Prior: 1961 c 282 § 7; prior: 1951 c 248 § 6; 1907 c 245 § 2, part; RRS § 8897, part.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 35.13.025 was repealed by 1989 c 351 § 10.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13.030 Election method—Petition for election—Content. A petition filed with the county commissioners to call an annexation election shall, subject to RCW 35.02.170, particularly describe the boundaries of the area proposed to be annexed, state the number of voters residing therein as nearly as may be, state the provisions, if any there be, relating to assumption of debt by the owners of property of the area proposed to be annexed, and/or the simultaneous adoption of a comprehensive plan for the area proposed to be annexed, and shall pray for the calling of an election to be held among the qualified voters therein upon the question of annexation. If the petition also provides for the creation of a community municipal corporation and election of community councilmembers, the petition shall also describe the boundaries of the proposed service area, state the number of voters residing therein as nearly as may be, and pray for the election of community councilmembers by the qualified voters residing in the service area. [1975 1st ex.s. c 220 § 7; 1967 c 73 § 9; 1965 ex.s. c 88 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.030. Prior: 1961 c 282 § 8; prior: 1907 c 245 § 2, part; RRS § 8897, part.]

Legislative finding, intent—1975 1st ex.s. c 220: See note following RCW 35.02.170.

35.13.040 Election method—Hearing—Notice. Upon the filing of approval by the review board of a twenty percent annexation petition under the election method to call an annexation election, the board of county commissioners at its

next meeting shall fix a date for hearing thereon to be held not less than two weeks nor more than four weeks thereafter, of which hearing the petitioners must give notice by publication once each week at least two weeks prior thereto in some newspaper of general circulation in the area proposed to be annexed. Upon the day fixed, the board shall hear the petition, and if it complies with the requirements of law and has been approved by the review board, shall grant it. The hearing may be continued from time to time for an aggregate period not exceeding two weeks. [1973 1st ex.s. c 164 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.040. Prior: 1961 c 282 § 9; prior: 1907 c 245 § 2, part; RRS § 8897, part.]

35.13.050 Election method—Petition or resolution for election—Others covering same area barred from consideration, withdrawal. After the filing with the board of county commissioners of a petition or resolution pursuant to RCW 35.13.015 to call an annexation election, pending the hearing under the twenty percent annexation petition under the election method and pending the election to be called thereunder, the board of county commissioners shall not consider any other petition or resolution involving any portion of the territory embraced therein: PROVIDED, That the petition or resolution may be withdrawn or a new petition or resolution embracing other or different boundaries substituted therefor by a majority of the signers thereof, or in the case of a resolution, by the legislative body of the city or town, and the same proceeding shall be taken as in the case of an original petition or resolution. [1973 1st ex.s. c 164 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.050. Prior: 1961 c 282 § 10; prior: 1907 c 245 § 2, part; RRS § 8897, part.]

35.13.060 Election method—Fixing date of election. Upon granting the petition under the twenty percent annexation petition under the election method, and after the auditor has certified the petition as being sufficient, the legislative body of the city or town shall indicate to the county auditor its preference for the date of the election on the annexation to be held, which shall be one of the dates for special elections provided under *RCW 29.13.020 that is sixty or more days after the date the preference is indicated. The county auditor shall call the special election at the special election date indicated by the city or town. [1989 c 351 § 2; 1973 1st ex.s. c 164 § 6; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.060. Prior: 1961 c 282 § 12; prior: 1907 c 245 § 3, part; RRS § 8898, part.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29.13.020 was recodified as RCW 29A.04.330 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

Election method, date for annexation election if review board's determination favorable: RCW 35.13.174.

35.13.070 Election method—Conduct of election. An annexation election shall be held in accordance with the general election laws of the state, and only registered voters who have resided in the area proposed to be annexed for ninety days immediately preceding the election shall be allowed to vote therein. [1965 c 7 § 35.13.070. Prior: 1961 c 282 § 15; prior: 1907 c 245 § 4, part; RRS § 8899, part.]

Conduct of elections: RCW 29A.60.010.

35.13.080 Election method—Notice of election. Notice of an annexation election shall particularly describe

(2012 Ed.)

the boundaries of the area proposed to be annexed, describe the boundaries of the proposed service area if the simultaneous creation of a community municipal corporation is provided for, state the objects of the election as prayed in the petition or as stated in the resolution and require the voters to cast ballots which shall contain the words "For annexation" and "Against annexation" or words equivalent thereto, or contain the words "For annexation and adoption of comprehensive plan" and "Against annexation and adoption of comprehensive plan" or words equivalent thereto in case the simultaneous adoption of a comprehensive plan is proposed, and, if appropriate, the words "For creation of community municipal corporation" and "Against creation of community municipal corporation" or words equivalent thereto, or contain the words "For annexation and creation of community municipal corporation" and "Against annexation and creation of community municipal corporation" or words equivalent thereto in case the simultaneous creation of a community municipal corporation is proposed, and which in case the assumption of indebtedness is proposed, shall contain as a separate proposition, the words "For assumption of indebtedness" and "Against assumption of indebtedness" or words equivalent thereto and if only a portion of the indebtedness of the annexing city or town is to be assumed, an appropriate separate proposition for and against the assumption of such portion of the indebtedness shall be submitted to the voters. If the creation of a community municipal corporation and election of community councilmembers is provided for, the notice shall also require the voters within the service area to cast ballots for candidates for positions on such council. The notice shall be posted for at least two weeks prior to the date of election in four public places within the area proposed to be annexed and published in accordance with the notice required by *RCW 29.27.080 prior to the date of election in a newspaper of general circulation in the area proposed to be annexed. [1973 1st ex.s. c 164 § 7; 1967 c 73 § 10; 1965 ex.s. c 88 § 6; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.080. Prior: 1961 c 282 § 13; prior: 1907 c 245 § 3, part; RRS § 8898, part.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29.27.080 was recodified as RCW 29A.52.350 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004. RCW 29A.52.350 was subsequently repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment of RCW 29A.52.350, see RCW 29A.52.351. RCW 29A.52.351 was subsequently repealed by 2011 c 10 § 86.

35.13.090 Election method—Vote required—Proposition for assumption of indebtedness—Certification. (1) The proposition for or against annexation or for or against annexation and adoption of the comprehensive plan, or for or against creation of a community municipal corporation, or any combination thereof, as the case may be, shall be deemed approved if a majority of the votes cast on that proposition are cast in favor of annexation or in favor of annexation and adoption of the comprehensive plan, or for creation of the community municipal corporation, or any combination thereof, as the case may be.

(2) If a proposition for or against assumption of all or any portion of indebtedness was submitted to the registered voters, it shall be deemed approved if a majority of at least three-fifths of the registered voters of the territory proposed to be annexed voting on such proposition vote in favor thereof, and the number of registered voters voting on such proposition

constitutes not less than forty percent of the total number of votes cast in such territory at the last preceding general election.

(3) If either or both propositions were approved by the registered voters, the county auditor shall on completion of the canvassing of the returns transmit to the county legislative authority and to the clerk of the city or town to which annexation is proposed a certificate of the election results, together with a certified abstract of the vote showing the whole number who voted at the election, the number of votes cast for annexation and the number cast against annexation or for annexation and adoption of the comprehensive plan and the number cast against annexation and adoption of the comprehensive plan or for creation of a community municipal corporation and the number cast against creation of a community municipal corporation, or any combination thereof, as the case may be.

(4) If a proposition for assumption of all or of any portion of indebtedness was submitted to the registered voters, the abstract shall include the number of votes cast for assumption of indebtedness and the number of votes cast against assumption of indebtedness, together with a statement of the total number of votes cast in such territory at the last preceding general election.

(5) If the proposition for creation of a community municipal corporation was submitted and approved, the abstract shall include the number of votes cast for the candidates for community council positions and certificates of election shall be issued pursuant to *RCW 29.27.100 to the successful candidates who shall assume office as soon as qualified. [1996 c 286 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 164 § 8; 1967 c 73 § 11; 1965 ex.s. c 88 § 7; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.090. Prior: 1961 c 282 § 16; prior: 1907 c 245 § 4, part; RRS § 8899, part.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29.27.100 was recodified as RCW 29A.52.360 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

35.13.095 Election method—Vote required for annexation with assumption of indebtedness—Without assumption of indebtedness. A city or town may cause a proposition authorizing an area to be annexed to the city or town to be submitted to the qualified voters of the area proposed to be annexed in the same ballot proposition as the question to authorize an assumption of indebtedness. If the measures are combined, the annexation and the assumption of indebtedness shall be authorized only if the proposition is approved by at least three-fifths of the voters of the area proposed to be annexed voting on the proposition, and the number of persons voting on the proposition constitutes not less than forty percent of the total number of votes cast in the area at the last preceding general election.

However, the city or town council may adopt a resolution accepting the annexation, without the assumption of indebtedness, where the combined ballot proposition is approved by a simple majority vote of the voters voting on the proposition. [1989 c 84 § 22.]

35.13.100 Election method—Ordinances required upon voter approval—Assumption of indebtedness. If a proposition relating to annexation or annexation and adoption of the comprehensive plan or creation of a community municipal corporation, or both, as the case may be was sub-

mitted to the voters and such proposition was approved, the legislative body shall adopt an ordinance providing for the annexation or adopt ordinances providing for the annexation and adoption of the comprehensive plan, or adopt an ordinance providing for the annexation and creation of a community municipal corporation, as the case may be. If a proposition for annexation or annexation and adoption of the comprehensive plan or creation of a community municipal corporation, as the case may be, and a proposition for assumption of all or of any portion of indebtedness were both submitted, and were approved, the legislative body shall adopt an ordinance providing for the annexation or annexation and adoption of the comprehensive plan or annexation and creation of a community municipal corporation including the assumption of all or of any portion of indebtedness. If the propositions were submitted and only the annexation or annexation and adoption of the comprehensive plan or annexation and creation of a community municipal corporation proposition was approved, the legislative body may, if it deems it wise or expedient, adopt an ordinance providing for the annexation or adopt ordinances providing for the annexation and adoption of the comprehensive plan, or adopt ordinances providing for the annexation and creation of a community municipal corporation, as the case may be. [1996 c 286 § 2; 1973 1st ex.s. c 164 § 9; 1967 c 73 § 12; 1965 ex.s. c 88 § 8; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.100. Prior: 1961 c 282 § 17; 1957 c 239 § 2; prior: 1907 c 245 § 5, part; RRS § 8900, part.]

35.13.110 Election method—Effective date of annexation or annexation and comprehensive plan or annexation and creation of community municipal corporation, taxation of area annexed. Upon the date fixed in the ordinance of annexation, the area annexed shall become a part of the city or town. Upon the date fixed in the ordinances of annexation and adoption of the comprehensive plan, the area annexed shall become a part of the city or town and property in the annexed area shall be subject to and a part of the comprehensive plan, as prepared and filed as provided for in RCW 35.13.177 and 35.13.178. Upon the date fixed in the ordinances of annexation and creation of a community municipal corporation, the area annexed shall become a part of the city or town, the community municipal corporation shall be deemed organized, and property in the service area shall be deemed subject to the powers granted to such corporation as provided for in *this 1967 amendatory act. All property within the territory hereafter annexed shall, if the proposition approved by the people so provides after June 12, 1957, be assessed and taxed at the same rate and on the same basis as the property of such annexing city is assessed and taxed to pay for all or any portion of the then outstanding indebtedness of the city or town to which said area is annexed, approved by the voters, contracted, or incurred prior to, or existing at, the date of annexation. [1973 1st ex.s. c 164 § 10; 1967 c 73 § 13; 1965 ex.s. c 88 § 9; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.110. Prior: 1957 c 239 § 3; prior: 1907 c 245 § 5, part; RRS § 8900, part.]

*Reviser's note: The language "this 1967 amendatory act" first appeared in the amendment to this section by section 13, chapter 73, Laws of 1967. For the codification of chapter 73, Laws of 1967, see note following RCW 35.14.010.

35.13.120 Election method is alternative. The method of annexation provided for in RCW 35.13.020 to 35.13.110 shall be an alternative method, not superseding any other. [1965 c 7 § 35.13.120. Prior: 1937 c 110 § 2; 1907 c 245 § 6; RRS § 8901.]

35.13.125 Direct petition method—Commencement of proceedings—Notice to legislative body—Meeting—Assumption of indebtedness—Comprehensive plan. Proceedings for the annexation of territory pursuant to RCW 35.13.130, 35.13.140, 35.13.150, 35.13.160 and 35.13.170 shall be commenced as provided in this section. Prior to the circulation of a petition for annexation, the initiating party or parties who, except as provided in RCW 28A.335.110, shall be either not less than ten percent of the residents of the area to be annexed or the owners of not less than ten percent in value, according to the assessed valuation for general taxation of the property for which annexation is petitioned, shall notify the legislative body of the city or town in writing of their intention to commence annexation proceedings. The legislative body shall set a date, not later than sixty days after the filing of the request, for a meeting with the initiating parties to determine whether the city or town will accept, reject, or geographically modify the proposed annexation, whether it shall require the simultaneous adoption of the comprehensive plan if such plan has been prepared and filed for the area to be annexed as provided for in RCW 35.13.177 and 35.13.178, and whether it shall require the assumption of all or of any portion of existing city or town indebtedness by the area to be annexed. If the legislative body requires the assumption of all or of any portion of indebtedness and/or the adoption of a comprehensive plan, it shall record this action in its minutes and the petition for annexation shall be so drawn as to clearly indicate this fact. There shall be no appeal from the decision of the legislative body. [1990 c 33 § 565; 1989 c 351 § 3; 1973 1st ex.s. c 164 § 11; 1971 c 69 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 88 § 10; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.125. Prior: 1961 c 282 § 18.]

Purpose—Statutory references—Severability—1990 c 33: See RCW 28A.900.100 through 28A.900.102.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13.130 Direct petition method—Petition—Signers—Content. A petition for annexation of an area contiguous to a city or town may be made in writing addressed to and filed with the legislative body of the municipality to which annexation is desired. Except where all the property sought to be annexed is property of a school district, and the school directors thereof file the petition for annexation as in RCW 28A.335.110 authorized, the petition must be signed by the owners of not less than sixty percent in value according to the assessed valuation for general taxation of the property for which annexation is petitioned: PROVIDED, That in cities and towns with populations greater than one hundred sixty thousand located east of the Cascade mountains, the owner of tax exempt property may sign an annexation petition and have the tax exempt property annexed into the city or town, but the value of the tax exempt property shall not be used in calculating the sufficiency of the required property owner signatures unless only tax exempt property is proposed to be annexed into the city or town. The petition shall set forth a description of the property according to government legal

(2012 Ed.)

subdivisions or legal plats which is in compliance with RCW 35.02.170, and shall be accompanied by a plat which outlines the boundaries of the property sought to be annexed. If the legislative body has required the assumption of all or of any portion of city or town indebtedness by the area annexed, and/or the adoption of a comprehensive plan for the area to be annexed, these facts, together with a quotation of the minute entry of such requirement or requirements shall be set forth in the petition. [2009 c 60 § 3; 1990 c 33 § 566; 1981 c 66 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 220 § 8; 1973 1st ex.s. c 164 § 12; 1971 c 69 § 2; 1965 ex.s. c 88 § 11; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.130. Prior: 1961 c 282 § 19; 1945 c 128 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 8908-12.]

Purpose—Statutory references—Severability—1990 c 33: See RCW 28A.900.100 through 28A.900.102.

Legislative finding, intent—1975 1st ex.s. c 220: See note following RCW 35.02.170.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13.140 Direct petition method—Notice of hearing. Whenever a petition for annexation is filed with the city or town council, or commission in those cities having a commission form of government, which meets the requirements herein specified, of which fact satisfactory proof may be required by the council or commission, the council or commission may entertain the same, fix a date for a public hearing thereon and cause notice of the hearing to be published in one issue of a newspaper of general circulation in the city or town. The notice shall also be posted in three public places within the territory proposed for annexation, and shall specify the time and place of hearing and invite interested persons to appear and voice approval or disapproval of the annexation. The expense of publication and posting of the notice shall be borne by the signers of the petition. [1965 c 7 § 35.13.140. Prior: 1945 c 128 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 8908-11.] [SLC-RO-8.]

35.13.150 Direct petition method—Ordinance providing for annexation. Following the hearing, the council or commission shall determine by ordinance whether annexation shall be made. Subject to RCW 35.02.170, they may annex all or any portion of the proposed area but may not include in the annexation any property not described in the petition. Upon passage of the ordinance a certified copy shall be filed with the board of county commissioners of the county in which the annexed property is located. [1975 1st ex.s. c 220 § 9; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.150. Prior: 1957 c 239 § 5; prior: 1945 c 128 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 8908-13, part.]

Legislative finding, intent—1975 1st ex.s. c 220: See note following RCW 35.02.170.

35.13.160 Direct petition method—Effective date of annexation or annexation and comprehensive plan—Assessment, taxation of territory annexed. Upon the date fixed in the ordinance of annexation the area annexed shall become part of the city or town. All property within the territory hereafter annexed shall, if the annexation petition so provided, be assessed and taxed at the same rate and on the same basis as the property of such annexing city or town is assessed and taxed to pay for all or of any portion of the then outstanding indebtedness of the city or town to which said

area is annexed, approved by the voters, contracted, or incurred prior to, or existing at, the date of annexation. If the annexation petition so provided, all property in the annexed area shall be subject to and a part of the comprehensive plan as prepared and filed as provided for in RCW 35.13.177 and 35.13.178. [1973 1st ex.s. c 164 § 13; 1965 ex.s. c 88 § 12; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.160. Prior: 1961 c 282 § 20; 1957 c 239 § 6; prior: (i) 1945 c 128 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 8908-13, part. (ii) 1945 c 128 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 8908-14.]

35.13.165 Termination of annexation proceedings in cities over four hundred thousand—Declarations of termination filed by property owners. At any time before the date is set for an annexation election under RCW 35.13.060 or 35.13.174, all further proceedings to annex shall be terminated upon the filing of verified declarations of termination signed by:

(1) Owners of real property consisting of at least sixty percent of the assessed valuation in the area proposed to be annexed; or

(2) Sixty percent of the owners of real property in the area proposed to be annexed.

As used in this subsection, the term "owner" shall include individuals and corporate owners. In determining who is a real property owner for purposes of this section, all owners of a single parcel shall be considered as one owner. No owner may be entitled to sign more than one declaration of termination.

Following the termination of such proceedings, no other petition for annexation affecting any portion of the same property may be considered by any government body for a period of five years from the date of filing.

The provisions of this section shall apply only to cities with a population greater than four hundred thousand. [1989 c 351 § 7; 1981 c 332 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13.170 Direct petition method is alternative. The method of annexation provided for in RCW 35.13.130 to 35.13.160 shall be an alternative method, not superseding any other. [1965 c 7 § 35.13.170. Prior: 1945 c 128 § 6; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 8908-15.]

35.13.171 Review board—Convening—Composition. Within thirty days after the filing of a city's or town's annexation resolution pursuant to RCW 35.13.015 with the board of county commissioners or within thirty days after filing with the county commissioners a petition calling for an election on annexation, as provided in RCW 35.13.020, or within thirty days after approval by the legislative body of a city or town of a petition of property owners calling for annexation, as provided in RCW 35.13.130, the mayor of the city or town concerned that is not subject to the jurisdiction of a boundary review board under chapter 36.93 RCW, shall convene a review board composed of the following persons:

(1) The mayor of the city or town initiating the annexation by resolution, or the mayor in the event of a twenty percent annexation petition pursuant to RCW 35.13.020, or an alternate designated by the mayor;

(2) The chair of the board of county commissioners of the county wherein the property to be annexed is situated, or an alternate designated by him or her;

(3) The *director of community, trade, and economic development, or an alternate designated by the director;

Two additional members to be designated, one by the mayor of the annexing city, which member shall be a resident property owner of the city, and one by the chair of the county legislative authority, which member shall be a resident of and a property owner or a resident or a property owner if there be no resident property owner in the area proposed to be annexed, shall be added to the original membership and the full board thereafter convened upon call of the mayor: PROVIDED FURTHER, That three members of the board shall constitute a quorum. [2009 c 549 § 2010; 1995 c 399 § 35; 1985 c 6 § 2; 1973 1st ex.s. c 164 § 14; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.171. Prior: 1961 c 282 § 2.]

*Reviser's note: The "director of community, trade, and economic development" was changed to the "director of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

35.13.172 When review procedure may be dispensed with. Whenever a petition is filed as provided in RCW 35.13.020 or a resolution is adopted by the city or town council, as provided in RCW 35.13.015, and the area proposed for annexation is less than ten acres and less than eight hundred thousand dollars in assessed valuation, such review procedures shall be dispensed with. [1981 c 260 § 6. Prior: 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 14; 1973 1st ex.s. c 164 § 15; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.172; prior: 1961 c 282 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13.173 Determination by review board—Factors considered—Filing of findings. The review board shall by majority action, within three months, determine whether the property proposed to be annexed is of such character that such annexation would be in the public interest and for the public welfare, and in the best interest of the city, county, and other political subdivisions affected. The governing officials of the city, county, and other political subdivisions of the state shall assist the review board insofar as their offices can, and all relevant information and records shall be furnished by such offices to the review board. In making their determination the review board shall be guided, but not limited, by their findings with respect to the following factors:

(1) The immediate and prospective populations of the area to be annexed;

(2) The assessed valuation of the area to be annexed, and its relationship to population;

(3) The history of and prospects for construction of improvements in the area to be annexed;

(4) The needs and possibilities for geographical expansion of the city;

(5) The present and anticipated need for governmental services in the area proposed to be annexed, including but not limited to water supply, sewage and garbage disposal, zoning, streets and alleys, curbs, sidewalks, police and fire protection, playgrounds, parks, and other municipal services, and transportation and drainage;

(6) The relative capabilities of the city, county, and other political subdivisions to provide governmental services when the need arises;

(7) The existence of special districts except school districts within the area proposed to be annexed, and the impact of annexation upon such districts;

(8) The elimination of isolated unincorporated areas existing without adequate economical governmental services;

(9) The immediate and potential revenues that would be derived by the city as a result of annexation, and their relation to the cost of providing service to the area.

Whether the review board determines for or against annexation, its reasons therefor, along with its findings on the specified factors and other material considerations shall:

(1) In the case of a petition signed by registered voters calling for an election on annexation, be filed with the board of county commissioners;

(2) In the case of a resolution of a city or town initiating annexation proceedings pursuant to RCW 35.13.015, be filed with the board of county commissioners.

Such findings need not include specific data on every point listed, but shall indicate that all factors were considered.

A favorable determination by the review board is an essential condition precedent to the annexation of territory to a city or town under either the resolution method pursuant to RCW 35.13.015, or under the twenty percent annexation petition under the election method. [1973 1st ex.s. c 164 § 16; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.173. Prior: 1961 c 282 § 4.]

35.13.174 Date for annexation election if review board's determination favorable. Upon receipt by the board of county commissioners of a determination by a majority of the review board favoring annexation of the proposed area that has been initiated by resolution pursuant to RCW 35.13.015 by the city or town legislative body, the board of county commissioners, or the city or town legislative body for any city or town within an urban growth area designated under RCW 36.70A.110, shall fix a date on which an annexation election shall be held, which date will be not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days thereafter. [1997 c 429 § 38; 1973 1st ex.s. c 164 § 17; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.174. Prior: 1961 c 282 § 5.]

Petition method—Fixing date of annexation election: RCW 35.13.060.

Times for holding elections: RCW 29A.04.311 through 29A.04.330.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13.176 Territory subject to annexation proposal—When annexation by another city or incorporation allowed. After a petition proposing an annexation by a city or town is filed with the city or town or the governing body of the city or town, or after a resolution proposing an annexation by a city or town has been adopted by the city or town governing body, no territory included in the proposed annexation may be annexed by another city or town or incorporated into a city or town unless: (1) The boundary review board modifies the boundaries of the proposed annexation and removes the territory; (2) the boundary review board or review board created under RCW 35.13.171 rejects the proposed annexation; or (3) the city or town governing body rejects the proposed annexation or voters defeat the ballot proposition authorizing the annexation. [1994 c 216 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

(2012 Ed.)

35.13.177 Comprehensive land use plan for area to be annexed—Contents—Purpose. The legislative body of any city or town acting through a planning commission created pursuant to chapter 35.63 RCW, or pursuant to its granted powers, may prepare a comprehensive land use plan to become effective upon the annexation of any area which might reasonably be expected to be annexed by the city or town at any future time. Such comprehensive plan, to the extent deemed reasonably necessary by the legislative body to be in the interest of health, safety, morals and the general welfare may provide, among other things, for:

(1) The regulation and restriction within the area to be annexed of the location and the use of buildings, structures and land for residence, trade, industrial and other purposes; the height, number of stories, size, construction and design of buildings and other structures; the size of yards, courts and other open spaces on the lot or tract; the density of population; the set-back of buildings along highways, parks or public water frontages; and the subdivision and development of land;

(2) The division of the area to be annexed into districts or zones of any size or shape, and within such districts or zones regulate and restrict the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair or use of buildings, structures or land;

(3) The appointment of a board of adjustment, to make, in appropriate cases and subject to appropriate conditions and safeguards established by ordinance, special exceptions in harmony with the general purposes and intent of the comprehensive plan; and

(4) The time interval following an annexation during which the ordinance or resolution adopting any such plan or regulations, or any part thereof must remain in effect before it may be amended, supplemented or modified by subsequent ordinance or resolution adopted by the annexing city or town.

All such regulations and restrictions shall be designed, among other things, to encourage the most appropriate use of land throughout the area to be annexed; to lessen traffic congestion and accidents; to secure safety from fire; to provide adequate light and air; to prevent overcrowding of land; to avoid undue concentration of population; to promote a coordinated development of the unbuilt areas; to encourage the formation of neighborhood or community units; to secure an appropriate allotment of land area in new developments for all the requirements of community life; to conserve and restore natural beauty and other natural resources; to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage and other public uses and requirements. [1965 ex.s. c 88 § 1.]

35.13.178 Comprehensive land use plan for area to be annexed—Hearings on proposed plan—Notice—Filing. The legislative body of the city or town shall hold two or more public hearings, to be held at least thirty days apart, upon the proposed comprehensive plan, giving notice of the time and place thereof by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the annexing city or town and the area to be annexed. A copy of the ordinance or resolution adopting or embodying such proposed plan or any part thereof or any amendment thereto, duly certified as a true copy by the clerk of the annexing city or town, shall be filed with the county auditor. A like certified copy of any map or plat referred to or adopted by the ordinance or resolution shall likewise be filed

[Title 35 RCW—page 33]

with the county auditor. The auditor shall record the ordinance or resolution and keep on file the map or plat. [1965 ex.s. c 88 § 2.]

35.13.180 Annexation for municipal purposes. City and town councils of second-class cities and towns may by a majority vote annex new unincorporated territory outside the city or town limits, whether contiguous or noncontiguous for park, cemetery, or other municipal purposes when such territory is owned by the city or town or all of the owners of the real property in the territory give their written consent to the annexation. [1994 c 81 § 11; 1983 1st ex.s. c 68 § 1; 1981 c 332 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.180. Prior: 1907 c 228 § 4; RRS § 9202.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13.182 Annexation of unincorporated island of territory—Resolution—Notice of hearing. (1) The legislative body of a city or town planning under chapter 36.70A RCW as of June 30, 1994, may resolve to annex territory to the city or town if there is, within the city or town, unincorporated territory containing residential property owners within the same county and within the same urban growth area designated under RCW 36.70A.110 as the city or town:

(a) Containing less than one hundred acres and having at least eighty percent of the boundaries of such area contiguous to the city or town; or

(b) Of any size and having at least eighty percent of the boundaries of the area contiguous to the city if the area existed before June 30, 1994.

(2) The resolution shall describe the boundaries of the area to be annexed, state the number of voters residing in the area as nearly as may be, and set a date for a public hearing on the resolution for annexation. Notice of the hearing shall be given by publication of the resolution at least once a week for two weeks before the date of the hearing in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the city or town and one or more newspapers of general circulation within the area to be annexed.

(3) For purposes of subsection (1)(b) of this section, territory bounded by a river, lake, or other body of water is considered contiguous to a city that is also bounded by the same river, lake, or other body of water. [1998 c 286 § 1; 1997 c 429 § 37.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13.1821 Annexation of unincorporated island of territory—Referendum—Election. The annexation ordinance provided for in RCW 35.13.182 is subject to referendum for forty-five days after its passage. Upon the filing of a timely and sufficient referendum petition with the legislative body, signed by qualified electors in number equal to not less than ten percent of the votes cast in the last general state election in the area to be annexed, the question of annexation shall be submitted to the voters of the area in a general election if one is to be held within ninety days or at a special election called for that purpose according to RCW 29A.04.330. Notice of the election shall be given as provided in RCW 35.13.080 and the election shall be conducted as provided in the general election law. The annexation shall be deemed

approved by the voters unless a majority of the votes cast on the proposition are in opposition thereto.

After the expiration of the forty-fifth day from but excluding the date of passage of the annexation ordinance, if no timely and sufficient referendum petition has been filed, the area annexed shall become a part of the city or town upon the date fixed in the ordinance of annexation. [2006 c 344 § 22; 1998 c 286 § 2.]

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

35.13.1822 Annexation of unincorporated island of territory—Notice, hearing. On the date set for hearing as provided in RCW 35.13.182(2), residents or property owners of the area included in the resolution for annexation shall be afforded an opportunity to be heard. The legislative body may provide by ordinance for annexation of the territory described in the resolution, but the effective date of the ordinance shall be not less than forty-five days after the passage thereof. The legislative body shall cause notice of the proposed effective date of the annexation, together with a description of the property to be annexed, to be published at least once each week for two weeks subsequent to passage of the ordinance, in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the city and in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the area to be annexed. If the annexation ordinance provides for assumption of indebtedness or adoption of a proposed zoning regulation, the notice shall include a statement of such requirements. [1998 c 286 § 3.]

35.13.185 Annexation of federal areas by first-class city. Any unincorporated area contiguous to a first-class city may be annexed thereto by an ordinance accepting a gift, grant, lease or cession of jurisdiction from the government of the United States of the right to occupy or control it. [1965 c 7 § 35.13.185. Prior: 1957 c 239 § 7.]

35.13.190 Annexation of federal areas by second-class cities and towns. Any unincorporated area contiguous to a second-class city or town may be annexed thereto by an ordinance accepting a gift, grant, or lease from the government of the United States of the right to occupy, control, improve it or sublet it for commercial, manufacturing, or industrial purposes: PROVIDED, That this shall not apply to any territory more than four miles from the corporate limits existing before such annexation. [1994 c 81 § 12; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.190. Prior: 1915 c 13 § 1, part; RRS § 8906, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13.200 Annexation of federal areas by second-class cities and towns—Annexation ordinance—Provisions. In the ordinance annexing territory pursuant to a gift, grant, or lease from the government of the United States, a second-class city or town may include such tide and shore lands as may be necessary or convenient for the use thereof, may include in the ordinance an acceptance of the terms and conditions attached to the gift, grant, or lease and may provide in the ordinance for the annexed territory to become a separate ward of the city or town or part or parts of adjacent wards. [1994 c 81 § 13; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.200. Prior: (i) 1915

c 13 § 1, part; RRS § 8906, part. (ii) 1915 c 13 § 2, part; RRS § 8907, part.]

35.13.210 Annexation of federal areas by second-class cities and towns—Authority over annexed territory. A second-class city or town may cause territory annexed pursuant to a gift, grant, or lease of the government of the United States to be surveyed, subdivided and platted into lots, blocks, or tracts and lay out, reserve for public use, and improve streets, roads, alleys, slips, and other public places. It may grant or sublet any lot, block, or tract therein for commercial, manufacturing, or industrial purposes and reserve, receive and collect rents therefrom. It may expend the rents received therefrom in making and maintaining public improvements therein, and if any surplus remains at the end of any fiscal year, may transfer it to the city's or town's current expense fund. [1994 c 81 § 14; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.210. Prior: 1915 c 13 § 2, part; RRS § 8907, part.]

35.13.215 Annexation of fire districts—Transfer of employees. (1) If any portion of a fire protection district is proposed for annexation to or incorporation into a city, code city, or town, both the fire protection district and the city, code city, or town shall jointly inform the employees of the fire protection district about hires, separations, terminations, and any other changes in employment that are a direct consequence of annexation or incorporations at the earliest reasonable opportunity.

(2) If any portion of a fire protection district is annexed to or incorporated into a city, code city or town, any employee of the fire protection district who (a) was at the time of such annexation or incorporation employed exclusively or principally in performing the powers, duties, and functions which are to be performed by the city, code city or town fire department (b) will, as a direct consequence of annexation or incorporation, be separated from the employ of the fire protection district, and (c) can perform the duties and meet the minimum requirements of the position to be filled, then such employee may transfer employment to the civil service system of the city, code city or town fire department as provided for in this section and RCW 35.13.225 and 35.13.235.

(3) For purposes of this section and RCW 35.13.225 and 35.13.235, employee means an individual whose employment with a fire protection district has been terminated because the fire protection district was annexed by a city, code city or town for purposes of fire protection. [2009 c 60 § 4; 1986 c 254 § 7.]

35.13.225 Annexation of fire districts—Transfer of employees—Rights and benefits. (1) An eligible employee may transfer into the civil service system of the city, code city, or town fire department by filing a written request with the city, code city, or town civil service commission and by giving written notice of the request to the board of commissioners of the fire protection district. Upon receipt of the request by the civil service commission, the transfer of employment must be made. The needed employees shall be taken in order of seniority and the remaining employees who transfer as provided in this section and RCW 35.13.215 and 35.13.235 shall head the list for employment in the civil ser-

vice system in order of their seniority, to the end that they shall be the first to be reemployed in the city, code city, or town fire department when appropriate positions become available: PROVIDED, That employees who are not immediately hired by the city, code city, or town shall be placed on a reemployment list for a period not to exceed thirty-six months unless a longer period is authorized by an agreement reached between the collective bargaining representatives of the employees of the annexing and annexed fire agencies and the annexing and annexed fire agencies.

(2)(a) Upon transfer, an employee is entitled to the employee rights, benefits, and privileges to which he or she would have been entitled as an employee of the fire protection district, including rights to:

(i) Compensation at least equal to the level of compensation at the time of transfer, unless the employee's rank and duties have been reduced as a result of the transfer. If the transferring employee is placed in a position with reduced rank and duties, the employee's compensation may be adjusted, but the adjustment may not result in a decrease of greater than fifty percent of the difference between the employee's compensation before the transfer and the compensation level for the position that the employee is transferred to;

(ii) Retirement, vacation, sick leave, and any other accrued benefit;

(iii) Promotion and service time accrual; and

(iv) The length or terms of probationary periods, including no requirement for an additional probationary period if one had been completed before the transfer date.

(b) (a) of this subsection does not apply if upon transfer an agreement for different terms of transfer is reached between the collective bargaining representatives of the transferring employees and the participating fire protection jurisdictions.

(3) If upon transfer, the transferring employee receives the rights, benefits, and privileges established under subsection (2)(a)(i) through (iv) of this section, those rights, benefits, and privileges are subject to collective bargaining at the end of the current bargaining period for the jurisdiction to which the employee has transferred.

(4) Such bargaining must take into account the years of service the transferring employee accumulated before the transfer and must be treated as if those years of service occurred in the jurisdiction to which the employee has transferred. [2009 c 60 § 5; 1994 c 73 § 3; 1986 c 254 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13.235 Annexation of fire districts—Transfer of employees—Notice—Time limitation. If any portion of a fire protection district is annexed to or incorporated into a city, code city or town, and as a result any employee is laid off who is eligible to transfer to the city, code city or town fire department under this section and RCW 35.13.215 and 35.13.225 the fire protection district shall notify the employee of the right to transfer and the employee shall have ninety days to transfer employment to the city, code city or town fire department. [1986 c 254 § 9.]

35.13.238 Annexation of territory served by fire districts, interlocal agreement process—Annexation of fire

districts, transfer of employees. (1)(a) An annexation by a city or town that is proposing to annex territory served by one or more fire protection districts may be accomplished by ordinance after entering into an interlocal agreement as provided in chapter 39.34 RCW with the county and the fire protection district or districts that have jurisdiction over the territory proposed for annexation.

(b) A city or town proposing to annex territory shall initiate the interlocal agreement process by sending notice to the fire protection district representative and county representative stating the city's or town's interest to enter into an interlocal agreement negotiation process. The parties have forty-five days to respond in the affirmative or negative. A negative response must state the reasons the parties do not wish to participate in an interlocal agreement negotiation. A failure to respond within the forty-five day period is deemed an affirmative response and the interlocal agreement negotiation process may proceed. The interlocal agreement process may not proceed if any negative responses are received within the forty-five day period.

(c) The interlocal agreement must describe the boundaries of the territory proposed for annexation and must be consistent with the boundaries identified in an ordinance describing the boundaries of the territory proposed for annexation and setting a date for a public hearing on the ordinance. If the boundaries of the territory proposed for annexation are agreed to by all parties, a notice of intention must be filed with the boundary review board created under RCW 36.93.030. However, the jurisdiction of the board may not be invoked as described in RCW 36.93.100 for annexations that are the subject of such agreement.

(2) An interlocal annexation agreement under this section must include the following:

(a) A statement of the goals of the agreement. Goals must include, but are not limited to:

(i) The transfer of revenues and assets between the fire protection districts and the city or town;

(ii) A consideration and discussion of the impact to the level of service of annexation on the unincorporated area, and an agreement that the impact on the ability of fire protection and emergency medical services within the incorporated area must not be negatively impacted at least through the budget cycle in which the annexation occurs;

(iii) A discussion with fire protection districts regarding the division of assets and its impact to citizens inside and outside the newly annexed area;

(iv) Community involvement, including an agreed upon schedule of public meetings in the area or areas proposed for annexation;

(v) Revenue sharing, if any;

(vi) Debt distribution;

(vii) Capital facilities obligations of the city, county, and fire protection districts;

(viii) An overall schedule or plan on the timing of any annexations covered under this agreement; and

(ix) A description of which of the annexing cities' development regulations will apply and be enforced in the area.

(b) The subject areas and policies and procedures the parties agree to undertake in annexations. Subject areas may include, but are not limited to:

(i) Roads and traffic impact mitigation;

(ii) Surface and storm water management;

(iii) Coordination and timing of comprehensive plan and development regulation updates;

(iv) Outstanding bonds and special or improvement district assessments;

(v) Annexation procedures;

(vi) Distribution of debt and revenue sharing for annexation proposals, code enforcement, and inspection services;

(vii) Financial and administrative services; and

(viii) Consultation with other service providers, including water-sewer districts, if applicable.

(c) A term of at least five years, which may be extended by mutual agreement of the city or town, the county, and the fire protection district.

(3) If the fire protection district, annexing city or town, and county reach an agreement on the enumerated goals, the annexation ordinance may proceed and is not subject to referendum. If only the annexing city or town and county reach an agreement on the enumerated goals, the city or town and county may proceed with annexation under the interlocal agreement, but the annexation ordinance provided for in this section is subject to referendum for forty-five days after its passage. Upon the filing of a timely and sufficient referendum petition with the legislative body of the city or town, signed by qualified electors in a number not less than ten percent of the votes cast in the last general state election in the area to be annexed, the question of annexation must be submitted to the voters of the area in a general election if one is to be held within ninety days or at a special election called for that purpose according to RCW 29A.04.330. Notice of the election must be given as provided in RCW 35.13.080, and the election must be conducted as provided in the general election laws under Title 29A RCW. The annexation must be deemed approved by the voters unless a majority of the votes cast on the proposition are in opposition to the annexation.

After the expiration of the forty-fifth day from, but excluding, the date of passage of the annexation ordinance, if a timely and sufficient referendum petition has not been filed, the area annexed becomes a part of the city or town upon the date fixed in the ordinance of annexation.

(4) If any portion of a fire protection district is proposed for annexation to or incorporation into a city or town, both the fire protection district and the city or town shall jointly inform the employees of the fire protection district about hires, separations, terminations, and any other changes in employment that are a direct consequence of annexation or incorporation at the earliest reasonable opportunity.

(5) The needed employees shall be taken in order of seniority and the remaining employees who transfer as provided in this section and RCW 35.10.360 and 35.10.370 shall head the list for employment in the civil service system in order of their seniority, to the end that they shall be the first to be reemployed in the city or town fire department when appropriate positions become available. Employees who are not immediately hired by the city or town shall be placed on a reemployment list for a period not to exceed thirty-six months unless a longer period is authorized by an agreement reached between the collective bargaining representatives of the employees of the annexing and annexed fire agencies and the annexing and annexed fire agencies.

(6)(a) Upon transfer, an employee is entitled to the employee rights, benefits, and privileges to which he or she would have been entitled as an employee of the fire protection district, including rights to:

(i) Compensation at least equal to the level of compensation at the time of transfer, unless the employee's rank and duties have been reduced as a result of the transfer. If the transferring employee is placed in a position with reduced rank and duties, the employee's compensation may be adjusted, but the adjustment may not result in a decrease of greater than fifty percent of the difference between the employee's compensation before the transfer and the compensation level for the position that the employee is transferred to;

(ii) Retirement, vacation, sick leave, and any other accrued benefit;

(iii) Promotion and service time accrual; and

(iv) The length or terms of probationary periods, including no requirement for an additional probationary period if one had been completed before the transfer date.

(b) (a) of this subsection does not apply if upon transfer an agreement for different terms of transfer is reached between the collective bargaining representatives of the transferring employees and the participating fire protection jurisdictions.

(7) If upon transfer, the transferring employee receives the rights, benefits, and privileges established under subsection (6)(a)(i) through (iv) of this section, those rights, benefits, and privileges are subject to collective bargaining at the end of the current bargaining period for the jurisdiction to which the employee has transferred.

(8) Such bargaining must take into account the years of service the transferring employee accumulated before the transfer and must be treated as if those years of service occurred in the jurisdiction to which the employee has transferred. [2009 c 60 § 7.]

35.13.249 Annexation of fire districts—Ownership of assets of fire protection district—Outstanding indebtedness not affected. When any portion of a fire protection district is annexed by or incorporated into a city or town, any outstanding indebtedness, bonded or otherwise, shall remain an obligation of the taxable property annexed or incorporated as if the annexation or incorporation had not occurred. [1965 c 7 § 35.13.249. Prior: 1963 c 231 § 5.]

35.13.252 Fire protection and safety in proposed annexed territory—Report request. Upon the written request of a fire protection district, cities and towns annexing territory under this chapter shall, prior to completing the annexation, issue a report regarding the likely effects that the annexation and any associated asset transfers may have upon the safety of residents within and outside the proposed annexation area. The report must address, but is not limited to, the provisions of fire protection and emergency medical services within and outside of the proposed annexation area. A fire protection district may only request a report under this section when at least five percent of the assessed valuation of the fire protection district will be annexed. [2009 c 60 § 6.]

35.13.256 Fire protection services—Benefit charge—Resolution—Exemptions—Definitions. (1) A city or town that has annexed since 2006 or is conducting annexations of all or a part of a fire protection district or fire protection districts may by resolution, for the enhancement of fire protection services, fix and impose a benefit charge on personal property and improvements to real property that are located in the city or town, to be paid by the owners of the properties: PROVIDED, That a benefit charge shall not apply to personal property and improvements to real property owned or used by: (a) Any recognized religious denomination or religious organization as, or including, a sanctuary or for purposes related to the bona fide religious ministries of the denomination or religious organization, including schools and educational facilities used for kindergarten, primary, or secondary educational purposes or for institutions of higher education and all grounds and buildings related thereto, but not including personal property and improvements to real property owned or used by any recognized religious denomination or religious organization for business operations, profit-making enterprises, or activities not including use of a sanctuary or related to kindergarten, primary, or secondary educational purposes or for institutions of higher education; or (b) any entity exempt from taxation under RCW 35.82.210, 84.36.030(3), or 84.36.560.

(2) A benefit charge imposed shall be reasonably proportioned to the measurable benefits to property resulting from the enhancement of services afforded by the city or town fire department. It is acceptable to apportion the benefit charge to the values of the properties as found by the county assessor or assessors modified generally in the proportion that fire insurance rates are reduced or entitled to be reduced as the result of providing the services. Any other method that reasonably apportions the benefit charges to the actual benefits resulting from the degree of protection, which may include but is not limited to the distance from regularly maintained fire protection equipment, the level of fire prevention services provided to the properties, or the need of the properties for specialized services, may be specified in the resolution and shall be subject to contest on the ground of unreasonable or capricious action or action in excess of the measurable benefits to the property resulting from services afforded by the city or town fire department. The city or town may determine that certain properties or types or classes of properties are not receiving measurable benefits based on criteria they establish by resolution. A benefit charge authorized by this section shall not be applicable to the personal property or improvements to real property of any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, organization, or association maintaining a fire department and whose fire protection and training system has been accepted by a fire insurance underwriter maintaining a fire protection engineering and inspection service authorized by the state insurance commissioner to do business in this state, but such property may be protected by the city or town under a contractual agreement. For administrative purposes, the benefit charge imposed on any individual property may be compiled into a single charge, provided that the city or town, upon request of the property owner, provide an itemized list of charges for each measurable benefit included in the charge.

(b) "Improvements to real property" does not include permanent growing crops, field improvements installed for the purpose of aiding the growth of permanent crops, or other field improvements normally not subject to damage by fire. [2012 c 47 § 1.]

35.13.260 Determining population of annexed territory—Certificate—As basis for allocation of state funds—Revised certificate. (1) Whenever any territory is annexed to a city or town, a certificate as hereinafter provided shall be submitted in triplicate to the office of financial management, hereinafter in this section referred to as "the office", within thirty days of the effective date of annexation specified in the relevant ordinance. After approval of the certificate, the office shall retain the original copy in its files, and transmit the second copy to the department of transportation and return the third copy to the city or town. Such certificates shall be in such form and contain such information as shall be prescribed by the office. A copy of the complete ordinance containing a legal description and a map showing specifically the boundaries of the annexed territory shall be attached to each of the three copies of the certificate. The certificate shall be signed by the mayor and attested by the city clerk. Upon request, the office shall furnish certification forms to any city or town.

(2)(a) The resident population of the annexed territory shall be determined by, or under the direction of, the mayor of the city or town.

(b) If the annexing city or town has a population of ten thousand or less, the annexed territory consists entirely of one or more partial federal census blocks, or 2010 federal decennial census data has not been released within twelve months immediately prior to the date of annexation, the population determination shall consist of an actual enumeration of the population.

(c) In any circumstance, the city or town may choose to have the population determination of the entire annexed territory consist of an actual enumeration. However, if the city or town does not use actual enumeration for determining population, the annexed territory includes or consists of one or more complete federal census blocks, and 2010 federal decennial census data has been released within twelve months immediately prior to the date of annexation, the population determination shall consist of:

(i) Relevant 2010 federal decennial census data pertaining to the complete block or blocks, as such data has been updated by the most recent official population estimate released by the office pursuant to RCW 43.62.030;

(ii) An actual enumeration of any population located within the annexed territory but outside the complete federal census block or blocks; and

(iii) If the office, at least two weeks prior to the date of annexation, confirms the existence of a known census error within a complete federal census block and identifies a structure or complex listed in (c)(iii)(A) through (E) of this subsection (2) as a likely source of the error, an actual enumeration of one or more of the block's identified:

- (A) Group quarters;
- (B) Mobile home parks;

(C) Apartment buildings that are composed of at least fifty units and are certified for occupancy between January 1, 2010, and April 1, 2011;

(D) Missing subdivisions; and

(E) Closures of any of the categories in (c)(iii)(A) through (D) of this subsection.

(d) Whenever an actual enumeration is used, it shall be made in accordance with the practices and policies of, and subject to the approval of, the office.

(e) The city or town shall be responsible for the full cost of the population determination.

(3) The population shall be determined as of the effective date of annexation as specified in the relevant ordinance.

Until an annexation certificate is filed and approved as provided herein, such annexed territory shall not be considered by the office in determining the population of such city or town.

Upon approval of the annexation certificate, the office shall forward to each state official or department responsible for making allocations or payments to cities or towns, a revised certificate reflecting the increase in population due to such annexation. Upon and after the date of the commencement of the next quarterly period, the population determination indicated in such revised certificate shall be used as the basis for the allocation and payment of state funds to such city or town.

For the purposes of this section, each quarterly period shall commence on the first day of the months of January, April, July, and October. Whenever a revised certificate is forwarded by the office thirty days or less prior to the commencement of the next quarterly period, the population of the annexed territory shall not be considered until the commencement of the following quarterly period. [2011 c 342 § 1; 1979 c 151 § 25; 1975 1st ex.s. c 31 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 50 § 1; 1967 ex.s. c 42 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.260. Prior: 1961 c 51 § 1; 1957 c 175 § 14; prior: 1951 c 248 § 5, part.]

Effective date—2011 c 342: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 12, 2011]." [2011 c 342 § 3.]

Allocations to cities and towns from motor vehicle fund: RCW 46.68.110.

Census to be conducted in decennial periods: State Constitution Art. 2 § 3.

Population determinations, office of financial management: Chapter 43.62 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13.270 Taxes collected in annexed territory—Notification of annexation. (1) Whenever any territory is

annexed to a city or town which is part of a road district of the county and road district taxes have been levied but not collected on any property within the annexed territory, the same shall when collected by the county treasurer be paid to the city or town and by the city or town placed in the city or town street fund; except that road district taxes that are delinquent before the date of annexation shall be paid to the county and placed in the county road fund.

(2) When territory that is part of a fire district is annexed to a city or town, the following apply:

(a) Fire district taxes on annexed property that were levied, but not collected, and were not delinquent at the time of the annexation shall, when collected, be paid to the annexing

city or town at times required by the county, but no less frequently than by July 10th for collections through June 30th and January 10th for collections through December 31st following the annexation; and

(b) Fire district taxes on annexed property that were levied, but not collected, and were delinquent at the time of the annexation and the pro rata share of the current year levy budgeted for general obligation debt, when collected, shall be paid to the fire district.

(3) When territory that is part of a library district is annexed to a city or town, the following apply:

(a) Library district taxes on annexed property that were levied, but not collected, and were not delinquent at the time of the annexation shall, when collected, be paid to the annexing city or town at times required by the county, but no less frequently than by July 10th for collections through June 30th and January 10th for collections through December 31st following the annexation; and

(b) Library district taxes on annexed property that were levied, but not collected, and were delinquent at the time of the annexation and the pro rata share of the current year levy budgeted for general obligation debt, when collected, shall be paid to the library district.

(4) Subsections (1) through (3) of this section do not apply to any special assessments due in behalf of such property.

(5) If a city or town annexes property within a fire district or library district while any general obligation bond secured by the taxing authority of the district is outstanding, the bonded indebtedness of the fire district or library district remains an obligation of the taxable property annexed as if the annexation had not occurred.

(6) The city or town is required to provide notification, by certified mail, that includes a list of annexed parcel numbers, to the county treasurer and assessor, and to the fire district and library district, as appropriate, at least thirty days before the effective date of the annexation. The county treasurer is only required to remit to the city or town those road taxes, fire district taxes, and library district taxes collected thirty days or more after receipt of the notification.

(7)(a) In counties that do not have a boundary review board, the city or town shall provide notification to the fire district or library district of the jurisdiction's resolution approving the annexation. The notification required under this subsection must:

(i) Be made by certified mail within seven days of the resolution approving the annexation; and

(ii) Include a description of the annexed area.

(b) In counties that have a boundary review board, the city or town shall provide notification of the proposed annexation to the fire district or library district simultaneously when notice of the proposed annexation is provided by the jurisdiction to the boundary review board under RCW 36.93.090.

(8) The provisions of this section regarding (a) the transfer of fire and library district property taxes and (b) city and town notifications to fire and library districts do not apply if the city or town has been annexed to and is within the fire or library district when the city or town approves a resolution to annex unincorporated county territory. [2007 c 285 § 1; 2001

c 299 § 2; 1998 c 106 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.270. Prior: 1957 c 175 § 15; prior: 1951 c 248 § 5, part.]

35.13.280 Cancellation, acquisition of franchise or permit for operation of public service business in territory annexed—Regulation of solid waste collection. The annexation by any city or town of any territory pursuant to those provisions of chapter 35.10 RCW which relate to the annexation of a city or town to a city or town, or pursuant to the provisions of chapter 35.13 RCW shall cancel, as of the effective date of such annexation, any franchise or permit theretofore granted to any person, firm or corporation by the state of Washington, or by the governing body of such annexed territory, authorizing or otherwise permitting the operation of any public transportation, garbage disposal or other similar public service business or facility within the limits of the annexed territory, but the holder of any such franchise or permit canceled pursuant to this section shall be forthwith granted by the annexing city or town a franchise to continue such business within the annexed territory for a term of not less than seven years from the date of issuance thereof, and the annexing city or town, by franchise, permit or public operation, shall not extend similar or competing services to the annexed territory except upon a proper showing of the inability or refusal of such person, firm or corporation to adequately service said annexed territory at a reasonable price: PROVIDED, That the provisions of this section shall not preclude the purchase by the annexing city or town of said franchise, business, or facilities at an agreed or negotiated price, or from acquiring the same by condemnation upon payment of damages, including a reasonable amount for the loss of the franchise or permit. In the event that any person, firm or corporation whose franchise or permit has been canceled by the terms of this section shall suffer any measurable damages as a result of any annexation pursuant to the provisions of the laws above-mentioned, such person, firm or corporation shall have a right of action against any city or town causing such damages.

After an annexation by a city or town, the utilities and transportation commission shall continue to regulate solid waste collection within the limits of the annexed territory until such time as the city or town notifies the commission, in writing, of its decision to contract for solid waste collection or provide solid waste collection itself pursuant to RCW 81.77.020. In the event the annexing city or town at any time decides to contract for solid waste collection or decides to undertake solid waste collection itself, the holder of any such franchise or permit that is so canceled in whole or in part shall be forthwith granted by the annexing city or town a franchise to continue such business within the annexed territory for a term of not less than the remaining term of the original franchise or permit, or not less than seven years, whichever is the shorter period, and the city or town, by franchise, permit, or public operation, shall not extend similar or competing services to the annexed territory except upon a proper showing of the inability or refusal of such person, firm, or corporation to adequately service the annexed territory at a reasonable price. Upon the effective date specified by the city or town council's ordinance or resolution to have the city or town contract for solid waste collection or undertake solid waste collection itself, the transition period specified in this section

begins to run. This section does not preclude the purchase by the annexing city or town of the franchise, business, or facilities at an agreed or negotiated price, or from acquiring the same by condemnation upon payment of damages, including a reasonable amount for the loss of the franchise or permit. In the event that any person, firm, or corporation whose franchise or permit has been canceled by the terms of this section suffers any measurable damages as a result of any annexation pursuant to this chapter, such person, firm, or corporation has a right of action against any city or town causing such damages. [1997 c 171 § 2; 1994 c 81 § 15; 1983 c 3 § 54; 1965 c 7 § 35.13.280. Prior: 1957 c 282 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13.290 When right-of-way may be included—Use of right-of-way line as corporate boundary. The boundaries of a city or town arising from an annexation of territory shall not include a portion of the right-of-way of any public street, road, or highway except where the boundary runs from one edge of the right-of-way to the other edge of the right-of-way. However, the right-of-way line of any public street, road, or highway, or any segment thereof, may be used to define a part of a corporate boundary in an annexation proceeding. [1989 c 84 § 8.]

35.13.300 Boundary line adjustment—Purpose—Definition. The purpose of RCW 35.13.300 through 35.13.330 is to establish a process for the adjustment of existing or proposed city boundary lines to avoid a situation where a common boundary line is or would be located within a right-of-way of a public street, road, or highway, or a situation where two cities are separated or would be separated by only the right-of-way of a public street, road, or highway, other than situations where a boundary line runs from one edge of the right-of-way to the other edge of the right-of-way.

As used in RCW 35.13.300 through 35.13.330, "city" includes every city or town in the state, including a code city operating under Title 35A RCW. [1989 c 84 § 12.]

35.13.310 Boundary line adjustment—Agreement—Not subject to review. (1) This section provides a method to adjust the boundary lines between two cities where the two cities share a common boundary within a right-of-way of a public street, road, or highway, or the two cities have a portion of their boundaries separated only by all or part of the right-of-way of a public street, road, or highway. However, this section does not apply to situations where a boundary line runs from one edge of the right-of-way to the other edge of the right-of-way.

(2) The councils of any two cities in a situation described in subsection (1) of this section may enter into an agreement to alter those portions of their boundaries that are necessary to eliminate this situation and create a partial common boundary on either edge of the right-of-way of the public street, road, or highway. An agreement made under this section shall include only boundary line adjustments between the two cities that are necessary to eliminate the situation described in subsection (1) of this section.

A boundary line adjustment under this section is not subject to potential review by a boundary review board. [1989 c 84 § 13.]

(2012 Ed.)

35.13.320 Boundary line adjustment—When adjustment required—Limitation—Not subject to review. The councils of any two cities that will be in a situation described in RCW 35.13.310(1) as the result of a proposed annexation by one of the cities may enter into an agreement to adjust those portions of the annexation proposal and the boundaries of the city that is not proposing the annexation. Such an agreement shall not be effective unless the annexation is made.

The annexation proposal shall proceed if such an agreement were not made, but any resulting boundaries between the two cities that meet the descriptions of RCW 35.13.310(1) shall be adjusted by agreement between the two cities within one hundred eighty days of the effective date of the annexation, or the county legislative authority of the county within which the right-of-way is located shall adjust the boundaries within a sixty-day period immediately following the one hundred eightieth day.

An agreement or adjustment made by a county under this section shall include only boundary line adjustments between the two cities that are necessary to eliminate the situation described in RCW 35.13.310(1).

A boundary line adjustment under this section is not subject to potential review by a boundary review board. [1989 c 84 § 14.]

35.13.330 Boundary line adjustment—Agreement pending incorporation—Limitation—Not subject to review. (1) The purpose of this section is to avoid situations arising where the boundaries of an existing city and a newly incorporated city would create a situation described in RCW 35.13.310(1).

(2) A boundary review board that reviews the boundaries of a proposed incorporation may enter into an agreement with the council of a city, that would be in a situation described in subsection (1) of this section as the result of a proposed incorporation of a city, to adjust the boundary line of the city and those of the city proposed to be incorporated to avoid this situation described in subsection (1) of this section if the incorporation were to be approved by the voters. Such an agreement shall not be effective unless the incorporation occurs.

The incorporation proposal shall proceed if such an agreement were not made, but any resulting boundaries between the two cities that meet create a situation described in RCW 35.13.310(1) shall be adjusted by agreement between the two cities within one hundred eighty days of the official date of the incorporation, or the county legislative authority of the county within which the right-of-way is located shall adjust the boundaries within a sixty-day period immediately following the one hundred eightieth day.

An agreement or adjustment made by a county under this section shall include only boundary line adjustments between the two cities that are necessary to eliminate the situation described in RCW 35.13.310(1).

A boundary line adjustment under this section is not subject to potential review by a boundary review board. [1989 c 84 § 15.]

35.13.340 Boundary line adjustment—Inclusion or exclusion of remaining portion of parcel—When subject to review—Definition. The boundaries of a city shall be

adjusted to include or exclude the remaining portion of a parcel of land located partially within and partially without *of the boundaries of that city upon the governing body of the city adopting a resolution approving such an adjustment that was requested in a petition signed by the owner of the parcel. A boundary adjustment made pursuant to this section shall not be subject to potential review by the boundary review board of the county within which the parcel is located if the remaining portion of the parcel to be included or excluded from the city is located in the unincorporated area of the county and the adjustment is approved by resolution of the county legislative authority or in writing by a county official or employee of the county who is designated by ordinance of the county to make such approvals.

Where part of a single parcel of land is located within the boundaries of one city, and the remainder of the parcel is located within the boundaries of a second city that is located immediately adjacent to the first city, the boundaries of the two cities may be adjusted so that all of the parcel is located within either of the cities, if the adjustment was requested in a petition signed by the property owner and is approved by both cities. Approval by a city may be through either resolution of its city council, or in writing by an official or employee of the city who has been designated by ordinance of the city to make such approvals. Such an adjustment is not subject to potential review by the boundary review board of the county in which the parcel is located.

Whenever a portion of a public right-of-way is located on such a parcel, the boundary adjustment shall be made in such a manner as to include all or none of that portion of the public right-of-way within the boundaries of the city.

As used in this section, "city" shall include any city or town, including a code city. [1989 c 84 § 24.]

*Reviser's note: The word "of" appears to be unnecessary.

35.13.350 Providing annexation information to public. A city or town can provide factual public information on the effects of a pending annexation proposed for the city or town. [1989 c 351 § 8.]

35.13.360 Transfer of county sheriff's employees—Purpose. It is the purpose of RCW 35.13.360 through 35.13.400 to require the lateral transfer of any qualified county sheriff's employee who, by reason of annexation or incorporation of an unincorporated area of a county, will or is likely to be laid off due to sheriff's department cutbacks resulting from the loss of the unincorporated law enforcement responsibility. [1993 c 189 § 2.]

35.13.370 Transfer of county sheriff's employees—When authorized. When any portion of an unincorporated area of a county is to be annexed or incorporated into a city, code city, or town, any employee of the sheriff's office of the county may transfer his or her employment to the police department of the city, code city, or town as provided in RCW 35.13.360 through 35.13.400 if the employee: (1) Was, at the time the annexation or incorporation occurred, employed exclusively or principally in performing the powers, duties, and functions of the county sheriff's office; (2) will, as a direct consequence of the annexation or incorporation, be separated from the employ of the county; and (3) can

perform the duties and meets the city's, code city's or town's minimum standards and qualifications of the position to be filled within their police department.

Nothing in this section or RCW 35.13.380 requires a city, code city, or town to accept the voluntary transfer of employment of a person who will not be laid off due to his or her seniority status. [1993 c 189 § 3.]

35.13.380 Transfer of county sheriff's employees—Conditions, limitations. (1) An eligible employee under RCW 35.13.370 may transfer into the civil service system for the police department by filing a written request with the civil service commission of the affected city, code city, or town and by giving written notice thereof to the legislative authority of the county. Upon receipt of such request by the civil service commission the transfer shall be made. The employee so transferring will: (a) Be on probation for the same period as are new employees in the same classification of the police department; (b) be eligible for promotion after completion of the probationary period in compliance with existing civil service rules pertaining to lateral transfers based upon combined service time; (c) receive a salary at least equal to that of other new employees in the same classification of the police department; and (d) in all other matters, such as sick leave and vacation, have, within the civil service system, all the rights, benefits, and privileges that the employee would have been entitled to had he or she been a member of the police department from the beginning of his or her employment with the county. The county is responsible for compensating an employee for benefits accrued while employed with the sheriff's office unless a different agreement is reached between the county and the city, code city, or town. No accrued benefits are transferable to the recipient agency unless the recipient agency agrees to accept the accrued benefits. All benefits shall then accrue based on the combined seniority of each employee in the recipient agency. The county shall, upon receipt of such notice, transmit to the civil service commission a record of the employee's service with the county which shall be credited to the employee as a part of his or her period of employment in the police department. For purposes of layoffs by the city, code city, or town, only the time of service accrued with the city, code city, or town shall apply unless an agreement is reached between the collective bargaining representatives of the police department and sheriff's office employees and the police department and sheriff's office.

(2) Only as many of the transferring employees shall be placed upon the payroll of the police department as the city, code city, or town determines are needed to provide an adequate level of law enforcement service. The needed employees shall be taken in order of seniority and the remaining employees who transfer as provided in RCW 35.13.360 through 35.13.400 shall head the list of their respective class or job listing exclusive of rank in the civil service system in order of their seniority, so that they shall be the first to be employed in the police department as vacancies become available. Employees who are not immediately hired by the city, code city, or town shall be placed on a reemployment list for a period not to exceed thirty-six months unless a longer period is authorized by an agreement reached between the collective bargaining representatives of the police depart-

ment and sheriff's office employees and the police department and sheriff's office. The county sheriff's office must rehire former employees who are placed on the city's reemployment list before it can hire anyone else to perform the same duties previously performed by these employees who were laid off.

(3) The thirty-six month period contained in subsection (2) of this section shall commence:

(a) On the effective date of the annexation in cases of annexation; and

(b) On the date when the city creates its own police department in cases of incorporation.

(4) The city, code city, or town shall retain the right to select the police chief regardless of seniority. [1993 c 189 § 4.]

35.13.390 Transfer of county sheriff's employees—

Rules. In addition to its other duties prescribed by law, the civil service commission shall make rules necessary to provide for the orderly integration of employees of a county sheriff's office to the police department of the city, code city, or town pursuant to RCW 35.13.360 through 35.13.400. [1993 c 189 § 5.]

35.13.400 Transfer of county sheriff's employees—

Notification of right to transfer—Time for filing transfer request. When any portion of an unincorporated area of a county is to be annexed or incorporated into a city, code city, or town and layoffs will result in the county sheriff's office, employees so affected shall be notified of their right to transfer. The affected employees shall have ninety days after the commencement of the thirty-six month period as specified in RCW 35.13.380(3) to file a request to transfer their employment to the police department of the city, code city, or town under RCW 35.13.360 through 35.13.400. [1993 c 189 § 6.]

35.13.410 Alternative direct petition method—Commencement of proceedings—Notice to legislative body—

Meeting—Assumption of indebtedness—Comprehensive plan. Proceedings for the annexation of territory pursuant to this section and RCW 35.13.420 shall be commenced as provided in this section. Before the circulation of a petition for annexation, the initiating party or parties who, except as provided in RCW 28A.335.110, shall be either not less than ten percent of the residents of the area to be annexed or the owners of not less than ten percent of the acreage for which annexation is petitioned, shall notify the legislative body of the city or town in writing of their intention to commence annexation proceedings. The legislative body shall set a date, not later than sixty days after the filing of the request, for a meeting with the initiating parties to determine whether the city or town will accept, reject, or geographically modify the proposed annexation, whether it shall require the simultaneous adoption of the comprehensive plan if such plan has been prepared and filed for the area to be annexed as provided for in RCW 35.13.177 and 35.13.178, and whether it shall require the assumption of all or any portion of existing city or town indebtedness by the area to be annexed. If the legislative body requires the assumption of all or any portion of indebtedness and/or the adoption of a comprehensive plan, it shall record this action in its minutes and the petition for

annexation shall be so drawn as to clearly indicate this fact. There shall be no appeal from the decision of the legislative body. [2003 c 331 § 2.]

Intent—2003 c 331: "The legislature recognizes that on March 14, 2002, the Washington state supreme court decided in *Grant County Fire Protection District No. 5 v. City of Moses Lake*, 145 Wn.2d 702 (2002), that the petition method of annexation authorized by RCW 35.13.125 through 35.13.160 and 35A.14.120 through 35A.14.150 is unconstitutional. The legislature also recognizes that on October 11, 2002, the Washington state supreme court granted a motion for reconsideration of this decision. The legislature intends to provide a new method of direct petition annexation that enables property owners and registered voters to participate in an annexation process without the constitutional defect identified by the court." [2003 c 331 § 1.]

Severability—2003 c 331: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [2003 c 331 § 14.]

Effective date—2003 c 331: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 16, 2003]." [2003 c 331 § 15.]

35.13.420 Alternative direct petition method—Petition—Signers—Content.

(1) A petition for annexation of an area contiguous to a city or town may be made in writing addressed to and filed with the legislative body of the municipality to which annexation is desired. Except where all the property sought to be annexed is property of a school district, and the school directors thereof file the petition for annexation as in RCW 28A.335.110, the petition must be signed by the owners of a majority of the acreage for which annexation is petitioned and a majority of the registered voters residing in the area for which annexation is petitioned.

(2) If no residents exist within the area proposed for annexation, the petition must be signed by the owners of a majority of the acreage for which annexation is petitioned.

(3) The petition shall set forth a legal description of the property proposed to be annexed that complies with RCW 35.02.170, and shall be accompanied by a drawing that outlines the boundaries of the property sought to be annexed. If the legislative body has required the assumption of all or any portion of city or town indebtedness by the area annexed, and/or the adoption of a comprehensive plan for the area to be annexed, these facts, together with a quotation of the minute entry of such requirement or requirements, shall be set forth in the petition. [2003 c 331 § 3.]

Intent—Severability—Effective date—2003 c 331: See notes following RCW 35.13.410.

35.13.430 Alternative direct petition method—

Notice of hearing. When a petition for annexation is filed with the city or town council, or commission in those cities having a commission form of government, that meets the requirements of RCW 35.13.410, 35.13.420, and 35.21.005, of which fact satisfactory proof may be required by the council or commission, the council or commission may entertain the same, fix a date for a public hearing thereon and cause notice of the hearing to be published in one issue of a newspaper of general circulation in the city or town. The notice shall also be posted in three public places within the territory proposed for annexation, and shall specify the time and place of hearing and invite interested persons to appear and voice approval or disapproval of the annexation. The expense of

publication and posting of the notice shall be borne by the signers of the petition. [2003 c 331 § 4.]

Intent—Severability—Effective date—2003 c 331: See notes following RCW 35.13.410.

35.13.440 Alternative direct petition method—Ordinance providing for annexation. Following the hearing, the council or commission shall determine by ordinance whether annexation shall be made. Subject to the provisions of RCW 35.13.410, 35.13.460, and 35.21.005, they may annex all or any portion of the proposed area but may not include in the annexation any property not described in the petition. Upon passage of the ordinance a certified copy shall be filed with the board of county commissioners of the county in which the annexed property is located. [2003 c 331 § 5.]

Intent—Severability—Effective date—2003 c 331: See notes following RCW 35.13.410.

35.13.450 Alternative direct petition method—Effective date of annexation and comprehensive plan—Assessment, taxation of territory annexed. Upon the date fixed in the ordinance of annexation, the area annexed shall become part of the city or town. All property within the annexed territory shall, if the annexation petition so provided, be assessed and taxed at the same rate and on the same basis as the property of such annexing city or town is assessed and taxed to pay for all or of any portion of the then outstanding indebtedness of the city or town to which the area is annexed, approved by the voters, contracted, or incurred before, or existing at, the date of annexation. If the annexation petition so provided, all property in the annexed area is subject to and is a part of the comprehensive plan as prepared and filed as provided for in RCW 35.13.177 and 35.13.178. [2003 c 331 § 6.]

Intent—Severability—Effective date—2003 c 331: See notes following RCW 35.13.410.

35.13.460 Alternative direct petition method—Method is alternative. The method of annexation provided for in RCW 35.13.410 through 35.13.450 is an alternative method, and does not supersede any other method. [2003 c 331 § 7.]

Intent—Severability—Effective date—2003 c 331: See notes following RCW 35.13.410.

35.13.470 Annexation of territory within urban growth areas—Interlocal agreement—Public hearing—Ordinance providing for annexation. (1) The legislative body of a county, city, or town planning under chapter 36.70A RCW and subject to the requirements of RCW 36.70A.215 may initiate an annexation process for unincorporated territory by adopting a resolution commencing negotiations for an interlocal agreement as provided in chapter 39.34 RCW between a county and any city or town within the county. The territory proposed for annexation must meet the following criteria: (a) Be within the city or town urban growth area designated under RCW 36.70A.110, and (b) at least sixty percent of the boundaries of the territory proposed for annexation must be contiguous to the annexing city or town or one or more cities or towns.

(2) If the territory proposed for annexation has been designated in an adopted county comprehensive plan as part of an urban growth area, urban service area, or potential annexation area for a specific city or town, or if the urban growth area territory proposed for annexation has been designated in a written agreement between a city or town and a county for annexation to a specific city or town, the designation or designations shall receive full consideration before a city or county may initiate the annexation process provided for in RCW 35.13.480.

(3) The agreement shall describe the boundaries of the territory to be annexed. A public hearing shall be held by each legislative body, separately or jointly, before the agreement is executed. Each legislative body holding a public hearing shall, separately or jointly, publish the agreement at least once a week for two weeks before the date of the hearing in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the territory proposed for annexation.

(4) Following adoption and execution of the agreement by both legislative bodies, the city or town legislative body shall adopt an ordinance providing for the annexation of the territory described in the agreement. The legislative body shall cause notice of the proposed effective date of the annexation, together with a description of the property to be annexed, to be published at least once each week for two weeks subsequent to passage of the ordinance, in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the city and in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the territory to be annexed. If the annexation ordinance provides for assumption of indebtedness or adoption of a proposed zoning regulation, the notice shall include a statement of the requirements. Any territory to be annexed through an ordinance adopted under this section is annexed and becomes a part of the city or town upon the date fixed in the ordinance of annexation, which date may not be fewer than forty-five days after adoption of the ordinance. [2003 c 299 § 1.]

35.13.480 Annexation of territory within urban growth areas—County may initiate process with other cities or towns—Interlocal agreement—Public hearing—Ordinance—Referendum—Election, when necessary. (1) The legislative body of any county planning under chapter 36.70A RCW and subject to the requirements of RCW 36.70A.215 may initiate an annexation process with the legislative body of any other cities or towns that are contiguous to the territory proposed for annexation in RCW 35.13.470 if:

(a) The county legislative body initiated an annexation process as provided in RCW 35.13.470; and

(b) The affected city or town legislative body adopted a responsive resolution rejecting the proposed annexation or declined to create the requested interlocal agreement with the county; or

(c) More than one hundred eighty days have passed since adoption of a county resolution as provided for in RCW 35.13.470 and the parties have not adopted or executed an interlocal agreement providing for the annexation of unincorporated territory. The legislative body for either the county or an affected city or town may, however, pass a resolution extending the negotiation period for one or more six-month periods if a public hearing is held and findings of fact are made prior to each extension.

(2) Any county initiating the process provided for in subsection (1) of this section must do so by adopting a resolution commencing negotiations for an interlocal agreement as provided in chapter 39.34 RCW between the county and any city or town within the county. The annexation area must be within an urban growth area designated under RCW 36.70A.110 and at least sixty percent of the boundaries of the territory to be annexed must be contiguous to one or more cities or towns.

(3) The agreement shall describe the boundaries of the territory to be annexed. A public hearing shall be held by each legislative body, separately or jointly, before the agreement is executed. Each legislative body holding a public hearing shall, separately or jointly, publish the agreement at least once a week for two weeks before the date of the hearing in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the territory proposed for annexation.

(4) Following adoption and execution of the agreement by both legislative bodies, the city or town legislative body shall adopt an ordinance providing for the annexation. The legislative body shall cause notice of the proposed effective date of the annexation, together with a description of the property to be annexed, to be published at least once each week for two weeks subsequent to passage of the ordinance, in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the city and in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the territory to be annexed. If the annexation ordinance provides for assumption of indebtedness or adoption of a proposed zoning regulation, the notice shall include a statement of the requirements. Any area to be annexed through an ordinance adopted under this section is annexed and becomes a part of the city or town upon the date fixed in the ordinance of annexation, which date may not be less than forty-five days after adoption of the ordinance.

(5) The annexation ordinances provided for in RCW 35.13.470(4) and subsection (4) of this section are subject to referendum for forty-five days after passage. Upon the filing of a timely and sufficient referendum petition with the legislative body, signed by registered voters in number equal to not less than fifteen percent of the votes cast in the last general state election in the area to be annexed, the question of annexation shall be submitted to the voters of the area in a general election if one is to be held within ninety days or at a special election called for that purpose according to RCW 29A.04.330. Notice of the election shall be given as provided in RCW 35.13.080 and the election shall be conducted as provided in the general election law. The annexation shall be deemed approved by the voters unless a majority of the votes cast on the proposition are in opposition thereto.

After the expiration of the forty-fifth day from but excluding the date of passage of the annexation ordinance, if no timely and sufficient referendum petition has been filed, the area annexed shall become a part of the city or town upon the date fixed in the ordinance of annexation.

(6) If more than one city or town adopts interlocal agreements providing for annexation of the same unincorporated territory as provided by this section, an election shall be held in the area to be annexed pursuant to RCW 35.13.070 and 35.13.080. In addition to the provisions of RCW 35.13.070 and 35.13.080, the ballot shall also contain a separate proposition allowing voters to cast votes in favor of annexation to

any one city or town participating in an interlocal agreement as provided by this section. If a majority of voters voting on the proposition vote against annexation, the proposition is defeated. If, however, a majority of voters voting in the election approve annexation, the area shall be annexed to the city or town receiving the highest number of votes among those cast in favor of annexation.

(7) Costs for an election required under subsection (6) of this section shall be borne by the county. [2006 c 344 § 23; 2003 c 299 § 2.]

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

35.13.490 Annexation of territory used for an agricultural fair. (1) Territory owned by a county and used for an agricultural fair as provided in chapter 15.76 RCW or chapter 36.37 RCW may only be annexed to a city or town through the method prescribed in this section.

(a) The legislative body of the city or town proposing the annexation must submit a request for annexation and a legal description of the subject territory to the legislative authority of the county within which the territory is located.

(b) Upon receipt of the request and description, the county legislative authority has thirty days to review the proposal and determine if the annexation proceedings will continue. As a condition of approval, the county legislative authority may modify the proposal, but it may not add territory that was not included in the request and description. Approval of the county legislative authority is a condition precedent to further proceedings upon the request and there is no appeal of the county legislative authority's decision.

(c) If the county legislative authority determines that the proceedings may continue, it must, within thirty days of the determination, fix a date for a public hearing on the proposal, and cause notice of the hearing to be published at least once a week for two weeks prior to the hearing in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the territory proposed for annexation. The notice must also be posted in three public places within the subject territory, specify the time and place of the hearing, and invite interested persons to appear and voice approval or disapproval of the annexation. If the annexation proposal provides for assumption of indebtedness or adoption of a proposed zoning regulation, the notice must include a statement of these requirements.

(d) If, following the conclusion of the hearing, a majority of the county legislative authority deems the annexation proposal to be in the best interest of the county, it may adopt a resolution approving of the annexation.

(e) If, following the county legislative authority's adoption of the annexation approval resolution, the legislative body of the city or town proposing annexation determines to effect the annexation, it must do so by ordinance. The ordinance: (i) May only include territory approved for annexation in the resolution adopted under (d) of this subsection; and (ii) must not exclude territory approved for annexation in the resolution adopted under (d) of this subsection. Upon passage of the annexation ordinance, a certified copy must be filed with the applicable county legislative authority.

(2) Any territory annexed through an ordinance adopted under this section is annexed and becomes a part of the city or town upon the date fixed in the ordinance. [2009 c 402 § 3.]

Intent—2009 c 402: "The legislature recognizes that agricultural fairs serve valuable educational, vocational, and recreational purposes that promote the public good and serve as showcases for an important sector of Washington's economy. The legislature also recognizes that counties provide territory for agricultural fairs and supporting services, thereby creating locales for economic and other beneficial activities. Washington's increasing population can, however, create significant annexation pressures that impact fairgrounds and surrounding lands.

In recognition of the many benefits of agricultural fairs and the importance of promoting effective annexation laws, the legislature intends to establish clear and logical procedures for the annexation of county-owned fairgrounds that are consistent with the long-standing requirement that these grounds may only be annexed with the consent of a majority of the county legislative authority." [2009 c 402 § 1.]

35.13.500 Annexation of territory within regional transit authorities. When territory is annexed under this chapter to a city located within the boundaries of a regional transit authority, the territory is simultaneously included within the boundaries of the authority and subject from the effective date of the annexation to all taxes and other liabilities and obligations applicable within the city with respect to the authority. The city must notify the authority of the annexation. [2010 c 19 § 1.]

35.13.900 Application of chapter to annexations involving water or sewer service. Nothing in this chapter precludes or otherwise applies to an annexation by a city or town of unincorporated territory as authorized by RCW 57.24.170, 57.24.190, and 57.24.210. [1996 c 230 § 1601; 1995 c 279 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 35.13A RCW

WATER OR SEWER DISTRICTS— ASSUMPTION OF JURISDICTION

Sections

35.13A.010	Definitions.
35.13A.020	Assumption authorized—Disposition of properties and rights—Outstanding indebtedness—Management and control.
35.13A.030	Assumption of control if sixty percent or more of area or valuation within city.
35.13A.0301	Assumption of water-sewer district before July 1, 1999—Limitations.
35.13A.040	Assumption of control if less than sixty percent of area or valuation within city.
35.13A.050	Territory containing facilities within or without city—Duties of city or district—Rates and charges—Assumption of responsibility—Outstanding indebtedness—Properties and rights.
35.13A.060	District in more than one city—Assumption of responsibilities—Duties of cities.
35.13A.070	Contracts.
35.13A.080	Dissolution of water district or sewer district.
35.13A.090	Employment and rights of district employees.
35.13A.100	Assumption of substandard water system—Limited immunity from liability.
35.13A.111	Assumption of water-sewer district with fewer than two hundred fifty customers.
35.13A.900	Severability—1971 ex.s. c 95.

35.13A.010 Definitions. Whenever used in this chapter, the following words shall have the following meanings:

(1) The words "district," "water district," and "sewer district" shall mean a "water-sewer district" as that term is used in Title 57 RCW.

(2) The word "city" shall mean a city or town of any class and shall also include any code city as defined in chapter 35A.01 RCW.

(3) The word "indebtedness" shall include general obligation, revenue, and special indebtedness and temporary, emergency, and interim loans. [1998 c 326 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 95 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13A.020 Assumption authorized—Disposition of properties and rights—Outstanding indebtedness—Management and control. (Effective until January 1, 2015.)

(1) Except as provided in RCW 35.13B.030, whenever all of the territory of a district is included within the corporate boundaries of a city, the city legislative body may adopt a resolution or ordinance to assume jurisdiction over all of the district.

(2) Upon the assumption, all real and personal property, franchises, rights, assets, taxes levied but not collected for the district for other than indebtedness, water, sewer, and drainage facilities, and all other facilities and equipment of the district shall become the property of the city subject to all financial, statutory, or contractual obligations of the district for the security or performance of which the property may have been pledged. The city, in addition to its other powers, shall have the power to manage, control, maintain, and operate the property, facilities and equipment and to fix and collect service and other charges from owners and occupants of properties so served by the city, subject, however, to any outstanding indebtedness, bonded or otherwise, of the district payable from taxes, assessments, or revenues of any kind or nature and to any other contractual obligations of the district.

(3) The city may by resolution or ordinance of its legislative body, assume the obligation of paying such district indebtedness and of levying and of collecting or causing to be collected the district taxes, assessments, and utility rates and charges of any kind or nature to pay and secure the payment of the indebtedness, according to all of the terms, conditions and covenants incident to the indebtedness, and shall assume and perform all other outstanding contractual obligation of the district in accordance with all of their terms, conditions, and covenants. An assumption shall not be deemed to impair the obligation of any indebtedness or other contractual obligation. During the period until the outstanding indebtedness of the district has been discharged, the territory of the district and the owners and occupants of property therein, shall continue to be liable for its and their proportionate share of the indebtedness, including any outstanding assessments levied within any local improvement district or utility local improvement district thereof. The city shall assume the obligation of causing the payment of the district's indebtedness, collecting the district's taxes, assessments, and charges, and observing and performing the other district contractual obligations. The legislative body of the city shall act as the officers of the district for the purpose of certifying the amount of any property tax to be levied and collected therein, and causing service and other charges and assessments to be collected from the property or owners or occupants thereof, enforcing the collection and performing all other acts necessary to ensure performance of the district's contractual obligations in the same manner and by the same means as if the territory of

the district had not been included within the boundaries of a city.

When a city assumes the obligation of paying the outstanding indebtedness, and if property taxes or assessments have been levied and service and other charges have accrued for this purpose but have not been collected by the district prior to the assumption, the same when collected shall belong and be paid to the city and be used by the city so far as necessary for payment of the indebtedness of the district existing and unpaid on the date the city assumes the indebtedness. Any funds received by the city which have been collected for the purpose of paying any bonded or other indebtedness of the district, shall be used for the purpose for which they were collected and for no other purpose. Any outstanding indebtedness shall be paid as provided in the terms, conditions, and covenants of the indebtedness. All funds of the district on deposit with the county treasurer at the time of title transfer shall be used by the city solely for the benefit of the assumed utility and shall not be transferred to or used for the benefit of the city's general fund. [2010 c 102 § 6; 1999 c 153 § 28; 1998 c 326 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 95 § 2.]

Application—Expiration date—2010 c 102: See notes following RCW 35.13B.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13A.020 Assumption authorized—Disposition of properties and rights—Outstanding indebtedness—Management and control. (Effective January 1, 2015.) (1) Whenever all of the territory of a district is included within the corporate boundaries of a city, the city legislative body may adopt a resolution or ordinance to assume jurisdiction over all of the district.

(2) Upon the assumption, all real and personal property, franchises, rights, assets, taxes levied but not collected for the district for other than indebtedness, water, sewer, and drainage facilities, and all other facilities and equipment of the district shall become the property of the city subject to all financial, statutory, or contractual obligations of the district for the security or performance of which the property may have been pledged. The city, in addition to its other powers, shall have the power to manage, control, maintain, and operate the property, facilities and equipment and to fix and collect service and other charges from owners and occupants of properties so served by the city, subject, however, to any outstanding indebtedness, bonded or otherwise, of the district payable from taxes, assessments, or revenues of any kind or nature and to any other contractual obligations of the district.

(3) The city may by resolution or ordinance of its legislative body, assume the obligation of paying such district indebtedness and of levying and of collecting or causing to be collected the district taxes, assessments, and utility rates and charges of any kind or nature to pay and secure the payment of the indebtedness, according to all of the terms, conditions and covenants incident to the indebtedness, and shall assume and perform all other outstanding contractual obligation of the district in accordance with all of their terms, conditions, and covenants. An assumption shall not be deemed to impair the obligation of any indebtedness or other contractual obligation. During the period until the outstanding indebtedness of the district has been discharged, the territory of the district and the owners and occupants of property therein, shall con-

tinue to be liable for its and their proportionate share of the indebtedness, including any outstanding assessments levied within any local improvement district or utility local improvement district thereof. The city shall assume the obligation of causing the payment of the district's indebtedness, collecting the district's taxes, assessments, and charges, and observing and performing the other district contractual obligations. The legislative body of the city shall act as the officers of the district for the purpose of certifying the amount of any property tax to be levied and collected therein, and causing service and other charges and assessments to be collected from the property or owners or occupants thereof, enforcing the collection and performing all other acts necessary to ensure performance of the district's contractual obligations in the same manner and by the same means as if the territory of the district had not been included within the boundaries of a city.

When a city assumes the obligation of paying the outstanding indebtedness, and if property taxes or assessments have been levied and service and other charges have accrued for this purpose but have not been collected by the district prior to the assumption, the same when collected shall belong and be paid to the city and be used by the city so far as necessary for payment of the indebtedness of the district existing and unpaid on the date the city assumes the indebtedness. Any funds received by the city which have been collected for the purpose of paying any bonded or other indebtedness of the district, shall be used for the purpose for which they were collected and for no other purpose. Any outstanding indebtedness shall be paid as provided in the terms, conditions, and covenants of the indebtedness. All funds of the district on deposit with the county treasurer at the time of title transfer shall be used by the city solely for the benefit of the assumed utility and shall not be transferred to or used for the benefit of the city's general fund. [1999 c 153 § 28; 1998 c 326 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 95 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13A.030 Assumption of control if sixty percent or more of area or valuation within city. (Effective until January 1, 2015.) Except as provided in RCW 35.13B.030, whenever a portion of a district equal to at least sixty percent of the area or sixty percent of the assessed valuation of the real property lying within such district, is included within the corporate boundaries of a city, the city may assume by ordinance the full and complete management and control of that portion of the entire district not included within another city, whereupon the provisions of RCW 35.13A.020 shall be operative; or the city may proceed directly under the provisions of RCW 35.13A.050. [2010 c 102 § 7; 1999 c 153 § 29; 1971 ex.s. c 95 § 3.]

Application—Expiration date—2010 c 102: See notes following RCW 35.13B.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13A.030 Assumption of control if sixty percent or more of area or valuation within city. (Effective January 1, 2015.) Whenever a portion of a district equal to at least sixty percent of the area or sixty percent of the assessed valuation of the real property lying within such district, is included within the corporate boundaries of a city, the city

may assume by ordinance the full and complete management and control of that portion of the entire district not included within another city, whereupon the provisions of RCW 35.13A.020 shall be operative; or the city may proceed directly under the provisions of RCW 35.13A.050. [1999 c 153 § 29; 1971 ex.s. c 95 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13A.0301 Assumption of water-sewer district before July 1, 1999—Limitations. During the period commencing with April 3, 1998, and running through July 1, 1999, a city may not assume jurisdiction of all or a portion of a water-sewer district under RCW 35.13A.030 or 35.13A.040, unless voters of the entire water-sewer district approve a ballot proposition authorizing the assumption under general election law with the city paying for the election costs, and during the same period a water-sewer district may not:

(1) Merge or consolidate with another water-sewer district unless each city that is partially included within any of the districts proposing to merge or consolidate indicates that it has no interest in assuming jurisdiction of the district; or

(2) Take any action that would establish different contractual obligations, requirements for retiring indebtedness, authority to issue debt in parity with the district's existing outstanding indebtedness, rates of compensation, or terms of employment contracts, if a city assumes jurisdiction of all or a portion of the district. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent a district from issuing obligations on a parity with its outstanding obligations, to repeat terms and conditions of obligations provided with respect to earlier parity obligations, or to provide covenants that are customary for obligations of similar utilities whether those utilities are operated by cities or special purpose districts. [1998 c 326 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13A.040 Assumption of control if less than sixty percent of area or valuation within city. (Effective until January 1, 2015.) Except as provided in RCW 35.13B.030, whenever the portion of a district included within the corporate boundaries of a city is less than sixty percent of the area of the district and less than sixty percent of the assessed valuation of the real property within the district, the city may elect to proceed under the provisions of RCW 35.13A.050. [2010 c 102 § 8; 1999 c 153 § 30; 1971 ex.s. c 95 § 4.]

Application—Expiration date—2010 c 102: See notes following RCW 35.13B.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13A.040 Assumption of control if less than sixty percent of area or valuation within city. (Effective January 1, 2015.) Whenever the portion of a district included within the corporate boundaries of a city is less than sixty percent of the area of the district and less than sixty percent of the assessed valuation of the real property within the district, the city may elect to proceed under the provisions of RCW 35.13A.050. [1999 c 153 § 30; 1971 ex.s. c 95 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13A.050 Territory containing facilities within or without city—Duties of city or district—Rates and

[Title 35 RCW—page 48]

charges—Assumption of responsibility—Outstanding indebtedness—Properties and rights. When electing under RCW 35.13A.030 or 35.13A.040 to proceed under this section, the city may assume, by ordinance, jurisdiction of the district's responsibilities, property, facilities and equipment within the corporate limits of the city: PROVIDED, That if on the effective date of such an ordinance the territory of the district included within the city contains any facilities serving or designed to serve any portion of the district outside the corporate limits of the city or if the territory lying within the district and outside the city contains any facilities serving or designed to serve territory included within the city (which facilities are hereafter in this section called the "serving facilities"), the city or district shall for the economically useful life of any such serving facilities make available sufficient capacity therein to serve the sewage or water requirements of such territory, to the extent that such facilities were designed to serve such territory at a rate charged to the municipality being served which is reasonable to all parties.

In the event a city proceeds under this section, the district may elect upon a favorable vote of a majority of all voters within the district voting upon such propositions to require the city to assume responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the district's property, facilities and equipment throughout the entire district and to pay the city a charge for such operation and maintenance which is reasonable under all of the circumstances.

A city acquiring property, facilities and equipment under the provisions of this section shall acquire such property, facilities and equipment, and fix and collect service and other charges from owners and occupants of properties served by the city, subject, to any contractual obligations of the district which relate to the property, facilities, or equipment so acquired by the city or which are secured by taxes, assessments or revenues from the territory of the district included within the city. In such cases, the property included within the city and the owners and occupants thereof shall continue to be liable for payment of its and their proportionate share of any outstanding district indebtedness. The district and its officers shall continue to levy taxes and assessments on and to collect service and other charges from such property, or owners or occupants thereof, to enforce such collections, and to perform all other acts necessary to insure performance of the district's contractual obligations in the same manner and by the same means as if the territory of the district had not been included within the boundaries of a city. [1971 ex.s. c 95 § 5.]

35.13A.060 District in more than one city—Assumption of responsibilities—Duties of cities. Whenever more than one city, in whole or in part, is included within a district, the city which has within its boundaries sixty percent or more of the area of the assessed valuation of the district (in this section referred to as the "principal city") may, with the approval of any other city containing part of such district, assume responsibility for operation and maintenance of the district's property, facilities and equipment within such other city and make and enforce such charges for operation, maintenance and retirement of indebtedness as may be reasonable under all the circumstances.

Any other city having less than sixty percent in area or assessed valuation of such district, within its boundaries may install facilities and create local improvement districts or otherwise finance the cost of installation of such facilities and if such facilities have been installed in accordance with reasonable standards fixed by the principal city, such other city may connect such facilities to the utility system of such district operated by the principal city upon providing for payment by the owners or occupants of properties served thereby, of such charges established by the principal city as may be reasonable under the circumstances. [1999 c 153 § 31; 1971 ex.s. c 95 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13A.070 Contracts. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, one or more cities and one or more districts may, through their legislative authorities, authorize a contract with respect to the rights, powers, duties, and obligation of such cities, or districts with regard to the use and ownership of property, the providing of services, the maintenance and operation of facilities, allocation of cost, financing and construction of new facilities, application and use of assets, disposition of liabilities and debts, the performance of contractual obligations, and any other matters arising out of the inclusion, in whole or in part, of the district or districts within any city or cities, or the assumption by the city of jurisdiction of a district under *RCW 35.13A.110. The contract may provide for the furnishing of services by any party thereto and the use of city or district facilities or real estate for such purpose, and may also provide for the time during which such district or districts may continue to exercise any rights, privileges, powers, and functions provided by law for such district or districts as if the district or districts or portions thereof were not included within a city or were not subject to an assumption of jurisdiction under *RCW 35.13A.110, including but not by way of limitation, the right to promulgate rules and regulations, to levy and collect special assessments, rates, charges, service charges, and connection fees, to adopt and carry out the provisions of a comprehensive plan, and amendments thereto, for a system of improvements, and to issue general obligation bonds or revenue bonds in the manner provided by law. The contract may provide for the transfer to a city of district facilities, property, rights, and powers as provided in RCW 35.13A.030, 35.13A.050, and *35.13A.110, whether or not sixty percent or any of the area or assessed valuation of real estate lying within the district or districts is included within such city. The contract may provide that any party thereto may authorize, issue, and sell revenue bonds to provide funds for new water or sewer improvements or to refund any water revenue, sewer revenue, or combined water and sewer revenue bonds outstanding of any city, or district which is a party to such contract if such refunding is deemed necessary, providing such refunding will not increase interest costs. The contract may provide that any party thereto may authorize and issue, in the manner provided by law, general obligation or revenue bonds of like amounts, terms, conditions, and covenants as the outstanding bonds of any other party to the contract, and such new bonds may be substituted or exchanged for such outstanding bonds. However, no such exchange or substitution shall be effected in such a manner as to impair the obli-

gation or security of any such outstanding bonds. [1997 c 426 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 95 § 7.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 35.13A.110 expired December 31, 1998.

35.13A.080 Dissolution of water district or sewer district. In any of the cases provided for in RCW 35.13A.020, 35.13A.030, 35.13A.050, and *35.13A.110, and notwithstanding any other method of dissolution provided by law, dissolution proceedings may be initiated by either the city or the district, or both, when the legislative body of the city and the governing body of the district agree to, and petition for, dissolution of the district.

The petition for dissolution shall be signed by the chief administrative officer of the city and the district, upon authorization of the legislative body of the city and the governing body of the district, respectively and such petition shall be presented to the superior court of the county in which the city is situated.

If the petition is thus authorized by both the city and district, and title to the property, facilities, and equipment of the district has passed to the city pursuant to action taken under this chapter, all indebtedness and local improvement district or utility local improvement district assessments of the district have been discharged or assumed by and transferred to the city, and the petition contains a statement of the distribution of assets and liabilities mutually agreed upon by the city and the district and a copy of the agreement between such city and the district is attached thereto, a hearing shall not be required and the court shall, if the interests of all interested parties have been protected, enter an order dissolving the district.

In any of the cases provided for in RCW 35.13A.020, 35.13A.030, and *35.13A.110, if the petition for an order of dissolution is signed on behalf of the city alone or the district alone, or there is no mutual agreement on the distribution of assets and liabilities, the superior court shall enter an order fixing a hearing date not less than sixty days from the day the petition is filed, and the clerk of the court of the county shall give notice of such hearing by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the district once a week for three successive weeks and by posting in three public places in the district at least twenty-one days before the hearing. The notice shall set forth the filing of the petition, its purposes, and the date and place of hearing thereon.

After the hearing the court shall enter its order with respect to the dissolution of the district. If the court finds that such district should be dissolved and the functions performed by the city, the court shall provide for the transfer of assets and liabilities to the city. The court may provide for the dissolution of the district upon such conditions as the court may deem appropriate. A certified copy of the court order dissolving the district shall be filed with the county auditor. If the court does not dissolve the district, it shall state the reasons for declining to do so. [1997 c 426 § 3; 1971 ex.s. c 95 § 8.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 35.13A.110 expired December 31, 1998.

35.13A.090 Employment and rights of district employees. Whenever a city acquires all of the facilities of a district, pursuant to this chapter, such a city shall offer to employ every full time employee of the district who is engaged in the operation of such a district's facilities on the

date on which such city acquires the district facilities. When a city acquires any portion of the facilities of such a district, such a city shall offer to employ full time employees of the district as of the date of the acquisition of the facilities of the district who are not longer needed by the district.

Whenever a city employs a person who was employed immediately prior thereto by the district, arrangements shall be made:

(1) For the retention of all sick leave standing to the employee's credit in the plan of such district.

(2) For a vacation with pay during the first year of employment equivalent to that to which he or she would have been entitled if he or she had remained in the employment of the district. [2009 c 549 § 2011; 1999 c 153 § 32; 1971 ex.s. c 95 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.13A.100 Assumption of substandard water system—Limited immunity from liability. A city assuming responsibility for a water system that is not in compliance with state or federal requirements for public drinking water systems, and its agents and employees, are immune from lawsuits or causes of action, based on noncompliance with state or federal requirements for public drinking water systems, which predate the date of assuming responsibility and continue after the date of assuming responsibility, provided that the city has submitted and is complying with a plan and schedule of improvements approved by the department of health. This immunity shall expire on the earlier of the date the plan of improvements is completed or four years from the date of assuming responsibility. This immunity does not apply to intentional injuries, fraud, or bad faith. [1994 c 292 § 5.]

Findings—Intent—1994 c 292: See note following RCW 57.04.050.

35.13A.111 Assumption of water-sewer district with fewer than two hundred fifty customers. The board of commissioners of a water-sewer district, with fewer than two hundred fifty customers on July 24, 2005, and the city council of a code city with a population greater than one hundred thousand on July 24, 2005, may provide for assumption by the city of the district in accordance with RCW 35.13A.020, except as provided herein, pursuant to the terms and conditions of a contract executed in accordance with RCW 35.13A.070. None of the territory of the water-sewer district need be included within the territory of the city. The contract and assumption shall be approved by resolution of the board of commissioners and ordinance of the city council. If the water-sewer district has no indebtedness or monetary obligations on the date of assumption, the city shall use any surplus funds only for water services delivered to and water facilities constructed in the former territory of the district, unless provided otherwise in the contract. In connection with the assumption, the water-sewer district or the city, or both, may provide for dissolution of the district pursuant to RCW 35.13A.080. [2005 c 43 § 1.]

35.13A.900 Severability—1971 ex.s. c 95. If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the applica-

tion of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1971 ex.s. c 95 § 12.]

Chapter 35.13B RCW TAXING AUTHORITY ON WATER-SEWER DISTRICTS

Sections

- 35.13B.005 Definition.
- 35.13B.010 Tax authorized—Interlocal agreement.
- 35.13B.020 Feasibility study—Requirements, findings.
- 35.13B.030 Assumption of jurisdiction—Voter approval necessary.
- 35.13B.900 Alternative provisions—Construction.

35.13B.005 Definition. (Expires January 1, 2015.)

For purposes of this chapter, the term "city" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 35.13A.010. [2010 c 102 § 4.]

Application—Expiration date—2010 c 102: See notes following RCW 35.13B.010.

35.13B.010 Tax authorized—Interlocal agreement. (Expires January 1, 2015.)

(1) A city in which a water-sewer district operates works, plants, or facilities for the distribution and sale of water or sewer services may levy and collect from the district a tax on the gross revenues derived by the district from the sale of water or sewer services within the city, exclusive of the revenues derived from the sale of water or sewer services for purposes of resale. The tax when levied must be a debt of the district, and may be collected as such. The district may add the amount of tax to the rates or charges it makes for water or sewer services sold within the limits of the city.

(2)(a) A city imposing a tax under this section:

(i) May not impose a franchise fee or other charge on the water-sewer district; and

(ii) May only do so through an interlocal agreement with the district under chapter 39.34 RCW.

(b) The interlocal agreement required by this subsection (2) must identify the district as the collection and pass-through entity, with revenues submitted to the city. The interlocal agreement may include provisions addressing city assumptions of the water-sewer district and the expenditure of revenues collected under this section in areas of the district that are located within the corporate limits of the city.

(3) For purposes of this section, the term "city" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 35.13A.010. [2010 c 102 § 1.]

Reviser's note: 2010 c 102 § 1 directed that this section be codified in chapter 35.21 RCW, but codification in chapter 35.13B RCW appears to be more appropriate.

Application—2010 c 102: "This act applies only to a city, as well as the water-sewer districts within the corporate boundaries of the city and potential annexation areas that, as of June 10, 2010:

(1) Has a population of between eighty thousand and eighty-five thousand as certified in the April 1, 2009, official population estimates listed by the office of financial management; and

(2) Is located in a county with a population of one million five hundred thousand or more." [2010 c 102 § 9.]

Expiration date—2010 c 102: "This act expires January 1, 2015." [2010 c 102 § 11.]

35.13B.020 Feasibility study—Requirements, findings. (Expires January 1, 2015.)

(1) A city choosing to impose a tax under RCW 35.13B.010 that adopts a resolution

to assume all or part of a water-sewer district must complete a feasibility study of the assumption. The study must be completed within six months of the passage of the resolution to assume all or part of the district. The study is not required if the board of commissioners of the district consents to the assumption.

(2) The study must be jointly and equally funded by the city and the district through a mutually agreed upon contract with a qualified independent consultant with professional expertise involving public water and sewer systems. The study must address the impact of the proposed assumption on the city and district. Issues to be considered must be mutually agreed upon by the city and district and must include, but are not limited to, engineering and operational impacts, assumption costs to the city and district, including potential impacts on future water-sewer rates, bond ratings and future borrowing costs, the status of existing water rights, and other issues jointly agreed upon.

(3) The findings of the study must be presented as a public record and must be available to the registered voters of the entire district. If the method of assumption requires the submission of a ballot proposition to all registered voters of the district, the findings of the study must be made available to these voters prior to a vote on the proposed assumption. [2010 c 102 § 2.]

Application—Expiration date—2010 c 102: See notes following RCW 35.13B.010.

35.13B.030 Assumption of jurisdiction—Voter approval necessary. (Expires January 1, 2015.) (1) A city choosing to impose a tax under RCW 35.13B.010 may not assume jurisdiction of all or part of a water-sewer district under RCW 35.13A.020, 35.13A.030, or 35.13A.040 without voter approval of a ballot proposition authorizing the assumption. Ballot propositions under this section must be submitted to all registered voters of the district. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition are in favor of the assumption, the assumption may proceed as authorized under chapter 35.13A RCW.

(2) Elections under this section must be conducted in accordance with general election law, and the election costs must be borne by the city seeking approval to assume jurisdiction of the district. [2010 c 102 § 3.]

Application—Expiration date—2010 c 102: See notes following RCW 35.13B.010.

35.13B.900 Alternative provisions—Construction. (Expires January 1, 2015.) (1) The assumption provisions in RCW 35.13B.005 through 35.13B.030 are alternative and in addition to other provisions in chapter 35.13A RCW.

(2) Nothing in RCW 35.13B.005 through 35.13B.030: (a) Limits or otherwise modifies the assumption authority under chapter 35.13A RCW for cities that do not impose a tax under RCW 35.13B.010; or (b) abrogates city and water-sewer district agreements for cities that do not impose a tax under RCW 35.13B.010. [2010 c 102 § 5.]

Application—Expiration date—2010 c 102: See notes following RCW 35.13B.010.

(2012 Ed.)

Chapter 35.14 RCW

COMMUNITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

Sections

- 35.14.010 When community municipal corporation may be organized—Service areas—Territory.
- 35.14.020 Community council—Membership—Election—Terms.
- 35.14.030 Community council—Employees—Office—Officers—Quorum—Meetings—Compensation and expenses.
- 35.14.040 Ordinances or resolutions of city applying to land, buildings or structures within corporation, effectiveness—Zoning ordinances, resolutions or land use controls to remain in effect upon annexation or consolidation—Comprehensive plan.
- 35.14.050 Powers and duties of community municipal corporation.
- 35.14.060 Original term of existence of community municipal corporation—Continuation of existence—Procedure.

35.14.010 When community municipal corporation may be organized—Service areas—Territory. Whenever unincorporated territory is annexed by a city or town pursuant to the provisions of chapter 35.13 RCW, or whenever unincorporated territory is annexed to a code city pursuant to the provisions of chapter 35A.14 RCW, community municipal corporations may be organized for the territory comprised of all or a part of an unincorporated area annexed to a city or town pursuant to chapter 35.13 or 35A.14 RCW, if: (1) The service area is such as would be eligible for incorporation as a city or town; or (2) the service area has a minimum population of not less than three hundred inhabitants and ten percent of the population of the annexing city or town; or (3) the service area has a minimum population of not less than one thousand inhabitants.

Whenever two or more cities are consolidated pursuant to the provisions of chapter 35.10 RCW, a community municipal corporation may be organized within one or more of the consolidating cities.

No territory shall be included in the service area of more than one community municipal corporation. Whenever a new community municipal corporation is formed embracing all of the territory of an existing community municipal corporation, the prior existing community municipal corporation shall be deemed to be dissolved on the effective date of the new corporation. [1993 c 75 § 1; 1985 c 281 § 24; 1967 c 73 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.14.020 Community council—Membership—Election—Terms. A community municipal corporation shall be governed by a community council composed of five members. Initial councilmembers shall be elected concurrently with the annexation election to consecutively numbered positions from qualified electors residing within the service area. Declarations of candidacy and withdrawals shall be in the same manner as is provided for members of the city council or other legislative body of the city to which annexation is proposed. Subsequent council membership shall be the same in number as the initial council and such members shall be elected to consecutively numbered positions at the continuation election pursuant to RCW 35.14.060 from qualified electors residing within the service area.

Terms of original councilmembers shall be coexistent with the original term of existence of the community municipal corporation and until their successors are elected and qualified. Vacancies in any council shall be filled for the

remainder of the unexpired term by a majority vote of the remaining members. [1985 c 281 § 25; 1967 c 73 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.14.030 Community council—Employees—Office—Officers—Quorum—Meetings—Compensation and expenses. Each community council shall be staffed by a deputy to the city clerk of the city with which the service area is consolidated or annexed and shall be provided with such other clerical and technical assistance and a properly equipped office as may be necessary to carry out its functions.

Each community council shall elect a chair and vice chair from its membership. A majority of the council shall constitute a quorum. Each action of the community municipal corporation shall be by resolution approved by vote of the majority of all the members of the community council. Meetings shall be held at such times and places as provided in the rules of the community council. Members of the community council shall receive no compensation.

The necessary expenses of the community council shall be budgeted and paid by the city. [2009 c 549 § 2012; 1967 c 73 § 3.]

35.14.040 Ordinances or resolutions of city applying to land, buildings or structures within corporation, effectiveness—Zoning ordinances, resolutions or land use controls to remain in effect upon annexation or consolidation—Comprehensive plan. The adoption, approval, enactment, amendment, granting or authorization by the city council or commission of any ordinance or resolution applying to land, buildings or structures within any community council corporation shall become effective within such community municipal corporation either on approval by the community council, or by failure of the community council to disapprove within sixty days of final enactment, with respect to the following:

- (1) Comprehensive plan;
- (2) Zoning ordinance;
- (3) Conditional use permit, special exception or variance;
- (4) Subdivision ordinance;
- (5) Subdivision plat;
- (6) Planned unit development.

Disapproval by the community council shall not affect the application of any ordinance or resolution affecting areas outside the community municipal corporation.

Upon annexation or consolidation, pending the effective enactment or amendment of a zoning or land use control ordinance, without disapproval of the community municipal corporation, affecting land, buildings, or structures within a community municipal corporation, the zoning ordinance, resolution or land use controls applicable to the annexed or consolidated area, prior to the annexation or consolidation, shall remain in effect within the community municipal corporation and be enforced by the city to which the area is annexed or consolidated.

Whenever the comprehensive plan of the city, insofar as it affects the area of the community municipal corporation has been submitted as part of an annexation proposition and approved by the voters of the area proposed for annexation

pursuant to chapter 88, Laws of 1965 extraordinary session, such action shall have the same force and effect as approval by the community council of the comprehensive plan, zoning ordinance and subdivision ordinance. [1967 c 73 § 4.]

35.14.050 Powers and duties of community municipal corporation. In addition to powers and duties relating to approval of zoning regulations and restrictions as set forth in RCW 35.14.040, a community municipal corporation acting through its community council may:

- (1) Make recommendations concerning any proposed comprehensive plan or other proposal which directly or indirectly affects the use of property or land within the service area;
- (2) Provide a forum for consideration of the conservation, improvement or development of property or land within the service area; and
- (3) Advise, consult, and cooperate with the legislative authority of the city on any local matters directly or indirectly affecting the service area. [1967 c 73 § 5.]

35.14.060 Original term of existence of community municipal corporation—Continuation of existence—Procedure. The original terms of existence of any community municipal corporation shall be for at least four years and until the first Monday in January next following a regular municipal election held in the city.

Any such community municipal corporation may be continued thereafter for additional periods of four years' duration with the approval of the voters at an election held and conducted in the manner provided for in this section.

Authorization for a community municipal corporation to continue its term of existence for each additional period of four years may be initiated pursuant to a resolution or a petition in the following manner:

(1) A resolution praying for such continuation may be adopted by the community council and shall be filed not less than seven months prior to the end of the term of existence of such corporation with the city council or other legislative body of the city in which the service area is located.

(2) A petition for continuation shall be signed by at least ten percent of the registered voters residing within the service area and shall be filed not less than six months prior to the end of the term of existence of such corporation with the city council or other legislative body of the city in which the service area is located.

At the same election at which a proposition is submitted to the voters of the service area for the continuation of the community municipal corporation for an additional period of four years, the community councilmembers of such municipal corporation shall be elected. The positions on such council shall be the same in number as the original or initial council and shall be numbered consecutively and elected at large. Declarations of candidacy and withdrawals shall be in the same manner as is provided for members of the city council or other legislative body of the city.

Upon receipt of a petition, the city clerk shall examine the signatures thereon and certify to the sufficiency thereof. No person may withdraw his or her name from a petition after it has been filed.

Upon receipt of a valid resolution or upon duly certifying a petition for continuation of a community municipal corporation, the city clerk with whom the resolution or petition was filed shall cause a proposition on continuation of the term of existence of the community municipal corporation to be placed on the ballot at the next city general election. No person shall be eligible to vote on such proposition at such election unless he or she is a qualified voter and resident of the service area.

The ballots shall contain the words "For continuation of community municipal corporation" and "Against continuation of community municipal corporation" or words equivalent thereto, and shall also contain the names of the candidates to be voted for to fill the positions on the community council. The names of all candidates to be voted upon shall be printed on the ballot alphabetically in groups under the numbered position on the council for which they are candidates.

If the results of the election as certified by the county canvassing board reveal that a majority of the votes cast are for continuation, the municipal corporation shall continue in existence for an additional period of four years, and certificates of election shall be issued to the successful candidates who shall assume office at the same time as members of the city council or other legislative body of the city. [2009 c 549 § 2013; 1967 c 73 § 6.]

Chapter 35.16 RCW REDUCTION OF CITY LIMITS

Sections

35.16.001	Actions subject to review by boundary review board.
35.16.010	Petition, resolution for election.
35.16.030	Canvassing the returns—Abstract of vote.
35.16.040	Ordinance to reduce boundaries.
35.16.050	Recording of ordinance and plat on effective date of reduction.
35.16.060	Effect of exclusion as to liability for indebtedness.
35.16.070	Previously granted franchises in excluded territory.

35.16.001 Actions subject to review by boundary review board. Actions taken under chapter 35.16 RCW may be subject to potential review by a boundary review board under chapter 36.93 RCW. [1989 c 84 § 29.]

35.16.010 Petition, resolution for election. Upon the filing of a petition which is sufficient as determined by RCW 35A.01.040 requesting the exclusion from the boundaries of a city or town of an area described by metes and bounds or by reference to a recorded plat or government survey, signed by qualified voters of the city or town equal in number to not less than ten percent of the number of voters voting at the last general municipal election, the city or town legislative body shall submit the question to the voters. As an alternate method, the legislative body of the city or town may by resolution submit a proposal to the voters for excluding such a described area from the boundaries of the city or town. The question shall be submitted at the next general municipal election if one is to be held within one hundred eighty days or at a special election called for that purpose not less than ninety days nor more than one hundred eighty days after the certification of sufficiency of the petition or the passage of the resolution. The petition or resolution shall set out and describe the territory to

(2012 Ed.)

be excluded from the city or town, together with the boundaries of the city or town as it will exist after such change is made. [1994 c 273 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.16.010. Prior: (i) 1895 c 93 § 1, part; RRS § 8902, part. (ii) 1895 c 93 § 4, part; RRS § 8905, part.]

Times for holding elections: RCW 29A.04.311 through 29A.04.330.

35.16.030 Canvassing the returns—Abstract of vote. The election returns shall be canvassed as provided in *RCW 29.13.040. If three-fifths of the votes cast on the proposition favor the reduction of the corporate limits, the legislative body of the city or town, by an order entered on its minutes, shall direct the clerk to make and transmit to the office of the secretary of state a certified abstract of the vote. The abstract shall show the total number of voters voting, the number of votes cast for reduction and the number of votes cast against reduction. [1994 c 273 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.16.030. Prior: 1895 c 93 § 1, part; RRS § 8902, part.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29.13.040 was recodified as RCW 29A.60.010 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

Canvassing returns, generally: Chapter 29A.60 RCW.

Conduct of election—Canvass: RCW 29A.60.010.

35.16.040 Ordinance to reduce boundaries. Promptly after the filing of the abstract of votes with the office of the secretary of state, the legislative body of the city or town shall adopt an ordinance defining and fixing the corporate limits after excluding the area as determined by the election. The ordinance shall also describe the excluded territory by metes and bounds or by reference to a recorded plat or government survey and declare it no longer a part of the city or town. [1994 c 273 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.16.040. Prior: 1895 c 93 § 2; RRS § 8903.]

35.16.050 Recording of ordinance and plat on effective date of reduction. A certified copy of the ordinance defining the reduced city or town limits together with a map showing the corporate limits as altered shall be filed in accordance with *RCW 29.15.026 and recorded in the office of the county auditor of the county in which the city or town is situated, upon the effective date of the ordinance. The new boundaries of the city or town shall take effect immediately after they are filed and recorded with the county auditor. [1996 c 286 § 3; 1994 c 273 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.16.050. Prior: 1895 c 93 § 3; RRS § 8904.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29.15.026 was recodified as RCW 29A.76.020 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

35.16.060 Effect of exclusion as to liability for indebtedness. The exclusion of an area from the boundaries of a city or town shall not exempt any real property therein from taxation for the purpose of paying any indebtedness of the city or town existing at the time of its exclusion, and the interest thereon. [1965 c 7 § 35.16.060. Prior: 1895 c 93 § 4, part; RRS § 8905, part.]

35.16.070 Previously granted franchises in excluded territory. In regard to franchises previously granted for operation of any public service business or facility within the territory excluded from a city or town by proceedings under this chapter, the rights, obligations, and duties of the legisla-

tive body of the county or other political subdivision having jurisdiction over such territory and of the franchise holder shall be as provided in RCW 35.02.160, relating to inclusion of territory by an incorporation. [1994 c 273 § 6.]

Chapter 35.17 RCW COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Sections

35.17.010	Definition of commission form.
35.17.020	Elections—Terms of commissioners—Vacancies.
35.17.030	Laws applicable.
35.17.035	Second-class cities, parking meter revenue for revenue bonds.
35.17.040	Offices.
35.17.050	Meetings.
35.17.060	President.
35.17.070	Vice president.
35.17.080	Employees of commission.
35.17.090	Distribution of powers—Assignment of duties.
35.17.100	Bonds of commissioners and employees.
35.17.105	Clerk may take acknowledgments.
35.17.108	Salaries of mayor and commissioners.
35.17.120	Officers and employees—Salaries and wages.
35.17.130	Officers and employees—Creation—Removal—Changes in compensation.
35.17.150	Officers and employees—Passes, free services prohibited, exceptions—Penalty.
35.17.170	Financial statements—Monthly—Annual.
35.17.180	Legislative power—How exercised.
35.17.190	Legislative ordinances and resolutions.
35.17.200	Legislative—Appropriations of money.
35.17.210	Legislative—Street improvements.
35.17.220	Legislative—Franchises—Referendum.
35.17.230	Legislative—Ordinances—Time of going into effect.
35.17.240	Legislative—Referendum—Filing suspends ordinance.
35.17.250	Legislative—Referendum—Petitions and conduct of elections.
35.17.260	Legislative—Ordinances by initiative petition.
35.17.270	Legislative—Initiative petition—Submission procedures.
35.17.280	Legislative—Initiative petition—Checking by clerk.
35.17.290	Legislative—Initiative petition—Appeal to court.
35.17.300	Legislative—Initiative—Conduct of election.
35.17.310	Legislative—Initiative—Notice of election.
35.17.330	Legislative—Initiative—Effective date—Record.
35.17.340	Legislative—Initiative—Repeal or amendment.
35.17.350	Legislative—Initiative—Repeal or amendment—Method.
35.17.360	Legislative—Initiative—Repeal or amendment—Record.
35.17.370	Organization on commission form—Eligibility—Census.
35.17.380	Organization—Petition.
35.17.390	Organization—Ballots.
35.17.400	Organization—Election of officers—Term.
35.17.410	Organization—Effect on ordinances—Boundaries—Property.
35.17.420	Organization—Revision of appropriations.
35.17.430	Abandonment of commission form.
35.17.440	Abandonment—Method.
35.17.450	Abandonment—Conduct of election—Canvass.
35.17.460	Abandonment—Effect.

Imposition or increase of business and occupation tax—Referendum procedure required—Exclusive procedure: RCW 35.21.706.

Population determinations: Chapter 43.62 RCW.

35.17.010 Definition of commission form. The commission form of city government means a city government in which the legislative powers and duties are exercised by a commission of three, consisting of a mayor, a commissioner of finance and accounting, and a commissioner of streets and public improvements, and in which the executive and administrative powers and duties are distributed among the three departments as follows:

(1) Department of public safety of which the mayor shall be the superintendent;

(2) Department of finance and accounting of which the commissioner of finance and accounting shall be the superintendent;

(3) Department of streets and public improvements of which the commissioner of streets and public improvement shall be the superintendent. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.010. Prior: (i) 1911 c 116 § 11, part; RRS § 9100, part. (ii) 1943 c 25 § 3, part; 1911 c 116 § 12, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9101, part.]

35.17.020 Elections—Terms of commissioners—Vacancies. (1) All regular elections in cities organized under the statutory commission form of government shall be held quadrennially in the odd-numbered years on the dates provided in *RCW 29.13.020. However, after commissioners are elected at the next general election occurring in 1995 or 1997, regular elections in cities organized under a statutory commission form of government shall be held biennially at municipal general elections.

(2) The commissioners shall be nominated and elected at large. Their terms shall be for four years and until their successors are elected and qualified and assume office in accordance with *RCW 29.04.170. However, at the next regular election of a city organized under a statutory commission form of government, the terms of office of commissioners shall occur with the person who is elected as a commissioner receiving the least number of votes being elected to a two-year term of office and the other two persons who are elected being elected to four-year terms of office. Thereafter, commissioners shall be elected to four-year terms of office.

(3) Vacancies on a commission shall occur and shall be filled as provided in chapter 42.12 RCW, except that in every instance a person shall be elected to fill the remainder of the unexpired term at the next general municipal election that occurs twenty-eight or more days after the occurrence of the vacancy. [1994 c 223 § 10; 1994 c 119 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 17; 1965 c 7 § 35.17.020. Prior: 1963 c 200 § 12; 1959 c 86 § 2; 1955 c 55 § 9; prior: (i) 1911 c 116 § 5; RRS § 9094. (ii) 1943 c 25 § 1, part; 1911 c 116 § 3, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9092, part.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 29.13.020 and 29.04.170 were recodified as RCW 29A.04.330 and 29A.20.040 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

(2) This section was amended by 1994 c 119 § 1 and by 1994 c 223 § 10, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: See RCW 29A.20.040(1).

35.17.030 Laws applicable. Cities organized under the commission form have all the powers of cities of the second class and shall be governed by the statutes applicable to cities of that class to the extent to which they are appropriate and not in conflict with provisions specifically applicable to cities organized under the commission form. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.030. Prior: (i) 1911 c 116 § 11, part; RRS § 9100, part. (ii) 1911 c 116 § 4, part; RRS § 9093, part.]

Second-class cities: Chapter 35.23 RCW.

35.17.035 Second-class cities, parking meter revenue for revenue bonds. See RCW 35.23.454.

35.17.040 Offices. The commission shall have and maintain an office at the city hall, or such other place as the city may provide. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.040. Prior: 1955 c 309

§ 3; prior: 1943 c 25 § 4, part; 1911 c 116 § 14, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9103, part.]

35.17.050 Meetings. Regular meetings of the commission shall be held on the second Monday after the election of the commissioners and thereafter at least once each week on a day to be fixed by ordinance. Special meetings may be called by the mayor or two commissioners. All meetings of the commission shall be open to the public. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.050. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 15, part; RRS § 9104, part.]

35.17.060 President. The mayor shall be president of the commission. He or she shall preside at its meetings when present and shall oversee all departments and recommend to the commission, action on all matters requiring attention in any department. [2009 c 549 § 2014; 1965 c 7 § 35.17.060. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 15, part; RRS § 9104, part.]

35.17.070 Vice president. The commissioner of finance and accounting shall be vice president of the commission. In the absence or inability of the mayor, he or she shall perform the duties of president. [2009 c 549 § 2015; 1965 c 7 § 35.17.070. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 15, part; RRS § 9104, part.]

35.17.080 Employees of commission. The commission shall appoint by a majority vote a city clerk and such other officers and employees as the commission may by ordinance provide. Any officer or employee appointed by the commission may be discharged at any time by vote of a majority of the members of the commission. Any commissioner may perform any duties pertaining to his or her department but without additional compensation therefor. [2009 c 549 § 2016; 1965 c 7 § 35.17.080. Prior: 1943 c 25 § 3, part; 1911 c 116 § 12, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9101, part.]

35.17.090 Distribution of powers—Assignment of duties. The commission by ordinance shall determine what powers and duties are to be performed in each department, shall prescribe the powers and duties of the various officers and employees and make such rules and regulations for the efficient and economical conduct of the business of the city as it may deem necessary and proper. The commission may assign particular officers and employees to one or more departments and may require an officer or employee to perform duties in two or more departments. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.090. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 11, part; RRS § 9100, part.]

35.17.100 Bonds of commissioners and employees. Every member of the city commission, before qualifying, shall give a good and sufficient bond to the city in a sum equivalent to five times the amount of his or her annual salary, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his or her office. The bonds must be approved by a judge of the superior court for the county in which the city is located and filed with the clerk thereof. The commission, by resolution, may require any of its appointees to give bond to be fixed and approved by the commission and filed with the mayor. [2007 c 218 § 65; 1965 c 7 § 35.17.100. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 6; RRS § 9095.]

Intent—Finding—2007 c 218: See note following RCW 1.08.130.

35.17.105 Clerk may take acknowledgments. The clerk or deputy clerk of any city having a commission form of government shall, without charge, take acknowledgments and administer oaths required by law on all claims and demands against the city. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.105.]

35.17.108 Salaries of mayor and commissioners. The annual salaries of the mayor and the commissioners of any city operating under a commission form of government shall be as fixed by charter or ordinance of said city. The power and authority conferred by this section shall be construed as in addition and supplemental to powers or authority conferred by any other law, and nothing contained herein shall be construed as limiting any other powers or authority of any such city. [1967 c 100 § 1.]

35.17.120 Officers and employees—Salaries and wages. All appointive officers and employees shall receive such compensation as the commission shall fix by ordinance, payable monthly or at such shorter periods as the commission may determine. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.120. Prior: 1943 c 25 § 4, part; 1911 c 116 § 14, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9103, part.]

35.17.130 Officers and employees—Creation—Removal—Changes in compensation. The commission shall have power from time to time to create, fill and discontinue offices and employments other than those herein prescribed, according to their judgment of the needs of the city; and may, by majority vote of all the members, remove any such officer or employees, except as otherwise provided for in this chapter; and may by resolution, or otherwise, prescribe, limit or change the compensation of such officers or employees. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.130. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 13; RRS § 9102.]

35.17.150 Officers and employees—Passes, free services prohibited, exceptions—Penalty. No officer or employee, elected or appointed, shall receive from any enterprise operating under a public franchise any frank, free ticket, or free service or receive any service upon terms more favorable than are granted to the public generally: PROVIDED, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to free transportation furnished to police officers and firefighters in uniform nor to free service to city officials provided for in the franchise itself.

Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor. [2009 c 549 § 2017; 1965 c 7 § 35.17.150. Prior: 1961 c 268 § 11; prior: 1911 c 116 § 17, part; RRS § 9106, part.]

35.17.170 Financial statements—Monthly—Annual. The commission shall each month print in pamphlet form a detailed itemized statement of all receipts and expenses of the city and a summary of its proceedings during the preceding month and furnish copies thereof to the state library, the city library, the newspapers of the city, and to persons who apply therefor at the office of the city clerk. At the end of each year the commission shall cause a complete examination of all the books and accounts of the city to be made by competent accountants and shall publish the result of such examination to be made in the manner above provided for publication of

statements of monthly expenditures. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.170. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 18; RRS § 9107.]

35.17.180 Legislative power—How exercised. Each member of the commission shall have the right to vote on all questions coming before the commission. Two members of the commission shall constitute a quorum and the affirmative vote of at least two members shall be necessary to adopt any motion, resolution, ordinance, or course of action.

Every measure shall be reduced to writing and read before the vote is taken and upon every vote the yeas and nays shall be called and recorded. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.180. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 10, part; RRS § 9099, part.]

35.17.190 Legislative ordinances and resolutions. Every resolution and ordinance adopted by the commission shall be signed by the mayor or by two members of the commission and filed and recorded within five days of its passage. The mayor shall have no veto power. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.190. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 10, part; RRS § 9099, part.]

35.17.200 Legislative—Appropriations of money. No money shall be appropriated except by ordinance and every such ordinance complete in the form in which it is finally passed shall remain on file with the city clerk for public inspection at least one week before final passage. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.200. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 16, part; RRS § 9105, part.]

35.17.210 Legislative—Street improvements. Every ordinance or resolution ordering any street improvement or sewer complete in the form in which it is finally passed shall remain on file with the city clerk for public inspection at least one week before final passage. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.210. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 16, part; RRS § 9105, part.]

35.17.220 Legislative—Franchises—Referendum. No franchise or right to occupy or use the streets, highways, bridges or other public places shall be granted, renewed, or extended except by ordinance and every such ordinance complete in the form in which it is finally passed shall remain on file with the city clerk for at least one week before final passage and if the franchise or grant is for interurban or street railways, gas or waterworks, electric light or power plants, heating plants, telegraph or telephone systems or other public service utilities, the ordinance must be submitted to a vote of the people at a general or special election and approved by a majority of those voting thereon. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.220. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 16, part; RRS § 9105, part.]

Times for holding elections: RCW 29A.04.311 through 29A.04.330.

35.17.230 Legislative—Ordinances—Time of going into effect. Ordinances shall not go into effect before thirty days from the time of final passage and are subject to referendum during the interim except:

- (1) Ordinances initiated by petition;
- (2) Ordinances necessary for immediate preservation of public peace, health, and safety which contain a statement of urgency and are passed by unanimous vote of all the commissioners;

(3) Ordinances providing for local improvement districts. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.230. Prior: (i) 1911 c 116 § 22, part; RRS § 9111, part. (ii) 1911 c 116 § 21, part; RRS § 9110, part.]

35.17.240 Legislative—Referendum—Filing suspends ordinance. Upon the filing of a referendum petition praying therefor, the commission shall reconsider an ordinance subject to referendum and upon reconsideration shall defeat it in its entirety or shall submit it to a vote of the people. The operation of an ordinance so protested against shall be suspended until the referendum petition is finally found insufficient or until the ordinance protested against has received a majority of the votes cast thereon at the election. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.240. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 22, part; RRS § 9111, part.]

35.17.250 Legislative—Referendum—Petitions and conduct of elections. All provisions applicable to the character, form, and number of signatures required for an initiative petition, to the examination and certification thereof, and to the submission to the vote of the people of the ordinance proposed thereby, shall apply to a referendum petition and to the ordinance sought to be defeated thereby. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.250. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 22, part; RRS § 9111, part.]

35.17.260 Legislative—Ordinances by initiative petition. Ordinances may be initiated by petition of registered voters of the city filed with the commission. If the petition accompanying the proposed ordinance is signed by the registered voters in the city equal in number to twenty-five percent of the votes cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding city election, and if it contains a request that, unless passed by the commission, the ordinance be submitted to a vote of the registered voters of the city, the commission shall either:

- (1) Pass the proposed ordinance without alteration within twenty days after the county auditor's certificate of sufficiency has been received by the commission; or
- (2) Immediately after the county auditor's certificate of sufficiency for the petition is received, cause to be called a special election to be held on the next election date, as provided in *RCW 29.13.020, that occurs not less than forty-five days thereafter, for submission of the proposed ordinance without alteration, to a vote of the people unless a general election will occur within ninety days, in which event submission must be made on the general election ballot. [1996 c 286 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.17.260. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 21, part; RRS § 9110, part.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29.13.020 was recodified as RCW 29A.04.330 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

35.17.270 Legislative—Initiative petition—Submission procedures. The petitioner preparing an initiative petition for submission to the commission shall follow the procedures established in RCW 35.21.005. [1996 c 286 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.17.270. Prior: (i) 1911 c 116 § 21, part; RRS § 9110, part. (ii) 1911 c 116 § 20, part; RRS § 9109, part. (iii) 1911 c 116 § 24; RRS § 9113.]

35.17.280 Legislative—Initiative petition—Checking by clerk. Within ten days from the filing of a petition submitting a proposed ordinance the city clerk shall ascertain and append to the petition his or her certificate stating whether or not it is signed by a sufficient number of registered voters, using the registration records and returns of the preceding municipal election for his or her sources of information, and the commission shall allow him or her extra help for that purpose, if necessary. If the signatures are found by the clerk to be insufficient the petition may be amended in that respect within ten days from the date of the certificate. Within ten days after submission of the amended petition the clerk shall make an examination thereof and append his or her certificate thereto in the same manner as before. If the second certificate shall also show the number of signatures to be insufficient, the petition shall be returned to the person filing it. [2009 c 549 § 2018; 1965 c 7 § 35.17.280. Prior: (i) 1911 c 116 § 20, part; RRS § 9109, part. (ii) 1911 c 116 § 21, part; RRS § 9110, part.]

35.17.290 Legislative—Initiative petition—Appeal to court. If the clerk finds the petition insufficient or if the commission refuses either to pass an initiative ordinance or order an election thereon, any taxpayer may commence an action in the superior court against the city and procure a decree ordering an election to be held in the city for the purpose of voting upon the proposed ordinance if the court finds the petition to be sufficient. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.290. Prior: (i) 1911 c 116 § 20, part; RRS § 9109, part. (ii) 1911 c 116 § 21, part; RRS § 9110, part.]

35.17.300 Legislative—Initiative—Conduct of elections. Publication of notice, the election, the canvass of the returns and declaration of the results, shall be conducted in all respects as are other city elections. Any number of proposed ordinances may be voted on at the same election, but there shall not be more than one special election for that purpose during any one six-month period. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.300. Prior: (i) 1911 c 116 § 20, part; RRS § 9109, part. (ii) 1911 c 116 § 21, part; RRS § 9110, part.]

Canvassing returns, generally: Chapter 29A.60 RCW.

Conduct of elections—Canvass: RCW 29A.60.010.

35.17.310 Legislative—Initiative—Notice of election. The city clerk shall cause any ordinance or proposition required to be submitted to the voters at an election to be published once in each of the daily newspapers in the city not less than five nor more than twenty days before the election, or if no daily newspaper is published in the city, publication shall be made in each of the weekly newspapers published therein. This publication shall be in addition to the notice required in *chapter 29.27 RCW. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.310. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 21, part; RRS § 9110, part.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29.27.0665, containing ballot title notice requirements, has been recodified as RCW 29A.36.080 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

35.17.330 Legislative—Initiative—Effective date—Record. If the number of votes cast thereon favor the proposed ordinance, it shall become effective immediately and shall be made a part of the record of ordinances of the city.

(2012 Ed.)

[1965 c 7 § 35.17.330. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 21, part; RRS § 9110, part.]

35.17.340 Legislative—Initiative—Repeal or amendment. Upon the adoption of an ordinance initiated by petition, the city clerk shall write on the margin of the record thereof "ordinance by petition No. . . .," or "ordinance by vote of the people," and it cannot be repealed or amended except by a vote of the people. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.340. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 21, part; RRS § 9110, part.]

35.17.350 Legislative—Initiative—Repeal or amendment—Method. The commission may by means of an ordinance submit a proposition for the repeal or amendment of an ordinance, initiated by petition, by submitting it to a vote of the people at any general election and if a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition favor it, the ordinance shall be repealed or amended accordingly.

A proposition of repeal or amendment must be published before the election thereon as is an ordinance initiated by petition when submitted to election. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.350. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 21, part; RRS § 9110, part.]

35.17.360 Legislative—Initiative—Repeal or amendment—Record. Upon the adoption of a proposition to repeal or amend an ordinance initiated by petition, the city clerk shall write upon the margin of the record of the ordinance "repealed (or amended) by ordinance No. . . .," or "repealed (or amended) by vote of the people." [1965 c 7 § 35.17.360. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 21, part; RRS § 9110, part.]

35.17.370 Organization on commission form—Eligibility—Census. Any city having a population of two thousand and less than thirty thousand may organize as a city under the commission form of government. The requisite population shall be determined by the last preceding state or federal census or the council may cause a census to be taken by one or more suitable persons, in which the full name of each person in the city shall be plainly written, the names alphabetically arranged and regularly numbered in a complete series, verified before an officer authorized to administer oaths and filed with the city clerk. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.370. Prior: 1927 c 210 § 1; 1911 c 116 § 1; RRS § 9090.]

Census to be conducted in decennial periods: State Constitution Art. 2 § 3.

Determination of population: Chapter 43.62 RCW.

35.17.380 Organization—Petition. Upon petition of electors in any city equal in number to twenty-five percent of the votes cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding city election therein, the mayor by proclamation shall cause to be submitted the question of organizing the city under the commission form of government at a special election at a time specified therein and within sixty days after the filing of the petition. If the plan is not adopted at the special election called, it shall not be resubmitted to the voters of the city for adoption within two years thereafter. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.380. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 2, part; RRS § 9091, part.]

35.17.390 Organization—Ballots. The proposition on the ballot shall be: "Shall the proposition to organize the city of (name of city) under the commission form of government

be adopted?" followed by the words: "For organization as a city under commission form" and "against organization as a city under commission form." The election shall be conducted, the vote canvassed, and the result declared in the same manner as provided by law in respect to other city elections. If a majority of the votes cast are in favor thereof the city shall proceed to elect a mayor and two commissioners. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.390. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 2, part; RRS § 9091, part.]

Canvassing returns, generally: Chapter 29A.60 RCW.

Conduct of elections—Canvass: RCW 29A.60.010.

35.17.400 Organization—Election of officers—

Term. The first election of commissioners shall be held at the next special election that occurs at least sixty days after the election results are certified where the proposition to organize under the commission form was approved by city voters, and the commission first elected shall commence to serve as soon as they have been elected and have qualified and shall continue to serve until their successors have been elected and qualified and have assumed office in accordance with *RCW 29.04.170. The date of the second election for commissioners shall be in accordance with *RCW 29.13.020 such that the term of the first commissioners will be as near as possible to, but not in excess of, four years calculated from the first day in January in the year after the year in which the first commissioners were elected. [1994 c 223 § 11; 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 18; 1965 c 7 § 35.17.400. Prior: 1963 c 200 § 13; 1955 c 55 § 10; prior: 1943 c 25 § 1, part; 1911 c 116 § 3, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9092, part.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29.04.170 and 29.13.020 were recodified as RCW 29A.20.040 and 29A.04.330 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: See RCW 29A.20.040(1).

35.17.410 Organization—Effect on ordinances—

Boundaries—Property. All bylaws, ordinances and resolutions in force when a city organizes under the commission form shall remain in force until amended or repealed.

The boundaries of a city reorganized under the commission form shall not be changed thereby.

All rights and property vested in the city before reorganization under the commission form shall vest in the city as reorganized and no right or liability either in favor of or against it, existing at the time and no suit or prosecution shall be affected by the change. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.410. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 4, part; RRS § 9093, part.]

35.17.420 Organization—Revision of appropriations.

If, at the beginning of the term of office of the first commission elected in a city organized under the commission form, the appropriations for the expenditures of the city for the current fiscal year have been made, the commission, by ordinance, may revise them. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.420. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 19; RRS § 9108.]

35.17.430 Abandonment of commission form.

Any city which has operated under the commission form for more than six years may again reorganize as a noncommission city without changing its classification unless it desires to do so.

[1965 ex.s. c 47 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.17.430. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 23, part; RRS § 9112, part.]

35.17.440 Abandonment—Method. Upon the filing of a petition praying therefor, signed by not less than twenty-five percent of the registered voters resident in the city, a special election shall be called at which the following proposition only shall be submitted: "Shall the city of (name of city) abandon its organization as a city under the commission form and become a city under the general laws governing cities of like population?" [1965 c 7 § 35.17.440. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 23, part; RRS § 9112, part.]

35.17.450 Abandonment—Conduct of election—

Canvass. The sufficiency of the petition for the abandonment of the commission form of city government shall be determined, the election ordered and conducted, the returns canvassed and the results declared as required by the provisions applicable to the proceedings for the enactment of an ordinance by initiative petition to the extent to which they are appropriate. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.450. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 23, part; RRS § 9112, part.]

35.17.460 Abandonment—Effect. If a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition of abandoning the commission form of city government favor the proposition, the city shall be reorganized under general laws immediately upon the first election of city officers, which shall be held on the date of the next general city election of cities of its class. The change in form of government shall not affect the property, rights, or liabilities of the city. [1965 c 7 § 35.17.460. Prior: 1911 c 116 § 23, part; RRS § 9112, part.]

Chapter 35.18 RCW

COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN

Sections

- 35.18.010 The council-manager plan.
- 35.18.020 Number of councilmembers—Wards, districts—Terms—Vacancies.
- 35.18.030 Laws applicable to council-manager cities—Civil service.
- 35.18.035 Second-class cities, parking meter revenue for revenue bonds.
- 35.18.040 City manager—Qualifications.
- 35.18.050 City manager—Bond and oath.
- 35.18.060 City manager—Authority.
- 35.18.070 City manager—May serve two or more cities.
- 35.18.080 City manager—Creation of departments.
- 35.18.090 City manager—Department heads—Authority.
- 35.18.100 City manager—Appointment of subordinates—Qualifications—Terms.
- 35.18.110 City manager—Interference by councilmembers.
- 35.18.120 City manager—Removal—Resolution and notice.
- 35.18.130 City manager—Removal—Reply and hearing.
- 35.18.140 City manager—Substitute.
- 35.18.150 Council—Eligibility.
- 35.18.160 Council—Authority.
- 35.18.170 Council meetings.
- 35.18.180 Council—Ordinances—Recording.
- 35.18.190 Mayor—Election—Vacancy.
- 35.18.200 Mayor—Duties.
- 35.18.210 Mayor pro tempore.
- 35.18.220 Salaries.
- 35.18.230 Organization on council-manager plan—Eligibility.
- 35.18.240 Organization—Petition.
- 35.18.250 Organization—Election procedure.
- 35.18.260 Organization—Ballots.
- 35.18.270 Organization—Election of council, procedure.
- 35.18.280 Organization—Holding over by incumbent officials and employees.
- 35.18.285 Organization—First council may revise budget.

- 35.18.290 Abandonment of council-manager plan.
 35.18.300 Abandonment—Method.
 35.18.310 Abandonment—Special election necessary.
 35.18.320 Abandonment—Effect.

35.18.010 The council-manager plan. Under the council-manager plan of city government, the councilmembers shall be the only elective officials. The council shall appoint an officer whose title shall be "city manager" who shall be the chief executive officer and head of the administrative branch of city or town government. The city manager shall be responsible to the council for the proper administration of all affairs of the city or town. [2009 c 549 § 2019; 1965 c 7 § 35.18.010. Prior: 1955 c 337 § 2; prior: (i) 1943 c 271 § 8, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-17, part. (ii) 1943 c 271 § 12, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-21, part. (iii) 1949 c 84 § 2, part; 1943 c 271 § 17, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9198-26, part.]

35.18.020 Number of councilmembers—Wards, districts—Terms—Vacancies. (1) The number of councilmembers in a city or town operating with a council-manager plan of government shall be based upon the latest population of the city or town that is determined by the office of financial management as follows:

(a) A city or town having not more than two thousand inhabitants, five councilmembers; and

(b) A city or town having more than two thousand, seven councilmembers.

(2) Except for the initial staggering of terms, councilmembers shall serve for four-year terms of office. All councilmembers shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified and assume office in accordance with *RCW 29.04.170. Councilmembers may be elected on a citywide or townwide basis, or from wards or districts, or any combination of these alternatives. Candidates shall run for specific positions. Wards or districts shall be redrawn as provided in **chapter 29.70 RCW. Wards or districts shall be used as follows: (a) Only a resident of the ward or district may be a candidate for, or hold office as, a councilmember of the ward or district; and (b) only voters of the ward or district may vote at a primary to nominate candidates for a councilmember of the ward or district. Voters of the entire city or town may vote at the general election to elect a councilmember of a ward or district, unless the city or town had prior to January 1, 1994, limited the voting in the general election for any or all council positions to only voters residing within the ward or district associated with the council positions. If a city or town had so limited the voting in the general election to only voters residing within the ward or district, then the city or town shall be authorized to continue to do so.

(3) When a city or town has qualified for an increase in the number of councilmembers from five to seven by virtue of the next succeeding population determination made by the office of financial management, two additional council positions shall be filled at the next municipal general election with the person elected to one of the new council positions receiving the greatest number of votes being elected for a four-year term of office and the person elected to the other additional council position being elected for a two-year term of office. The two additional councilmembers shall assume office immediately when qualified in accordance with *RCW

(2012 Ed.)

29.01.135, but the term of office shall be computed from the first day of January after the year in which they are elected. Their successors shall be elected to four-year terms of office.

Prior to the election of the two new councilmembers, the city or town council shall fill the additional positions by appointment not later than forty-five days following the release of the population determination, and each appointee shall hold office only until the new position is filled by election.

(4) When a city or town has qualified for a decrease in the number of councilmembers from seven to five by virtue of the next succeeding population determination made by the office of financial management, two council positions shall be eliminated at the next municipal general election if four council positions normally would be filled at that election, or one council position shall be eliminated at each of the next two succeeding municipal general elections if three council positions normally would be filled at the first municipal general election after the population determination. The council shall by ordinance indicate which, if any, of the remaining positions shall be elected at-large or from wards or districts.

(5) Vacancies on a council shall occur and shall be filled as provided in chapter 42.12 RCW. [1994 c 223 § 12; 1981 c 260 § 7. Prior: 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 19; 1979 c 151 § 26; 1956 c 7 § 35.18.020; prior: 1959 c 76 § 1; 1955 c 337 § 3; prior: (i) 1943 c 271 § 6; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-15. (ii) 1943 c 271 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-13, part.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 29.04.170 and 29.01.135 were recodified as RCW 29A.20.040 and 29A.04.133, respectively, pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

** (2) Chapter 29.70 RCW was recodified as chapter 29A.76 RCW pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: See RCW 29A.20.040(1).

Population determinations, office of financial management: Chapter 43.62 RCW.

Times for holding elections: RCW 29A.04.311 through 29A.04.330.

35.18.030 Laws applicable to council-manager cities—Civil service. A city or town organized under the council-manager plan shall have all the powers which cities of its class have and shall be governed by the statutes applicable to such cities to the extent to which they are appropriate and not in conflict with the provisions specifically applicable to cities organized under the council-manager plan.

Any city adopting a council-manager form of government may adopt any system of civil service which would be available to it under any other form of city government. Any state law relative to civil service in cities of the class of a city under the council-manager type of government shall be applicable thereto. [1965 c 7 § 35.18.030. Prior: (i) 1949 c 84 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9198-33. (ii) 1943 c 271 § 10, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-19, part. (iii) 1943 c 271 § 21; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-30.]

35.18.035 Second-class cities, parking meter revenue for revenue bonds. See RCW 35.23.454.

35.18.040 City manager—Qualifications. The city manager need not be a resident. He or she shall be chosen by the council solely on the basis of his or her executive and administrative qualifications with special reference to his or her actual experience in, or his or her knowledge of, accepted

practice in respect to the duties of his or her office. No person elected to membership on the council shall be eligible for appointment as city manager until one year has elapsed following the expiration of the term for which he or she was elected. [2009 c 549 § 2020; 1965 c 7 § 35.18.040. Prior: 1955 c 337 § 4; prior: (i) 1949 c 84 § 2, part; 1943 c 271 § 17, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9198-26, part. (ii) 1943 c 271 § 12, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-21, part.]

35.18.050 City manager—Bond and oath. Before entering upon the duties of his or her office the city manager shall take the official oath for the support of the government and the faithful performance of his or her duties and shall execute and file with the clerk of the council a bond in favor of the city or town in such sum as may be fixed by the council. [2009 c 549 § 2021; 1965 c 7 § 35.18.050. Prior: 1955 c 337 § 5; prior: 1943 c 271 § 12, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-21, part.]

35.18.060 City manager—Authority. The powers and duties of the city manager shall be:

(1) To have general supervision over the administrative affairs of the municipality;

(2) To appoint and remove at any time all department heads, officers, and employees of the city or town, except members of the council, and subject to the provisions of any applicable law, rule, or regulation relating to civil service: PROVIDED, That the council may provide for the appointment by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the council, of the city planning commission, and other advisory citizens' committees, commissions and boards advisory to the city council: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the city manager shall appoint the municipal judge to a term of four years, subject to confirmation by the council. The municipal judge may be removed only on conviction of malfeasance or misconduct in office, or because of physical or mental disability rendering him or her incapable of performing the duties of his or her office. The council may cause an audit to be made of any department or office of the city or town government and may select the persons to make it, without the advice or consent of the city manager;

(3) To attend all meetings of the council at which his or her attendance may be required by that body;

(4) To see that all laws and ordinances are faithfully executed, subject to the authority which the council may grant the mayor to maintain law and order in times of emergency;

(5) To recommend for adoption by the council such measures as he or she may deem necessary or expedient;

(6) To prepare and submit to the council such reports as may be required by that body or as he or she may deem it advisable to submit;

(7) To keep the council fully advised of the financial condition of the city or town and its future needs;

(8) To prepare and submit to the council a tentative budget for the fiscal year;

(9) To perform such other duties as the council may determine by ordinance or resolution. [2009 c 549 § 2022; 1987 c 3 § 5; 1965 ex.s. c 116 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.18.060. Prior: 1955 c 337 § 6; prior: (i) 1949 c 84 § 2, part; 1943 c 271 § 17, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9198-26, part. (ii) 1949 c 84 § 1; 1943 c 271 § 15; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9198-24. (iii)

1949 c 84 § 3, part; 1943 c 271 § 18, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9198-27, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.18.070 City manager—May serve two or more cities. Whether the city manager shall devote his or her full time to the affairs of one city or town shall be determined by the council. A city manager may serve two or more cities or towns in that capacity at the same time. [2009 c 549 § 2023; 1965 c 7 § 35.18.070. Prior: 1943 c 271 § 13; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-22.]

35.18.080 City manager—Creation of departments. On recommendation of the city manager, the council may create such departments, offices and employments as may be found necessary and may determine the powers and duties of each department or office. [1965 c 7 § 35.18.080. Prior: 1943 c 271 § 16; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-25.]

35.18.090 City manager—Department heads—Authority. The city manager may authorize the head of a department or office responsible to him or her to appoint and remove subordinates in such department or office. Any officer or employee who may be appointed by the city manager, or by the head of a department or office, except one who holds his or her position subject to civil service, may be removed by the manager or other such appointing officer at any time. Subject to the provisions of RCW 35.18.060, the decision of the manager or other appointing officer, shall be final and there shall be no appeal therefrom to any other office, body, or court whatsoever. [2009 c 549 § 2024; 1965 c 7 § 35.18.090. Prior: 1955 c 337 § 7; prior: (i) 1949 c 84 § 2, part; 1943 c 271 § 17, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9198-26, part. (ii) 1949 c 84 § 3, part; 1943 c 271 § 18, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9198-27, part.]

35.18.100 City manager—Appointment of subordinates—Qualifications—Terms. Appointments made by or under the authority of the city manager shall be on the basis of executive and administrative ability and of the training and experience of the appointees in the work which they are to perform. Residence within the city or town shall not be a requirement. All such appointments shall be without definite term. [1965 c 7 § 35.18.100. Prior: 1955 c 337 § 8; prior: 1949 c 84 § 2, part; 1943 c 271 § 17, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9198-26, part.]

35.18.110 City manager—Interference by councilmembers. Neither the council, nor any of its committees or members shall direct or request the appointment of any person to, or his or her removal from, office by the city manager or any of his or her subordinates. Except for the purpose of inquiry, the council and its members shall deal with the administrative service solely through the manager and neither the council nor any committee or member thereof shall give orders to any subordinate of the city manager, either publicly or privately: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the council, while in open session, from fully and freely discussing with the city manager anything pertaining to appointments and removals of city officers and employees and city affairs. [2009 c 549 § 2025;

1965 c 7 § 35.18.110. Prior: 1955 c 337 § 14; prior: 1943 c 271 § 19, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-28, part.]

35.18.120 City manager—Removal—Resolution and notice. The city manager shall be appointed for an indefinite term and may be removed by a majority vote of the council.

At least thirty days before the effective date of his or her removal, the city manager must be furnished with a formal statement in the form of a resolution passed by a majority vote of the city council stating the council's intention to remove him or her and the reasons therefor. Upon passage of the resolution stating the council's intention to remove the manager, the council by a similar vote may suspend him or her from duty, but his or her pay shall continue until his or her removal becomes effective. [2009 c 549 § 2026; 1965 c 7 § 35.18.120. Prior: 1955 c 337 § 17; prior: 1943 c 271 § 14, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-23, part.]

35.18.130 City manager—Removal—Reply and hearing. The city manager may, within thirty days from the date of service upon him or her of a copy thereof, reply in writing to the resolution stating the council's intention to remove him or her. In the event no reply is timely filed, the resolution shall upon the thirty-first day from the date of such service, constitute the final resolution removing the manager, and his or her services shall terminate upon that day. If a reply shall be timely filed with its clerk, the council shall fix a time for a public hearing upon the question of the manager's removal and a final resolution removing the manager shall not be adopted until a public hearing has been had. The action of the council in removing the manager shall be final. [2009 c 549 § 2027; 1965 c 7 § 35.18.130. Prior: 1955 c 337 § 18; prior: 1943 c 271 § 14, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-23, part.]

35.18.140 City manager—Substitute. The council may designate a qualified administrative officer of the city or town to perform the duties of manager:

- (1) Upon the adoption of the council-manager plan, pending the selection and appointment of a manager; or
- (2) Upon the termination of the services of a manager, pending the selection and appointment of a new manager; or
- (3) During the absence, disability, or suspension of the manager. [1965 c 7 § 35.18.140. Prior: 1955 c 337 § 19; prior: 1943 c 271 § 14, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-23, part.]

35.18.150 Council—Eligibility. Only a qualified elector of the city or town may be a member of the council and upon ceasing to be such, or upon being convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, or of violating the provisions of RCW 35.18.110, he or she shall immediately forfeit his or her office. [2009 c 549 § 2028; 1965 c 7 § 35.18.150. Prior: 1955 c 337 § 15; prior: (i) 1943 c 271 § 19, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-28, part. (ii) 1943 c 271 § 9, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-18, part.]

35.18.160 Council—Authority. The council shall have all of the powers which inhere in the city or town not reserved to the people or vested in the city manager, including but not restricted to the authority to adopt ordinances and resolutions.

[1965 c 7 § 35.18.160. Prior: (i) 1943 c 271 § 9, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-18, part. (ii) 1943 c 271 § 10, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-19, part.]

35.18.170 Council meetings. The council shall meet at the times and places fixed by ordinance but must hold at least one regular meeting each month. The clerk shall call special meetings of the council upon request of the mayor or any two members. At all meetings of the city council, a majority of the councilmembers shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as may be prescribed by ordinance. Requests for special meetings shall state the subject to be considered and no other subject shall be considered at a special meeting.

All meetings of the council and of committees thereof shall be open to the public and the rules of the council shall provide that citizens of the city or town shall have a reasonable opportunity to be heard at any meetings in regard to any matter being considered thereat. [2009 c 549 § 2029; 1965 c 7 § 35.18.170. Prior: 1955 c 337 § 20; prior: 1943 c 271 § 7; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-16.]

35.18.180 Council—Ordinances—Recording. No ordinance, resolution, or order, including those granting a franchise or valuable privilege, shall have any validity or effect unless passed by the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the members of the city or town council. Every ordinance or resolution adopted shall be signed by the mayor or two members, filed with the clerk within two days and by him or her recorded. [2009 c 549 § 2030; 1965 c 7 § 35.18.180. Prior: 1959 c 76 § 3; 1943 c 271 § 11; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-20.]

35.18.190 Mayor—Election—Vacancy. Biennially at the first meeting of the new council the members thereof shall choose a chair from among their number who shall have the title of mayor. In addition to the powers conferred upon him or her as mayor, he or she shall continue to have all the rights, privileges and immunities of a member of the council. If a vacancy occurs in the office of mayor, the members of the council at their next regular meeting shall select a mayor from among their number for the unexpired term. [2009 c 549 § 2031; 1969 c 101 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.18.190. Prior: 1955 c 337 § 9; prior: 1943 c 271 § 8, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-17, part.]

35.18.200 Mayor—Duties. The mayor shall preside at meetings of the council, and be recognized as the head of the city or town for all ceremonial purposes and by the governor for purposes of military law.

He or she shall have no regular administrative duties, but in time of public danger or emergency, if so authorized by the council, shall take command of the police, maintain law, and enforce order. [2009 c 549 § 2032; 1965 c 7 § 35.18.200. Prior: 1955 c 337 § 10; prior: 1943 c 271 § 8, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-17, part.]

35.18.210 Mayor pro tempore. In case of the mayor's absence, a mayor pro tempore selected by the members of the

council from among their number shall act as mayor during the continuance of the absence. [1969 c 101 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.18.210. Prior: 1955 c 337 § 11; prior: 1943 c 271 § 8, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-17, part.]

35.18.220 Salaries. Each member of the council shall receive such compensation as may be provided by law to cities of the class to which it belongs. The city manager and other officers or assistants shall receive such salary or compensation as the council shall fix by ordinance and shall be payable at such times as the council may determine. [1965 c 7 § 35.18.220. Prior: (i) 1943 c 271 § 9, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-18, part. (ii) 1943 c 271 § 20; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-29.]

35.18.230 Organization on council-manager plan—Eligibility. Any city or town having a population of less than thirty thousand may be organized as a council-manager city or town under this chapter. [1965 c 7 § 35.18.230. Prior: 1959 c 76 § 2; 1943 c 271 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-10.]

35.18.240 Organization—Petition. Petitions to reorganize a city or town on the council-manager plan must be signed by registered voters resident therein equal in number to at least twenty percent of the votes cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding municipal election. In addition to the signature and residence addresses of the petitioners thereon, a petition must contain an affidavit stating the number of signers thereon at the time the affidavit is made.

Petitions containing the required number of signatures shall be accepted by the city or town clerk as prima facie valid until their invalidity has been proved.

A variation on such petitions between the signatures on the petition and that on the voter's permanent registration caused by the substitution of initials instead of the first or middle names or both shall not invalidate the signature on the petition if the surname and handwriting are the same. Signatures, including the original, of any voter who has signed such petitions two or more times shall be stricken. [1965 c 7 § 35.18.240. Prior: 1955 c 337 § 22; prior: (i) 1943 c 271 § 2, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-11, part. (ii) 1943 c 271 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-14.]

35.18.250 Organization—Election procedure. Upon the filing of a petition for the adoption of the council-manager plan of government, or upon resolution of the council to that effect, the mayor, only after the petition has been found to be valid, by proclamation issued within ten days after the filing of the petition or the resolution with the clerk, shall cause the question to be submitted at a special election to be held at a time specified in the proclamation, which shall be as soon as possible after the sufficiency of the petition has been determined or after the said resolution of the council has been enacted, but in no event shall said special election be held during the ninety day period immediately preceding any regular municipal election therein. All acts necessary to hold this election, including legal notice, jurisdiction and canvassing of returns, shall be conducted in accordance with existing law. [1965 c 7 § 35.18.250. Prior: 1959 c 76 § 4; 1955 c 337 § 23; prior: 1943 c 271 § 2, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-11, part.]

Canvassing returns, generally: Chapter 29A.60 RCW.

Conduct of elections—Canvass: RCW 29A.60.010.

Times for holding elections: RCW 29A.04.311 through 29A.04.330.

35.18.260 Organization—Ballots. At the election for organization on the council-manager plan, the proposition on the ballots shall be: "Shall the city (or town) of adopt the council-manager plan of municipal government?" followed by the words:

"For organization as a council-manager city or town"

"Against organization as a council-manager city or town"

The election shall be conducted, the vote canvassed and the results declared in the same manner as provided by law in respect to other municipal elections. [1965 c 7 § 35.18.260. Prior: 1943 c 271 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-12.]

35.18.270 Organization—Election of council, procedure. If the majority of the votes cast at a special election for organization on the council-manager plan favor the plan, the city or town shall elect the council required under the council-manager plan in number according to its population at the next municipal general election. However, special elections shall be held to nominate and elect the new city councilmembers at the next primary and general election held in an even-numbered year if the next municipal general election is more than one year after the date of the election at which the voters approved the council-manager plan. The staggering of terms of office shall occur at the election when the new councilmembers are elected, where the simple majority of the persons elected as councilmembers receiving the greatest numbers of votes shall be elected to four-year terms of office if the election is held in an odd-numbered year, or three-year terms of office if the election is held in an even-numbered year, and the remainder of the persons elected as councilmembers shall be elected to two-year terms of office if the election is held in an odd-numbered year, or one-year terms of office if the election is held in an even-numbered year. The initial councilmembers shall take office immediately when they are elected and qualified, but the lengths of their terms of office shall be calculated from the first day in January in the year following the election. [1994 c 223 § 13; 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 20; 1965 c 7 § 35.18.270. Prior: 1959 c 76 § 5; 1955 c 337 § 12; prior: (i) 1943 c 271 § 8, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-17, part. (ii) 1943 c 271 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-13, part.]

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: See RCW 29A.20.040(1).

35.18.280 Organization—Holding over by incumbent officials and employees. Councilmembers shall take office at the times provided by RCW 35.18.270 as now or hereafter amended. The other city officials and employees who are incumbent at the time the council-manager plan takes effect shall hold office until their successors have been selected in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. [2009 c 549 § 2033; 1965 c 7 § 35.18.280. Prior: 1943 c 271 § 8, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-17, part.]

35.18.285 Organization—First council may revise budget. If, at the beginning of the term of office of the first

council elected in a city organized under the council-manager plan, the appropriations for the expenditures of the city for the current fiscal year have been made, the council, by ordinance, may revise them but may not exceed the total appropriations for expenditures already specified in the budget for the year. [1965 c 7 § 35.18.285. Prior: 1955 c 337 § 24.]

35.18.290 Abandonment of council-manager plan.

Any city or town which has operated under the council-manager plan for more than six years may abandon such organization and accept the provisions of the general laws then applicable to municipalities upon the petition of not less than twenty percent of the registered voters therein, without changing its classification unless it desires to do so. [1965 ex.s. c 47 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.18.290. Prior: 1943 c 271 § 22, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-31, part.]

35.18.300 Abandonment—Method. The sufficiency of the petition for abandonment of the council-manager form of government shall be determined, the election ordered and conducted, and the results declared generally as provided for the procedure for reorganizing under the council-manager plan so far as those provisions are applicable. [1965 c 7 § 35.18.300. Prior: 1943 c 271 § 23, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-32, part.]

Organization on council-manager plan: RCW 35.18.240 through 35.18.285.

35.18.310 Abandonment—Special election necessary. The proposition to abandon the council-manager plan must be voted on at a special election called for that purpose at which the only proposition to be voted on shall be: "Shall the city (or town) of abandon its organization under the council-manager plan and become a city (or town) under the general law governing cities (or towns) of class?" [1965 c 7 § 35.18.310. Prior: 1943 c 271 § 22 part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-31, part.]

35.18.320 Abandonment—Effect. If a majority of votes cast at the special election favor the abandonment of the council-manager form of government, the officers elected at the next succeeding biennial election shall be those then prescribed for cities or towns of like class. Upon the qualification of such officers, the municipality shall again become organized under the general laws of the state, but such change shall not affect in any manner or degree the property, rights, or liabilities of the corporation but shall merely extend to such change in its form of government. [1965 c 7 § 35.18.320. Prior: 1943 c 271 § 23, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9198-32, part.]

Chapter 35.20 RCW MUNICIPAL COURTS— CITIES OVER FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND

Sections

35.20.010	Municipal court established—Termination of court—Agreement covering costs of handling resulting criminal cases—Arbitration—Notice.
35.20.020	Sessions—Judges may act as magistrates—Night court.
35.20.030	Jurisdiction—Maximum penalties for criminal violations—Review—Costs.
35.20.090	Trial by jury—Juror's fees.

(2012 Ed.)

35.20.100	Departments of court—Jurisdiction and venue—Presiding judge—Costs of election.
35.20.105	Court administrator.
35.20.110	Seal of court—Extent of process.
35.20.120	Expenses of court.
35.20.131	Director of traffic violations.
35.20.140	Monthly meeting of judges—Rules and regulations of court.
35.20.150	Election of judges—Vacancies.
35.20.155	Municipal court commissioners—Appointment, powers.
35.20.160	Judges' salaries.
35.20.170	Qualifications of judges—Practice of law prohibited.
35.20.175	Judicial officers—Disqualification.
35.20.180	Judges' oath of office, official bonds.
35.20.190	Additional judge.
35.20.200	Judges pro tempore.
35.20.205	Judicial officers—Hearing examiner.
35.20.210	Clerks of court.
35.20.220	Powers and duties of chief clerk—Remittance by city treasurer—Interest—Disposition.
35.20.230	Director of probation services—Probation officers—Bailiffs.
35.20.240	First judges—Transfer of equipment.
35.20.250	Concurrent jurisdiction with superior court and district court.
35.20.255	Deferral or suspension of sentences—Probation—Maximum term—Transfer to another state.
35.20.258	Sentencing—Crimes against property—Criminal history check.
35.20.260	Subpoenas—Witness fees.
35.20.270	Warrant officer—Position created—Authority—Service of criminal and civil process—Jurisdiction—Costs.
35.20.280	City trial court improvement account—Contribution by city to account—Use of funds.
35.20.910	Construction of other laws.
35.20.921	Severability—1969 ex.s. c 147.

Rules of court: See *Rules for Appeal of Decisions of Courts of Limited Jurisdiction (RALJ)*.

Courts of limited jurisdiction: Title 3 RCW.

Courts of record: Title 2 RCW.

Rights of accused: State Constitution Art. 1 § 22 (Amendment 10).

35.20.010 Municipal court established—Termination of court—Agreement covering costs of handling resulting criminal cases—Arbitration—Notice. (1) There is hereby created and established in each incorporated city of this state having a population of more than four hundred thousand inhabitants, as shown by the federal or state census, whichever is the later, a municipal court, which shall be styled "The Municipal Court of (name of city)," hereinafter designated and referred to as the municipal court, which court shall have jurisdiction and shall exercise all the powers by this chapter declared to be vested in such municipal court, together with such powers and jurisdiction as is generally conferred in this state either by common law or statute.

(2) A municipality operating a municipal court under this section may terminate that court if the municipality has reached an agreement with the county under chapter 39.34 RCW under which the county is to be paid a reasonable amount for costs associated with prosecution, adjudication, and sentencing in criminal cases filed in district court as a result of the termination. The agreement shall provide for periodic review and renewal of the terms of the agreement. If the municipality and the county are unable to agree on the terms for renewal of the agreement, they shall be deemed to have entered into an agreement to submit the issue to arbitration under chapter 7.04A RCW. Pending conclusion of the arbitration proceeding, the terms of the agreement shall remain in effect. The municipality and the county have the same rights and are subject to the same duties as other parties who have agreed to submit to arbitration under chapter 7.04A RCW.

(3) A city that has entered into an agreement for court services with the county must provide written notice of the intent to terminate the agreement to the county legislative authority not less than one year prior to February 1st of the year in which all district court judges are subject to election. A city that terminates an agreement for court services to be provided by a district court may terminate the agreement only at the end of a four-year district court judicial term.

(4) A county that wishes to terminate an agreement with a city for the provision of court services must provide written notice of the intent to terminate the agreement to the city legislative authority not less than one year prior to the expiration of the agreement. [2005 c 433 § 37; 2001 c 68 § 3; 1984 c 258 § 201; 1975 c 33 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.010. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 1.]

Application—Captions not law—Savings—Effective date—2005 c 433: See RCW 7.04A.290 through 7.04A.310 and 7.04A.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.20.020 Sessions—Judges may act as magistrates—Night court. The municipal court shall be always open except on nonjudicial days. It shall hold regular and special sessions at such times as may be prescribed by the judges thereof. The judges shall have the power to act as magistrates in accordance with the provisions of chapter 10.16 RCW. The legislative body of the city may by ordinance authorize a department of the municipal court to act as a night court, and shall appropriate the necessary funds therefor. [1965 c 7 § 35.20.020. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 2.]

35.20.030 Jurisdiction—Maximum penalties for criminal violations—Review—Costs. The municipal court shall have jurisdiction to try violations of all city ordinances and all other actions brought to enforce or recover license penalties or forfeitures declared or given by any such ordinances. It is empowered to forfeit cash bail or bail bonds and issue execution thereon, to hear and determine all causes, civil or criminal, arising under such ordinances, and to pronounce judgment in accordance therewith: PROVIDED, That for a violation of the criminal provisions of an ordinance no greater punishment shall be imposed than a fine of five thousand dollars or imprisonment in the city jail for up to three hundred sixty-four days, or both such fine and imprisonment, but the punishment for any criminal ordinance shall be the same as the punishment provided in state law for the same crime. All civil and criminal proceedings in municipal court, and judgments rendered therein, shall be subject to review in the superior court by writ of review or on appeal: PROVIDED, That an appeal from the court's determination or order in a traffic infraction proceeding may be taken only in accordance with RCW 46.63.090(5). Costs in civil and criminal cases may be taxed as provided in district courts. A municipal court participating in the program established by the administrative office of the courts pursuant to RCW 2.56.160 shall have jurisdiction to take recognizance, approve bail, and arraign defendants held within its jurisdiction on warrants issued by any court of limited jurisdiction participating in the program. [2011 c 96 § 24; 2005 c 282 § 41; 2000 c 111 § 7; 1993 c 83 § 3; 1984 c 258 § 801; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 23; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.030. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 3.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 96: See note following RCW 9A.20.021.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.20.090 Trial by jury—Juror's fees. In all civil cases and criminal cases where jurisdiction is concurrent with district courts as provided in RCW 35.20.250, within the jurisdiction of the municipal court, the plaintiff or defendant may demand a jury, which shall consist of six citizens of the state who shall be impaneled and sworn as in cases before district courts, or the trial may be by a judge of the municipal court: PROVIDED, That no jury trial may be held on a proceeding involving a traffic infraction. A defendant requesting a jury shall pay to the court a fee which shall be the same as that for a jury in district court. Where there is more than one defendant in an action and one or more of them requests a jury, only one jury fee shall be collected by the court. Each juror may receive up to twenty-five dollars but in no case less than ten dollars for each day in attendance upon the municipal court, and in addition thereto shall receive mileage at the rate determined under RCW 43.03.060: PROVIDED, That the compensation paid jurors shall be determined by the legislative authority of the city and shall be uniformly applied. Trial by jury shall be allowed in criminal cases involving violations of city ordinances commencing January 1, 1972, unless such incorporated city affected by this chapter has made provision therefor prior to January 1, 1972. [1987 c 202 § 195; 1980 c 148 § 6. Prior: 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 24; 1979 ex.s. c 135 § 8; prior: 1977 ex.s. c 248 § 3; 1977 ex.s. c 53 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 147 § 8; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.090; prior: 1955 c 290 § 9.]

Intent—1987 c 202: See note following RCW 2.04.190.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.20.100 Departments of court—Jurisdiction and venue—Presiding judge—Costs of election. There shall be three departments of the municipal court, which shall be designated as Department Nos. 1, 2 and 3. However, when the administration of justice and the accomplishment of the work of the court make additional departments necessary, the legislative body of the city may create additional departments as they are needed. The departments shall be established in such places as may be provided by the legislative body of the city, and each department shall be presided over by a municipal judge. However, notwithstanding the priority of action rule, for a defendant incarcerated at a jail facility outside the city limits but within the county in which the city is located, the city may, pursuant to an interlocal agreement under chapter 39.34 RCW, contract with the county to transfer jurisdiction and venue over the defendant to a district court and to provide all judicial services at the district court as would be provided by a department of the municipal court. The judges shall select, by majority vote, one of their number to act as presiding judge of the municipal court for a term of one year, and he or she shall be responsible for administration of the court and assignment of calendars to all departments. A change of venue from one department of the municipal court to another department shall be allowed in accordance with the provisions of RCW 3.66.090 in all civil and criminal proceedings. The city shall assume the costs of the elections of the municipal judges in accordance with the provisions of *RCW 29.13.045. [1997 c 25 § 1; 1984 c 258 § 71; 1972 ex.s. c 32

§ 1; 1969 ex.s. c 147 § 1; 1967 c 241 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.100. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 10.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29.13.045 was recodified as RCW 29A.04.410 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.20.105 Court administrator. There shall be a court administrator of the municipal court appointed by the judges of the municipal court, subject to confirmation by a majority of the legislative body of the city, and removable by the judges of the municipal court subject to like confirmation. Before entering upon the duties of his or her office the court administrator shall take and subscribe an oath the same as required for officers of the city, and shall execute a penal bond in such sum and with such sureties as the legislative body of the city may direct and subject to their approval, conditioned for the faithful performance of his or her duties, and that he or she will pay over to the treasurer of said city all moneys belonging to the city which shall come into his or her hands as such court administrator. The court administrator shall be paid such compensation as the legislative body of the city may deem reasonable. The court administrator shall act under the supervision and control of the presiding judge of the municipal court and shall supervise the functions of the chief clerk and director of the traffic violations bureau or similar agency of the city, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him or her by the presiding judge of the municipal court. [2009 c 549 § 2034; 1969 ex.s. c 147 § 2.]

35.20.110 Seal of court—Extent of process. The municipal court shall have a seal which shall be the vignette of George Washington, with the words "Seal of The Municipal Court of (name of city), State of Washington," surrounding the vignette. All process from such court runs throughout the state. The supreme court may determine by rule what process must be issued under seal. [1999 c 152 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.110. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 11.]

35.20.120 Expenses of court. All blanks, books, papers, stationery and furniture necessary for the transaction of business and the keeping of records of the court shall be furnished at the expense of the city, except those expenses incidental to the operation of the court in matters brought before the court because of concurrent jurisdiction with the district court, which expense shall be borne by the county and paid out of the county treasury. All other expenses on account of such court which may be authorized by the city council or the county commissioners and which are not specifically mentioned in this chapter, shall be paid respectively out of the city treasury and county treasury. [1987 c 202 § 196; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.120. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 12.]

Intent—1987 c 202: See note following RCW 2.04.190.

35.20.131 Director of traffic violations. There shall be a director of the traffic violations bureau or such similar agency of the city as may be created by ordinance of said city. Said director shall be appointed by the judges of the municipal court subject to such civil service laws and rules as may be provided in such city. Said director shall act under the supervision of the court administrator of the municipal court and shall be responsible for the supervision of the traffic vio-

lations bureau or similar agency of the city. Upon *this 1969 amendatory act becoming effective those employees connected with the traffic violations bureau under civil service status shall be continued in such employment and such classification. Before entering upon the duties of his or her office said director shall take and subscribe an oath the same as required for officers of the city and shall execute a penal bond in such sum and with such sureties as the legislative body of the city may direct and subject to their approval, conditioned for the faithful performance of his or her duties, and that he or she will faithfully account to and pay over to the treasurer of said city all moneys belonging to the city which shall come into his or her hands as such director. Said director shall be paid such compensation as the legislative body of the city may deem reasonable. [2009 c 549 § 2035; 1969 ex.s. c 147 § 3.]

*Reviser's note: "this 1969 amendatory act" [1969 ex.s. c 147] became effective August 11, 1969.

35.20.140 Monthly meeting of judges—Rules and regulations of court. It shall be the duty of the judges to meet together at least once each month, except during the months of July and August, at such hour and place as they may designate, and at such other times as they may desire, for the consideration of such matters pertaining to the administration of justice in said court as may be brought before them. At these meetings they shall receive and investigate, or cause to be investigated, all complaints presented to them pertaining to the court and the employees thereof, and shall take such action as they may deem necessary or proper with respect thereto. They shall have power and it shall be their duty to adopt, or cause to be adopted, rules and regulations for the proper administration of justice in said court. [1965 c 7 § 35.20.140. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 14.]

35.20.150 Election of judges—Vacancies. The municipal judges shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1958, and on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November every fourth year thereafter by the electorate of the city in which the court is located. The auditor of the county concerned shall designate by number each position to be filled in the municipal court, and each candidate at the time of the filing of his or her declaration of candidacy shall designate by number so assigned the position for which he or she is a candidate, and the name of such candidate shall appear on the ballot only for such position. The name of the person who receives the greatest number of votes and of the person who receives the next greatest number of votes at the primary for a single nonpartisan position shall appear on the general election ballot under the designation therefor. Elections for municipal judge shall be nonpartisan. They shall hold office for a term of four years and until their successors are elected and qualified. The term of office shall start on the second Monday in January following such election. Any vacancy in the municipal court due to a death, disability or resignation of a municipal court judge shall be filled by the mayor, to serve out the unexpired term. Such appointment shall be subject to confirmation by the legislative body of the city. [2009 c 549 § 2036; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 120 § 7; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.150. Prior: 1961 c 213 § 1; 1955 c 290 § 15.]

Times for holding elections: RCW 29A.04.311 through 29A.04.330.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.20.155 Municipal court commissioners—Appointment, powers. When so authorized by the city legislative authority, the judges of the city may appoint one or more municipal court commissioners. A commissioner must be a registered voter of the city, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the appointing judges. A person appointed as a commissioner authorized to hear or dispose of cases must be a lawyer who is admitted to the practice of law in the state of Washington. A commissioner has such power, authority, and jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters as the appointing judges possess and may prescribe. [1996 c 16 § 3.]

35.20.160 Judges' salaries. The total of the salaries of each municipal judge under this chapter shall be fixed by the legislative body of the city at not less than nine thousand dollars per annum, to be paid in monthly or semimonthly installments as for other officials of the city, and such total salaries shall not be more than the salaries paid the superior court judges in the county in which the court is located. [1965 c 147 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.160. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 16.]

Cities over four hundred thousand, district court judges' salaries: RCW 3.58.010.

35.20.170 Qualifications of judges—Practice of law prohibited. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the municipal court unless he or she shall have been admitted to practice law before the courts of record of this state and is an elector of the city in which he or she files for office. No judge of said court during his or her term of office shall engage either directly or indirectly in the practice of law. [2009 c 549 § 2037; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.170. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 17.]

35.20.175 Judicial officers—Disqualification. (1) A municipal court judicial officer shall not preside in any of the following cases:

(a) In an action to which the judicial officer is a party, or in which the judicial officer is directly interested, or in which the judicial officer has been an attorney for a party.

(b) When the judicial officer or one of the parties believes that the parties cannot have an impartial trial or hearing before the judicial officer. The judicial officer shall disqualify himself or herself under the provisions of this section if, before any discretionary ruling has been made, a party files an affidavit that the party cannot have a fair and impartial trial or hearing by reason of the interest or prejudice of the judicial officer. The following are not considered discretionary rulings: (i) The arrangement of the calendar; (ii) the setting of an action, motion, or proceeding for hearing or trial; (iii) the arraignment of the accused; or (iv) the fixing of bail and initially setting conditions of release. Only one change of judicial officer is allowed each party in an action or proceeding.

(2) When a judicial officer is disqualified under this section, the case shall be heard before another judicial officer of the municipality.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "judicial officer" means a judge, judge pro tempore, or court commissioner. [2008 c 227 § 10.]

Effective date—Subheadings not law—2008 c 227: See notes following RCW 3.50.003.

35.20.180 Judges' oath of office, official bonds. Every judge of such municipal court, before he or she enters upon the duties of his or her office, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Washington, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of judge of the municipal court of the city of (naming such city) according to the best of my ability; and I do further certify that I do not advocate, nor am I a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the government of the United States by force or violence." The oath shall be filed in the office of the county auditor. He or she shall also give such bonds to the state and city for the faithful performance of his or her duties as may be by law or ordinance directed. [2009 c 549 § 2038; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.180. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 18.]

35.20.190 Additional judge. Whenever the number of departments of the municipal court is increased, the mayor of such city shall appoint a qualified person as provided in RCW 35.20.170 to act as municipal judge until the next general election. He or she shall be paid salaries in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and provided with the necessary court, office space and personnel as authorized herein. [2009 c 549 § 2039; 1967 c 241 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.190. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 19.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.20.200 Judges pro tempore. The presiding municipal court judge shall, from attorneys residing in the city and qualified to hold the position of judge of the municipal court as provided in RCW 35.20.170, appoint judges pro tempore who shall act in the absence of the regular judges of the court or in addition to the regular judges when the administration of justice and the accomplishment of the work of the court make it necessary. The presiding municipal court judge may appoint, as judges pro tempore, any full-time district court judges serving in the county in which the city is situated. The term of office must be specified in writing. While acting as judge of the court, judges pro tempore shall have all of the powers of the regular judges. Before entering upon his or her duties, each judge pro tempore shall take, subscribe and file an oath as is taken by a municipal judge. Judges pro tempore shall not practice before the municipal court during their term of office as judge pro tempore. Such municipal judges pro tempore shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by ordinance by the legislative body of the city and such compensation shall be paid by the city except that district court judges shall not be compensated by the city other than pursuant to an interlocal agreement. [2000 c 55 § 2; 1996 c 16 § 2; 1990 c 182 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 32 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.200. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 20.]

Judges pro tempore appointments: RCW 3.02.060.

35.20.205 Judicial officers—Hearing examiner. The judges of the municipal court may employ judicial officers to assist in the administration of justice and the accomplishment of the work of the court as said work may be assigned to it by statute or ordinance. The duties and responsibilities of such officers shall be judicial in nature and shall be fixed by court rule as adopted by the municipal court judges or fixed by ordinance of the city. The judicial officers may be authorized to hear and determine cases involving the commission of traffic infractions as provided in chapter 46.63 RCW. The *mayor may appoint the judicial officers as judges pro tempore pursuant to RCW 35.20.200: PROVIDED, That the judicial officer need not be a resident of the city.

To utilize the services of such judicial officers for the purpose of hearing contested matters relating to the interest of the city and its citizens and the operation of the various departments of the city, the city may by ordinance create the office of hearing examiner in the municipal court and assign to it judicial duties and responsibilities. [1980 c 128 § 7; 1975 1st ex.s. c 214 § 1.]

*Reviser's note: "Mayor" was replaced by "presiding municipal court judge" as the appointing authority for judges pro tempore in RCW 35.20.200, by 2000 c 55 § 2.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.20.210 Clerks of court. There shall be a chief clerk of the municipal court appointed by the judges of the municipal court subject to such civil service laws and rules as may be provided in such city. After August 11, 1969, those employees connected with the court under civil service status shall be continued in such employment and such classification. Before the chief clerk enters upon the duties of the chief clerk's office, the chief clerk shall take and subscribe an oath the same as required for officers of the city, and shall execute a penal bond in such sum and with such sureties as the legislative body of the city may direct and subject to their approval, conditioned that the chief clerk will faithfully account to and pay over to the treasurer of said city all moneys coming into his or her hands as such clerk, and that he or she will faithfully perform the duties of his or her office to the best of his or her knowledge and ability. Upon the recommendation of the judges of the municipal court, the legislative body of the city may provide for the appointment of such assistant clerks of the municipal court as said legislative body deems necessary, with such compensation as said legislative body may deem reasonable and such assistant clerks shall be subject to such civil service as may be provided in such city: PROVIDED, That the judges of the municipal court shall appoint such clerks as the board of county commissioners may determine to handle cases involving violations of state law, wherein the court has concurrent jurisdiction with the district and superior court. All clerks of the court shall have power to administer oaths, swear and acknowledge signatures of those persons filing complaints with the court, take testimony in any action, suit or proceeding in the court relating to the city or county for which they are appointed, and may certify any records and documents of the court pertaining thereto. They shall give bond for the faithful performance of their duties as required by law. [1987 c 202 § 197; 1969 ex.s. c 147 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.210. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 21.]

Intent—1987 c 202: See note following RCW 2.04.190.

(2012 Ed.)

35.20.220 Powers and duties of chief clerk—Remittance by city treasurer—Interest—Disposition. (1) The chief clerk, under the supervision and direction of the court administrator of the municipal court, shall have the custody and care of the books, papers and records of the court. The chief clerk or a deputy shall be present during the session of the court and has the power to swear all witnesses and jurors, administer oaths and affidavits, and take acknowledgments. The chief clerk shall keep the records of the court and shall issue all process under his or her hand and the seal of the court. The chief clerk shall do and perform all things and have the same powers pertaining to the office as the clerks of the superior courts have in their office. He or she shall receive all fines, penalties, and fees of every kind and keep a full, accurate, and detailed account of the same. The chief clerk shall on each day pay into the city treasury all money received for the city during the day previous, with a detailed account of the same, and taking the treasurer's receipt therefor.

(2) Except as provided in RCW 9A.88.120 and 10.99.080, the city treasurer shall remit monthly thirty-two percent of the noninterest money received under this section, other than for parking infractions and certain costs to the state treasurer. "Certain costs" as used in this subsection, means those costs awarded to prevailing parties in civil actions under RCW 4.84.010 or 36.18.040, or those costs awarded against convicted defendants in criminal actions under RCW 10.01.160, 10.46.190, or 36.18.040, or other similar statutes if such costs are specifically designated as costs by the court and are awarded for the specific reimbursement of costs incurred by the state, county, city, or town in the prosecution of the case, including the fees of defense counsel. Money remitted under this subsection to the state treasurer shall be deposited in the state general fund.

(3) The balance of the noninterest money received under this section shall be retained by the city and deposited as provided by law.

(4) Penalties, fines, bail forfeitures, fees, and costs may accrue interest at the rate of twelve percent per annum, upon assignment to a collection agency. Interest may accrue only while the case is in collection status.

(5) Interest retained by the court on penalties, fines, bail forfeitures, fees, and costs shall be split twenty-five percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund, twenty-five percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the judicial information system account as provided in RCW 2.68.020, twenty-five percent to the city general fund, and twenty-five percent to the city general fund to fund local courts. [2012 c 136 § 7; 2012 c 134 § 9; 2009 c 479 § 19; 2004 c 15 § 9; 1995 c 291 § 4; 1988 c 169 § 6; 1985 c 389 § 8; 1984 c 258 § 319; 1969 ex.s. c 147 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.220. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 22.]

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

Intent—2004 c 15: See note following RCW 10.34.130.

Intent—1984 c 258: See note following RCW 3.34.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.20.230 Director of probation services—Probation officers—Bailiffs. The judges of the municipal court shall appoint a director of probation services who shall, under the direction and supervision of the court administrator of the

[Title 35 RCW—page 67]

municipal court, supervise the probation officers of the municipal court. The judges of the municipal court shall also appoint a bailiff for the court, together with such number of probation officers and additional bailiffs as may be authorized by the legislative body of the city. The director of probation services, probation officers, and bailiff or bailiffs shall be paid by the city treasurer in such amount as is deemed reasonable by the legislative body of the city: PROVIDED, That such additional probation officers and bailiffs of the court as may be authorized by the county commissioners shall be paid from the county treasury. [1998 c 238 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 147 § 6; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.230. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 23.]

35.20.240 First judges—Transfer of equipment.

Upon the effective date of this chapter (June 8, 1955), any justice of the peace who was the duly appointed and acting police justice of the city shall become a judge of the municipal court upon his or her filing his or her oath of office and bond as required by this chapter, and shall serve as a judge of said municipal court until the regularly elected judges of the court shall qualify following their election in 1958, or thereafter as provided in RCW 35.20.150. Such judge shall be paid salaries in accordance with this chapter while so serving. Such salaries from the city and county shall be in lieu of those now (June 8, 1955) being paid to the justice of the peace acting as police justice of the city court: PROVIDED, That upon the justices of the peace qualifying as municipal judges under this chapter, the number of justices of the peace for such city shall be reduced accordingly as provided in RCW 35.20.190. Should any justice of the peace acting as police judge fail to qualify as a judge of the municipal court, the mayor of such city shall designate one of the other justices of the peace of that city to act as municipal judge until the next general election in November, 1958, and the qualifying of the regularly elected judge. All furniture and equipment belonging to the city and county in which the court is situated, now under the care and custody of the justice of the peace and municipal judge, shall be transferred to the municipal court for use in the operation and maintenance of such court. [2009 c 549 § 2041; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.240. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 24.]

Reviser's note: Justices of the peace and courts to be construed to mean district judges and courts. See RCW 3.30.015.

35.20.250 Concurrent jurisdiction with superior court and district court. The municipal court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court and district court in all civil and criminal matters as now provided by law for district judges, and a judge thereof may sit in preliminary hearings as magistrate. Fines, penalties, and forfeitures before the court under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the county treasurer as provided for district court and commitments shall be to the county jail. Appeals from judgment or order of the court in such cases shall be governed by the law pertaining to appeals from judgments or orders of district judges operating under chapter 3.30 RCW. [1987 c 202 § 198; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 25; 1969 ex.s. c 147 § 7; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.250. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 25.]

Intent—1987 c 202: See note following RCW 2.04.190.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.20.255 Deferral or suspension of sentences—Probation—Maximum term—Transfer to another state. (1) Judges of the municipal court, in their discretion, shall have the power in all criminal proceedings within their jurisdiction including violations of city ordinances, to defer imposition of any sentence, suspend all or part of any sentence including installment payment of fines, fix the terms of any such deferral or suspension, and provide for such probation as in their opinion is reasonable and necessary under the circumstances of the case, but in no case shall it extend for more than five years from the date of conviction for a defendant to be sentenced for a domestic violence offense or under RCW 46.61.5055 and two years from the date of conviction for all other offenses. A defendant who has been sentenced, or whose sentence has been deferred, and who then fails to appear for any hearing to address the defendant's compliance with the terms of probation when ordered to do so by the court, shall have the term of probation tolled until such time as the defendant makes his or her presence known to the court on the record. However, the jurisdiction period in this section does not apply to the enforcement of orders issued under RCW 46.20.720. Any time before entering an order terminating probation, the court may modify or revoke its order suspending or deferring the imposition or execution of the sentence. For the purposes of this subsection, "domestic violence offense" means a crime listed in RCW 10.99.020 that is not a felony offense.

(2)(a) If a defendant whose sentence has been deferred requests permission to travel or transfer to another state, the director of probation services or a designee thereof shall determine whether such request is subject to RCW 9.94A.745, the interstate compact for adult offender supervision. If such request is subject to the compact, the director or designee shall:

(i) Notify the department of corrections of the defendant's request;

(ii) Provide the department of corrections with the supporting documentation it requests for processing an application for transfer;

(iii) Notify the defendant of the fee due to the department of corrections for processing an application under the compact;

(iv) Cease supervision of the defendant while another state supervises the defendant pursuant to the compact;

(v) Resume supervision if the defendant returns to this state before the period of deferral expires.

(b) The defendant shall receive credit for time served while being supervised by another state.

(c) If the probationer is returned to the state at the request of the receiving state under rules of the interstate compact for adult offender supervision, the department of corrections is responsible for the cost of returning the probationer.

(d) The state of Washington, the department of corrections and its employees, and any city and its employees are not liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission authorized or required under this section unless the act or omission constitutes gross negligence. [2010 c 274 § 407; 2005 c 400 § 5; 2001 c 94 § 3; 1999 c 56 § 3; 1983 c 156 § 8; 1969 ex.s. c 147 § 9.]

Intent—2010 c 274: See note following RCW 10.31.100.

Application—Effective date—2005 c 400: See notes following RCW 9.94A.74504.

35.20.258 Sentencing—Crimes against property—Criminal history check. Before a sentence is imposed upon a defendant convicted of a crime against property, the court or the prosecuting authority shall check existing judicial information systems to determine the criminal history of the defendant. [2009 c 431 § 18.]

Applicability—2009 c 431: See note following RCW 4.24.230.

35.20.260 Subpoenas—Witness fees. The court shall have authority to subpoena witnesses as now authorized in superior courts throughout the state. Such witnesses shall be paid according to law with mileage as authorized for witnesses to such cases. [1965 c 7 § 35.20.260. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 26.]

35.20.270 Warrant officer—Position created—Authority—Service of criminal and civil process—Jurisdiction—Costs. (1) The position of warrant officer is hereby created and shall be maintained by the city within the city police department. The number and qualifications of warrant officers shall be fixed by ordinance, and their compensation shall be paid by the city.

(2) Warrant officers shall be vested only with the special authority to make arrests authorized by warrants and other arrests as are authorized by ordinance.

(3) All criminal and civil process issuing out of courts created under this title shall be directed to the chief of police of the city served by the court and/or to the sheriff of the county in which the court is held and/or the warrant officers and be by them executed according to law in any county of this state.

(4) No process of courts created under this title shall be executed outside the corporate limits of the city served by the court unless the person authorized by the process first contacts the applicable law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction the process is to be served.

(5) Upon a defendant being arrested in another city or county the cost of arresting or serving process thereon shall be borne by the court issuing the process including the cost of returning the defendant from any county of the state to the city.

(6) Warrant officers shall not be entitled to death, disability, or retirement benefits pursuant to chapter 41.26 RCW on the basis of service as a warrant officer as described in this section. [1992 c 99 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 108 § 1.]

35.20.280 City trial court improvement account—Contribution by city to account—Use of funds. Any city operating a municipal court under this chapter that receives state contribution for municipal court judges' salaries under RCW 2.56.030 shall create a city trial court improvement account. An amount equal to one hundred percent of the state's contribution for the payment of municipal judges' salaries shall be deposited into the account. Money in the account shall be used to fund improvements to the municipal court's staffing, programs, facilities, or services, as appropriated by the city legislative authority. [2005 c 457 § 5.]

Intent—2005 c 457: See note following RCW 43.08.250.

35.20.910 Construction of other laws. All acts or parts of acts which are inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this chapter, are hereby repealed or modified accordingly. No provision of this chapter shall be construed as repealing or anywise limiting or affecting the jurisdiction of district judges under the general laws of this state. [1987 c 202 § 199; 1965 c 7 § 35.20.910. Prior: 1955 c 290 § 28.]

Intent—1987 c 202: See note following RCW 2.04.190.

35.20.921 Severability—1969 ex.s. c 147. If any provision of this 1969 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1969 ex.s. c 147 § 11.]

Chapter 35.21 RCW MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sections

35.21.005	Sufficiency of petitions.
35.21.010	General corporate powers—Towns, restrictions as to area.
35.21.015	Salary commissions.
35.21.020	Auditoriums, art museums, swimming pools, etc.—Power to acquire.
35.21.030	Auxiliary water systems for protection from fire.
35.21.070	Cumulative reserve fund—Authority to create.
35.21.080	Cumulative reserve fund—Annual levy for—Application of budget law.
35.21.085	Payrolls fund—Claims fund.
35.21.086	Payrolls fund—Transfers from insolvent funds.
35.21.087	Employee checks, drafts, warrants—City, town may cash.
35.21.088	Equipment rental fund.
35.21.090	Dikes, levees, embankments—Authority to construct.
35.21.100	Donations—Authority to accept and use.
35.21.110	Ferries—Authority to acquire and maintain.
35.21.120	Solid waste handling system—Contracts.
35.21.130	Solid waste or recyclable materials collection—Ordinance.
35.21.135	Solid waste or recyclable materials collection—Curbside recycling—Reduced rate.
35.21.140	Garbage—Notice of lien—Foreclosure.
35.21.150	Garbage—Lien—Priority.
35.21.152	Solid waste handling—Agreements—Purposes—Terms and conditions.
35.21.154	Solid waste—Compliance with chapter 70.95 RCW required.
35.21.156	Solid waste—Contracts with vendors for solid waste handling systems, plants, sites, or facilities—Requirements—Vendor selection procedures.
35.21.157	Solid waste collection—Rate increase notice.
35.21.158	Collection and transportation of recyclable materials by recycling companies or nonprofit entities—Reuse or reclamation—Application of chapter.
35.21.160	Jurisdiction over adjacent waters.
35.21.163	Penalty for act constituting a crime under state law—Limitation.
35.21.165	Driving while under the influence of liquor or drug—Minimum penalties.
35.21.175	Offices to be open certain days and hours.
35.21.180	Ordinances—Adoption of codes by reference.
35.21.185	Ordinances—Information pooling.
35.21.190	Parkways, park drives, and boulevards.
35.21.200	Residence qualifications of appointive officials and employees.
35.21.203	Recall sufficiency hearing—Payment of defense expenses.
35.21.205	Liability insurance for officials and employees.
35.21.207	Liability insurance for officers and employees authorized.
35.21.209	Insurance and workers' compensation for offenders performing community restitution.
35.21.210	Sewerage, drainage, and water supply.
35.21.215	Powers relative to systems of sewerage.
35.21.217	Utility services—Deposit—Tenants' delinquencies—Notice—Lien.
35.21.220	Sidewalks—Regulation of use of.
35.21.225	Transportation benefit districts.
35.21.228	Rail fixed guideway system—Safety program plan and security and emergency preparedness plan.
35.21.230	Streets over tidelands declared public highways.
35.21.240	Streets over tidelands—Control of.

- 35.21.250 Streets and alleys over first-class tidelands—Control of.
 35.21.260 Streets—Annual report to secretary of transportation.
 35.21.270 Streets—Records of funds received and used for construction, repair, maintenance.
 35.21.275 Street improvements—Provision of supplies or materials.
 35.21.278 Contracts with community service organizations for public improvements—Limitations.
 35.21.280 Tax on admissions—Exceptions.
 35.21.290 Utility services—Lien for.
 35.21.300 Utility services—Enforcement of lien—Limitations on termination of service for residential heating.
 35.21.305 Utility connection charges—Waiver for low-income persons.
 35.21.310 Removal of overhanging or obstructing vegetation—Removal, destroying debris.
 35.21.315 Amateur radio antennas—Local regulation to conform with federal law.
 35.21.320 Warrants—Interest rate—Payment.
 35.21.333 Chief of police or marshal—Eligibility requirements.
 35.21.334 Chief of police or marshal—Background investigation.
 35.21.335 Chief of police or marshal—Vacancy.
 35.21.340 Cemeteries and funeral facilities.
 35.21.350 Civil service in police and fire departments.
 35.21.360 Eminent domain by cities and towns.
 35.21.370 Joint county and city hospitals.
 35.21.380 Joint county and city buildings.
 35.21.385 Counties with a population of two hundred ten thousand or more may contract with cities concerning buildings and related improvements.
 35.21.390 Public employment, civil service and pensions.
 35.21.392 Contractors—Authority of city to verify registration and report violations.
 35.21.395 Historic preservation—Authorization to acquire property, borrow money, issue bonds, etc.
 35.21.400 City may acquire property for parks, recreational, viewpoint, greenbelt, conservation, historic, scenic, or view purposes.
 35.21.403 Authority to establish lake and beach management districts.
 35.21.404 Fish enhancement project—City's or town's liability.
 35.21.405 Moorage facilities—Regulations authorized—Port charges, delinquency—Abandoned vessels, public sale.
 35.21.407 Abandoned or derelict vessels.
 35.21.410 Nonpolluting power generation by individual—Exemption from regulation—Authorization to contract with utility.
 35.21.412 Hydroelectric resources—Separate legal authority—Creation by irrigation districts and cities, towns, or public utility districts.
 35.21.415 Electrical utilities—Civil immunity of officials and employees for good faith mistakes and errors of judgment.
 35.21.417 Hydroelectric reservoir extending across international boundary—Agreement with Province of British Columbia.
 35.21.418 Hydroelectric reservoir extending across international boundary—Commission—Powers.
 35.21.420 Utilities—City may support county in which generating plant located—Cities with a population greater than five hundred thousand responsible for impact payments and arrearages—Arbitration.
 35.21.422 Utilities—Cities in a county with a population of two hundred ten thousand or more west of Cascades may support cities, towns, counties and taxing districts in which facilities located.
 35.21.425 City constructing generating facility in other county—Reimbursement of county or school district—Reimbursement by cities with a population greater than five hundred thousand.
 35.21.426 City constructing generating facility in other county—Notice of loss—Negotiations—Arbitration.
 35.21.427 City constructing generating facility in other county—Additional findings—Renegotiation.
 35.21.430 Utilities—City may pay taxing districts involved after acquisition of private power facilities.
 35.21.440 Utilities—Additional payments to school districts having bonded indebtedness.
 35.21.450 Utilities—Payment of taxes.
 35.21.455 Locally regulated utilities—Attachments to poles.
 35.21.465 Crop purchase contracts for dedicated energy crops.
 35.21.470 Building construction projects—City or town prohibited from requiring state agencies or local governments to provide bond or other security as a condition for issuance of permit.
 35.21.475 Statement of restrictions applicable to real property.
 35.21.500 Compilation, codification, revision of city or town ordinances—Scope of codification.
 35.21.510 Compilation, codification, revision of city or town ordinances—Authorized.
 35.21.520 Compilation, codification, revision of city or town ordinances—Adoption as official code of city.
 35.21.530 Compilation, codification, revision of city or town ordinances—Filing—Notice of hearing.
 35.21.540 Compilation, codification, revision of city or town ordinances—Legislative body may amend, adopt, or reject adopting ordinance—When official code.
 35.21.550 Compilation, codification, revision of city or town ordinances—Copies as proof of ordinances.
 35.21.560 Compilation, codification, revision of city or town ordinances—Adoption of new material.
 35.21.570 Compilation, codification, revision of city or town ordinances—Codification satisfies single subject, title, and amendment requirements of statute or charter.
 35.21.590 Executory conditional sales contracts for purchase of property—Limit on indebtedness—Election, when.
 35.21.630 Youth agencies—Establishment authorized.
 35.21.635 Juvenile curfews.
 35.21.640 Conferences to study regional and governmental problems, counties and cities may establish.
 35.21.650 Prepayment of taxes or assessments authorized.
 35.21.660 Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act—Agreements with federal government—Scope of authority.
 35.21.670 Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act—Powers and limitations of public corporations, commissions or authorities created.
 35.21.680 Participation in Economic Opportunity Act programs.
 35.21.684 Authority to regulate placement or use of homes—Regulation of manufactured homes—Issuance of permits—Restrictions on location of manufactured/mobile homes and entry or removal of recreational vehicles used as primary residences.
 35.21.685 Low-income housing—Loans and grants.
 35.21.688 Family day-care provider's home facility—City or town may not prohibit in residential or commercial area—Conditions.
 35.21.690 Authority to regulate auctioneers—Limitations.
 35.21.692 Authority to regulate massage practitioners—Limitations.
 35.21.695 Authority to own and operate professional sports franchise.
 35.21.696 Newspaper carrier regulation.
 35.21.698 Regulation of financial transactions—Limitations.
 35.21.700 Tourist promotion.
 35.21.703 Economic development programs.
 35.21.706 Imposition or increase of business and occupation tax—Referendum procedure required—Exclusive procedure.
 35.21.710 License fees or taxes on certain business activities—Uniform rate required—Maximum rate established.
 35.21.711 License fees or taxes on certain business activities—Excess rates authorized by voters.
 35.21.712 License fees or taxes on telephone business to be at uniform rate.
 35.21.714 License fees or taxes on telephone business—Imposition on certain gross revenues authorized—Limitations.
 35.21.715 Taxes on network telephone services.
 35.21.717 Taxation of internet access—Moratorium.
 35.21.718 State route No. 16—Tax on operation prohibited.
 35.21.720 City contracts to obtain sheriff's office law enforcement services.
 35.21.730 Public corporations—Powers of cities, towns, and counties—Administration.
 35.21.735 Public corporations—Declaration of public purpose—Power and authority to enter into agreements, receive and expend funds—Security—Special funds—Agreements to implement federal new markets tax credit program.
 35.21.740 Public corporations—Exercise of powers, authorities, or rights—Territorial jurisdiction.
 35.21.745 Public corporations—Provision for, control over—Powers.
 35.21.747 Public corporations—Real property transferred by city, town, or county—Restrictions, notice, public meeting.
 35.21.750 Public corporations—Insolvency or dissolution.
 35.21.755 Public corporations—Exemption or immunity from taxation—In lieu excise tax.
 35.21.756 Tax exemption—Sales/leasebacks by regional transit authorities.
 35.21.757 Public corporations—Statutes to be construed consistent with state Constitution.
 35.21.759 Public corporations, commissions, and authorities—Applicability of general laws.
 35.21.760 Legal interns—Employment authorized.
 35.21.762 Urban emergency medical service districts—Creation authorized in city or town with territory in two counties.
 35.21.765 Fire protection, ambulance or other emergency services provided by municipal corporation within county—Financial and other assistance by county authorized.
 35.21.766 Ambulance services—Establishment authorized.
 35.21.7661 Study and review of ambulance utilities.
 35.21.768 Ambulance services—Excise taxes authorized—Use of proceeds.

- 35.21.769 Levy for emergency medical care and services.
- 35.21.770 Members of legislative bodies authorized to serve as volunteer firefighters, volunteer ambulance personnel, or reserve law enforcement officers.
- 35.21.772 Fire department volunteers—Holding public office—Definitions.
- 35.21.775 Provision of fire protection services to state-owned facilities.
- 35.21.778 Existing contracts for fire protection services and equipment not abrogated.
- 35.21.779 Fire protection services for state-owned facilities—Contracts with the department of community, trade, and economic development—Consolidation of negotiations with multiple state agencies—Arbitration.
- 35.21.780 Laws, rules and regulations applicable to cities five hundred thousand or over deemed applicable to cities four hundred thousand or over.
- 35.21.790 Revision of corporate boundary within street, road, or highway right-of-way by substituting right-of-way line—Not subject to review.
- 35.21.800 Foreign trade zones—Legislative finding, intent.
- 35.21.805 Foreign trade zones—Authority to apply for permission to establish, operate and maintain.
- 35.21.810 Hydroplane races—Providing for restrooms and other services in public parks for spectators—Admission fees—Authorized.
- 35.21.815 Hydroplane races—Levying of admission charges declared public park purpose—Reversion prohibited.
- 35.21.820 Acquisition and disposal of vehicles for commuter ride sharing by city employees.
- 35.21.830 Controls on rent for residential structures—Prohibited—Exceptions.
- 35.21.840 Taxation of motor carriers of freight for hire—Allocation of gross receipts.
- 35.21.845 Taxation of motor carriers of freight for hire—Tax allocation formula.
- 35.21.850 Taxation of motor carriers of freight for hire—Limitation—Exceptions.
- 35.21.851 Taxation of chamber of commerce, similar business for operation of parking/business improvement area.
- 35.21.855 Taxation of intellectual property creating activities—Gross receipts tax prohibited—Exceptions.
- 35.21.860 Electricity, telephone, or natural gas business, service provider—Franchise fees prohibited—Exceptions.
- 35.21.865 Electricity, telephone, or natural gas business—Limitations on tax rate changes.
- 35.21.870 Electricity, telephone, natural gas, or steam energy business—Tax limited to six percent—Exception.
- 35.21.871 Tax on telephone business—Deferral of rate reduction.
- 35.21.873 Procedure to correct erroneous mobile telecommunications service tax.
- 35.21.875 Designation of official newspaper.
- 35.21.880 Right-of-way donations—Credit against required improvements.
- 35.21.890 Boundary changes—Providing factual information—Notice to boundary review board.
- 35.21.895 Regulation of automatic number or location identification—Prohibited.
- 35.21.897 Mobile home, manufactured home, or park model moving or installing—Copies of permits—Definitions.
- 35.21.900 Authority to transfer real property.
- 35.21.905 Consultation with public utilities for water-sewer facility relocation projects.
- 35.21.910 Community athletics programs—Sex discrimination prohibited.
- 35.21.915 Temporary encampments for the homeless—Hosting by religious organizations authorized—Prohibitions on local actions.
- 35.21.920 State and federal background checks of license applicants and licensees of occupations under local licensing authority.
- 35.21.925 Supplemental transportation improvements.
- 35.21.980 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521.

Accident claims against: RCW 35.31.020.

Acquisition of interests in land for conservation, protection, preservation, or open space purposes by cities or towns: RCW 64.04.130.

Actions against

public corporations: RCW 4.08.120.
state: Chapter 4.92 RCW.

Actions by in corporate name: RCW 4.08.110.

Cemeteries, public acquisition and maintenance: Chapter 68.52 RCW.

Diking and drainage districts: Chapters 85.05, 86.09 RCW.

(2012 Ed.)

Disturbances at state penal facilities: Chapter 72.02 RCW.

Dog handler using dog in line of duty—Immunity: RCW 4.24.410.

Eminent domain by cities: Chapter 8.12 RCW.

Fire protection districts: Title 52 RCW.

Flood control maintenance, state participation in: Chapter 86.26 RCW.

Hospitals, joint operation with counties: RCW 36.62.030, 36.62.110.

Industrial development revenue bonds: Chapter 39.84 RCW.

Intergovernmental disposition of property: Chapter 39.33 RCW.

Irrigation districts: Chapter 87.03 RCW.

Joint governmental activities: Chapter 36.64 RCW.

Judgment against local governmental entity, enforcement: RCW 6.17.080.

Legal publications: Chapter 65.16 RCW.

Liquor

revolving fund, distribution from: RCW 66.08.190, 66.08.210.

sales of subject to local option: Chapter 66.40 RCW.

Local adopt-a-highway programs: RCW 47.40.105.

Local governmental organizations, actions affecting boundaries, etc., review by boundary review board: Chapter 36.93 RCW.

Local law enforcement agencies, reports by regarding missing children: RCW 13.60.020.

Lost and found property: Chapter 63.21 RCW.

Meetings, minutes of governmental bodies, open to public inspection: Chapter 42.30 RCW.

Municipal utilities: Chapter 35.92 RCW.

Municipal water and sewer facilities act: Chapter 35.91 RCW.

Peddlers' and hawkers' licenses: Chapter 36.71 RCW, RCW 73.04.050, 73.04.060.

Port districts: Title 53 RCW.

Public records, destruction of: Chapter 40.14 RCW.

Public utility districts: Title 54 RCW.

Residence qualifications of civil service employees—Residency not grounds for discharge: RCW 52.30.050.

Senior citizens programs—Authorization to establish and administer: RCW 36.39.060.

Soil and water conservation districts: Chapter 89.08 RCW.

Transfer of real property or contract for use for park and recreational purposes: RCW 39.33.060.

Unclaimed property in hands of city police: Chapter 63.32 RCW.

Water-sewer districts: Title 57 RCW.

Weeds, duty to destroy, extermination areas: RCW 17.04.160.

35.21.005 Sufficiency of petitions. Wherever in this title petitions are required to be signed and filed, the following rules shall govern the sufficiency thereof:

(1) A petition may include any page or group of pages containing an identical text or prayer intended by the circulators, signers or sponsors to be presented and considered as one petition and containing the following essential elements when applicable, except that the elements referred to in (d) and (e) of this subsection are essential for petitions referring or initiating legislative matters to the voters, but are directory as to other petitions:

(a) The text or prayer of the petition which shall be a concise statement of the action or relief sought by petitioners and shall include a reference to the applicable state statute or city ordinance, if any;

(b) If the petition initiates or refers an ordinance, a true copy thereof;

(c) If the petition seeks the annexation, incorporation, withdrawal, or reduction of an area for any purpose, an accu-

rate legal description of the area proposed for such action and if practical, a map of the area;

(d) Numbered lines for signatures with space provided beside each signature for the name and address of the signer and the date of signing;

(e) The warning statement prescribed in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) Petitions shall be printed or typed on single sheets of white paper of good quality and each sheet of petition paper having a space thereon for signatures shall contain the text or prayer of the petition and the following warning:

WARNING

Every person who signs this petition with any other than his or her true name, or who knowingly signs more than one of these petitions, or signs a petition seeking an election when he or she is not a legal voter, or signs a petition when he or she is otherwise not qualified to sign, or who makes herein any false statement, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Each signature shall be executed in ink or indelible pencil and shall be followed by the name and address of the signer and the date of signing.

(3) The term "signer" means any person who signs his or her own name to the petition.

(4) To be sufficient a petition must contain valid signatures of qualified registered voters or property owners, as the case may be, in the number required by the applicable statute or ordinance. Within three working days after the filing of a petition, the officer with whom the petition is filed shall transmit the petition to the county auditor for petitions signed by registered voters, or to the county assessor for petitions signed by property owners for determination of sufficiency. The officer or officers whose duty it is to determine the sufficiency of the petition shall proceed to make such a determination with reasonable promptness and shall file with the officer receiving the petition for filing a certificate stating the date upon which such determination was begun, which date shall be referred to as the terminal date. Additional pages of one or more signatures may be added to the petition by filing the same with the appropriate filing officer prior to such terminal date. Any signer of a filed petition may withdraw his or her signature by a written request for withdrawal filed with the receiving officer prior to such terminal date. Such written request shall so sufficiently describe the petition as to make identification of the person and the petition certain. The name of any person seeking to withdraw shall be signed exactly the same as contained on the petition and, after the filing of such request for withdrawal, prior to the terminal date, the signature of any person seeking such withdrawal shall be deemed withdrawn.

(5) Petitions containing the required number of signatures shall be accepted as prima facie valid until their invalidity has been proved.

(6) A variation on petitions between the signatures on the petition and that on the voter's permanent registration caused by the substitution of initials instead of the first or middle names, or both, shall not invalidate the signature on the petition if the surname and handwriting are the same.

(7) Signatures, including the original, of any person who has signed a petition two or more times shall be stricken.

(8) Signatures followed by a date of signing which is more than six months prior to the date of filing of the petition shall be stricken.

(9) When petitions are required to be signed by the owners of property, the determination shall be made by the county assessor. Where validation of signatures to the petition is required, the following shall apply:

(a) The signature of a record owner, as determined by the records of the county auditor, shall be sufficient without the signature of his or her spouse;

(b) In the case of mortgaged property, the signature of the mortgagor shall be sufficient, without the signature of his or her spouse;

(c) In the case of property purchased on contract, the signature of the contract purchaser, as shown by the records of the county auditor, shall be deemed sufficient, without the signature of his or her spouse;

(d) Any officer of a corporation owning land within the area involved who is duly authorized to execute deeds or encumbrances on behalf of the corporation, may sign on behalf of such corporation, and shall attach to the petition a certified excerpt from the bylaws of such corporation showing such authority;

(e) When the petition seeks annexation, any officer of a corporation owning land within the area involved, who is duly authorized to execute deeds or encumbrances on behalf of the corporation, may sign under oath on behalf of such corporation. If an officer signs the petition, he or she must attach an affidavit stating that he or she is duly authorized to sign the petition on behalf of such corporation;

(f) When property stands in the name of a deceased person or any person for whom a guardian has been appointed, the signature of the executor, administrator, or guardian, as the case may be, shall be equivalent to the signature of the owner of the property; and

(g) When a parcel of property is owned by multiple owners, the signature of an owner designated by the multiple owners is sufficient.

(10) The officer or officers responsible for determining the sufficiency of the petition shall do so in writing and transmit the written certificate to the officer with whom the petition was originally filed. [2008 c 196 § 1; 2003 c 331 § 8; 1996 c 286 § 6.]

Intent—Severability—Effective date—2003 c 331: See notes following RCW 35.13.410.

35.21.010 General corporate powers—Towns, restrictions as to area. (1) Municipal corporations now or hereafter organized are bodies politic and corporate under the name of the city of, or the town of, as the case may be, and as such may sue and be sued, contract or be contracted with, acquire, hold, possess and dispose of property, subject to the restrictions contained in other chapters of this title, having a common seal, and change or alter the same at pleasure, and exercise such other powers, and have such other privileges as are conferred by this title. However, not more than two square miles in area shall be included within the corporate limits of a town having a population of fifteen hundred or less, or located in a county with a population of one million

or more, and not more than three square miles in area shall be included within the corporate limits of a town having a population of more than fifteen hundred in a county with a population of less than one million, nor shall more than twenty acres of unplatted land belonging to any one person be taken within the corporate limits of a town without the consent of the owner of such unplatted land.

(2) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (3) of this section, a town located in three or more counties is excluded from a limitation in square mileage.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the original incorporation of a town shall be limited to an area of not more than one square mile and a population as prescribed in RCW 35.01.040. [1995 c 196 § 5; 1991 c 363 § 37; 1965 c 138 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.010. Prior: 1963 c 119 § 1; 1890 p 141 § 15, part; RRS § 8935.]

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.015 Salary commissions. (1) Salaries for elected officials of towns and cities may be set by salary commissions established in accordance with city charter or by ordinance and in conformity with this section.

(2) The members of such commissions shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of a city charter, or as specified in this subsection:

(a) Shall be appointed by the mayor with approval of the city council;

(b) May not be appointed to more than two terms;

(c) May only be removed during their terms of office for cause of incapacity, incompetence, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office or for a disqualifying change of residence; and

(d) May not include any officer, official, or employee of the city or town or any of their immediate family members. "Immediate family member" as used in this subsection means the parents, spouse, siblings, children, or dependent relatives of the officer, official, or employee, whether or not living in the household of the officer, official, or employee.

(3) Any change in salary shall be filed by the commission with the city clerk and shall become effective and incorporated into the city or town budget without further action of the city council or salary commission.

(4) Salary increases established by the commission shall be effective as to all city or town elected officials, regardless of their terms of office.

(5) Salary decreases established by the commission shall become effective as to incumbent city or town elected officials at the commencement of their next subsequent terms of office.

(6) Salary increases and decreases shall be subject to referendum petition by the people of the town or city in the same manner as a city ordinance upon filing of such petition with the city clerk within thirty days after filing of the salary schedule. In the event of the filing of a valid referendum petition, the salary increase or decrease shall not go into effect until approved by vote of the people.

(7) Referendum measures under this section shall be submitted to the voters of the city or town at the next following general or municipal election occurring thirty days or more

(2012 Ed.)

after the petition is filed, and shall be otherwise governed by the provisions of the state Constitution, or city charter, or laws generally applicable to referendum measures.

(8) The action fixing the salary by a commission established in conformity with this section shall supersede any other provision of state statute or city or town ordinance related to municipal budgets or to the fixing of salaries.

(9) Salaries for mayors and councilmembers established under an ordinance or charter provision in existence on July 22, 2001, that substantially complies with this section shall remain in effect unless and until changed in accordance with such charter provision or ordinance. [2001 c 73 § 4.]

Findings—Intent—2001 c 73: "The legislature hereby finds and declares that:

(1) Article XXX, section 1 of the state Constitution permits midterm salary increases for municipal officers who do not fix their own compensation;

(2) The Washington citizens' commission on salaries for elected officials established pursuant to Article XXVIII, section 1 of the state Constitution with voter approval has assured that the compensation for state and county elected officials will be fair and certain, while minimizing the dangers of midterm salary increases being used to influence those officers in the performance of their duties;

(3) The same public benefits of independent salary commissions should be extended to the setting of compensation of municipal elected officers; and

(4) This act is intended to clarify the intent of the legislature that existing state law authorizes:

(a) The establishment of independent salary commissions to set the salaries of city or town elected officials, county commissioners, and county councilmembers; and

(b) The authority of the voters of such cities, towns, and counties to review commission decisions to increase or decrease such salaries by means of referendum." [2001 c 73 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.020 Auditoriums, art museums, swimming pools, etc.—Power to acquire. Any city or town in this state acting through its council or other legislative body, and any separately organized park district acting through its board of park commissioners or other governing officers, shall have power to acquire by donation, purchase or condemnation, and to construct and maintain public auditoriums, art museums, swimming pools, and athletic and recreational fields, including golf courses, buildings and facilities within or without its parks, and to use or let the same for such public and private purposes for such compensation and rental and upon such conditions as its council or other legislative body or board of park commissioners shall from time to time prescribe. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.020. Prior: 1947 c 28 § 1; 1937 c 98 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 8981-4.]

Acquisition of property for parks, recreational, viewpoint, greenbelt, conservation, historic, scenic or view purposes: RCW 36.34.340.

35.21.030 Auxiliary water systems for protection from fire. Any city or town shall have power to provide for the protection of such city or town, or any part thereof, from fire, and to establish, construct and maintain an auxiliary water system, or systems, or extensions thereof, or additions thereto, and the structures and works necessary therefor or forming a part thereof, including the acquisition or damaging of lands, rights-of-way, rights, property, water rights, and the necessary sources of supply of water for such purposes, within or without the corporate limits of such city or town,

and to manage, regulate and control the same. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.030. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 5; RRS § 9356.]

35.21.070 Cumulative reserve fund—Authority to create. Any city or town may establish by ordinance a cumulative reserve fund in general terms for several different municipal purposes as well as for a very specific municipal purpose, including that of buying any specified supplies, material or equipment, or the construction, alteration or repair of any public building or work, or the making of any public improvement, or for creation of a revenue stabilization fund for future operations. The ordinance shall designate the fund as "cumulative reserve fund for (naming purpose or purposes for which fund is to be accumulated and expended)." The moneys in the fund may be allowed to accumulate from year to year until the legislative authority of the city or town shall determine to expend the moneys in the fund for the purpose or purposes specified: PROVIDED, That any moneys in the fund shall never be expended for any other purpose or purposes than those specified, without an approving vote by a two-thirds majority of the members of the legislative authority of the city or town. [1983 c 173 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.070. Prior: 1953 c 38 § 1; 1941 c 60 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9213-5.]

35.21.080 Cumulative reserve fund—Annual levy for—Application of budget law. An item for said cumulative reserve fund may be included in the city or town's annual budget or estimate of amounts required to meet public expense for the ensuing year and a tax levy made within the limits and as authorized by law for said item; and said item and levy may be repeated from year to year until, in the judgment of the legislative body of the city or town, the amount required for the specified purpose or purposes has been raised or accumulated. Any moneys in said fund at the end of the fiscal year shall not lapse nor shall the same be a surplus available or which may be used for any other purpose or purposes than those specified, except as herein provided. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.080. Prior: 1953 c 38 § 2; 1941 c 60 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9213-6.]

35.21.085 Payrolls fund—Claims fund. The legislative authority of any city or town is authorized to create the following special funds:

(1) Payrolls—into which moneys may be placed from time to time as directed by the legislative authority from any funds available and upon which warrants may be drawn and cashed for the purpose of paying any moneys due city employees for salaries and wages. The accounts of the city or town shall be so kept that they shall show the department or departments and amounts to which the payment is properly chargeable.

(2) Claims—into which may be paid moneys from time to time from any funds which are available and upon which warrants may be issued and paid in payment of claims against the city or town for any purpose. The accounts of the city or town shall be so kept that they shall show the department or departments and the respective amounts for which the warrant is issued and paid. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.085. Prior: 1953 c 27 § 1.]

35.21.086 Payrolls fund—Transfers from insolvent funds. Transfers from an insolvent fund to the payrolls fund or claims fund shall be by warrant. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.086. Prior: 1953 c 27 § 2.]

35.21.087 Employee checks, drafts, warrants—City, town may cash. Any city or town is hereby authorized, at its option and after the adoption of the appropriate ordinance, to accept in exchange for cash a payroll check, draft, or warrant; expense check, draft, or warrant; or personal check from a city or town employee in accordance with the following conditions:

(1) The check, warrant, or draft must be drawn to the order of cash or bearer and be immediately payable by a drawee financial institution;

(2) The person presenting the check, draft, or warrant to the city or town must produce identification as outlined by the city or town in the authorizing ordinance;

(3) The payroll check, draft, or warrant or expense check, draft, or warrant must have been issued by the city or town; and

(4) Personal checks cashed pursuant to this authorization cannot exceed two hundred dollars.

In the event that any personal check cashed for a city or town employee by the city or town under this section is dishonored by the drawee financial institution when presented for payment, the city or town is authorized, after notice to the drawer or endorser of the dishonor, to withhold from the drawer's or endorser's next payroll check, draft, or warrant the full amount of the dishonored check. [1991 c 185 § 1.]

35.21.088 Equipment rental fund. Any city or town may create, by ordinance, an "equipment rental fund," hereinafter referred to as "the fund," in any department of the city or town to be used as a revolving fund to be expended for salaries, wages, and operations required for the repair, replacement, purchase, and operation of equipment, and for the purchase of equipment, materials, and supplies to be used in the administration and operation of the fund.

The legislative authority of a city or town may transfer any equipment, materials or supplies of any office or department to the equipment rental fund either without charge, or may grant a credit to such office or department equivalent to the value of the equipment, materials or supplies transferred. An office or department receiving such a credit may use it any time thereafter for renting or purchasing equipment, materials, supplies or services from the equipment rental fund.

Money may be placed in the fund from time to time by the legislative authority of the city or town. Cities and towns may purchase and sell equipment, materials and supplies by use of such fund, subject to any laws governing the purchase and sale of property. Such equipment, materials and supplies may be rented for the use of various offices and departments of any city or town or may be rented by any such city or town to governmental agencies. The proceeds received by any city or town from the sale or rental of such property shall be placed in the fund, and the purchase price of any such property or rental payments made by a city or town shall be made from moneys available in the fund. The ordinance creating the fund shall designate the official or body that is to admin-

ister the fund and the terms and charges for the rental for the use of any such property which has not been purchased for its own use out of its own funds and may from time to time amend such ordinance.

There shall be paid monthly into the fund out of the moneys available to the department using any equipment, materials, and/or supplies, which have not been purchased by that department for its own use and out of its own funds, reasonable rental charges fixed by the legislative authority of the city or town, and moneys in the fund shall be retained there from year to year so long as the legislative authority of the city or town desires to do so.

Every city having a population of more than eight thousand, according to the last official census, shall establish such an equipment rental fund in its street department or any other department of city government. Such fund shall acquire the equipment necessary to serve the needs of the city street department. Such fund may, in addition, be created to service any other departments of city government or other governmental agencies as authorized hereinabove. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.088. Prior: 1963 c 115 § 7; 1953 c 67 § 1.]

Census to be conducted in decennial periods: State Constitution Art. 2 § 3. Determination of population: Chapter 43.62 RCW.

35.21.090 Dikes, levees, embankments—Authority to construct. Any city or town shall have power to provide for the protection of such city or town, or any part thereof, from overflow, and to establish, construct and maintain dikes, levees, embankments, or other structures and works, or to open, deepen, straighten or otherwise enlarge natural watercourses, waterways and other channels, including the acquisition or damaging of lands, rights-of-way, rights and property therefor, within or without the corporate limits of such city or town, and to manage, regulate and control the same. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.090. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 4; 1907 c 241 § 68; RRS § 9355.]

Eminent domain: Chapter 8.12 RCW.

35.21.100 Donations—Authority to accept and use. Every city and town by ordinance may accept any money or property donated, devised, or bequeathed to it and carry out the terms of the donation, devise, or bequest, if within the powers granted by law. If no terms or conditions are attached to the donation, devise, or bequest, the city or town may expend or use it for any municipal purpose. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.100. Prior: 1941 c 80 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9213-8.]

35.21.110 Ferries—Authority to acquire and maintain. Any incorporated city or town within the state is authorized to construct, or condemn and purchase, or purchase, and to maintain a ferry across any unfordable stream adjoining and within one mile of its limits, together with all necessary grounds, roads, approaches and landings necessary or appertaining thereto located within one mile of the limits of such city or town, with full jurisdiction and authority to manage, regulate and control the same beyond the limits of the corporation and to operate the same free or for toll. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.110. Prior: 1895 c 130 § 1; RRS § 5476.]

35.21.120 Solid waste handling system—Contracts. A city or town may by ordinance provide for the establish-

(2012 Ed.)

ment of a system or systems of solid waste handling for the entire city or town or for portions thereof. A city or town may provide for solid waste handling by or under the direction of officials and employees of the city or town or may award contracts for any service related to solid waste handling including contracts entered into under RCW 35.21.152. Contracts for solid waste handling may provide that a city or town provide for a minimum periodic fee or other method of compensation in consideration of the operational availability of a solid waste handling system, plant, site, or other facility at a specified minimum level, without regard to the ownership of the system, plant, site, or other facility, or the amount of solid waste actually handled during all or any part of the contract period. When a minimum level of solid waste is specified in a contract for solid waste handling, there shall be a specific allocation of financial responsibility in the event the amount of solid waste handled falls below the minimum level provided in the contract.

As used in this chapter, the terms "solid waste" and "solid waste handling" shall be as defined in RCW 70.95.030. [1989 c 399 § 1; 1986 c 282 § 18; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.120. Prior: 1943 c 270 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9504-1, part.]

Severability—Legislative findings—Construction—Liberal construction—Supplemental powers—1986 c 282: See notes following RCW 35.21.156.

Contracts with vendors for solid waste handling: RCW 35.21.156.

35.21.130 Solid waste or recyclable materials collection—Ordinance. A solid waste or recyclable materials collection ordinance may:

(1) Require property owners and occupants of premises to use the solid waste collection and disposal system or recyclable materials collection and disposal system, and to dispose of their solid waste and recyclable materials as provided in the ordinance: PROVIDED, That a solid waste or recycling ordinance shall not require any retail enterprise engaged in the sale of consumer-packaged products to locate or place a public recycling collection site or buy-back center upon or within a certain distance of the retail establishment as a condition of engaging in the sale of consumer-packaged products; and

(2) Fix charges for solid waste collection and disposal, recyclable materials collection and disposal, or both, and the manner and time of payment therefor including therein a provision that upon failure to pay the charges, the amount thereof shall become a lien against the property for which the solid waste or recyclable materials collection service is rendered. The ordinance may also provide penalties for its violation. [1989 c 431 § 51; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.130. Prior: 1943 c 270 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9504-1, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.135 Solid waste or recyclable materials collection—Curbside recycling—Reduced rate. (1) Each city or town providing by ordinance or resolution a reduced solid waste collection rate to residents participating in a residential curbside recycling program implemented under RCW 70.95.090, may provide a similar reduced rate to residents participating in any other recycling program, if such program is approved by the jurisdiction. Nothing in this section shall

be interpreted to reduce the authority of a city to adopt ordinances under RCW 35.21.130(1).

(2) For the purposes of this section, "reduced rate" means a residential solid waste collection rate incorporating a rebate, refund, or discount. Reduced rate shall not include residential solid waste collection rate based on the volume or weight of solid waste set out for collection. [1991 c 319 § 404.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.140 Garbage—Notice of lien—Foreclosure. A notice of the city's or town's lien for garbage collection and disposal service specifying the charges, the period covered by the charges and giving the legal description of the premises sought to be charged, shall be filed with the county auditor within the time required and shall be foreclosed in the manner and within the time prescribed for liens for labor and material. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.140. Prior: 1943 c 270 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9504-1, part.]

35.21.150 Garbage—Lien—Priority. The garbage collection and disposal service lien shall be prior to all liens and encumbrances filed subsequent to the filing of the notice of it with the county auditor, except the lien of general taxes and local improvement assessments whether levied prior or subsequent thereto. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.150. Prior: 1943 c 270 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9504-1, part.]

35.21.152 Solid waste handling—Agreements—Purposes—Terms and conditions. A city or town may construct, lease, condemn, purchase, acquire, add to, alter, and extend systems, plants, sites, or other facilities for solid waste handling, and shall have full jurisdiction and authority to manage, regulate, maintain, utilize, operate, control, and establish the rates and charges for those solid waste handling systems, plants, sites, or other facilities owned or operated by the city or town. A city or town may enter into agreements with public or private parties to: (1) Construct, lease, purchase, acquire, manage, maintain, utilize, or operate publicly or privately owned or operated solid waste handling systems, plants, sites, or other facilities; (2) establish rates and charges for those systems, plants, sites, or other facilities; (3) designate particular publicly or privately owned or operated systems, plants, sites, or other facilities as disposal sites; and (4) sell the materials or products of those systems, plants, or other facilities. Any agreement entered into shall be for such term and under such conditions as may be determined by the legislative authority of the city or town. [1989 c 399 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 164 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 208 § 1.]

35.21.154 Solid waste—Compliance with chapter 70.95 RCW required. Nothing in RCW 35.21.152 will relieve a city or town of its obligations to comply with the requirements of chapter 70.95 RCW. [1989 c 399 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 208 § 3.]

35.21.156 Solid waste—Contracts with vendors for solid waste handling systems, plants, sites, or facilities—Requirements—Vendor selection procedures. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any city charter, or any law to the contrary, and in addition to any other authority provided

by law, the legislative authority of a city or town may contract with one or more vendors for one or more of the design, construction, or operation of, or other service related to, the systems, plants, sites, or other facilities for solid waste handling in accordance with the procedures set forth in this section. Solid waste handling systems, plants, sites, or other facilities constructed, purchased, acquired, leased, added to, altered, extended, maintained, managed, utilized, or operated pursuant to this section, RCW 35.21.120 and 35.21.152, whether publicly or privately owned, shall be in substantial compliance with the solid waste management plan applicable to the city or town adopted pursuant to chapter 70.95 RCW. Agreements relating to such solid waste handling systems, plants, sites, or other facilities may be for such term and may contain such covenants, conditions, and remedies as the legislative authority of a city or town may deem necessary or appropriate. When a contract for design services is entered into separately from other services permitted under this section, procurement shall be in accordance with chapter 39.80 RCW.

(2) If the legislative authority of the city or town decides to proceed with the consideration of qualifications or proposals for services from vendors, the city or town shall publish notice of its requirements and request submission of qualifications statements or proposals. The notice shall be published in the official newspaper of the city or town at least once a week for two weeks not less than sixty days before the final date for the submission of qualifications statements or proposals. The notice shall state in summary form (a) the general scope and nature of the design, construction, operation, or other service, (b) the name and address of a representative of the city or town who can provide further details, (c) the final date for the submission of qualifications statements or proposals, (d) an estimated schedule for the consideration of qualifications, the selection of vendors, and the negotiation of a contract or contracts for services, (e) the location at which a copy of any request for qualifications or request for proposals will be made available, and (f) the criteria established by the legislative authority to select a vendor or vendors, which may include but shall not be limited to the vendor's prior experience, including design, construction, or operation of other similar facilities; respondent's management capability, schedule availability and financial resources; cost of the services, nature of facility design proposed by the vendor; system reliability; performance standards required for the facilities; compatibility with existing service facilities operated by the public body or other providers of service to the public; project performance guarantees; penalty and other enforcement provisions; environmental protection measures to be used; consistency with the applicable comprehensive solid waste management plan; and allocation of project risks.

(3) If the legislative authority of the city or town decides to proceed with the consideration of qualifications or proposals, it may designate a representative to evaluate the vendors who submitted qualifications statements or proposals and conduct discussions regarding qualifications or proposals with one or more vendors. The legislative authority or representative may request submission of qualifications statements and may later request more detailed proposals from one or more vendors who have submitted qualifications statements, or may request detailed proposals without having first

received and evaluated qualifications statements. The legislative authority or its representative shall evaluate the qualifications or proposals, as applicable. If two or more vendors submit qualifications or proposals that meet the criteria established by the legislative authority of the city or town, discussions and interviews shall be held with at least two vendors. Any revisions to a request for qualifications or request for proposals shall be made available to all vendors then under consideration by the city or town and shall be made available to any other person who has requested receipt of that information.

(4) Based on criteria established by the legislative authority of the city or town, the representative shall recommend to the legislative authority a vendor or vendors that are initially determined to be the best qualified to provide one or more of the design, construction or operation of, or other service related to, the proposed project or services. The legislative authority may select one or more qualified vendors for one or more of the design, construction, or operation of, or other service related to, the proposed project or services.

(5) The legislative authority or its representative may attempt to negotiate a contract with the vendor or vendors selected for one or more of the design, construction, or operation of, or other service related to, the proposed project or services on terms that the legislative authority determines to be fair and reasonable and in the best interest of the city or town. If the legislative authority or its representative is unable to negotiate such a contract with any one or more of the vendors first selected on terms that it determines to be fair and reasonable and in the best interest of the city or town, negotiations with any one or more of the vendors shall be terminated or suspended and another qualified vendor or vendors may be selected in accordance with the procedures set forth in this section. If the legislative authority decides to continue the process of selection, negotiations shall continue with a qualified vendor or vendors in accordance with this section at the sole discretion of the legislative authority until an agreement is reached with one or more qualified vendors, or the process is terminated by the legislative authority. The process may be repeated until an agreement is reached.

(6) Prior to entering into a contract with a vendor, the legislative authority of the city or town shall make written findings, after holding a public hearing on the proposal, that it is in the public interest to enter into the contract, that the contract is financially sound, and that it is advantageous for the city or town to use this method for awarding contracts compared to other methods.

(7) Each contract shall include a project performance bond or bonds or other security by the vendor that in the judgment of the legislative authority of the city or town is sufficient to secure adequate performance by the vendor.

(8) The provisions of chapters 39.12, 39.19, and *39.25 RCW shall apply to a contract entered into under this section to the same extent as if the systems and plants were owned by a public body.

(9) The vendor selection process permitted by this section shall be supplemental to and shall not be construed as a repeal of or limitation on any other authority granted by law.

The alternative selection process provided by this section may not be used in the selection of a person or entity to construct a publicly owned facility for the storage or transfer

of solid waste or solid waste handling equipment unless the facility is either (a) privately operated pursuant to a contract greater than five years, or (b) an integral part of a solid waste processing facility located on the same site. Instead, the applicable provisions of RCW 35.22.620, and 35.23.352, and chapters 39.04 and 39.30 RCW shall be followed. [1989 c 399 § 7; 1986 c 282 § 17. Formerly RCW 35.92.024.]

***Reviser's note:** Chapter 39.25 RCW was repealed by 1994 c 138 § 2.

Legislative findings—Construction—1986 c 282 §§ 17-20: "The legislature finds that the regulation, management, and disposal of solid waste through waste reduction, recycling, and the use of resource recovery facilities of the kind described in RCW 35.92.022 and 36.58.040 should be conducted in a manner substantially consistent with the priorities and policies of the solid waste management act, chapter 70.95 RCW. Nothing contained in sections 17 through 20 of this act shall detract from the powers, duties, and functions given to the utilities and transportation commission in chapter 81.77 RCW." [1986 c 282 § 16.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.157 Solid waste collection—Rate increase notice. (1) A city that contracts for the collection of solid waste, or provides for the collection of solid waste directly, shall notify the public of each proposed rate increase for a solid waste handling service. The notice may be mailed to each affected ratepayer or published once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the collection area. The notice shall be available to affected ratepayers at least forty-five days prior to the proposed effective date of the rate increase.

(2) For purposes of this section, "solid waste handling" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 70.95.030. [1994 c 161 § 2.]

Findings—Declaration—1994 c 161: "The legislature finds that local governments and private waste management companies have significantly changed solid waste management services in an effort to preserve landfill space and to avoid costly environmental cleanups of municipal landfills. The legislature recognizes that these new services have enabled the state to achieve one of the nation's highest recycling rates.

The legislature also finds that the need to pay for the cleanup of past disposal practices and to provide new recycling services has caused solid waste rates to increase substantially. The legislature further finds that private solid waste collection companies regulated by the utilities and transportation commission are required to provide public notice but that city-managed solid waste collection systems are not. The legislature declares it to be in the public interest for city-managed systems to provide public notice of solid waste rate increases." [1994 c 161 § 1.]

35.21.158 Collection and transportation of recyclable materials by recycling companies or nonprofit entities—Reuse or reclamation—Application of chapter. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent a recycling company or nonprofit entity from collecting and transporting recyclable materials from a buy-back center, drop-box, or from a commercial or industrial generator of recyclable materials, or upon agreement with a solid waste collection company.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as prohibiting a commercial or industrial generator of commercial recyclable materials from selling, conveying, or arranging for transportation of such material to a recycler for reuse or reclamation. [1989 c 431 § 33.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.160 Jurisdiction over adjacent waters. The powers and jurisdiction of all incorporated cities and towns of the state having their boundaries or any part thereof adja-

cent to or fronting on any bay or bays, lake or lakes, sound or sounds, river or rivers, or other navigable waters are hereby extended into and over such waters and over any tidelands intervening between any such boundary and any such waters to the middle of such bays, sounds, lakes, rivers, or other waters in every manner and for every purpose that such powers and jurisdiction could be exercised if the waters were within the city or town limits. In calculating the area of any town for the purpose of determining compliance with the limitation on the area of a town prescribed by RCW 35.21.010, the area over which jurisdiction is conferred by this section shall not be included. [1969 c 124 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.160. Prior: 1961 c 277 § 4; 1909 c 111 § 1; RRS § 8892.]

35.21.163 Penalty for act constituting a crime under state law—Limitation. Except as limited by the maximum penalty authorized by law, no city, code city, or town, may establish a penalty for an act that constitutes a crime under state law that is different from the penalty prescribed for that crime by state statute. [1993 c 83 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.165 Driving while under the influence of liquor or drug—Minimum penalties. Except as limited by the maximum penalties authorized by law, no city or town may establish a penalty for an act that constitutes the crime of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, as provided in RCW 46.61.502, or the crime of being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, as provided in RCW 46.61.504, that is less than the penalties prescribed for those crimes in RCW 46.61.5055. [1995 c 332 § 8; 1994 c 275 § 36; 1983 c 165 § 40.]

Legislative finding, intent—Effective dates—Severability—1983 c 165: See notes following RCW 46.20.308.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.175 Offices to be open certain days and hours. All city and town offices shall be kept open for the transaction of business during such days and hours as the municipal legislative authority shall by ordinance prescribe. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.175. Prior: 1955 ex.s. c 9 § 4; prior: 1951 c 100 § 2.]

35.21.180 Ordinances—Adoption of codes by reference. Ordinances passed by cities or towns must be posted or published in a newspaper as required by their respective charters or the general laws: PROVIDED, That ordinances may by reference adopt Washington state statutes and codes, including fire codes and ordinances relating to the construction of buildings, the installation of plumbing, the installation of electric wiring, health and sanitation, the slaughtering, processing and selling of meats and meat products for human consumption, the production, pasteurizing and sale of milk and milk products, or other subjects, may adopt by reference, any printed code or compilation, or portions thereof, together with amendments thereof or additions thereto, on the subject of the ordinance; and where publications of ordinances in a newspaper is required, such Washington state statutes or codes or other codes or compilations so adopted need not be published therein: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That not less than one copy of such statute, code or compilation and

amendments and additions thereto adopted by reference shall be filed for use and examination by the public, in the office of the city or town clerk of said city, or town prior to adoption thereof. Any city or town ordinance heretofore adopting any state law or any such codes or compilations by reference are hereby ratified and validated. [1982 c 226 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.180. Prior: 1963 c 184 § 1; 1943 c 213 § 1; 1935 c 32 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9199-1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.185 Ordinances—Information pooling. (1) It is the purpose of this section to provide a means whereby all cities and towns may obtain, through a single source, information regarding ordinances of other cities and towns that may be of assistance to them in enacting appropriate local legislation.

(2) For the purposes of this section, (a) "clerk" means the city or town clerk or other person who is lawfully designated to perform the recordkeeping function of that office, and (b) "department" means the department of commerce.

(3) The clerk of every city and town is directed to provide to the department or its designee, promptly after adoption, a copy of each of its regulatory ordinances and such other ordinances or kinds of ordinances as may be described in a list or lists promulgated by the department or its designee from time to time, and may provide such copies without charge. The department may provide that information to the entity with which it contracts for the provision of municipal research and services, in order to provide a pool of information for all cities and towns in the state of Washington.

(4) This section is intended to be directory and not mandatory. [2010 c 271 § 705; 1995 c 21 § 1.]

Purpose—Effective date—2010 c 271: See notes following RCW 43.330.005.

35.21.190 Parkways, park drives, and boulevards. Any city or town council upon request of the board of park commissioners, shall have authority to designate such streets as they may see fit as parkways, park drives, and boulevards, and to transfer all care, maintenance and improvement of the surface thereof to the board of park commissioners, or to such authority of such city or town as may have the care and management of the parks, parkways, boulevards and park drives of the city.

Any city or town may acquire, either by gift, purchase or the right of eminent domain, the right to limit the class, character and extent of traffic that may be carried on such parkways, park drives and boulevards, and to prescribe that the improvement of the surface thereof shall be made wholly in accordance with plans of such board of park commissioners, but that the setting over of all such streets for such purposes shall not in any wise limit the right and authority of the city council to construct underneath the surface thereof any and all public utilities nor to deprive the council of the right to levy assessments for special benefits. In the construction of any such utilities, any damages done to the surface of such parkways, park drives or boulevards shall not be borne by any park funds of such city or town. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.190. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 57; RRS § 9410.]

35.21.200 Residence qualifications of appointive officials and employees. Any city or town may by ordinance of its legislative authority determine whether there shall be any residential qualifications for any or all of its appointive officials or for preference in employment of its employees, but residence of an employee outside the limits of such city or town shall not be grounds for discharge of any regularly appointed civil service employee otherwise qualified: PROVIDED, That this section shall not authorize a city or town to change any residential qualifications prescribed in any city charter for any appointive official or employee: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That all employees appointed prior to the enactment of any ordinance establishing such residence qualifications as provided herein or who shall have been appointed or employed by such cities or towns having waived such residential requirements shall not be discharged by reason of such appointive officials or employees having established their residence outside the limits of such city or town: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That this section shall not authorize a city or town to change the residential requirements with respect to employees of private public utilities acquired by public utility districts or by the city or town. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.200. Prior: 1951 c 162 § 1; 1941 c 25 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9213-3.]

35.21.203 Recall sufficiency hearing—Payment of defense expenses. The necessary expenses of defending an elective city or town official in a judicial hearing to determine the sufficiency of a recall charge as provided in *RCW 29.82.023 shall be paid by the city or town if the official requests such defense and approval is granted by the city or town council. The expenses paid by the city or town may include costs associated with an appeal of the decision rendered by the superior court concerning the sufficiency of the recall charge. [1989 c 250 § 2.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29.82.023 was recodified as RCW 29A.56.140 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

35.21.205 Liability insurance for officials and employees. Each city or town may purchase liability insurance with such limits as it may deem reasonable for the purpose of protecting its officials and employees against liability for personal or bodily injuries and property damage arising from their acts or omissions while performing or in good faith purporting to perform their official duties. [1973 c 125 § 2.]
Dog handler using dog in line of duty—Immunity: RCW 4.24.410.

35.21.207 Liability insurance for officers and employees authorized. See RCW 36.16.138.

35.21.209 Insurance and workers' compensation for offenders performing community restitution. The legislative authority of a city or town may purchase liability insurance in an amount it deems reasonable to protect the city or town, its officers, and employees against liability for the wrongful acts of offenders or injury or damage incurred by offenders in the course of court-ordered community restitution, and may elect to treat offenders as employees and/or workers under Title 51 RCW. [2002 c 175 § 30; 1984 c 24 § 1.]

Effective date—2002 c 175: See note following RCW 7.80.130.

Workers' compensation coverage of offenders performing community restitution: RCW 51.12.045.

35.21.210 Sewerage, drainage, and water supply. Any city or town shall have power to provide for the sewerage, drainage, and water supply thereof, and to establish, construct, and maintain a system or systems of sewers and drains and a system or systems of water supply, within or without the corporate limits of such city or town, and to control, regulate, and manage the same. In addition, any city or town may, as part of maintaining a system of sewers and drains or a system of water supply, or independently of such a system or systems, participate in and expend revenue on cooperative watershed management actions, including watershed management partnerships under RCW 39.34.210 and other inter-governmental agreements, for purposes of water supply, water quality, and water resource and habitat protection and management. [2003 c 327 § 11; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.210. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 3; RRS § 9354.]

Finding—Intent—2003 c 327: See note following RCW 39.34.190.

35.21.215 Powers relative to systems of sewerage. The legislative authority of any city or town may exercise all the powers relating to systems of sewerage authorized by RCW 35.67.010 and 35.67.020. [1997 c 447 § 14.]

Finding—Purpose—1997 c 447: See note following RCW 70.05.074.

35.21.217 Utility services—Deposit—Tenants' delinquencies—Notice—Lien. (1) Prior to furnishing utility services, a city or town may require a deposit to guarantee payment for services. However, failure to require a deposit does not affect the validity of any lien authorized by RCW 35.21.290 or 35.67.200. A city or town may determine how to apply partial payments on past due accounts.

(2) A city or town may provide a real property owner or the owner's designee with duplicates of tenant utility service bills, or may notify an owner or the owner's designee that a tenant's utility account is delinquent. However, if an owner or the owner's designee notifies the city or town in writing that a property served by the city or town is a residential rental property, asks to be notified of a tenant's delinquency, and has provided, in writing, a complete and accurate mailing address, the city or town shall notify the owner or the owner's designee of a residential tenant's delinquency at the same time and in the same manner the city or town notifies the tenant of the tenant's delinquency or by mail, and the city or town is prohibited from collecting from the owner or the owner's designee any charges for electric light or power services more than four months past due. When a city or town provides a real property owner or the owner's designee with duplicates of residential tenant utility service bills or notice that a tenant's utility account is delinquent, the city or town shall notify the tenant that it is providing the duplicate bills or delinquency notice to the owner or the owner's designee.

(3) After August 1, 2010, if a city or town fails to notify the owner of a tenant's delinquency after receiving a written request to do so and after receiving the other information required by subsection (2) of this section, the city or town shall have no lien against the premises for the residential tenant's delinquent and unpaid charges and is prohibited from collecting the tenant's delinquent and unpaid charges for

electric light or power services from the owner or the owner's designee.

(4) When a utility account is in a tenant's name, the owner or the owner's designee shall notify the city or town in writing within fourteen days of the termination of the rental agreement and vacation of the premises. If the owner or the owner's designee fails to provide this notice, a city or town providing electric light or power services is not limited to collecting only up to four months of a tenant's delinquent charges from the owner or the owner's designee, provided that the city or town has complied with the notification requirements of subsection (2) of this section.

(5)(a) If an occupied multiple residential rental unit receives utility service through a single utility account, if the utility account's billing address is not the same as the service address of a residential rental property, or if the city or town has been notified that a tenant resides at the service address, the city or town shall make a good faith and reasonable effort to provide written notice to the service address of pending disconnection of electric power and light or water service for nonpayment at least seven calendar days prior to disconnection. The purpose of this notice is to provide any affected tenant an opportunity to resolve the delinquency with his or her landlord or to arrange for continued service. If requested, a city or town shall provide electric power and light or water services to an affected tenant on the same terms and conditions as other residential utility customers, without requiring that he or she pay delinquent amounts for services billed directly to the property owner or a previous tenant except as otherwise allowed by law and only where the city or town offers the opportunity for the affected tenant to set up a reasonable payment plan for the delinquent amounts legally due. If a landlord fails to pay for electric power and light or water services, any tenant who requests that the services be placed in his or her name may deduct from the rent due all reasonable charges paid by the tenant to the city or town for such services. A landlord may not take or threaten to take reprisals or retaliatory action as defined in RCW 59.18.240 against a tenant who deducts from his or her rent payments made to a city or town as provided in this subsection.

(b) Nothing in this subsection (5) affects the validity of any lien authorized by RCW 35.21.290 or 35.67.200. Furthermore, a city or town that provides electric power and light or water services to a residential tenant in these circumstances shall retain the right to collect from the property owner, previous tenant, or both, any delinquent amounts due for service previously provided to the service address if the city or town has complied with the notification requirements of subsection (2) of this section when applicable. [2011 c 151 § 5; 2010 c 135 § 1; 1998 c 285 § 1.]

35.21.220 Sidewalks—Regulation of use of. Cities of several classes in this state shall be empowered to regulate the use of sidewalks within their limits, and may in their discretion and under such terms and conditions as they may determine permit a use of the same by abutting owners, provided such use does not in their judgment unduly and unreasonably impair passage thereon, to and fro, by the public. Such permission shall not be considered as establishing a prescriptive right, and the right may be revoked at any time by

the authorities of such cities. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.220. Prior: 1927 c 261 § 1; RRS § 9213-1.]

35.21.225 Transportation benefit districts. The legislative authority of a city may establish a transportation benefit district subject to the provisions of chapter 36.73 RCW. [2005 c 336 § 22; 1989 c 53 § 2; 1987 c 327 § 3.]

Effective date—2005 c 336: See note following RCW 36.73.015.

Transportation benefit districts: Chapter 36.73 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.228 Rail fixed guideway system—Safety program plan and security and emergency preparedness plan. (1) Each city or town that owns or operates a rail fixed guideway system as defined in RCW 81.104.015 shall submit a system safety program plan and a system security and emergency preparedness plan for that guideway to the state department of transportation by September 1, 1999, or at least one hundred eighty calendar days before beginning operations or instituting revisions to its plans. These plans must describe the city's procedures for (a) reporting and investigating reportable accidents, unacceptable hazardous conditions, and security breaches, (b) submitting corrective action plans and annual safety and security audit reports, (c) facilitating on-site safety and security reviews by the state department of transportation, and (d) addressing passenger and employee security. The plans must, at a minimum, conform to the standards adopted by the state department of transportation. If required by the department, the city or town shall revise its plans to incorporate the department's review comments within sixty days after their receipt, and resubmit its revised plans for review.

(2) Each city or town shall implement and comply with its system safety program plan and system security and emergency preparedness plan. The city or town shall perform internal safety and security audits to evaluate its compliance with the plans, and submit its audit schedule to the department of transportation no later than December 15th each year. The city or town shall prepare an annual report for its internal safety and security audits undertaken in the prior year and submit it to the department no later than February 15th. This annual report must include the dates the audits were conducted, the scope of the audit activity, the audit findings and recommendations, the status of any corrective actions taken as a result of the audit activity, and the results of each audit in terms of the adequacy and effectiveness of the plans.

(3) Each city or town shall notify the department of transportation within two hours of an occurrence of a reportable accident, unacceptable hazardous condition, or security breach. The department may adopt rules further defining a reportable accident, unacceptable hazardous condition, or security breach. The city or town shall investigate all reportable accidents, unacceptable hazardous conditions, or security breaches and provide a written investigation report to the department within forty-five calendar days after the reportable accident, unacceptable hazardous condition, or security breach.

(4) The system security and emergency preparedness plan required in subsection (1)(d) of this section is exempt from public disclosure under chapter 42.56 RCW. However,

the system safety program plan as described in this section is not subject to this exemption. [2007 c 422 § 1; 2005 c 274 § 264; 1999 c 202 § 1.]

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.230 Streets over tidelands declared public highways. All streets in any incorporated city in this state, extending from high tide into the navigable waters of the state, are hereby declared public highways. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.230. Prior: 1890 p 733 § 1; RRS § 9293.]

Public highways: Title 47 RCW.

35.21.240 Streets over tidelands—Control of. All streets declared public highways under the provisions of RCW 35.21.230 shall be under the control of the corporate authorities of the respective cities. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.240. Prior: 1890 p 733 § 2; RRS § 9294.]

35.21.250 Streets and alleys over first-class tidelands—Control of. All streets and alleys, which have been heretofore or may hereafter be established upon, or across tide and shore lands of the first class shall be under the supervision and control of the cities within whose corporate limits such tide and shore lands are situated, to the same extent as are all other streets and alleys of such cities. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.250. Prior: 1901 c 149 § 1; RRS § 9295.]

35.21.260 Streets—Annual report to secretary of transportation. The governing authority of each city and town on or before May 31st of each year shall submit such records and reports regarding street operations in the city or town to the secretary of transportation on forms furnished by him or her as are necessary to enable him or her to compile an annual report thereon. [2009 c 549 § 2042; 1999 c 204 § 1; 1984 c 7 § 19; 1977 c 75 § 29; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.260. Prior: 1943 c 82 § 12; 1937 c 187 § 64; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6450-64.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.270 Streets—Records of funds received and used for construction, repair, maintenance. The city engineer or the city clerk of each city or town shall maintain records of the receipt and expenditure of all moneys used for construction, repair, or maintenance of streets and arterial highways.

To assist in maintaining uniformity in such records, the state auditor, with the advice and assistance of the department of transportation, shall prescribe forms and types of records to be so maintained. [1995 c 301 § 35; 1984 c 7 § 20; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.270. Prior: 1949 c 164 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9300-5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.275 Street improvements—Provision of supplies or materials. Any city or town may assist a street abutter in improving the street serving the abutter's premises by providing asphalt, concrete, or other supplies or materials. The furnishing of supplies or materials or paying to the abutter the cost thereof and the providing of municipal inspectors

(2012 Ed.)

and other incidental personnel shall not render the street improvements a public work or improvement subject to competitive bidding. The legislative authority of such city or town shall approve any such assistance at a public meeting and shall maintain a public register of any such assistance setting forth the value, nature, purpose, date and location of the assistance and the name of the beneficiary. [1983 c 103 § 1.]

35.21.278 Contracts with community service organizations for public improvements—Limitations. (1) Without regard to competitive bidding laws for public works, a county, city, town, school district, metropolitan park district, park and recreation district, port district, or park and recreation service area may contract with a chamber of commerce, a service organization, a community, youth, or athletic association, or other similar association located and providing service in the immediate neighborhood, for drawing design plans, making improvements to a park, school playground, public square, or port habitat site, installing equipment or artworks, or providing maintenance services for a facility or facilities as a community or neighborhood project, or environmental stewardship project, and may reimburse the contracting association its expense. The contracting association may use volunteers in the project and provide the volunteers with clothing or tools; meals or refreshments; accident/injury insurance coverage; and reimbursement of their expenses. The consideration to be received by the public entity through the value of the improvements, artworks, equipment, or maintenance shall have a value at least equal to three times that of the payment to the contracting association. All payments made by a public entity under the authority of this section for all such contracts in any one year shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars or two dollars per resident within the boundaries of the public entity, whichever is greater.

(2) A county, city, town, school district, metropolitan park district, park and recreation district, or park and recreation service area may ratify an agreement, which qualifies under subsection (1) of this section and was made before June 9, 1988. [2012 c 218 § 1; 1988 c 233 § 1.]

35.21.280 Tax on admissions—Exceptions. (1) Every city and town may levy and fix a tax of not more than one cent on twenty cents or fraction thereof to be paid by the person who pays an admission charge to any place: PROVIDED, No city or town shall impose such tax on persons paying an admission to any activity of any elementary or secondary school or any public facility of a public facility district under chapter 35.57 or 36.100 RCW for which a tax is imposed under RCW 35.57.100 or 36.100.210, except the city or town may impose a tax on persons paying an admission to any activity of such public facility if the city or town uses the admission tax revenue it collects on the admission charges to that public facility for the construction, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, or enhancement of that public facility or to develop, support, operate, or enhance programs in that public facility.

(2) Tax authorization under this section includes a tax on persons who are admitted free of charge or at reduced rates to any place for which other persons pay a charge or a regular higher charge for the same privileges or accommodations. A

city that is located in a county with a population of one million or more may not levy a tax on events in stadia constructed on or after January 1, 1995, that are owned by a public facilities district under chapter 36.100 RCW and that have seating capacities over forty thousand. The city or town may require anyone who receives payment for an admission charge to collect and remit the tax to the city or town.

(3) The term "admission charge" includes:

(a) A charge made for season tickets or subscriptions;

(b) A cover charge, or a charge made for use of seats and tables reserved or otherwise, and other similar accommodations;

(c) A charge made for food and refreshment in any place where free entertainment, recreation or amusement is provided;

(d) A charge made for rental or use of equipment or facilities for purposes of recreation or amusement; if the rental of the equipment or facilities is necessary to the enjoyment of a privilege for which a general admission is charged, the combined charges shall be considered as the admission charge;

(e) Automobile parking charges if the amount of the charge is determined according to the number of passengers in the automobile. [2002 c 363 § 5; 1999 c 165 § 19; 1995 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 202; 1995 1st sp.s. c 14 § 8; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.280. Prior: 1957 c 126 § 1; 1951 c 35 § 1; 1943 c 80 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 8370-44a.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.290 Utility services—Lien for. Except as provided in RCW 35.21.217(4), cities and towns owning their own waterworks, or electric light or power plants shall have a lien against the premises to which water, electric light, or power services were furnished for four months charges therefor due or to become due, but not for any charges more than four months past due. [2010 c 135 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.290. Prior: 1933 c 135 § 1; 1909 c 161 § 1; RRS § 9471.]

35.21.300 Utility services—Enforcement of lien—Limitations on termination of service for residential heating. (1) The lien for charges for service by a city waterworks, or electric light or power plant may be enforced only by cutting off the service until the delinquent and unpaid charges are paid, except that until June 30, 1991, utility service for residential space heating may be terminated between November 15 and March 15 only as provided in subsections (2) and (4) of this section. In the event of a disputed account and tender by the owner of the premises of the amount the owner claims to be due before the service is cut off, the right to refuse service to any premises shall not accrue until suit has been entered by the city and judgment entered in the case.

(2) Utility service for residential space heating shall not be terminated between November 15 through March 15 if the customer:

(a) Notifies the utility of the inability to pay the bill, including a security deposit. This notice should be provided within five business days of receiving a payment overdue notice unless there are extenuating circumstances. If the customer fails to notify the utility within five business days and service is terminated, the customer can, by paying reconnection charges, if any, and fulfilling the requirements of this section, receive the protections of this chapter;

(b) Provides self-certification of household income for the prior twelve months to a grantee of the *department of community, trade, and economic development which administers federally funded energy assistance programs. The grantee shall determine that the household income does not exceed the maximum allowed for eligibility under the state's plan for low-income energy assistance under 42 U.S.C. 8624 and shall provide a dollar figure that is seven percent of household income. The grantee may verify information in the self-certification;

(c) Has applied for home heating assistance from applicable government and private sector organizations and certifies that any assistance received will be applied to the current bill and future utility bills;

(d) Has applied for low-income weatherization assistance to the utility or other appropriate agency if such assistance is available for the dwelling;

(e) Agrees to a payment plan and agrees to maintain the payment plan. The plan will be designed both to pay the past due bill by the following October 15 and to pay for continued utility service. If the past due bill is not paid by the following October 15, the customer shall not be eligible for protections under this chapter until the past due bill is paid. The plan shall not require monthly payments in excess of seven percent of the customer's monthly income plus one-twelfth of any arrearage accrued from the date application is made and thereafter during November 15 through March 15. A customer may agree to pay a higher percentage during this period, but shall not be in default unless payment during this period is less than seven percent of monthly income plus one-twelfth of any arrearage accrued from the date application is made and thereafter. If assistance payments are received by the customer subsequent to implementation of the plan, the customer shall contact the utility to reformulate the plan; and

(f) Agrees to pay the moneys owed even if he or she moves.

(3) The utility shall:

(a) Include in any notice that an account is delinquent and that service may be subject to termination, a description of the customer's duties in this section;

(b) Assist the customer in fulfilling the requirements under this section;

(c) Be authorized to transfer an account to a new residence when a customer who has established a plan under this section moves from one residence to another within the same utility service area;

(d) Be permitted to disconnect service if the customer fails to honor the payment program. Utilities may continue to disconnect service for those practices authorized by law other than for nonpayment as provided for in this section. Customers who qualify for payment plans under this section who default on their payment plans and are disconnected can be reconnected and maintain the protections afforded under this chapter by paying reconnection charges, if any, and by paying all amounts that would have been due and owing under the terms of the applicable payment plan, absent default, on the date on which service is reconnected; and

(e) Advise the customer in writing at the time it disconnects service that it will restore service if the customer contacts the utility and fulfills the other requirements of this section.

(4) All municipal utilities shall offer residential customers the option of a budget billing or equal payment plan. The budget billing or equal payment plan shall be offered low-income customers eligible under the state's plan for low-income energy assistance prepared in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 8624(C)(1) without limiting availability to certain months of the year, without regard to the length of time the customer has occupied the premises, and without regard to whether the customer is the tenant or owner of the premises occupied.

(5) An agreement between the customer and the utility, whether oral or written, shall not waive the protections afforded under this chapter. [1995 c 399 § 36; 1991 c 165 § 2; 1990 1st ex.s. c 1 § 1; 1987 c 356 § 1; 1986 c 245 § 1; 1985 c 6 § 3; 1984 c 251 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.300. Prior: 1909 c 161 § 2; RRS § 9472.]

***Reviser's note:** The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

Findings—1991 c 165: "The legislature finds that the health and welfare of the people of the state of Washington require that all citizens receive essential levels of heat and electric service regardless of economic circumstance and that rising energy costs have had a negative effect on the affordability of housing for low-income citizens and have made it difficult for low-income citizens of the state to afford adequate fuel for residential space heat. The legislature further finds that level payment plans, the protection against winter heating shutoff, and house weatherization programs have all been beneficial to low-income persons." [1991 c 165 § 1.]

35.21.305 Utility connection charges—Waiver for low-income persons. A city or town, including a code city, that owns or operates an electric or gas utility may waive connection charges for properties purchased by low-income persons from organizations exempt from tax under section 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue code as amended prior to July 23, 1995. Waivers of connection charges for the same class of electric or gas utility service must be uniformly applied to all qualified property. Nothing in this section authorizes the impairment of a contract. [1995 c 140 § 1.]

35.21.310 Removal of overhanging or obstructing vegetation—Removal, destroying debris. Any city or town may by general ordinance require the owner of any property therein to remove or destroy all trees, plants, shrubs or vegetation, or parts thereof, which overhang any sidewalk or street or which are growing thereon in such manner as to obstruct or impair the free and full use of the sidewalk or street by the public; and may further so require the owner of any property therein to remove or destroy all grass, weeds, shrubs, bushes, trees or vegetation growing or which has grown and died, and to remove or destroy all debris, upon property owned or occupied by them and which are a fire hazard or a menace to public health, safety or welfare. The ordinance shall require the proceedings therefor to be initiated by a resolution of the governing body of the city or town, adopted after not less than five days' notice to the owner, which shall describe the property involved and the hazardous condition, and require the owner to make such removal or destruction after notice given as required by said ordinance. The ordinance may provide that if such removal or destruction is not made by the owner after notice given as required by the ordinance in any of the above cases, that the city or town will cause the removal or destruction thereof and may

also provide that the cost to the city or town shall become a charge against the owner of the property and a lien against the property. Notice of the lien herein authorized shall as nearly as practicable be in substantially the same form, filed with the same officer within the same time and manner, and enforced and foreclosed as is provided by law for liens for labor and materials.

The provisions of this section are supplemental and additional to any other powers granted or held by any city or town on the same or a similar subject. [1969 c 20 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.310. Prior: 1949 c 113 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9213-10.]

Weeds, duty of city or town, extermination areas: RCW 17.04.160.

35.21.315 Amateur radio antennas—Local regulation to conform with federal law. No city or town shall enact or enforce an ordinance or regulation that fails to conform to the limited preemption entitled "Amateur Radio Preemption, 101 FCC 2nd 952 (1985)" issued by the federal communications commission. An ordinance or regulation adopted by a city or town with respect to amateur radio antennas shall conform to the limited federal preemption, that states local regulations that involve placement, screening, or height of antennas based on health, safety, or aesthetic considerations must be crafted to reasonably accommodate amateur communications, and to represent the minimal practicable regulation to accomplish the local authority's legitimate purpose. [1994 c 50 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.320 Warrants—Interest rate—Payment. All city and town warrants shall draw interest from and after their presentation to the treasurer, but no compound interest shall be paid on any warrant directly or indirectly. The city or town treasurer shall pay all warrants in the order of their number and date of issue whenever there are sufficient funds in the treasury applicable to the payment. If five hundred dollars (or any sum less than five hundred dollars as may be prescribed by ordinance) is accumulated in any fund having warrants outstanding against it, the city or town treasurer shall publish a call for warrants to that amount in the next issue of the official newspaper of the city or town. The notice shall describe the warrants so called by number and specifying the fund upon which they were drawn: PROVIDED, That no call need be made until the amount accumulated is equal to the amount due on the warrant longest outstanding: PROVIDED FURTHER, That no more than two calls shall be made in any one month.

Any city or town treasurer who knowingly fails to call for or pay any warrant in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and conviction thereof shall be sufficient cause for removal from office. [1985 c 469 § 20; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.320. Prior: (i) 1893 c 48 § 1, part; RRS § 4116, part. (ii) 1895 c 152 § 2, part; RRS § 4119, part. (iii) 1895 c 152 § 1, part; RRS § 4118, part.]

35.21.333 Chief of police or marshal—Eligibility requirements. (1) A person seeking appointment to the office of chief of police or marshal, of a city or town, includ-

ing a code city, with a population in excess of one thousand, is ineligible unless that person:

- (a) Is a citizen of the United States of America;
- (b) Has obtained a high school diploma or general equivalency diploma;
- (c) Has not been convicted under the laws of this state, another state, or the United States of a felony;
- (d) Has not been convicted of a gross misdemeanor or any crime involving moral turpitude within five years of the date of application;
- (e) Has received at least a general discharge under honorable conditions from any branch of the armed services for any military service if the person was in the military service;
- (f) Has completed at least two years of regular, uninterrupted, full-time commissioned law enforcement employment involving enforcement responsibilities with a government law enforcement agency; and
- (g) The person has been certified as a regular and commissioned enforcement officer through compliance with this state's basic training requirement or equivalency.

(2) A person seeking appointment to the office of chief of police or marshal, of a city or town, including a code city, with a population of one thousand or less, is ineligible unless that person conforms with the requirements of subsection (1) (a) through (e) of this section. A person so appointed as chief of police or marshal must successfully complete the state's basic training requirement or equivalency within nine months after such appointment, unless an extension has been granted by the criminal justice training commission.

(3) A person seeking appointment to the office of chief of police or marshal shall provide a sworn statement under penalty of perjury to the appointing authority stating that the person meets the requirements of this section. [1987 c 339 § 4.]

Intent—1987 c 339: "The intent of this act is to require certain qualifications for candidates for the office of chief of police or marshal, which position in whole or in part oversees law enforcement personnel or activities for a city or town.

The legislature finds that over the past century the field of law enforcement has become increasingly complex and many new techniques and resources have evolved both socially and technically. In addition the ever-changing requirements of law, both constitutional and statutory provisions protecting the individual and imposing responsibilities and legal liabilities of law enforcement officers and the government of which they represent, require an increased level of training and experience in the field of law enforcement.

The legislature, therefore finds that minimum requirements are reasonable and necessary to seek and hold the offices or office of chief of police or marshal, and that such requirements are in the public interest." [1987 c 339 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.334 Chief of police or marshal—Background investigation. Before making an appointment in the office of chief of police or marshal, the appointing agency shall complete a thorough background investigation of the candidate. The Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs shall develop advisory procedures which may be used by the appointing authority in completing its background investigation of candidates for the office of chief of police or marshal. [1987 c 339 § 5.]

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1987 c 339: See notes following RCW 35.21.333.

[Title 35 RCW—page 84]

35.21.335 Chief of police or marshal—Vacancy. In the case of a vacancy in the office of chief of police or marshal, all requirements and procedures of RCW 35.21.333 and 35.21.334 shall be followed in filling the vacancy. [1987 c 339 § 6.]

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1987 c 339: See notes following RCW 35.21.333.

35.21.340 Cemeteries and funeral facilities. See chapter 68.52 RCW.

35.21.350 Civil service in police and fire departments. See Title 41 RCW.

35.21.360 Eminent domain by cities and towns. See chapter 8.12 RCW.

35.21.370 Joint county and city hospitals. See chapter 36.62 RCW.

35.21.380 Joint county and city buildings. See chapter 36.64 RCW.

35.21.385 Counties with a population of two hundred ten thousand or more may contract with cities concerning buildings and related improvements. See RCW 36.64.070.

35.21.390 Public employment, civil service and pensions. See Title 41 RCW.

35.21.392 Contractors—Authority of city to verify registration and report violations. A city that issues a business license to a person required to be registered under chapter 18.27 RCW may verify that the person is registered under chapter 18.27 RCW and report violations to the department of labor and industries. The department of revenue must conduct the verification for cities that participate in the master license system. [2011 c 298 § 22; 2009 c 432 § 2.]

Purpose—Intent—Agency transfer—Contracting—Effective date—2011 c 289: See notes following RCW 19.02.020.

Report—2009 c 432: See RCW 18.27.800.

35.21.395 Historic preservation—Authorization to acquire property, borrow money, issue bonds, etc. Any city or town may acquire title to or any interest in real and personal property for the purpose of historic preservation and may restore, improve, maintain, manage, and lease the property for public or private use and may enter into contracts, borrow money, and issue bonds and other obligations for such purposes. This authorization shall not expand the eminent domain powers of cities or towns. [1984 c 203 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.400 City may acquire property for parks, recreational, viewpoint, greenbelt, conservation, historic, scenic, or view purposes. See RCW 36.34.340.

35.21.403 Authority to establish lake and beach management districts. Any city or town may establish lake and beach management districts within its boundaries as provided in chapter 36.61 RCW. When a city or town establishes a

(2012 Ed.)

lake or beach management district pursuant to chapter 36.61 RCW, the term "county legislative authority" shall be deemed to mean the city or town governing body, the term "county" shall be deemed to mean the city or town, and the term "county treasurer" shall be deemed to mean the city or town treasurer or other fiscal officer. [2008 c 301 § 28; 1985 c 398 § 27.]

35.21.404 Fish enhancement project—City's or town's liability. A city or town is not liable for adverse impacts resulting from a fish enhancement project that meets the criteria of *RCW 77.55.290 and has been permitted by the department of fish and wildlife. [2003 c 39 § 14; 1998 c 249 § 9.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 77.55.290 was recodified as RCW 77.55.181 pursuant to 2005 c 146 § 1001.

Findings—Purpose—Report—Effective date—1998 c 249: See notes following RCW 77.55.181.

35.21.405 Moorage facilities—Regulations authorized—Port charges, delinquency—Abandoned vessels, public sale. See RCW 53.08.310 and 53.08.320.

35.21.407 Abandoned or derelict vessels. Any city or town has the authority, subject to the processes and limitation outlined in chapter 79.100 RCW, to store, strip, use, auction, sell, salvage, scrap, or dispose of an abandoned or derelict vessel found on or above publicly or privately owned aquatic lands within the jurisdiction of the city or town. [2002 c 286 § 15.]

Severability—Effective date—2002 c 286: See RCW 79.100.900 and 79.100.901.

35.21.410 Nonpolluting power generation by individual—Exemption from regulation—Authorization to contract with utility. See chapter 80.58 RCW.

35.21.412 Hydroelectric resources—Separate legal authority—Creation by irrigation districts and cities, towns, or public utility districts. See RCW 87.03.825 through 87.03.840.

35.21.415 Electrical utilities—Civil immunity of officials and employees for good faith mistakes and errors of judgment. Officials and employees of cities and towns shall be immune from civil liability for mistakes and errors of judgment in the good faith performance of acts within the scope of their official duties involving the exercise of judgment and discretion which relate solely to their responsibilities for electrical utilities. This grant of immunity shall not be construed as modifying the liability of the city or town. [1983 1st ex.s. c 48 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.417 Hydroelectric reservoir extending across international boundary—Agreement with Province of British Columbia. To carry out a treaty between the United States of America and Canada, a city that maintains hydroelectric facilities with a reservoir which extends across the international boundary, may enter into an agreement with the Province of British Columbia for enhancing recreational

opportunities and protecting environmental resources of the watershed of the river or rivers which forms the reservoir. The agreement may provide for establishment of and payments into an environmental endowment fund and establishment of an administering commission to implement the purpose of the treaty and the agreement. [1984 c 1 § 1.]

35.21.418 Hydroelectric reservoir extending across international boundary—Commission—Powers. A commission, established by an agreement between a Washington municipality and the Province of British Columbia to carry out a treaty between the United States of America and Canada as authorized in RCW 35.21.417, shall be public and shall have all powers and capacity necessary and appropriate for the purposes of performing its functions under the agreement, including, but not limited to, the following powers and capacity: To acquire and dispose of real property other than by condemnation; to enter into contracts; to sue and be sued in either Canada or the United States; to establish an endowment fund in either or both the United States and Canada and to invest the endowment fund in either or both countries; to solicit, accept, and use donations, grants, bequests, or devises intended for furthering the functions of the endowment; to adopt such rules or procedures as it deems desirable for performing its functions; to engage advisors and consultants; to establish committees and subcommittees; to adopt rules for its governance; to enter into agreements with public and private entities; and to engage in activities necessary and appropriate for implementing the agreement and the treaty.

The endowment fund and commission may not be subject to state or local taxation. A commission, so established, may not be subject to statutes and laws governing Washington cities and municipalities in the conduct of its internal affairs: PROVIDED, That all commission members appointed by the municipality shall comply with chapter 42.52 RCW, and: PROVIDED FURTHER, That all commission meetings held within the state of Washington shall be held in compliance with chapter 42.30 RCW. All obligations or liabilities incurred by the commission shall be satisfied exclusively from its own assets and insurance. [1994 c 154 § 309; 1984 c 1 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.420 Utilities—City may support county in which generating plant located—Cities with a population greater than five hundred thousand responsible for impact payments and arrearages—Arbitration. (1) Any city owning and operating a public utility and having facilities for the generation of electricity located in a county other than that in which the city is located, may provide for the public peace, health, safety and welfare of such county as concerns the facilities and the personnel employed in connection therewith, by contributing to the support of the county government of any such county and enter into contracts with any such county therefor.

(2)(a) Any city with a population greater than five hundred thousand people owning and operating a public utility and having facilities for the generation of electricity located in a county other than that in which the city is located, must provide for the impacts of lost revenue and the public peace, health, safety, and welfare of such county as concerns the

facilities and the personnel employed in connection therewith, by contributing to the support of the county, city, or town government and school district of any such county and enter into contracts with any such county therefor as specified in RCW 35.21.425.

(b)(i) In the event a contract entered into under this section between a county and the governing body of a city with a population greater than five hundred thousand people authorized or required under this section expires prior to the adoption of a new contract between the parties, the city must continue to make compensatory payments calculated based on the payment terms set forth in the most recent expired compensation contract between the city and the county until such time as a new contract is entered into by the parties.

(ii) In the event a contract entered into under this section between a county and the governing body of a city with a population greater than five hundred thousand people expired prior to June 10, 2010, the city shall be indebted to the county for any resulting arrearage accruing from the time of the expiration of the contract until such time as a new contract is entered into by the parties. The dollar amount of such arrearage shall be calculated retroactively by reference to the payment terms set forth in the most recent expired compensation contract between the city and the county.

(c) In the event a contract entered into under this section between a county and the governing body of a city with a population greater than five hundred thousand people expires, or has expired prior to June 10, 2010, and the county and the city are unable to reach agreement on a new contract within six months of such expiration, then either the county or the city may initiate the arbitration procedures set forth in RCW 35.21.426 by serving a written notice of intent to arbitrate on the other. Arbitration must commence within sixty days of service of such notice, and must follow the arbitration procedures as provided in RCW 35.21.426. The city is responsible for the costs of arbitration, including compensation for the arbitrators' services, except that the city and the county shall bear their own costs for attorneys' fees and their own costs of litigation. [2010 c 199 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.420. Prior: 1951 c 104 § 1.]

35.21.422 Utilities—Cities in a county with a population of two hundred ten thousand or more west of Cascades may support cities, towns, counties and taxing districts in which facilities located. Any city, located within a county with a population of two hundred ten thousand or more west of the Cascades, owning and operating a public utility and having facilities for the distribution of electricity located outside its city limits, may provide for the support of cities, towns, counties and taxing districts in which such facilities are located, and enter into contracts with such county therefor. Such contribution shall be based upon the amount of retail sales of electricity, other than to governmental agencies, made by such city in the areas of such cities, towns, counties or taxing districts in which such facilities are located, and shall be divided among them on the same basis as taxes on real and personal property therein are divided. [1991 c 363 § 38; 1967 ex.s. c 52 § 1.]

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

35.21.425 City constructing generating facility in other county—Reimbursement of county or school district—Reimbursement by cities with a population greater than five hundred thousand. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, whenever after March 17, 1955, any city shall construct hydroelectric generating facilities or acquire land for the purpose of constructing the same in a county other than the county in which such city is located, and by reason of such construction or acquisition shall (1) cause loss of revenue and/or place a financial burden in providing for the public peace, health, safety, welfare, and added road maintenance in such county, in addition to road construction or relocation as set forth in RCW 90.28.010 and/or (2) shall cause any loss of revenues and/or increase the financial burden of any school district affected by the construction because of an increase in the number of pupils by reason of the construction or the operation of said generating facilities, the city shall enter into an agreement with said county and/or the particular school district or districts affected for the payment of moneys to recompense such losses or to provide for such increased financial burden, upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreeable to the city and the county and/or school district or districts.

(2)(a) Whenever after March 17, 1955, a municipal owned utility located in a city with a population greater than five hundred thousand people constructs or operates hydroelectric generating facilities or acquires land for the purpose of constructing or operating the same in a county other than the county in which the city is located must enter into an agreement with the county affected for the annual payment of moneys to recompense such losses, as provided under subsection (1) of this section.

(b)(i) In the event an agreement entered into under this section between a county and the governing body of either a city with a population greater than five hundred thousand people or a municipal utility owned by a city with a population greater than five hundred thousand people expires prior to the adoption of a new agreement between the parties, the city or utility must continue to make compensatory payments calculated based on the payment terms set forth in the most recent expired compensation contract between the city and the county until such time as a new agreement is entered into by the parties.

(ii) In the event an agreement entered into under this section between a county and the governing body of either a city with a population greater than five hundred thousand people or a municipal utility owned by a city with a population greater than five hundred thousand people expired prior to June 10, 2010, the city shall be indebted to the county for any resulting arrearage accruing from the time of the expiration of the agreement until such time as a new agreement is entered into by the parties. The dollar amount of such arrearage shall be calculated retroactively by reference to the payment terms set forth in the most recent expired compensation agreement between the city and the county.

(c) In the event an agreement entered into under this section between a county and the governing body of either a city with a population greater than five hundred thousand people or a municipal utility owned by a city with a population greater than five hundred thousand people expires, or has expired prior to June 10, 2010, and the county and the city are

unable to reach agreement on a new agreement within six months of such expiration, then either the county or the city may initiate the arbitration procedures set forth in RCW 35.21.426 by serving a written notice of intent to arbitrate on the other. Arbitration must commence within sixty days of service of such notice, and must follow the arbitration procedures as provided in RCW 35.21.426. The city is responsible for the costs of arbitration, including compensation for the arbitrators' services, and the city and the county shall bear their own costs for attorneys' fees and their own costs of litigation. [2010 c 199 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.425. Prior: 1955 c 252 § 1.]

35.21.426 City constructing generating facility in other county—Notice of loss—Negotiations—Arbitration. Whenever a county or school district affected by the project sustains such financial loss or is affected by an increased financial burden as above set forth or it appears that such a financial loss or burden will occur beginning not later than within the next three months, such county or school district shall immediately notify the city in writing setting forth the particular losses or increased burden and the city shall immediately enter into negotiations to effect a contract. In the event the city and the county or school district are unable to agree upon terms and conditions for such contract, then in that event, within sixty days after such notification, the matter shall be submitted to a board of three arbitrators, one of whom shall be appointed by the city council of the city concerned; one by the board of county commissioners for the county concerned or by the school board for the school district concerned, and one by the two arbitrators so appointed. In the event such arbitrators are unable to agree on a third arbitrator within ten days after their appointment then the third arbitrator shall be selected by the state auditor. The board of arbitrators shall determine the loss of revenue and/or the cost of the increased financial burden placed upon the county or school district and its findings shall be binding upon such city and county or school district and the parties shall enter into a contract for reimbursement by the city in accordance with such findings, with the payment under such findings to be retroactive to the date when the city was first notified in writing. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.426. Prior: 1955 c 252 § 2.]

35.21.427 City constructing generating facility in other county—Additional findings—Renegotiation. The findings provided for in RCW 35.21.426 may also provide for varying payments based on formulas to be stated in the findings, and for varying payments for different stated periods. The findings shall also state a future time at which the agreement shall be renegotiated or, in event of failure to agree on such renegotiation, be arbitrated as provided in RCW 35.21.426. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.427. Prior: 1955 c 252 § 3.]

35.21.430 Utilities—City may pay taxing districts involved after acquisition of private power facilities. On and after January 1, 1951, whenever a city or town shall acquire electric generation, transmission and/or distribution properties which at the time of acquisition were in private ownership, the legislative body thereof may each year order

payments made to all taxing districts within which any part of the acquired properties are located, in amounts not greater than the taxes, exclusive of excess levies voted by the people and/or levies made for the payment of bonded indebtedness pursuant to the provisions of Article VII, section 2 of the Constitution of this state, as now or hereafter amended, and/or by statutory provision, imposed on such properties in the last tax year in which said properties were in private ownership. [1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 15; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.430. Prior: 1951 c 217 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.440 Utilities—Additional payments to school districts having bonded indebtedness. In the event any portion of such property shall be situated in any school district which, at the time of acquisition, has an outstanding bonded indebtedness, the city or town may in addition to the payments authorized in RCW 35.21.430, make annual payments to such school district which shall be applied to the retirement of the principal and interest of such bonds. Such payments shall be computed in the proportion which the assessed valuation of utility property so acquired shall bear to the total assessed valuation of the district at the time of the acquisition. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.440. Prior: 1951 c 217 § 2.]

35.21.450 Utilities—Payment of taxes. Annual payments shall be ordered by an ordinance or ordinances of the legislative body. The ordinance shall further order a designated officer to notify in writing the county assessor of each county in which any portion of such property is located, of the city's intention to make such payments. The county assessor shall thereupon enter upon the tax rolls of the county the amount to which any taxing district of the county is entitled under the provisions of RCW 35.21.430 to 35.21.450, inclusive; and upon delivery of the tax rolls to the county treasurer as provided by law, the amount of the tax as hereinbefore authorized and determined shall become due and payable by the city or town the same as real property taxes. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.450. Prior: 1951 c 217 § 3.]

35.21.455 Locally regulated utilities—Attachments to poles. (1) As used in this section:

(a) "Attachment" means the affixation or installation of any wire, cable or other physical material capable of carrying electronic impulses or light waves for the carrying of intelligence for telecommunications or television, including, but not limited to cable, and any related device, apparatus, or auxiliary equipment upon any pole owned or controlled in whole or in part by one or more locally regulated utilities where the installation has been made with the necessary consent.

(b) "Locally regulated utility" means a city owning and operating an electric utility not subject to rate or service regulation by the utilities and transportation commission.

(c) "Nondiscriminatory" means that pole owners may not arbitrarily differentiate among or between similar classes of persons approved for attachments.

(2) All rates, terms, and conditions made, demanded or received by a locally regulated utility for attachments to its poles must be just, reasonable, nondiscriminatory and sufficient. A locally regulated utility shall levy attachment space

rental rates that are uniform for the same class of service within the locally regulated utility service area.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed or is intended to confer upon the utilities and transportation commission any authority to exercise jurisdiction over locally regulated utilities. [1996 c 32 § 3.]

35.21.465 Crop purchase contracts for dedicated energy crops. In addition to any other authority provided by law, public development authorities are authorized to enter into crop purchase contracts for a dedicated energy crop for the purposes of producing, selling, and distributing biodiesel produced from Washington state feedstocks, cellulosic ethanol, and cellulosic ethanol blend fuels. [2007 c 348 § 208.]

Findings—Part headings not law—2007 c 348: See RCW 43.325.005 and 43.325.903.

35.21.470 Building construction projects—City or town prohibited from requiring state agencies or local governments to provide bond or other security as a condition for issuance of permit. A city or town may not require any state agency or unit of local government to secure the performance of a permit requirement with a surety bond or other financial security device, including cash or assigned account, as a condition of issuing a permit to that unit of local government for a building construction project.

As used in this section, "building construction project" includes, in addition to its usual meaning, associated landscaping, street alteration, pedestrian or vehicular access alteration, or other amenities or alterations necessarily associated with the project. [1993 c 439 § 1.]

35.21.475 Statement of restrictions applicable to real property. (1) A property owner may make a written request for a statement of restrictions applicable to a single parcel, tract, lot, or block of real property to the city or town in which the real property is located.

(2) Within thirty days of the receipt of the request, the city or town shall provide the owner with a statement of restrictions as described in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) The statement of restrictions shall include the following:

- (a) The zoning currently applicable to the real property;
- (b) Pending zoning changes currently advertised for public hearing that would be applicable to the real property; and
- (c) Any designations made by the city or town pursuant to chapter 36.70A RCW of any portion of the real property as agricultural land, forest land, mineral resource land, wetland, an area with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water, a fish and wildlife habitat conservation area, a frequently flooded area, and as a geological hazardous area.

(4) If a city or town fails to provide the statement of restrictions within thirty days after receipt of the written request, the owner shall be awarded recovery of all attorneys' fees and costs incurred in any successful application for a writ of mandamus to compel production of a statement.

(5) For purposes of this section:

- (a) "Owner" means any vested owner or any person holding the buyer's interest under a recorded real estate contract in which the seller is the vested owner; and

(b) "Real property" means a parcel, tract, lot or block: (i) Containing a single-family residence that is occupied by the owner or a member of his or her family, or rented to another by the owner; or (ii) five acres or less in size.

(6) This section does not affect the vesting of permits or development rights.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to create any liability on the part of a city or town to pay damages for a violation of this section. [1996 c 206 § 6.]

Findings—1996 c 206: See note following RCW 43.05.030.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.500 Compilation, codification, revision of city or town ordinances—Scope of codification. "Codification" means the editing, rearrangement and/or grouping of ordinances under appropriate titles, parts, chapters and sections and includes but is not limited to the following:

(1) Editing ordinances to the extent deemed necessary or desirable, for the purpose of modernizing and clarifying the language of such ordinances, but without changing the meaning of any such ordinance.

(2) Substituting for the term "this ordinance," where necessary the term "section," "part," "code," "chapter," "title," or reference to specific section or chapter numbers, as the case may require.

(3) Correcting manifest errors in reference to other ordinances, laws and statutes, and manifest spelling, clerical or typographical errors, additions, or omissions.

(4) Dividing long sections into two or more sections and rearranging the order of sections to insure a logical arrangement of subject matter.

(5) Changing the wording of section captions, if any, and providing captions to new chapters and sections.

(6) Striking provisions manifestly obsolete and eliminating conflicts and inconsistencies so as to give effect to the legislative intent. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.500. Prior: 1957 c 97 § 1.]

35.21.510 Compilation, codification, revision of city or town ordinances—Authorized. Any city or town may prepare or cause to be prepared a codification of its ordinances. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.510. Prior: 1957 c 97 § 2.]

35.21.520 Compilation, codification, revision of city or town ordinances—Adoption as official code of city. Any city or town having heretofore prepared or caused to be prepared, or now preparing or causing to be prepared, or that hereafter prepares or causes to be prepared, a codification of its ordinances may adopt such codification by enacting an ordinance adopting such codification as the official code of the city, provided the procedure and requirements of RCW 35.21.500 through 35.21.570 are complied with. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.520. Prior: 1957 c 97 § 3.]

35.21.530 Compilation, codification, revision of city or town ordinances—Filing—Notice of hearing. When a city or town codifies its ordinances, it shall file a typewritten or printed copy of the codification in the office of the city or town clerk. After the first reading of the title of the adopting ordinance and of the title of the code to be adopted thereby, the legislative body of the city or town shall schedule a public

hearing thereon. Notice of the hearing shall be published once not more than fifteen nor less than ten days prior to the hearing in the official newspaper of the city, indicating that its ordinances have been compiled, or codified and that a copy of such compilation or codification is on file in the city or town clerk's office for inspection. The notice shall state the time and place of the hearing. [1985 c 469 § 21; 1965 c 7 § 35.21.530. Prior: 1957 c 97 § 4.]

35.21.540 Compilation, codification, revision of city or town ordinances—Legislative body may amend, adopt, or reject adopting ordinance—When official code. After the hearing, the legislative body may amend, adopt, or reject the adopting ordinance in the same manner in which it is empowered to act in the case of other ordinances. Upon the enactment of such adopting ordinance, the codification shall be the official code of ordinances of the city or town. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.540. Prior: 1957 c 97 § 5.]

35.21.550 Compilation, codification, revision of city or town ordinances—Copies as proof of ordinances. Copies of such codes in published form shall be received without further proof as the ordinances of permanent and general effect of the city or town in all courts and administrative tribunals of this state. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.550. Prior: 1957 c 97 § 6.]

Ordinances, admissibility as evidence: RCW 5.44.080.

35.21.560 Compilation, codification, revision of city or town ordinances—Adoption of new material. New material shall be adopted by the city or town legislative body as separate ordinances prior to the inclusion thereof in such codification: PROVIDED, That any ordinance amending the codification shall set forth in full the section or sections, or subsection or subsections of the codification being amended, as the case may be, and this shall constitute a sufficient compliance with any statutory or charter requirement that no ordinance or any section thereof shall be revised or amended unless the new ordinance sets forth the revised ordinance or amended section in full. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.560. Prior: 1961 c 70 § 1; 1957 c 97 § 7.]

35.21.570 Compilation, codification, revision of city or town ordinances—Codification satisfies single subject, title, and amendment requirements of statute or charter. When a city or town shall make a codification of its ordinances in accordance with RCW 35.21.500 through 35.21.570 that shall constitute a sufficient compliance with any statutory or charter requirements that no ordinance shall contain more than one subject which shall be clearly expressed in its title and that no ordinance or any section thereof shall be revised or amended unless the new ordinance sets forth the revised ordinance or amended section in full. [1965 c 7 § 35.21.570. Prior: 1957 c 97 § 8.]

35.21.590 Executory conditional sales contracts for purchase of property—Limit on indebtedness—Election, when. See RCW 39.30.010.

35.21.630 Youth agencies—Establishment authorized. Any city, town, or county may establish a youth

(2012 Ed.)

agency to investigate, advise and act on, within the powers of that municipality, problems relating to the youth of that community, including employment, educational, economic and recreational opportunities, juvenile delinquency and dependency, and other youth problems and activities as that municipality may determine. Any city, town, or county may contract with any other city, town, or county to jointly establish such a youth agency. [1965 ex.s. c 84 § 5.]

35.21.635 Juvenile curfews. (1) Any city or town has the authority to enact an ordinance, for the purpose of preserving the public safety or reducing acts of violence by or against juveniles that are occurring at such rates as to be beyond the capacity of the police to assure public safety, establishing times and conditions under which juveniles may be present on the public streets, in the public parks, or in any other public place during specified hours.

(2) The ordinance shall not contain any criminal sanctions for a violation of the ordinance. [1994 sp.s. c 7 § 502.]

Finding—Intent—Severability—1994 sp.s. c 7: See notes following RCW 43.70.540.

35.21.640 Conferences to study regional and governmental problems, counties and cities may establish. See RCW 36.64.080.

35.21.650 Prepayment of taxes or assessments authorized. All moneys, assessments and taxes belonging to or collected for the use of any city or town, including any amounts representing estimates for future assessments and taxes, may be deposited by any taxpayer prior to the due date thereof with the treasurer or other legal depository for the benefit of the funds to which they belong to be credited against any future tax or assessment that may be levied or become due from the taxpayer: PROVIDED, That the taxpayer may with the concurrence of the treasurer designate a particular fund of such city or town against which such prepayment of tax or assessment is made. [1967 ex.s. c 66 § 1.]

35.21.660 Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act—Agreements with federal government—Scope of authority. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all cities shall have the power and authority to enter into agreements with the United States or any department or agency thereof, to carry out the purposes of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (PL 89-754; 80 Stat. 1255), and to plan, organize and administer programs provided for in such contracts. This power and authority shall include, but not be limited to, the power and authority to create public corporations, commissions and authorities to perform duties arising under and administer programs provided for in such contracts and to limit the liability of said public corporations, commissions, and authorities, in order to prevent recourse to such cities, their assets, or their credit. [1971 ex.s. c 177 § 5; 1970 ex.s. c 77 § 1.]

Establishment of public corporations to administer federal grants and programs: RCW 35.21.730 through 35.21.755.

35.21.670 Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act—Powers and limitations of public corporations, commissions or authorities created. Any public

corporation, commission or authority created as provided in RCW 35.21.660, may be empowered to own and sell real and personal property; to contract with individuals, associations and corporations, and the state and the United States; to sue and be sued; to loan and borrow funds; to do anything a natural person may do; and to perform all manner and type of community services and activities in furtherance of an agreement by a city or by the public corporation, commission or authority with the United States to carry out the purposes of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966: PROVIDED, That

(1) All liabilities incurred by such public corporation, commission or authority shall be satisfied exclusively from the assets and credit of such public corporation, commission or authority; and no creditor or other person shall have any recourse to the assets, credit or services of the municipal corporation creating the same on account of any debts, obligations or liabilities of such public corporation, commission or authority;

(2) Such public corporation, commission or authority shall have no power of eminent domain nor any power to levy taxes or special assessments;

(3) The name, the organization, the purposes and scope of activities, the powers and duties of the officers, and the disposition of property upon dissolution of such public corporation, commission or authority shall be set forth in its charter of incorporation or organization, or in a general ordinance of the city or both. [1971 ex.s. c 177 § 7.]

35.21.680 Participation in Economic Opportunity Act programs. The legislative body of any city or town, is hereby authorized and empowered in its discretion by resolution or ordinance passed by a majority of the legislative body, to take whatever action it deems necessary to enable the city or town to participate in the programs set forth in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-452; 78 Stat. 508), as amended. Such participation may be engaged in as a sole city or town operation or in conjunction or cooperation with the state, any other city or town, county, or municipal corporation, or any private corporation qualified under said Economic Opportunity Act. [1971 ex.s. c 177 § 3.]

35.21.684 Authority to regulate placement or use of homes—Regulation of manufactured homes—Issuance of permits—Restrictions on location of manufactured/mobile homes and entry or removal of recreational vehicles used as primary residences. (1) A city or town may not adopt an ordinance that has the effect, directly or indirectly, of discriminating against consumers' choices in the placement or use of a home in such a manner that is not equally applicable to all homes. Homes built to 42 U.S.C. Sec. 5401-5403 standards (as amended in 2000) must be regulated for the purposes of siting in the same manner as site built homes, factory built homes, or homes built to any other state construction or local design standard. However, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, any city or town may require that:

(a) A manufactured home be a new manufactured home;

(b) The manufactured home be set upon a permanent foundation, as specified by the manufacturer, and that the space from the bottom of the home to the ground be enclosed

by concrete or an approved concrete product which can be either load bearing or decorative;

(c) The manufactured home comply with all local design standards applicable to all other homes within the neighborhood in which the manufactured home is to be located;

(d) The home is thermally equivalent to the state energy code; and

(e) The manufactured home otherwise meets all other requirements for a designated manufactured home as defined in RCW 35.63.160.

A city with a population of one hundred thirty-five thousand or more may choose to designate its building official as the person responsible for issuing all permits, including department of labor and industries permits issued under chapter 43.22 RCW in accordance with an interlocal agreement under chapter 39.34 RCW, for alterations, remodeling, or expansion of manufactured housing located within the city limits under this section.

(2) A city or town may not adopt an ordinance that has the effect, directly or indirectly, of restricting the location of manufactured/mobile homes in manufactured/mobile home communities that were legally in existence before June 12, 2008, based exclusively on the age or dimensions of the manufactured/mobile home. This does not preclude a city or town from restricting the location of a manufactured/mobile home in manufactured/mobile home communities for any other reason including, but not limited to, failure to comply with fire, safety, or other local ordinances or state laws related to manufactured/mobile homes.

(3) Except as provided under subsection (4) of this section, a city or town may not adopt an ordinance that has the effect, directly or indirectly, of preventing the entry or requiring the removal of a recreational vehicle used as a primary residence in manufactured/mobile home communities.

(4) Subsection (3) of this section does not apply to any local ordinance or state law that:

(a) Imposes fire, safety, or other regulations related to recreational vehicles;

(b) Requires utility hookups in manufactured/mobile home communities to meet state or federal building code standards for manufactured/mobile home communities; or

(c) Includes both of the following provisions:

(i) A recreational vehicle must contain at least one internal toilet and at least one internal shower; and

(ii) If the requirement in (c)(i) of this subsection is not met, a manufactured/mobile home community must provide toilets and showers.

(5) For the purposes of this section, "manufactured/mobile home community" has the same meaning as in RCW 59.20.030.

(6) This section does not override any legally recorded covenants or deed restrictions of record.

(7) This section does not affect the authority granted under chapter 43.22 RCW. [2009 c 79 § 1; 2008 c 117 § 1; 2004 c 256 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—2004 c 256: "The legislature finds that: Congress has preempted the regulation by the states of manufactured housing construction standards through adoption of construction standards for manufactured housing (42 U.S.C. Sec. 5401-5403); and this federal regulation is equivalent to the state's uniform building code. The legislature also finds that congress has declared that: (1) Manufactured housing plays a vital role in meeting the housing needs of the nation; and (2) manufactured homes pro-

vide a significant resource for affordable homeownership and rental housing accessible to all Americans (42 U.S.C. Sec. 5401-5403). The legislature intends to protect the consumers' rights to choose among a number of housing construction alternatives without restraint of trade or discrimination by local governments." [2004 c 256 § 1.]

Effective date—2004 c 256: "This act takes effect July 1, 2005." [2004 c 256 § 6.]

35.21.685 Low-income housing—Loans and grants.

A city or town may assist in the development or preservation of publicly or privately owned housing for persons of low income by providing loans or grants of general municipal funds to the owners or developers of the housing. The loans or grants shall be authorized by the legislative authority of the city or town. They may be made to finance all or a portion of the cost of construction, reconstruction, acquisition, or rehabilitation of housing that will be occupied by a person or family of low income. As used in this section, "low income" means income that does not exceed eighty percent of the median income for the standard metropolitan statistical area in which the city or town is located. Housing constructed with loans or grants made under this section shall not be considered public works or improvements subject to competitive bidding or a purchase of services subject to the prohibition against advance payment for services: PROVIDED, That whenever feasible the borrower or grantee shall make every reasonable and practicable effort to utilize a competitive public bidding process. [1986 c 248 § 1.]

35.21.688 Family day-care provider's home facility—City or town may not prohibit in residential or commercial area—Conditions. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, no city or town may enact, enforce, or maintain an ordinance, development regulation, zoning regulation, or official control, policy, or administrative practice that prohibits the use of a residential dwelling, located in an area zoned for residential or commercial use, as a family day-care provider's facility serving twelve or fewer children.

(2) A city or town may require that the facility: (a) Comply with all building, fire, safety, health code, and business licensing requirements; (b) conform to lot size, building size, setbacks, and lot coverage standards applicable to the zoning district except if the structure is a legal nonconforming structure; (c) is certified by the department of early learning licensor as providing a safe passenger loading area; (d) include signage, if any, that conforms to applicable regulations; and (e) limit hours of operations to facilitate neighborhood compatibility, while also providing appropriate opportunity for persons who use family day-care who work a nonstandard work shift.

(3) A city or town may also require that the family day-care provider, before state licensing, require proof of written notification by the provider that the immediately adjoining property owners have been informed of the intent to locate and maintain such a facility. If a dispute arises between neighbors and the day-care provider over licensing requirements, the licensor may provide a forum to resolve the dispute.

(4) This section may not be construed to prohibit a city or town from imposing zoning conditions on the establishment and maintenance of a family day-care provider's home serv-

ing twelve or fewer children in an area zoned for residential or commercial use, if the conditions are no more restrictive than conditions imposed on other residential dwellings in the same zone and the establishment of such facilities is not precluded. As used in this section, "family day-care provider" is as defined in RCW 43.215.010. [2007 c 17 § 9; 2003 c 286 § 1.]

35.21.690 Authority to regulate auctioneers—Limitations. A city or town shall not license auctioneers that are licensed by the state under chapter 18.11 RCW other than by requiring an auctioneer to obtain a general city or town business license and by subjecting an auctioneer to a city or town business and occupation tax. A city or town shall not require auctioneers that are licensed by the state under chapter 18.11 RCW to obtain bonding in addition to the bonding required by the state. [1984 c 189 § 2.]

35.21.692 Authority to regulate massage practitioners—Limitations. (1) A state licensed massage practitioner seeking a city or town license to operate a massage business must provide verification of his or her state massage license as provided for in RCW 18.108.030.

(2) The city or town may charge a licensing or operating fee, but the fee charged a state licensed massage practitioner shall not exceed the licensing or operating fee imposed on similar health care providers, such as physical therapists or occupational therapists, operating within the same city or town.

(3) A state licensed massage practitioner is not subject to additional licensing requirements not currently imposed on similar health care providers, such as physical therapists or occupational therapists. [1991 c 182 § 1.]

35.21.695 Authority to own and operate professional sports franchise. (1) Any city, code city, or county, individually or collectively, may own and operate an existing professional sports franchise when the owners of such franchises announce their intention to sell or move a franchise.

(2) If a city, code city, or county purchases a professional sports franchise, a public corporation shall be created to manage and operate the franchise. The public corporation created under this section shall have all of the authorities granted by RCW 35.21.730 through 35.21.757. [1987 c 32 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.696 Newspaper carrier regulation. A city or town, including a code city, may not license newspaper carriers under eighteen years of age for either regulatory or revenue-generating purposes. [1994 c 112 § 3.]

35.21.698 Regulation of financial transactions—Limitations. A city, town, or governmental entity subject to this title may not regulate the terms, conditions, or disclosures of any lawful financial transaction between a consumer and (1) a business or professional under the jurisdiction of the department of financial institutions, or (2) any financial institution as defined under RCW 30.22.041. [2005 c 338 § 2.]

Finding—Intent—2005 c 338: "The legislature finds that consumers, financial services providers, and financial institutions need uniformity and certainty in their financial transactions. It is the intent of the legislature to

reserve the authority to regulate customer financial transactions involving consumers, financial services providers, and financial institutions." [2005 c 338 § 1.]

35.21.700 Tourist promotion. Any city or town in this state acting through its council or other legislative body shall have power to expend moneys and conduct promotion of resources and facilities in the city or town, or general area, by advertising, publicizing, or otherwise distributing information for the purpose of attracting visitors and encouraging tourist expansion. [1971 ex.s. c 61 § 2.]

35.21.703 Economic development programs. It shall be in the public purpose for all cities to engage in economic development programs. In addition, cities may contract with nonprofit corporations in furtherance of this and other acts relating to economic development. [1985 c 92 § 1.]

35.21.706 Imposition or increase of business and occupation tax—Referendum procedure required—Exclusive procedure. Every city and town first imposing a business and occupation tax or increasing the rate of the tax after April 22, 1983, shall provide for a referendum procedure to apply to an ordinance imposing the tax or increasing the rate of the tax. This referendum procedure shall specify that a referendum petition may be filed within seven days of passage of the ordinance with a filing officer, as identified in the ordinance. Within ten days, the filing officer shall confer with the petitioner concerning form and style of the petition, issue the petition an identification number, and secure an accurate, concise, and positive ballot title from the designated local official. The petitioner shall have thirty days in which to secure the signatures of not less than fifteen percent of the registered voters of the city, as of the last municipal general election, upon petition forms which contain the ballot title and the full text of the measure to be referred. The filing officer shall verify the sufficiency of the signatures on the petition and, if sufficient valid signatures are properly submitted, shall certify the referendum measure to the next election ballot within the city or at a special election ballot as provided pursuant to RCW 35.17.260(2).

This referendum procedure shall be exclusive in all instances for any city ordinance imposing a business and occupation tax or increasing the rate of the tax and shall supersede the procedures provided under chapters 35.17 and 35A.11 RCW and all other statutory or charter provisions for initiative or referendum which might otherwise apply. [1983 c 99 § 6.]

35.21.710 License fees or taxes on certain business activities—Uniform rate required—Maximum rate established. Any city which imposes a license fee or tax upon business activities consisting of the making of retail sales of tangible personal property which are measured by gross receipts or gross income from such sales, shall impose such tax at a single uniform rate upon all such business activities. The taxing authority granted to cities for taxes upon business activities measured by gross receipts or gross income from sales shall not exceed a rate of .0020; except that any city with an adopted ordinance at a higher rate, as of January 1, 1982 shall be limited to a maximum increase of ten percent of the January 1982 rate, not to exceed an annual

incremental increase of two percent of current rate: PROVIDED, That any adopted ordinance which classifies according to different types of business or services shall be subject to both the ten percent and the two percent annual incremental increase limitation on each tax rate: PROVIDED FURTHER, That all surtaxes on business and occupation classifications in effect as of January 1, 1982, shall expire no later than December 31, 1982, or by expiration date established by local ordinance. Cities which impose a license fee or tax upon business activities consisting of the making of retail sales of tangible personal property which are measured by gross receipts or gross income from such sales shall be required to submit an annual report to the state auditor identifying the rate established and the revenues received from each fee or tax. This section shall not apply to any business activities subject to the tax imposed by chapter 82.16 RCW. For purposes of this section, the providing to consumers of competitive telephone service, as defined in RCW 82.04.065, or the providing of payphone service, shall be subject to tax at the same rate as business activities consisting of the making of retail sales of tangible personal property. As used in this section, "payphone service" means making telephone service available to the public on a fee-per-call basis, independent of any other commercial transaction, for the purpose of making telephone calls, when the telephone can only be activated by inserting coins, calling collect, using a calling card or credit card, or dialing a toll-free number, and the provider of the service owns or leases the telephone equipment but does not own the telephone line providing the service to that equipment and has no affiliation with the owner of the telephone line. [2002 c 179 § 1; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 33; 1983 c 99 § 7; 1982 1st ex.s. c 49 § 7; 1981 c 144 § 6; 1972 ex.s. c 134 § 6.]

Effective date—2002 c 179: "This act takes effect July 1, 2002." [2002 c 179 § 5.]

Intent—1982 1st ex.s. c 49: "The legislature hereby recognizes the concern of local governmental entities regarding the financing of vital services to residents of this state. The legislature finds that local governments are an efficient and responsive means of providing these vital services to the citizens of this state. It is the intent of the legislature that vital services such as public safety, public health, and fire protection be recognized by all local governmental entities in this state as top priorities of the citizens of Washington." [1982 1st ex.s. c 49 § 1.]

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1981 c 144: See notes following RCW 82.16.010.

License fees and taxes on financial institutions: Chapter 82.14A RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.711 License fees or taxes on certain business activities—Excess rates authorized by voters. The qualified voters of any city or town may by majority vote approve rates in excess of the provisions of RCW 35.21.710. [1982 1st ex.s. c 49 § 8.]

Intent—Construction—Effective date—Fire district funding—1982 1st ex.s. c 49: See notes following RCW 35.21.710.

35.21.712 License fees or taxes on telephone business to be at uniform rate. Any city which imposes a license fee or tax upon the business activity of engaging in the telephone business, as defined in RCW 82.16.010, which is measured by gross receipts or gross income from the business shall impose the tax at a uniform rate on all persons engaged in the telephone business in the city.

This section does not apply to the providing of competitive telephone service as defined in RCW 82.04.065 or to the providing of payphone service as defined in RCW 35.21.710. [2007 c 6 § 1016; 2002 c 179 § 2; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 35; 1981 c 144 § 8.]

Part headings not law—Savings—Effective date—Severability—2007 c 6: See notes following RCW 82.32.020.

Findings—Intent—2007 c 6: See note following RCW 82.14.495.

Effective date—2002 c 179: See note following RCW 35.21.710.

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1981 c 144: See notes following RCW 82.16.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.714 License fees or taxes on telephone business—Imposition on certain gross revenues authorized—Limitations. (1) Any city which imposes a license fee or tax upon the business activity of engaging in the telephone business which is measured by gross receipts or gross income may impose the fee or tax, if it desires, on one hundred percent of the total gross revenue derived from intrastate toll telephone services subject to the fee or tax: PROVIDED, That the city shall not impose the fee or tax on that portion of network telephone service which represents charges to another telecommunications company, as defined in RCW 80.04.010, for connecting fees, switching charges, or carrier access charges relating to intrastate toll telephone services, or for access to, or charges for, interstate services, or charges for network telephone service that is purchased for the purpose of resale, or charges for mobile telecommunications services provided to customers whose place of primary use is not within the city.

(2) Any city that imposes a license tax or fee under subsection (1) of this section has the authority, rights, and obligations of a taxing jurisdiction as provided in RCW 82.32.490 through 82.32.510.

(3) The definitions in RCW 82.04.065 and 82.16.010 apply to this section. [2007 c 6 § 1018; 2007 c 6 § 1017; 2002 c 67 § 9; 1989 c 103 § 1; 1986 c 70 § 1; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 37; 1981 c 144 § 10.]

Contingent effective date—2007 c 6 §§ 1003, 1006, 1014, and 1018: See note following RCW 82.04.065.

Part headings not law—Savings—Effective date—Severability—2007 c 6: See notes following RCW 82.32.020.

Findings—Intent—2007 c 6: See note following RCW 82.14.495.

Finding—Effective date—2002 c 67: See notes following RCW 82.04.530.

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1981 c 144: See notes following RCW 82.16.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.715 Taxes on network telephone services. Notwithstanding RCW 35.21.714 or 35A.82.060, any city or town which imposes a tax upon business activities measured by gross receipts or gross income from sales, may impose such tax on that portion of network telephone service, as defined in RCW 82.16.010, which represents charges to another telecommunications company, as defined in RCW 80.04.010, for connecting fees, switching charges, or carrier access charges relating to intrastate toll services, or charges for network telephone service that is purchased for the purpose of resale. Such tax shall be levied at the same rate as is

(2012 Ed.)

applicable to other competitive telephone service as defined in RCW 82.04.065. [2007 c 6 § 1019; 1989 c 103 § 2; 1986 c 70 § 2.]

Part headings not law—Savings—Effective date—Severability—2007 c 6: See notes following RCW 82.32.020.

Findings—Intent—2007 c 6: See note following RCW 82.14.495.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.717 Taxation of internet access—Moratorium.

A city or town may tax internet access providers under generally applicable business taxes or fees, at a rate not to exceed the rate applied to a general service classification. For the purposes of this section, "internet access" has the same meaning as in RCW 82.04.297. [2009 c 535 § 1101; 2004 c 154 § 1; 2002 c 181 § 1; 1999 c 307 § 1; 1997 c 304 § 2.]

Intent—Construction—2009 c 535: See notes following RCW 82.04.192.

Findings—1997 c 304: "The legislature finds that the newly emerging business of providing internet service is providing widespread benefits to all levels of society. The legislature further finds that this business is important to our state's continued growth in the high-technology sector of the economy and that, as this industry emerges, it should not be burdened by new taxes that might not be appropriate for the type of service being provided. The legislature further finds that there is no clear statutory guidance as to how internet services should be classified for tax purposes and intends to ratify the state's current treatment of such services." [1997 c 304 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.718 State route No. 16—Tax on operation prohibited. A city or town may not impose a tax on amounts received from operating state route number 16 corridor transportation systems and facilities constructed and operated under chapter 47.46 RCW. [1998 c 179 § 2.]

Finding—1998 c 179: "The legislature finds and declares that the people of the state may not enjoy the full benefits of public-private initiative for state route number 16 corridor improvements due to the many taxes that may apply to this project. Generally these taxes would not apply if the state built these projects through traditional financing and construction methods. These tax exemptions will reduce the cost of the project, allow lower tolls, and reduce the time for which tolls are charged." [1998 c 179 § 1.]

35.21.720 City contracts to obtain sheriff's office law enforcement services. See RCW 41.14.250 through 41.14.280.

35.21.730 Public corporations—Powers of cities, towns, and counties—Administration. In order to improve the administration of authorized federal grants or programs, to improve governmental efficiency and services, or to improve the general living conditions in the urban areas of the state, any city, town, or county may by lawfully adopted ordinance or resolution:

(1) Transfer to any public corporation, commission, or authority created under this section, with or without consideration, any funds, real or personal property, property interests, or services;

(2) Organize and participate in joint operations or cooperative organizations funded by the federal government when acting solely as coordinators or agents of the federal government;

(3) Continue federally-assisted programs, projects, and activities after expiration of contractual term or after expending allocated federal funds as deemed appropriate to fulfill contracts made in connection with such agreements or as may

be proper to permit an orderly readjustment by participating corporations, associations, or individuals;

(4) Enter into contracts with public corporations, commissions, and authorities for the purpose of exercising any powers of a community renewal agency under chapter 35.81 RCW; and

(5) Create public corporations, commissions, and authorities to: Administer and execute federal grants or programs; receive and administer private funds, goods, or services for any lawful public purpose; and perform any lawful public purpose or public function. The ordinance or resolution shall limit the liability of such public corporations, commissions, and authorities to the assets and properties of such public corporation, commission, or authority in order to prevent recourse to such cities, towns, or counties or their assets or credit. [2002 c 218 § 23; 1985 c 332 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 37 § 2.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

35.21.735 Public corporations—Declaration of public purpose—Power and authority to enter into agreements, receive and expend funds—Security—Special funds—Agreements to implement federal new markets tax credit program. (1) The legislature hereby declares that carrying out the purposes of federal grants or programs is both a public purpose and an appropriate function for a city, town, county, or public corporation. The provisions of RCW 35.21.730 through 35.21.755 and 35.21.660 and 35.21.670 and the enabling authority herein conferred to implement these provisions shall be construed to accomplish the purposes of RCW 35.21.730 through 35.21.755.

(2) All cities, towns, counties, and public corporations shall have the power and authority to enter into agreements with the United States or any agency or department thereof, or any agency of the state government or its political subdivisions, and pursuant to such agreements may receive and expend, or cause to be received and expended by a custodian or trustee, federal or private funds for any lawful public purpose. Pursuant to any such agreement, a city, town, county, or public corporation may issue bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness that are guaranteed or otherwise secured by funds or other instruments provided by or through the federal government or by the federal government or an agency or instrumentality thereof under section 108 of the housing and community development act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 5308), as amended, or its successor, and may agree to repay and reimburse for any liability thereon any guarantor of any such bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness issued by such jurisdiction or public corporation, or issued by any other public entity. For purposes of this subsection, federal housing mortgage insurance shall not constitute a federal guarantee or security.

(3) A city, town, county, or public corporation may pledge, as security for any such bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness or for its obligations to repay or reimburse any guarantor thereof, its right, title, and interest in and to any or all of the following: (a) Any federal grants or payments received or that may be received in the future; (b) any of the following that may be obtained directly or indirectly from the use of any federal or private funds received as authorized in this section: (i) Property and interests therein,

and (ii) revenues; (c) any payments received or owing from any person resulting from the lending of any federal or private funds received as authorized in this section; (d) any proceeds under (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection and any securities or investments in which (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection or proceeds thereof may be invested; (e) any interest or other earnings on (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this subsection.

(4) A city, town, county, or public corporation may establish one or more special funds relating to any or all of the sources listed in subsection (3)(a) through (e) of this section and pay or cause to be paid from such fund the principal, interest, premium if any, and other amounts payable on any bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness authorized under this section, and pay or cause to be paid any amounts owing on any obligations for repayment or reimbursement of guarantors of any such bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness. A city, town, county, or public corporation may contract with a financial institution either to act as trustee or custodian to receive, administer, and expend any federal or private funds, or to collect, administer, and make payments from any special fund as authorized under this section, or both, and to perform other duties and functions in connection with the transactions authorized under this section. If the bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness and related agreements comply with subsection (6) of this section, then any such funds held by any such trustee or custodian, or by a public corporation, shall not constitute public moneys or funds of any city, town, or county and at all times shall be kept segregated and set apart from other funds.

(5) For purposes of this section, "lawful public purpose" includes, without limitation, any use of funds, including loans thereof to public or private parties, authorized by the agreements with the United States or any department or agency thereof under which federal or private funds are obtained, or authorized under the federal laws and regulations pertinent to such agreements.

(6) If any such federal or private funds are loaned or granted to any private party or used to guarantee any obligations of any private party, then any bonds, notes, other evidences of indebtedness issued or entered into for the purpose of receiving or causing the receipt of such federal or private funds, and any agreements to repay or reimburse guarantors, shall not be obligations of any city, town, or county and shall be payable only from a special fund as authorized in this section or from any of the security pledged pursuant to the authority of this section, or both. Any bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness to which this subsection applies shall contain a recital to the effect that they are not obligations of the city, town, or county or the state of Washington and that neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the state or any municipal corporation or subdivision of the state or any agency of any of the foregoing, is pledged to the payment of principal, interest, or premium, if any, thereon. Any bonds, notes, other evidences of indebtedness, or other obligations to which this subsection applies shall not be included in any computation for purposes of limitations on indebtedness. To the extent expressly agreed in writing by a city, town, county, or public corporation, this subsection shall not apply to bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness issued for, or obligations incurred for, the necessary support

of the poor and infirm by that city, town, county, or public corporation.

(7) Any bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness issued by, or reimbursement obligations incurred by, a city, town, county, or public corporation consistent with the provisions of this section but prior to May 3, 1995, and any loans or pledges made by a city, town, or county in connection therewith substantially consistent with the provisions of this section but prior to May 3, 1995, are deemed authorized and shall not be held void, voidable, or invalid due to any lack of authority under the laws of this state.

(8) All cities, towns, counties, public corporations, and port districts may create partnerships and limited liability companies and enter into agreements with public or private entities, including partnership agreements and limited liability company agreements, to implement within their boundaries the federal new markets tax credit program established by the community renewal tax relief act of 2000 (26 U.S.C. Sec. 45D) or its successor statute. [2007 c 230 § 2; 1995 c 212 § 2; 1985 c 332 § 3; 1974 ex.s. c 37 § 3.]

Purpose—2007 c 230: "The purpose of this act is to assist community and economic development by clarifying how cities, towns, counties, public corporations, and port districts may fully participate in the federal new markets tax credit program." [2007 c 230 § 1.]

Construction—2007 c 230: "The authority granted by this act is additional and supplemental to any other authority of any city, town, county, public corporation, or port district. This act may not be construed to imply that any of the power or authority granted in this act was not available to any city, town, county, public corporation, or port district under prior law. Any previous actions consistent with this act are ratified and confirmed." [2007 c 230 § 3.]

Severability—2007 c 230: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [2007 c 230 § 4.]

Purpose—1995 c 212: "The purpose of this act is to assist community and economic development by clarifying the authority of all cities, towns, counties, and public corporations to engage in federally guaranteed "conduit financings" and to specify procedures that may be used for such conduit financings. Generally, in such a conduit financing a municipality borrows funds from the federal government or from private sources with the help of federal guarantees, without pledging the credit or tax revenues of the municipality, and then lends the proceeds for private projects that both fulfill public purposes, such as community and economic development, and provide the revenues to retire the municipal borrowings. Such conduit financings include issuance by municipalities of federally guaranteed notes under section 108 of the housing and community development act of 1974, as amended, to finance projects eligible under federal community development block grant regulations." [1995 c 212 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.740 Public corporations—Exercise of powers, authorities, or rights—Territorial jurisdiction. Powers, authorities, or rights expressly or impliedly granted to any city, town, or county or their agents under any provision of RCW 35.21.730 through 35.21.755 shall not be operable or applicable, or have any effect beyond the limits of the incorporated area of any city or town implementing RCW 35.21.730 through 35.21.755, unless so provided by contract between the city and another city or county. [1985 c 332 § 4; 1974 ex.s. c 37 § 4.]

35.21.745 Public corporations—Provision for, control over—Powers. (1) Any city, town, or county which shall create a public corporation, commission, or authority

pursuant to RCW 35.21.730 or 35.21.660, shall provide for its organization and operations and shall control and oversee its operation and funds in order to correct any deficiency and to assure that the purposes of each program undertaken are reasonably accomplished.

(2) Any public corporation, commission, or authority created as provided in RCW 35.21.730 may be empowered to own and sell real and personal property; to contract with a city, town, or county to conduct community renewal activities under chapter 35.81 RCW; to contract with individuals, associations, and corporations, and the state and the United States; to sue and be sued; to loan and borrow funds and issue bonds and other instruments evidencing indebtedness; transfer any funds, real or personal property, property interests, or services; to do anything a natural person may do; and to perform all manner and type of community services. However, the public corporation, commission, or authority shall have no power of eminent domain nor any power to levy taxes or special assessments. [2002 c 218 § 24; 1985 c 332 § 2; 1974 ex.s. c 37 § 5.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

35.21.747 Public corporations—Real property transferred by city, town, or county—Restrictions, notice, public meeting. (1) In transferring real property to a public corporation, commission, or authority under RCW 35.21.730, the city, town, or county creating such public corporation, commission, or authority shall impose appropriate deed restrictions necessary to ensure the continued use of such property for the public purpose or purposes for which such property is transferred.

(2) The city, town, or county that creates a public corporation, commission, or authority under RCW 35.21.730 shall require of such public corporation, commission, or authority thirty days' advance written notice of any proposed sale or encumbrance of any real property transferred by such city, town, or county to such public corporation, commission, or authority pursuant to RCW 35.21.730(1). At a minimum, such notice shall be provided by such public corporation, commission, or authority to the chief executive or administrative officer of such city, town, or county, and to all members of its legislative body, and to each local newspaper of general circulation, and to each local radio or television station or other news medium which has on file with such corporation, commission, or authority a written request to be notified.

(3) Any property transferred by the city, town, or county that created such public corporation, commission, or authority may be sold or encumbered by such public corporation, commission, or authority only after approval of such sale or encumbrance by the governing body of the public corporation, commission, or authority at a public meeting of which notice was provided pursuant to RCW 42.30.080. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the governing body of the public corporation, commission, or authority from holding an executive session during a regular or special meeting in accordance with RCW 42.30.110(1)(c). In addition, the public corporation, commission, or authority shall advertise notice of the meeting in a local newspaper of general circulation at least twice no less than seven days and no more than two weeks before the public meeting. [1990 c 189 § 1.]

35.21.750 Public corporations—Insolvency or dissolution. In the event of the insolvency or dissolution of a public corporation, commission, or authority, the superior court of the county in which the public corporation, commission, or authority is or was operating shall have jurisdiction and authority to appoint trustees or receivers of corporate property and assets and supervise such trusteeship or receivership: PROVIDED, That all liabilities incurred by such public corporation, commission, or authority shall be satisfied exclusively from the assets and properties of such public corporation, commission, or authority and no creditor or other person shall have any right of action against the city, town, or county creating such corporation, commission or authority on account of any debts, obligations, or liabilities of such public corporation, commission, or authority. [1974 ex.s. c 37 § 6.]

35.21.755 Public corporations—Exemption or immunity from taxation—In lieu excise tax. (1) A public corporation, commission, or authority created pursuant to RCW 35.21.730, 35.21.660, or 81.112.320 shall receive the same immunity or exemption from taxation as that of the city, town, or county creating the same: PROVIDED, That, except for (a) any property within a special review district established by ordinance prior to January 1, 1976, or listed on or which is within a district listed on any federal or state register of historical sites or (b) any property owned, operated, or controlled by a public corporation that is used primarily for low-income housing, or that is used as a convention center, performing arts center, public assembly hall, public meeting place, public esplanade, street, public way, public open space, park, public utility corridor, or view corridor for the general public or (c) any blighted property owned, operated, or controlled by a public corporation that was acquired for the purpose of remediation and redevelopment of the property in accordance with an agreement or plan approved by the city, town, or county in which the property is located, or (d) any property owned, operated, or controlled by a public corporation created under RCW 81.112.320, any such public corporation, commission, or authority shall pay to the county treasurer an annual excise tax equal to the amounts which would be paid upon real property and personal property devoted to the purposes of such public corporation, commission, or authority were it in private ownership, and such real property and personal property is acquired and/or operated under RCW 35.21.730 through 35.21.755, and the proceeds of such excise tax shall be allocated by the county treasurer to the various taxing authorities in which such property is situated, in the same manner as though the property were in private ownership: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the provisions of chapter 82.29A RCW shall not apply to property within a special review district established by ordinance prior to January 1, 1976, or listed on or which is within a district listed on any federal or state register of historical sites and which is controlled by a public corporation, commission, or authority created pursuant to RCW 35.21.730 or 35.21.660, which was in existence prior to January 1, 1987: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That property within a special review district established by ordinance prior to January 1, 1976, or property which is listed on any federal or state register of historical sites and controlled by a public corporation, commission, or authority created pursuant to RCW 35.21.730 or 35.21.660,

which was in existence prior to January 1, 1976, shall receive the same immunity or exemption from taxation as if such property had been within a district listed on any such federal or state register of historical sites as of January 1, 1976, and controlled by a public corporation, commission, or authority created pursuant to RCW 35.21.730 or 35.21.660 which was in existence prior to January 1, 1976.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Low-income" means a total annual income, adjusted for family size, not exceeding fifty percent of the area median income.

(b) "Area median income" means:

(i) For an area within a standard metropolitan statistical area, the area median income reported by the United States department of housing and urban development for that standard metropolitan statistical area; or

(ii) For an area not within a standard metropolitan statistical area, the county median income reported by the *department of community, trade, and economic development.

(c) "Blighted property" means property that is contaminated with hazardous substances as defined under RCW 70.105D.020. [2007 c 104 § 16; 2000 2nd sp.s. c 4 § 29; 1999 c 266 § 1; 1995 c 399 § 38; 1993 c 220 § 1; 1990 c 131 § 1; 1987 c 282 § 1; 1985 c 332 § 5; 1984 c 116 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 196 § 9; 1977 ex.s. c 35 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 37 § 7.]

*Reviser's note: The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

Application—Construction—Severability—2007 c 104: See RCW 64.70.015 and 64.70.900.

Findings—Construction—2000 2nd sp.s. c 4 §§ 18-30: See notes following RCW 81.112.300.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.756 Tax exemption—Sales/leasebacks by regional transit authorities. A city or town may not impose taxes on amounts received as lease payments paid by a seller/lessee to a lessor under a sale/leaseback agreement under RCW 81.112.300 in respect to tangible personal property used by the seller/lessee, or to the purchase amount paid by the lessee under an option to purchase at the end of the lease term. [2000 2nd sp.s. c 4 § 28.]

Findings—Construction—2000 2nd sp.s. c 4 §§ 18-30: See notes following RCW 81.112.300.

35.21.757 Public corporations—Statutes to be construed consistent with state Constitution. Nothing in RCW 35.21.730 through 35.21.755 shall be construed in any manner contrary to the provisions of Article VIII, section 7, of the Washington state Constitution. [1985 c 332 § 6.]

35.21.759 Public corporations, commissions, and authorities—Applicability of general laws. A public corporation, commission, or authority created under this chapter, and officers and multimember governing body thereof, are subject to general laws regulating local governments, multimember governing bodies, and local governmental officials, including, but not limited to, the requirement to be audited by the state auditor and various accounting requirements provided under chapter 43.09 RCW, the open public record requirements of chapter 42.56 RCW, the prohibition on using its facilities for campaign purposes under RCW 42.17A.555,

the open public meetings law of chapter 42.30 RCW, the code of ethics for municipal officers under chapter 42.23 RCW, and the local government whistleblower law under chapter 42.41 RCW. [2011 c 60 § 16; 2005 c 274 § 265; 1999 c 246 § 1.]

Effective date—2011 c 60: See RCW 42.17A.919.

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

35.21.760 Legal interns—Employment authorized. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the city attorney, corporation counsel, or other chief legal officer of any city or town may employ legal interns as otherwise authorized by statute or court rule. [1974 ex.s. c 7 § 1.]

35.21.762 Urban emergency medical service districts—Creation authorized in city or town with territory in two counties. The council of a city or town that has territory included in two counties may adopt an ordinance creating an urban emergency medical service district in all of the portion of the city or town that is located in one of the two counties if: (1) The county in which the urban emergency medical service district is located does not impose an emergency medical service levy authorized under RCW 84.52.069; and (2) the other county in which the city or town is located does impose an emergency medical service levy authorized under RCW 84.52.069. The ordinance creating the district may only be adopted after a public hearing has been held on the creation of the district and the council makes a finding that it is in the public interest to create the district. The members of the city or town council, acting in an ex officio capacity and independently, shall compose the governing body of the urban emergency medical service district. The voters of an urban emergency medical service district shall be all registered voters residing within the urban emergency medical service district.

An urban emergency medical service district shall be a quasi-municipal corporation and an independent taxing "authority" within the meaning of Article VII, section 1 of the state Constitution. Urban emergency medical service districts shall also be "taxing districts" within the meaning of Article VII, section 2 of the state Constitution.

An urban emergency medical service district shall have the authority to contract under chapter 39.34 RCW with a county, city, town, fire protection district, public hospital district, or emergency medical service district to have emergency medical services provided within its boundaries.

Territory located in the same county as an urban emergency medical service district that is annexed by the city or town must automatically be annexed to the urban emergency medical service district. [1994 c 79 § 1.]

Levy for emergency medical care and services: RCW 84.52.069.

35.21.765 Fire protection, ambulance or other emergency services provided by municipal corporation within county—Financial and other assistance by county authorized. See RCW 36.32.470.

35.21.766 Ambulance services—Establishment authorized. (1) Whenever a regional fire protection service authority determines that the fire protection jurisdictions that

are members of the authority are not adequately served by existing private ambulance service, the governing board of the authority may by resolution provide for the establishment of a system of ambulance service to be operated by the authority as a public utility or operated by contract after a call for bids.

(2) The legislative authority of any city or town may establish an ambulance service to be operated as a public utility. However, the legislative authority of the city or town shall not provide for the establishment of an ambulance service utility that would compete with any existing private ambulance service, unless the legislative authority of the city or town determines that the city or town, or a substantial portion of the city or town, is not adequately served by an existing private ambulance service. In determining the adequacy of an existing private ambulance service, the legislative authority of the city or town shall take into consideration objective generally accepted medical standards and reasonable levels of service which shall be published by the city or town legislative authority. The decision of the city council or legislative body shall be a discretionary, legislative act. When it is preliminarily concluded that the private ambulance service is inadequate, before issuing a call for bids or before the city or town establishes an ambulance service utility, the legislative authority of the city or town shall allow a minimum of sixty days for the private ambulance service to meet the generally accepted medical standards and reasonable levels of service. In the event of a second preliminary conclusion of inadequacy within a twenty-four month period, the legislative authority of the city or town may immediately issue a call for bids or establish an ambulance service utility and is not required to afford the private ambulance service another sixty-day period to meet the generally accepted medical standards and reasonable levels of service. Nothing in chapter 482, Laws of 2005 is intended to supersede requirements and standards adopted by the department of health. A private ambulance service which is not licensed by the department of health or whose license is denied, suspended, or revoked shall not be entitled to a sixty-day period within which to demonstrate adequacy and the legislative authority may immediately issue a call for bids or establish an ambulance service utility.

(3) The city or town legislative authority is authorized to set and collect rates and charges in an amount sufficient to regulate, operate, and maintain an ambulance utility. Prior to setting such rates and charges, the legislative authority must determine, through a cost-of-service study, the total cost necessary to regulate, operate, and maintain the ambulance utility. Total costs shall not include capital cost for the construction, major renovation, or major repair of the physical plant. Once the legislative authority determines the total costs, the legislative authority shall then identify that portion of the total costs that are attributable to the availability of the ambulance service and that portion of the total costs that are attributable to the demand placed on the ambulance utility.

(a) Availability costs are those costs attributable to the basic infrastructure needed to respond to a single call for service within the utility's response criteria. Availability costs may include costs for dispatch, labor, training of personnel, equipment, patient care supplies, and maintenance of equipment.

(b) Demand costs are those costs that are attributable to the burden placed on the ambulance service by individual calls for ambulance service. Demand costs shall include costs related to frequency of calls, distances from hospitals, and other factors identified in the cost-of-service study conducted to assess burdens imposed on the ambulance utility.

(4) A city or town legislative authority is authorized to set and collect rates and charges as follows:

(a) The rate attributable to costs for availability described under subsection (3)(a) of this section shall be uniformly applied across user classifications within the utility;

(b) The rate attributable to costs for demand described under subsection (3)(b) of this section shall be established and billed to each utility user classification based on each user classification's burden on the utility;

(c) The fee charged by the utility shall reflect a combination of the availability cost and the demand cost;

(d)(i) Except as provided in (d)(ii) of this subsection, the combined rates charged shall reflect an exemption for persons who are medicaid eligible and who reside in a nursing facility, assisted living facility, adult family home, or receive in-home services. The combined rates charged may reflect an exemption or reduction for designated classes consistent with Article VIII, section 7 of the state Constitution. The amounts of exemption or reduction shall be a general expense of the utility, and designated as an availability cost, to be spread uniformly across the utility user classifications.

(ii) For cities with a population less than two thousand five hundred that established an ambulance utility before May 6, 2004, the combined rates charged may reflect an exemption or reduction for persons who are medicaid eligible, and for designated classes consistent with Article VIII, section 7 of the state Constitution;

(e)(i) Except as provided in (e)(ii) of this subsection (4), the legislative authority must continue to allocate at least seventy percent of the total amount of general fund revenues expended, as of May 5, 2004, toward the total costs necessary to regulate, operate, and maintain the ambulance service utility. However, cities or towns that operated an ambulance service before May 6, 2004, and commingled general fund dollars and ambulance service dollars, may reasonably estimate that portion of general fund dollars that were, as of May 5, 2004, applied toward the operation of the ambulance service, and at least seventy percent of such estimated amount must then continue to be applied toward the total cost necessary to regulate, operate, and maintain the ambulance utility. Cities and towns which first established an ambulance service utility after May 6, 2004, must allocate, from the general fund or emergency medical service levy funds, or a combination of both, at least an amount equal to seventy percent of the total costs necessary to regulate, operate, and maintain the ambulance service utility as of May 5, 2004, or the date that the utility is established.

(ii) After January 1, 2012, the legislative authority may allocate general fund revenues toward the total costs necessary to regulate, operate, and maintain the ambulance service utility in an amount less than required by (e)(i) of this subsection (4). However, before making any reduction to the general fund allocation, the legislative authority must hold a public hearing, preceded by at least thirty days' notice provided

in each ratepayer's utility bill, at which the legislative authority must allow for public comment and present:

(A) The utility's most recent cost of service study;

(B) A summary of the utility's current revenue sources;

(C) A proposed budget reflecting the reduced allocation of general fund revenues;

(D) Any proposed change to utility rates; and

(E) Any anticipated impact to the utility's level of service;

(f) The legislative authority must allocate available emergency medical service levy funds, in an amount proportionate to the percentage of the ambulance service costs to the total combined operating costs for emergency medical services and ambulance services, towards the total costs necessary to regulate, operate, and maintain the ambulance utility;

(g) The legislative authority must allocate all revenues received through direct billing to the individual user of the ambulance service to the demand-related costs under subsection (3)(b) of this section;

(h) The total revenue generated by the rates and charges shall not exceed the total costs necessary to regulate, operate, and maintain an ambulance utility; and

(i) Revenues generated by the rates and charges must be deposited in a separate fund or funds and be used only for the purpose of paying for the cost of regulating, maintaining, and operating the ambulance utility.

(5) Ambulance service rates charged pursuant to this section do not constitute taxes or charges under RCW 82.02.050 through 82.02.090, or 35.21.768, or charges otherwise prohibited by law. [2012 c 10 § 39; 2011 c 139 § 1; 2005 c 482 § 2; 2004 c 129 § 34; 1975 1st ex.s. c 24 § 1.]

Application—2012 c 10: See note following RCW 18.20.010.

Finding—Intent—2005 c 482: "The legislature finds that ambulance and emergency medical services are essential services and the availability of these services is vital to preserving and promoting the health, safety, and welfare of people in local communities throughout the state. All persons, businesses, and industries benefit from the availability of ambulance and emergency medical services, and survival rates can be increased when these services are available, adequately funded, and appropriately regulated. It is the legislature's intent to explicitly recognize local jurisdictions' ability and authority to collect utility service charges to fund ambulance and emergency medical service systems that are based, at least in some part, upon a charge for the availability of these services." [2005 c 482 § 1.]

Captions not law—Severability—2004 c 129: See RCW 52.26.900 and 52.26.901.

Ambulance services by counties authorized: RCW 36.01.100.

35.21.7661 Study and review of ambulance utilities.

The joint legislative audit and review committee shall study and review ambulance utilities established and operated by cities under chapter 482, Laws of 2005. The committee shall examine, but not be limited to, the following factors: The number and operational status of utilities established under chapter 482, Laws of 2005; whether the utility rate structures and user classifications used by cities were established in accordance with generally accepted utility rate-making practices; and rates charged by the utility to the user classifications. The committee shall provide a final report on this review by December 2007. [2005 c 482 § 3.]

Finding—Intent—2005 c 482: See note following RCW 35.21.766.

35.21.768 Ambulance services—Excise taxes authorized—Use of proceeds. The legislative authority of any

city or town is authorized to adopt ordinances for the levy and collection of excise taxes and/or for the imposition of an additional tax for the act or privilege of engaging in the ambulance business. Such business and occupation tax shall be imposed in such amounts as fixed and determined by the legislative authority.

The excise taxes other than the business and occupation tax authorized by this section shall be levied and collected from all persons, businesses, and industries who are served and billed for said ambulance service owned and operated or contracted for by the city or town in such amounts as shall be fixed and determined by the legislative authority of the city or town.

All taxes authorized pursuant to this section shall be construed to be taxes other than a retail sales tax defined in chapter 82.08 RCW and a use tax defined in chapter 82.12 RCW, and the city or town shall appropriate and use the proceeds derived from all taxes authorized by this section only for the operation, maintenance and capital needs of its municipally owned, operated, leased or contracted for ambulance service. [1975 1st ex.s. c 24 § 2.]

35.21.769 Levy for emergency medical care and services. See RCW 84.52.069.

35.21.770 Members of legislative bodies authorized to serve as volunteer firefighters, volunteer ambulance personnel, or reserve law enforcement officers. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the legislative body of any city or town, by resolution adopted by a two-thirds vote of the full legislative body, may authorize any of its members to serve as volunteer firefighters, volunteer ambulance personnel, or reserve law enforcement officers, or two or more of such positions, and to receive the same compensation, insurance, and other benefits as are applicable to other volunteer firefighters, volunteer ambulance personnel, or reserve law enforcement officers employed by the city or town. [1997 c 65 § 1; 1993 c 303 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 60 § 1.]

35.21.772 Fire department volunteers—Holding public office—Definitions. (1) Except as otherwise prohibited by law, a volunteer member of any fire department who does not serve as fire chief for the department may be:

(a) A candidate for elective public office and serve in that public office if elected; or

(b) Appointed to any public office and serve in that public office if appointed.

(2) For purposes of this section, "volunteer" means a member of any fire department who performs voluntarily any assigned or authorized duties on behalf of or at the direction of the fire department without receiving compensation or consideration for performing such duties.

(3) For purposes of this section, "compensation" and "consideration" do not include any benefits the volunteer may have accrued or is accruing under chapter 41.24 RCW. [2006 c 211 § 1.]

35.21.775 Provision of fire protection services to state-owned facilities. Subject to the provisions of RCW 35.21.779, whenever a city or town has located within its territorial limits facilities, except those leased to a nontax-

exempt person or organization, owned by the state or an agency or institution of the state, the state or agency or institution owning such facilities and the city or town may contract for an equitable share of fire protection services for the protection and safety of personnel and property, pursuant to chapter 39.34 RCW, as now or hereafter amended. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the state, or any state agency or institution, to contract for services which are performed by the staff and equipment of such an entity or by a fire protection district pursuant to RCW 52.30.020. [1992 c 117 § 4; 1985 c 6 § 4; 1984 c 230 § 82; 1983 c 146 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 102 § 1.]

Findings—1992 c 117: "The legislature finds that certain state-owned facilities and institutions impose a financial burden on the cities and towns responsible for providing fire protection services to those state facilities. The legislature endeavors pursuant to chapter 117, Laws of 1992, to establish a process whereby cities and towns that have a significant share of their total assessed valuation taken up by state-owned facilities can enter into fire protection contracts with state agencies or institutions to provide a share of the jurisdiction's fire protection funding." [1992 c 117 § 3.]

35.21.778 Existing contracts for fire protection services and equipment not abrogated. Nothing in chapter 117, Laws of 1992, shall be interpreted to abrogate existing contracts for fire protection services and equipment, nor be deemed to authorize cities and towns to negotiate additional contractual provisions to apply prior to the expiration of such existing contracts. Upon expiration of contracts negotiated prior to March 31, 1992, future contracts between such cities and towns and state agencies and institutions shall be governed by the provisions of RCW 35.21.775 and 35.21.779. [1992 c 117 § 5.]

Findings—1992 c 117: See note following RCW 35.21.775.

35.21.779 Fire protection services for state-owned facilities—Contracts with the department of community, trade, and economic development—Consolidation of negotiations with multiple state agencies—Arbitration.

(1) In cities or towns where the estimated value of state-owned facilities constitutes ten percent or more of the total assessed valuation, the state agency or institution owning the facilities shall contract with the city or town to pay an equitable share for fire protection services. The contract shall be negotiated as provided in subsections (2) through (6) of this section and shall provide for payment by the agency or institution to the city or town.

(2) A city or town seeking to enter into fire protection contract negotiations shall provide written notification to the *department of community, trade, and economic development and the state agencies or institutions that own property within the jurisdiction, of its intent to contract for fire protection services. Where there are multiple state agencies located within a single jurisdiction, a city may choose to notify only the *department of community, trade, and economic development, which in turn shall notify the agencies or institution that own property within the jurisdiction of the city's intent to contract for fire protection services. Any such notification shall be based on the valuation procedures, based on commonly accepted standards, adopted by the *department of community, trade, and economic development in consultation with the **department of general administration and the association of Washington cities.

(3) The *department of community, trade, and economic development shall review any such notification to ensure that the valuation procedures and results are accurate. The department will notify each affected city or town and state agency or institution of the results of their review within thirty days of receipt of notification.

(4) The parties negotiating fire protection contracts under this section shall conduct those negotiations in good faith. Whenever there are multiple state agencies located within a single jurisdiction, every effort shall be made by the state to consolidate negotiations on behalf of all affected agencies.

(5) In the event of notification by one of the parties that an agreement cannot be reached on the terms and conditions of a fire protection contract, the director of the *department of community, trade, and economic development shall mediate a resolution of the disagreement. In the event of a continued impasse, the director of the *department of community, trade, and economic development shall recommend a resolution.

(6) If the parties reject the recommendation of the director and an impasse continues, the director shall direct the parties to arbitration. The parties shall agree on a neutral arbitrator, and the fees and expenses of the arbitrator shall be shared equally between the parties. The arbitration shall be a final offer, total arbitration, with the arbitrator empowered only to pick the final offer of one of the parties or the recommended resolution by the director of the *department of community, trade, and economic development. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final, binding, and nonappealable on the parties.

(7) The provisions of this section shall not apply if a city or town and a state agency or institution have contracted pursuant to RCW 35.21.775.

(8) The provisions of this section do not apply to cities and towns not meeting the conditions in subsection (1) of this section. Cities and towns not meeting the conditions of subsection (1) of this section may enter into contracts pursuant to RCW 35.21.775. [1995 c 399 § 39; 1992 c 117 § 6.]

Reviser's note: *(1) The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

***(2) The "department of general administration" was renamed the "department of enterprise services" by 2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 107.

Findings—1992 c 117: See note following RCW 35.21.775.

35.21.780 Laws, rules and regulations applicable to cities five hundred thousand or over deemed applicable to cities four hundred thousand or over. On and after June 12, 1975, every law and rule or regulation of the state or any agency thereof which immediately prior to June 12, 1975 related to cities of five hundred thousand population or over shall be deemed to be applicable to cities of four hundred thousand population or over. [1975 c 33 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.790 Revision of corporate boundary within street, road, or highway right-of-way by substituting right-of-way line—Not subject to review. (1) The governing bodies of a county and any city or town located therein may by agreement revise any part of the corporate boundary

of the city or town which coincides with the centerline, edge, or any portion of a public street, road or highway right-of-way by substituting therefor a right-of-way line of the same public street, road or highway so as fully to include or fully to exclude that segment of the public street, road or highway from the corporate limits of the city or town.

(2) The revision of a corporate boundary as authorized by this section shall become effective when approved by ordinance of the city or town council or commission and by ordinance or resolution of the county legislative authority. Such a boundary revision is not subject to potential review by a boundary review board. [1989 c 84 § 10; 1975 1st ex.s. c 220 § 17.]

Legislative finding, intent—1975 1st ex.s. c 220: See note following RCW 35.02.170.

Boundary line adjustment: RCW 35.13.300 through 35.13.330.

Use of right-of-way line as corporate boundary in incorporation proceeding—When right-of-way may be included in territory to be incorporated: RCW 35.02.170.

When right-of-way may be included in territory to be incorporated—Use of right-of-way line as corporate boundary in annexation: RCW 35.13.290.

35.21.800 Foreign trade zones—Legislative finding, intent. It is the finding of the legislature that foreign trade zones serve an important public purpose by the creation of employment opportunities within the state and that the establishment of zones designed to accomplish this purpose is to be encouraged. It is the further intent of the legislature that the department of trade and economic development provide assistance to entities planning to apply to the United States for permission to establish such zones. [1985 c 466 § 43; 1977 ex.s. c 196 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.805 Foreign trade zones—Authority to apply for permission to establish, operate and maintain. A city or town, as zone sponsor, may apply to the United States for permission to establish, operate, and maintain foreign trade zones: PROVIDED, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent these zones from being operated and financed by a private corporation(s) on behalf of a city or town acting as zone sponsor. [1977 ex.s. c 196 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.810 Hydroplane races—Providing for restrooms and other services in public parks for spectators—Admission fees—Authorized. Any city or town may provide restrooms and other services in its public parks to be used by spectators of any hydroplane race held on a lake or river which is located adjacent to or within the city or town, and in addition any city or town may charge admission fees for persons to observe a hydroplane race from public park property which is sufficient to defray the costs of the city or town accommodating spectators, cleaning up after the race, and other costs related to the hydroplane race. Any city or town may authorize the organization which sponsors a hydroplane race to provide restroom and other services for the public on park property and may authorize the organization to collect any admission fees charged by the city or town. [1979 c 26 § 1.]

35.21.815 Hydroplane races—Levying of admission charges declared public park purpose—Reversion prohibited. It is hereby declared to be a legitimate public park purpose for any city or town to levy an admission charge for spectators to view hydroplane races from park property. Property which has been conveyed to a city or town by the state for exclusive use in the city's or town's public park system or exclusively for public park, parkway, and boulevard purposes shall not revert to the state upon the levying of admission fees authorized in RCW 35.21.810. [1979 c 26 § 2.]

35.21.820 Acquisition and disposal of vehicles for commuter ride sharing by city employees. The power of any city, town, county, other municipal corporation, or quasi municipal corporation to acquire, hold, use, possess, and dispose of motor vehicles for official business shall include, but not be limited to, the power to acquire, hold, use, possess, and dispose of motor vehicles for commuter ride sharing by its employees, so long as such use is economical and advantageous to the city, town, county, other municipal corporation. [1979 c 111 § 11.]

Ride sharing: Chapter 46.74 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.830 Controls on rent for residential structures—Prohibited—Exceptions. The imposition of controls on rent is of statewide significance and is preempted by the state. No city or town of any class may enact, maintain, or enforce ordinances or other provisions which regulate the amount of rent to be charged for single-family or multiple-unit residential rental structures or sites other than properties in public ownership, under public management, or properties providing low-income rental housing under joint public-private agreements for the financing or provision of such low-income rental housing. This section shall not be construed as prohibiting any city or town from entering into agreements with private persons which regulate or control the amount of rent to be charged for rental properties. [1981 c 75 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.840 Taxation of motor carriers of freight for hire—Allocation of gross receipts. The following principles shall allocate gross receipts of a motor carrier of freight for hire (called the "motor carrier" in this section) to prevent multiple taxation by two or more municipalities. They shall apply when two or more municipalities in this state impose a license fee or tax for the act or privilege of engaging in business activities; each municipality has a basis in local activity for imposing its tax; and the gross receipts measured by all taxing municipalities, added together, exceed the motor carrier's gross receipts.

(1) No municipality shall be entitled to an allocation of the gross receipts of a motor carrier on account of the use of its streets or highways when no pick-up or delivery occurs therein.

(2) Gross receipts of a motor carrier derived within a municipality, where it solicits orders and engages in business activities that are a significant factor in holding the market but where it maintains no office or terminal, shall be allocated equally between the municipality providing the local

market and the municipality where the motor carrier's office or terminal is located. Where no such local solicitation and business activity occurs, all the gross receipts shall be allocated to the municipality where the office or terminal is located irrespective of the place of pick-up or delivery. The word "terminal" means a location at which any three of the following four occur: Dispatching takes place, from which trucks operate or are serviced, personnel report and receive assignments, and orders are regularly received from the public.

(3) Gross receipts of a motor carrier that are not attributable to transportation services, such as investment income, truck repair, and rental of equipment, shall be allocated to the office or terminal conducting such activities.

(4) Gross receipts of a motor carrier with an office or terminal in two or more municipalities in this state shall be allocated to the office or terminal at which the transportation services commenced. [1982 c 169 § 1.]

Motor freight carriers: Chapter 81.80 RCW.

Municipal business and occupation tax authorized: RCW 35.95.040.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.845 Taxation of motor carriers of freight for hire—Tax allocation formula. A motor carrier of freight for hire whose gross receipts are subject to multiple taxation by two or more municipalities in this state may request and thereupon shall be given a joint audit of the taxpayer's books and records by all of the taxing authorities seeking to tax all or part of such gross receipts. Such taxing authorities shall agree upon and establish a tax allocation formula which shall be binding upon the taxpayer and the taxing authorities participating in the audit or receiving a copy of such request from the taxpayer. Payment by the taxpayer of the taxes to each taxing authority in accordance with such tax allocation formula shall be a complete defense in any action by any taxing authority to recover additional taxes, interest, and/or penalties. A taxing municipality, whether or not a party to such joint audit, may seek a revision of the formula by giving written notice to each other taxing municipality concerned and the taxpayer. Any such revision as may be agreed upon by the taxing municipalities, or as may be decreed by a court of competent jurisdiction in an action initiated by one or more taxing authorities, shall apply only to gross receipts of the taxpayer received after the date of any such agreed revision or effective date of the judgment or order of any such court. [1982 c 169 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.850 Taxation of motor carriers of freight for hire—Limitation—Exceptions. No demand for a fee or tax or penalty shall be made by a city or town against a motor carrier of freight for hire on gross income derived from providing transportation services more than four years after the close of the year in which the same accrued except (1) against a taxpayer who has been guilty of fraud or misrepresentation of a material fact; or (2) where a taxpayer has executed a written waiver of such limitations; or (3) against a taxpayer who has not registered as required by the ordinance of the city or town imposing such tax or fee, provided this subsection shall not apply to a taxpayer who has registered in any city or town where the taxpayer maintains an office or terminal, or in the

case of a taxpayer who has paid a license fee or tax based on such gross receipts to any city or town levying same which may reasonably be construed to be the principal market of the taxpayer but in which he or she maintains no office or terminal. [2009 c 549 § 2043; 1982 c 169 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.851 Taxation of chamber of commerce, similar business for operation of parking/business improvement area. (1) A city shall not impose a gross receipts tax on amounts received by a chamber of commerce or other similar business association for administering the operation of a parking and business improvement area within the meaning of RCW 35.87A.110.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Gross receipts tax" means a tax measured by gross proceeds of sales, gross income of the business, or value proceeding or accruing.

(b) "City" includes cities, code cities, and towns. [2005 c 476 § 2.]

35.21.855 Taxation of intellectual property creating activities—Gross receipts tax prohibited—Exceptions. (1) A city may not impose a gross receipts tax on intellectual property creating activities.

(2) A city may impose a gross receipts tax measured by gross receipts from royalties only on taxpayers domiciled in the city. For the purposes of this section, "royalties" does not include gross receipts from casual or isolated sales as defined in RCW 82.04.040, grants, capital contributions, donations, or endowments.

(3) This section does not prohibit a city from imposing a gross receipts tax measured by the value of products manufactured in the city merely because intellectual property creating activities are involved in the design or manufacturing of the products. An intellectual property creating activity shall not constitute an activity defined within the meaning of the term "to manufacture" under chapter 82.04 RCW.

(4) This section does not prohibit a city from imposing a gross receipts tax measured by the gross proceeds of sales made in the city merely because intellectual property creating activities are involved in creation of the articles sold.

(5) This section does not prohibit a city from imposing a gross receipts tax measured by the gross income received for services rendered in the city merely because intellectual property creating activities are some part of services rendered.

(6) A tax in effect on January 1, 2002, is not subject to this section until January 1, 2004.

(7) The definitions in this subsection apply to this section.

(a) "Gross receipts tax" means a tax measured by gross proceeds of sales, gross income of the business, or value proceeding or accruing.

(b) "City" includes cities, code cities, and towns.

(c) "Domicile" means the principal place from which the trade or business of the taxpayer is directed and managed. A taxpayer has only one domicile.

(d) "Intellectual property creating activity" means research, development, authorship, creation, or general or

specific inventive activity without regard to whether the intellectual property creating activity actually results in the creation of patents, trademarks, trade secrets, subject matter subject to copyright, or other intellectual property.

(e) "Manufacture," "gross proceeds of sales," "gross income of the business," "value proceeding or accruing," and "royalties" have the same meanings as under chapter 82.04 RCW.

(f) "Value of products" means the value of products as determined under RCW 82.04.450. [2003 c 69 § 1.]

35.21.860 Electricity, telephone, or natural gas business, service provider—Franchise fees prohibited—Exceptions. (1) No city or town may impose a franchise fee or any other fee or charge of whatever nature or description upon the light and power, or gas distribution businesses, as defined in RCW 82.16.010, or telephone business, as defined in RCW 82.16.010, or service provider for use of the right-of-way, except:

(a) A tax authorized by RCW 35.21.865 may be imposed;

(b) A fee may be charged to such businesses or service providers that recovers actual administrative expenses incurred by a city or town that are directly related to receiving and approving a permit, license, and franchise, to inspecting plans and construction, or to the preparation of a detailed statement pursuant to chapter 43.21C RCW;

(c) Taxes permitted by state law on service providers;

(d) Franchise requirements and fees for cable television services as allowed by federal law; and

(e) A site-specific charge pursuant to an agreement between the city or town and a service provider of personal wireless services acceptable to the parties for:

(i) The placement of new structures in the right-of-way regardless of height, unless the new structure is the result of a mandated relocation in which case no charge will be imposed if the previous location was not charged;

(ii) The placement of replacement structures when the replacement is necessary for the installation or attachment of wireless facilities, and the overall height of the replacement structure and the wireless facility is more than sixty feet; or

(iii) The placement of personal wireless facilities on structures owned by the city or town located in the right-of-way. However, a site-specific charge shall not apply to the placement of personal wireless facilities on existing structures, unless the structure is owned by the city or town.

A city or town is not required to approve the use permit for the placement of a facility for personal wireless services that meets one of the criteria in this subsection absent such an agreement. If the parties are unable to agree on the amount of the charge, the service provider may submit the amount of the charge to binding arbitration by serving notice on the city or town. Within thirty days of receipt of the initial notice, each party shall furnish a list of acceptable arbitrators. The parties shall select an arbitrator; failing to agree on an arbitrator, each party shall select one arbitrator and the two arbitrators shall select a third arbitrator for an arbitration panel. The arbitrator or arbitrators shall determine the charge based on comparable siting agreements involving public land and rights-of-way. The arbitrator or arbitrators shall not decide any other disputed issues, including but not limited to size,

location, and zoning requirements. Costs of the arbitration, including compensation for the arbitrator's services, must be borne equally by the parties participating in the arbitration and each party shall bear its own costs and expenses, including legal fees and witness expenses, in connection with the arbitration proceeding.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not prohibit franchise fees imposed on an electrical energy, natural gas, or telephone business, by contract existing on April 20, 1982, with a city or town, for the duration of the contract, but the franchise fees shall be considered taxes for the purposes of the limitations established in RCW 35.21.865 and 35.21.870 to the extent the fees exceed the costs allowable under subsection (1) of this section. [2007 c 6 § 1020; 2000 c 83 § 8; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 39; 1982 1st ex.s. c 49 § 2.]

Part headings not law—Savings—Effective date—Severability—2007 c 6: See notes following RCW 82.32.020.

Findings—Intent—2007 c 6: See note following RCW 82.14.495.

Intent—Construction—Effective date—Fire district funding—1982 1st ex.s. c 49: See notes following RCW 35.21.710.

"Service provider" defined: RCW 35.99.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.865 Electricity, telephone, or natural gas business—Limitations on tax rate changes. No city or town may change the rate of tax it imposes on the privilege of conducting an electrical energy, natural gas, or telephone business which change applies to business activities occurring before the effective date of the change, and no rate change may take effect before the expiration of sixty days following the enactment of the ordinance establishing the change except as provided in RCW 35.21.870. [1983 c 99 § 4; 1982 1st ex.s. c 49 § 3.]

Intent—Construction—Effective date—Fire district funding—1982 1st ex.s. c 49: See notes following RCW 35.21.710.

35.21.870 Electricity, telephone, natural gas, or steam energy business—Tax limited to six percent—Exception. (1) No city or town may impose a tax on the privilege of conducting an electrical energy, natural gas, steam energy, or telephone business at a rate which exceeds six percent unless the rate is first approved by a majority of the voters of the city or town voting on such a proposition.

(2) If a city or town is imposing a rate of tax under subsection (1) of this section in excess of six percent on April 20, 1982, the city or town shall decrease the rate to a rate of six percent or less by reducing the rate each year on or before November 1st by ordinances to be effective on January 1st of the succeeding year, by an amount equal to one-tenth the difference between the tax rate on April 20, 1982, and six percent.

Nothing in this subsection prohibits a city or town from reducing its rates by amounts greater than the amounts required in this subsection.

Voter approved rate increases under subsection (1) of this section shall not be included in the computations under this subsection. [1984 c 225 § 6; 1983 c 99 § 5; 1982 1st ex.s. c 49 § 4.]

Intent—Construction—Effective date—Fire district funding—1982 1st ex.s. c 49: See notes following RCW 35.21.710.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

(2012 Ed.)

35.21.871 Tax on telephone business—Deferral of rate reduction. A city or town required by RCW 35.21.870(2) to reduce its rate of taxation on telephone business may defer for one year the required reduction in rates for the year 1987. If the delay in rate reductions authorized by the preceding sentence is inadequate for a city or town to offset the impact of revenue reductions arising from the removal of revenues from connecting fees, switching charges, or carrier access charges under the provisions of RCW 35.21.714, then the legislative body of such city or town may reimpose for 1987 the rates that such city or town had in effect upon telephone business during 1985. In each succeeding year, the city or town shall reduce the rate by one-tenth of the difference between the tax rate on April 20, 1982, and six percent. [1986 c 70 § 3.]

35.21.873 Procedure to correct erroneous mobile telecommunications service tax. If a customer believes that an amount of city tax or an assignment of place of primary use or taxing jurisdiction included on a billing for mobile telecommunications services is erroneous, the customer shall notify the home service provider in writing. The customer shall include in this written notification the street address for the customer's place of primary use, the account name and number for which the customer seeks a correction, and a description of the error asserted by the customer. Within sixty days of receiving a notice under this section, the home service provider shall review its records and the electronic database or enhanced zip code used pursuant to RCW 82.32.490 and 82.32.495 to determine the customer's taxing jurisdiction. The home service provider shall notify the customer in writing of the results of its review.

The procedures in this section shall be the first remedy available to customers seeking correction of assignment of place of primary use or taxing jurisdiction, or a refund of or other compensation for taxes, charges, and fees erroneously collected by the home service provider, and no cause of action based upon a dispute arising from such taxes, charges, or fees shall accrue to the extent otherwise permitted by law until a customer has reasonably exercised the rights and procedures set forth in this section. [2002 c 67 § 16.]

Finding—Effective date—2002 c 67: See notes following RCW 82.04.530.

35.21.875 Designation of official newspaper. Each city and town shall designate an official newspaper by resolution. The newspaper shall be of general circulation in the city or town and have the qualifications prescribed by chapter 65.16 RCW. [1985 c 469 § 99.]

35.21.880 Right-of-way donations—Credit against required improvements. Where the zoning and planning provisions of a city or town require landscaping, parking, or other improvements as a condition to granting permits for commercial or industrial developments, the city or town may credit donations of right-of-way in excess of that required for traffic improvement against such landscaping, parking, or other requirements. [1987 c 267 § 7.]

Right-of-way donations: Chapter 47.14 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.890 Boundary changes—Providing factual information—Notice to boundary review board. A city or town may provide factual information on the effects of a proposed boundary change on the city or town and the area potentially affected by the boundary change. A statement that the city or town has such information available, and copies of any printed materials or information available to be provided to the public shall be filed [filed] with the boundary review board for the board's information. [1989 c 84 § 70.]

35.21.895 Regulation of automatic number or location identification—Prohibited. No city or town may enact or enforce an ordinance or regulation mandating automatic number identification or automatic location identification for a private telecommunications system or for a provider of private shared telecommunications services. [1995 c 243 § 6.]

Findings—Severability—1995 c 243: See notes following RCW 80.36.555.

35.21.897 Mobile home, manufactured home, or park model moving or installing—Copies of permits—Definitions. (1) A city or town shall transmit a copy of any permit issued to a tenant or the tenant's agent for a mobile home, manufactured home, or park model installation in a mobile home park to the landlord.

(2) A city or town shall transmit a copy of any permit issued to a person engaged in the business of moving or installing a mobile home, manufactured home, or park model in a mobile home park to the tenant and the landlord.

(3) As used in this section:

(a) "Landlord" has the same meaning as in RCW 59.20.030;

(b) "Mobile home park" has the same meaning as in RCW 59.20.030;

(c) "Mobile or manufactured home installation" has the same meaning as in *RCW 43.63B.010; and

(d) "Tenant" has the same meaning as in RCW 59.20.030. [1999 c 359 § 18.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 43.63B.010 was recodified as RCW 43.22A.010 pursuant to 2007 c 432 § 13.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.21.900 Authority to transfer real property. Cities are authorized to transfer real property pursuant to RCW 43.99C.070 and 43.83D.120. [2006 c 35 § 10.]

Findings—2006 c 35: See note following RCW 43.99C.070.

35.21.905 Consultation with public utilities for water-sewer facility relocation projects. Cities shall, in the predesign phase of construction projects involving relocation of sewer and/or water facilities, consult with public utilities operating water/sewer systems in order to coordinate design. [2007 c 31 § 5.]

35.21.910 Community athletics programs—Sex discrimination prohibited. The antidiscrimination provisions of RCW 49.60.500 apply to community athletics programs and facilities operated, conducted, or administered by a city or town. [2009 c 467 § 4.]

Findings—Declarations—2009 c 467: See note following RCW 49.60.500.

35.21.915 Temporary encampments for the homeless—Hosting by religious organizations authorized—Prohibitions on local actions. (1) A religious organization may host temporary encampments for the homeless on property owned or controlled by the religious organization whether within buildings located on the property or elsewhere on the property outside of buildings.

(2) A city or town may not enact an ordinance or regulation or take any other action that:

(a) Imposes conditions other than those necessary to protect public health and safety and that do not substantially burden the decisions or actions of a religious organization regarding the location of housing or shelter for homeless persons on property owned by the religious organization;

(b) Requires a religious organization to obtain insurance pertaining to the liability of a municipality with respect to homeless persons housed on property owned by a religious organization or otherwise requires the religious organization to indemnify the municipality against such liability; or

(c) Imposes permit fees in excess of the actual costs associated with the review and approval of the required permit applications.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "religious organization" means the federally protected practice of a recognized religious assembly, school, or institution that owns or controls real property.

(4) An appointed or elected public official, public employee, or public agency as defined in RCW 4.24.470 is immune from civil liability for (a) damages arising from the permitting decisions for a temporary encampment for the homeless as provided in this section and (b) any conduct or unlawful activity that may occur as a result of the temporary encampment for the homeless as provided in this section. [2010 c 175 § 3.]

Findings—Intent—Construction—Prior consent decrees and negotiated settlements for temporary encampments for the homeless not superseded—2010 c 175: See notes following RCW 36.01.290.

35.21.920 State and federal background checks of license applicants and licensees of occupations under local licensing authority. Cities or towns may, by ordinance, require a state and federal background investigation of license applicants or licensees in occupations specified by ordinance for the purpose of receiving criminal history record information by city or town officials. The investigation shall consist of a background check as allowed through the Washington state criminal records privacy act under RCW 10.97.050, the Washington state patrol criminal identification system under RCW 43.43.832 through 43.43.834, and the federal bureau of investigation. These background checks must be done through the Washington state patrol identification and criminal history section and may include a national check from the federal bureau of investigation, which shall be through the submission of fingerprints. The Washington state patrol shall serve as the sole source for receipt of fingerprint submissions and the responses to the submissions from the federal bureau of investigation, which must be disseminated to the city or town. The city or town shall transmit appropriate fees for a state and national criminal history check to the Washington state patrol, unless alternately arranged. [2010 c 47 § 2.]

35.21.925 Supplemental transportation improvements. In addition to any other power and authority conferred to a city that is located in a county having a population of more than one million five hundred thousand, a city legislative authority may provide or contract for supplemental transportation improvements to meet mobility needs within the city's boundaries. For purposes of this section, a "supplemental transportation improvement" or "supplemental improvement" means any project, work, or undertaking to provide or contract for public transportation service in addition to any existing or planned public transportation service provided by public transportation agencies and systems serving the city. The supplemental authority provided to the city legislative authority under this section is subject to the following requirements:

(1) Prior to taking any action to provide or contract for supplemental transportation improvements permitted under this section, the legislative authority of the city shall conduct a public hearing at the time and place specified in a notice published at least once, not less than ten days before the hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation within the proposed district. The notice must specify the supplemental facilities or services to be provided or contracted for by the city, and must include estimated capital, operating, and maintenance costs. The legislative authority of the city shall hear objections from any person affected by the proposed supplemental improvements.

(2) Following the hearing held pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, if the city legislative authority finds that the proposed supplemental transportation improvements are in the public interest, the legislative authority shall adopt an ordinance providing for the supplemental improvements and provide or contract for the supplemental improvements.

(3) For purposes of providing or contracting for the proposed supplemental transportation improvements, the legislative authority of the city may contract with private providers and nonprofit organizations, and may form public-private partnerships. Such contracts and partnerships must require that public transportation services be coordinated with other public transportation agencies and systems serving the area and border jurisdictions.

(4) The legislative authorities of cities that are participating jurisdictions in a transportation benefit district, as provided under chapter 36.73 RCW, may petition the transportation benefit district for partial or full funding of supplemental transportation improvements as prescribed under RCW 36.73.180.

(5) Supplemental transportation improvements must be consistent with the city's comprehensive plan under chapter 36.70A RCW. [2010 c 251 § 1.]

35.21.980 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521. For the purposes of this chapter, the terms spouse, marriage, marital, husband, wife, widow, widower, next of kin, and family shall be interpreted as applying equally to state registered domestic partnerships or individuals in state registered domestic partnerships as well as to marital relationships and married persons, and references to dissolution of marriage shall apply equally to state registered domestic partnerships that have been terminated, dissolved, or invalidated, to the extent that

such interpretation does not conflict with federal law. Where necessary to implement chapter 521, Laws of 2009, gender-specific terms such as husband and wife used in any statute, rule, or other law shall be construed to be gender neutral, and applicable to individuals in state registered domestic partnerships. [2009 c 521 § 78.]

**Chapter 35.22 RCW
FIRST-CLASS CITIES**

Sections	
35.22.010	Laws governing.
35.22.020	Mode of exercising powers, functions and duties.
35.22.030	Cities having ten thousand or more population may frame charter for own government.
35.22.050	Election of freeholders to frame charter.
35.22.055	Election of freeholders in cities of three hundred thousand or more population—Designation of positions—Rotation of names on ballots.
35.22.060	Submission of charter—Publication.
35.22.070	Election on adoption of charter—Notice.
35.22.080	Conduct of elections.
35.22.090	Form of ballot.
35.22.100	Certificates of election to officers.
35.22.110	Authentication of charter.
35.22.120	Petition for submission of charter amendment.
35.22.130	Requisites of petition—Effect of favorable vote.
35.22.140	New or revised charter—Petition—Freeholders.
35.22.150	Submission of new charter.
35.22.160	Election on adoption of new charter.
35.22.170	Publication of proposed charter.
35.22.180	Conduct of elections.
35.22.190	Effect of favorable vote.
35.22.195	Powers of cities adopting charters.
35.22.200	Legislative powers of charter city—Where vested—Direct legislation.
35.22.205	Compensation and hours of mayor and elected officials.
35.22.210	Separate designation of councilmembers in certain first-class cities.
35.22.220	Repeal of separate designation.
35.22.235	First-class mayor-council cities—Twelve councilmembers.
35.22.245	First-class mayor-council cities—Seven councilmembers.
35.22.280	Specific powers enumerated.
35.22.282	City and town license fees and taxes on financial institutions.
35.22.283	City license fees or taxes on certain business activities to be at a single uniform rate.
35.22.284	Association of sheriffs and police chiefs.
35.22.285	Nonpolluting power generation by individual—Exemption from regulation—Authorization to contract with utility.
35.22.287	Hydroelectric resources—Separate legal authority—Creation by irrigation districts and cities, towns, or public utility districts.
35.22.288	Publication of ordinances or summary—Public notice of hearings and meeting agendas.
35.22.290	Additional powers—Auditoriums, art museums.
35.22.300	Leasing of land for auditoriums, etc.
35.22.302	Conveyance or lease of space above real property or structures or improvements.
35.22.305	Department for administration, etc., of property incident to civic center—Creation authorized—Supervision—Authority.
35.22.310	Cesspools, filling of—Removal of debris, etc.
35.22.320	Collection of cost of filling cesspools, etc.
35.22.330	Radio communication.
35.22.340	Streets—Railroad franchises in, along, over, and across.
35.22.350	Utilities—Collective bargaining with employees.
35.22.360	Utilities—Wage adjustments.
35.22.362	Nuclear thermal power facilities—Joint development with public utility districts and electrical companies.
35.22.365	Public transportation systems in municipalities—Financing.
35.22.370	Wards—Division of city.
35.22.410	Wharves—City may let wharves or privileges thereon.
35.22.415	Municipal airport located in unincorporated area—Subject to county comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances.
35.22.425	Criminal code repeals by city operating municipal court—Agreement covering costs of handling resulting criminal cases—Arbitration.
35.22.570	Omnibus grant of powers to first-class cities.

- 35.22.580 Diversion of local improvement moneys prohibited—Refund of excess.
- 35.22.590 Bonds voted by people—Transfer of excess to redemption fund.
- 35.22.600 Liability for violations of RCW 35.22.580 or 35.22.590.
- 35.22.610 Police officers—Appointment without regard to residence authorized.
- 35.22.620 Public works or improvements—Limitations on work by public employees—Small works roster—Purchase of reused or recycled materials or products.
- 35.22.625 Public works or improvements—Inapplicability of RCW 35.22.620 to certain agreements relating to water pollution control, solid waste handling facilities.
- 35.22.630 Public works or improvements—Cost amounts—How determined.
- 35.22.635 Public works or improvements—Low bidder claiming error—Prohibition on later bid for same project.
- 35.22.640 Public works or improvements—Electrical distribution and generating systems—Customer may contract with qualified electrical contractor.
- 35.22.650 Public works or improvements—Minority business, employees—Contract, contents.
- 35.22.660 Child care facilities—Review of need and demand—Adoption of ordinances.
- 35.22.680 Residential care facilities—Review of need and demand—Adoption of ordinances.
- 35.22.685 Conditional and special use permit applications by parties licensed or certified by the department of social and health services or the department of corrections—Mediation prior to appeal required.
- 35.22.690 First-class cities subject to limitations on moratoria, interim zoning controls.
- 35.22.695 Planning regulations—Copies provided to county assessor.
- 35.22.700 Conformance with chapter 43.97 RCW required.
- 35.22.705 Purchase of electric power and energy from joint operating agency.
- 35.22.900 Liberal construction.

Accident claims against: RCW 35.31.020.

Actions against

public corporations: RCW 4.08.120.
state: Chapter 4.92 RCW.

Actions by in corporate name: RCW 4.08.110.

Advancement in classification: RCW 35.06.010.

Annexation of federal areas: RCW 35.13.185.

Bond issues by proxy: Chapter 35.36 RCW.

Charters

provisions on local improvements superseded: RCW 35.43.030.
subject to general laws: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).

Classification as: RCW 35.01.010.

Discrimination, administrative remedies authorized: RCW 49.60.330.

Employment of legal interns: RCW 35.21.760.

Harbor improvements, joint planning authorized: RCW 88.32.240, 88.32.250.

Health officer, birth and death records, furnishing of, fees: RCW 70.58.107.

Inhabitants at time of organization: RCW 35.01.010.

Judgment against local governmental entity, enforcement: RCW 6.17.080.

Limitations on indebtedness: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27), chapter 39.36 RCW, RCW 84.52.050.

Local improvement

bonds: Chapters 35.43 through 35.48 RCW.
bonds, collection of assessments: RCW 35.49.010.
laws superseded: RCW 35.43.030.

Lost and found property: Chapter 63.21 RCW.

Municipal transportation systems, budget by transportation commission: RCW 35.32A.010.

Officers

salaries of, not to be changed during term: State Constitution Art. 11 § 8 (Amendment 57).
vacancies not to be extended: State Constitution Art. 11 § 8 (Amendment 57).

Organization under general laws required: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).

Parking, off-street facilities: Chapter 35.86 RCW.

Police

regulations, enforcement of: State Constitution Art. 11 § 11.
relief and pensions in first-class cities: Chapter 41.20 RCW.

Public funds

deposited with treasurer: State Constitution Art. 11 § 15.
use of, by official, a felony: State Constitution Art. 11 § 14.

Public health pooling fund: Chapter 70.12 RCW.

Retirement and pensions: Chapter 41.28 RCW.

Roadways, elevated, authority to construct: RCW 35.85.010.

Sanitary fills: RCW 35.73.010.

Service of summons on, personal service: RCW 4.28.080.

Sidewalks, construction and reconstruction, generally: Chapter 35.69 RCW.

Streets and alleys, grades at high elevation, drainage impractical on private abutting land, effect: Chapter 35.73 RCW.

Subways, authority to construct: RCW 35.85.050.

Taxes, collection by county treasurer: RCW 36.29.100, 36.29.110.

Tunnels, authority to construct: RCW 35.85.050.

Unclaimed property in hands of city police: Chapter 63.32 RCW.

Viaducts, authority to construct: RCW 35.85.010.

Vital statistics, primary registration district: RCW 70.58.010.

35.22.010 Laws governing. Cities of the first class shall be organized and governed according to the law providing for the government of cities having a population of ten thousand or more inhabitants that have adopted a charter in accordance with Article XI, section 10 of the state Constitution. [1997 c 361 § 12; 1965 c 7 § 35.22.010. Prior: 1890 p 143 § 23; RRS § 8947.]

First class city, defined: RCW 35.01.010.

35.22.020 Mode of exercising powers, functions and duties. The form of the organization and the manner and mode in which cities of the first class shall exercise the powers, functions and duties conferred upon them by law, with respect to their own government, shall be as provided in the charters thereof. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.020. Prior: 1911 c 17 § 1; RRS § 8948.]

35.22.030 Cities having ten thousand or more population may frame charter for own government. Any city with a population of ten thousand or more inhabitants may frame a charter for its own government. [1965 ex.s. c 47 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.22.030. Prior: 1890 p 215 § 1; RRS § 8951.]

Cities of ten thousand or more

may frame charters without change in classification: RCW 35.22.195.
permitted to frame charters: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).

35.22.050 Election of freeholders to frame charter. Whenever the population of a city is ten thousand or more, the legislative authority thereof shall provide by ordinance for an election to be held therein for the purpose of electing fifteen freeholders for the purpose of framing a charter for the city. The members of the board of freeholders must be qualified electors and must have been residents of the city for a period of at least two years prior to their election. [1965 ex.s. c 47 § 7; 1965 c 7 § 35.22.050. Prior: 1890 p 216 § 3, part; RRS § 8953, part.]

35.22.055 Election of freeholders in cities of three hundred thousand or more population—Designation of

positions—Rotation of names on ballots. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, whenever the population of a city is three hundred thousand persons or more, not less than ten days before the time for filing declarations of candidacy for election of freeholders under Article XI, section 10 (Amendment 40), of the state Constitution, the city clerk shall designate the positions to be filled by consecutive number, commencing with one. The positions to be designated shall be dealt with as separate offices for all election purposes, and each candidate shall file for one, but only one, of the positions so designated.

In the printing of ballots, the positions of the names of candidates for each numbered position shall be changed as many times as there are candidates for the numbered positions, following insofar as applicable the procedure provided for in *RCW 29.30.040 for the rotation of names on primary ballots, the intention being that ballots at the polls will reflect as closely as practicable the rotation procedure as provided for therein. [1974 ex.s. c 1 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29.30.040 was recodified as RCW 29A.36.140 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004. RCW 29A.36.140 was subsequently repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.22.060 Submission of charter—Publication. The board of freeholders shall convene within ten days after their election and frame a charter for the city and within thirty days thereafter, they, or a majority of them, shall submit the charter to the legislative authority of the city, which, within five days thereafter, shall cause it to be published in the newspaper having the largest general circulation within the city at least once each week for four weeks next preceding the day of submitting the same to the electors for their approval. [1985 c 469 § 22; 1965 ex.s. c 47 § 8; 1965 c 7 § 35.22.060. Prior: 1890 p 216 § 3, part; RRS § 8953, part.]

Submission of proposed charter, publication: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).

35.22.070 Election on adoption of charter—Notice. Within five days after the filing with the city clerk of affidavits of publication, which affidavits shall be filed immediately after the last publication, the legislative authority of the city shall initiate the proceedings for the submission of the proposed charter to the qualified voters of the city for their adoption or rejection at either a general or special election. At this election the first officers to serve under the provisions of the proposed charter shall also be elected. In electing from wards, the division into wards as specified in the proposed charter shall govern; in all other respects the then existing laws relating to such election shall govern. The notice shall specify the objects for which the election is held, and shall be given as required by law. [1965 ex.s. c 47 § 9; 1965 c 7 § 35.22.070. Prior: (i) 1890 p 216 § 3, part; RRS § 8953, part. (ii) 1890 p 223 § 6, part; RRS § 8977, part.]

Election on adoption of charter, notice: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).

35.22.080 Conduct of elections. The election of the members of the board of freeholders and that upon the proposition of adopting or rejecting the proposed charter and the officers to be elected thereunder, the returns of both elections,

(2012 Ed.)

the canvassing thereof and the declaration of the result shall be governed by the laws regulating and controlling elections in the city. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.080. Prior: (i) 1890 p 216 § 3, part; RRS § 8953, part. (ii) 1890 p 223 § 6, part; RRS § 8977, part. (iii) 1890 p 217 § 4, part; RRS § 8954, part.]

Elections: Title 29A RCW.

35.22.090 Form of ballot. The form of ballot in the election for the adoption or rejection of the proposed charter shall be: "For the proposed charter," "Against the proposed charter." In submitting the proposed charter or amendments thereto, any alternate article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others. In submitting such amendment, article or proposition, the form of the ballot shall be: "For article No. . . . of the charter," "Against article No. . . . of the charter." [1965 c 7 § 35.22.090. Prior: 1890 p 216 § 3, part; RRS § 8953, part.]

35.22.100 Certificates of election to officers. If a majority of the votes cast at the election upon the adoption of the proposed charter favor it, certificates of election shall be issued to each officer elected at that election. Within ten days after the issuance of the certificates of election, the newly elected officers shall qualify as provided in the charter, and on the tenth day thereafter at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the officers so elected and qualified shall enter upon the duties of the offices to which they were elected and at such time the charter shall be authenticated, recorded, attested and go into effect. When so authenticated, recorded and attested, the charter shall become the organic law of the city and supersede any existing charter and amendments thereto and all special laws inconsistent therewith. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.100. Prior: (i) 1890 p 223 § 6, part; RRS § 8977, part. (ii) 1890 p 217 § 4, part; RRS § 8954, part.]

35.22.110 Authentication of charter. The authentication of the charter shall be by certificate of the mayor in substance as follows:

"I, mayor of the city of do hereby certify that in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and statutes of the State of Washington, the city of caused fifteen freeholders to be elected on the day of 19. . . to prepare a charter for the city; that due notice of that election was given in the manner provided by law and that the following persons were declared elected to prepare and propose a charter for the city, to wit:"

That thereafter on the day of 19. . . the board of freeholders returned a proposed charter for the city of signed by the following members thereof:"

That thereafter the proposed charter was published in (Indicate name of newspaper in which published) for at least once each week for four weeks next preceding the day of submitting the same to the electors for their approval. (Indicate dates of publication)

That thereafter on the day of 19. . ., at an election duly called and held, the proposed charter was submitted to the qualified electors thereof, and the returns canvassed resulting as follows: For the proposed charter, votes; against the proposed charter, votes; majority for

the proposed charter, votes; whereupon the charter was declared adopted by a majority of the qualified electors voting at the election.

I further certify that the foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the proposed charter so voted upon and adopted as aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and affix the corporate seal of said city at my office this day of 19. . .

Attest:

.....
Mayor of the city of

Clerk of the city of (Corporate Seal)."

Immediately after authentication, the authenticated charter shall be recorded by the city clerk in a book provided for that purpose known as the charter book of the city of and when so recorded shall be attested by the clerk and mayor under the corporate seal of the city. All amendments shall be in like manner recorded and attested.

All courts shall take judicial notice of a charter and all amendments thereto when recorded and attested as required in this section. [1965 ex.s. c 47 § 10; 1965 c 7 § 35.22.110. Prior: 1890 p 217 § 4, part; RRS § 8954, part.]

35.22.120 Petition for submission of charter amendment. On petition of a number (equal to fifteen percent of the total number of votes cast at the last preceding general state election) of qualified voters of any municipality having adopted a charter under the laws of this state, asking the adoption of a specified charter amendment, providing for any matter within the realm of local affairs, or municipal business, the said amendment shall be submitted to the voters at the next regular municipal election, occurring thirty days or more after said petition is filed, and if approved by a majority of the local electors of the municipality voting upon it, such amendment shall become a part of the charter organic law governing such municipality. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.120. Prior: 1949 c 233 § 1; 1903 c 186 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 8963.]

Times for holding elections: RCW 29A.04.311 through 29A.04.330.

35.22.130 Requisites of petition—Effect of favorable vote. A petition containing the demand for the submission of the proposed charter amendment or for an election to be held for the purpose of electing a board of freeholders for the purpose of preparing a new charter for the city as provided in RCW 35.22.140 shall be filed with the city clerk and each signer shall write his or her place of residence after his or her signature. This and RCW 35.22.120 do not deprive city councils of the right to submit proposed charter amendments but affords a concurrent and additional method of submission. [2009 c 549 § 2044; 1967 c 123 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.22.130. Prior: (i) 1903 c 186 § 2; RRS § 8964. (ii) 1903 c 186 § 3; RRS § 8965.]

35.22.140 New or revised charter—Petition—Freeholders. On the petition of a number of registered voters of a city equal to twenty-five percent of the total votes cast at the last preceding city election, the city council of a charter city shall, or without such petition may, cause an election to be

held for the purpose of electing a board of fifteen freeholders for the purpose of preparing a new charter for the city by altering, revising, adding to or repealing the existing charter including all amendments thereto. The members of the board of freeholders must be qualified electors and must have been residents in the city for a period of at least two years prior to their election. At such election the proposition of whether or not a board of freeholders shall be created at all shall be separately stated on the ballots and unless a majority of the votes cast upon that proposition favor it, no further steps shall be taken in the proceedings. [1965 ex.s. c 47 § 11; 1965 c 7 § 35.22.140. Prior: 1945 c 55 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 137 § 1, part; 1895 c 27 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 8955, part.]

Amendment of charter: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).

35.22.150 Submission of new charter. Within ten days after the results of the election have been determined, if a majority of the votes cast favor the proceeding, the members of the board of freeholders elected thereat shall convene and prepare a new charter by altering, revising, adding to, or repealing the existing charter including all amendments thereto and within one year thereafter file it with the city clerk. [1974 ex.s. c 1 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.22.150. Prior: 1945 c 55 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 137 § 1, part; 1895 c 27 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 8955, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.22.160 Election on adoption of new charter. Upon the filing of the proposed new, altered, changed or revised charter with the city clerk, it shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the city at an election to be called therefor pursuant to the provisions of law applicable to the holding of elections in such city. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.160. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 137 § 2, part; 1895 c 27 § 2, part; RRS § 8956, part.]

Times for holding elections: RCW 29A.04.311 through 29A.04.330.

35.22.170 Publication of proposed charter. The proposed new, altered or revised charter shall be published in the newspaper having the largest general circulation within the city at least once each week for four weeks next preceding the day of submitting the same to the electors for their approval. [1985 c 469 § 23; 1965 ex.s. c 47 § 12; 1965 c 7 § 35.22.170. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 137 § 3; 1895 c 27 § 3; RRS § 8957.]

Publication of amendments to charter: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).

35.22.180 Conduct of elections. The election of the board of freeholders and that upon the proposition of adopting the proposed new, altered or revised charter, may be general or special elections and except as herein provided, said elections, the returns, the canvassing thereof and the declaration of the result shall be governed by the laws regulating and controlling elections in the city. In both cases the notice specifying the object of the election must be given at least ten days before the day of election. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.180. Prior: (i) 1895 c 27 § 4; RRS § 8958. (ii) 1895 c 27 § 5; RRS § 8959.]

Election on amendment to charter: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).

35.22.190 Effect of favorable vote. If a majority of the voters voting upon the adoption of the proposed new, altered or revised charter favor it, it shall become the charter of the city and the organic law thereof, superseding any existing charter. All bodies or offices abolished or dispensed with by the new, altered or revised charter, together with the emoluments thereof shall immediately cease to exist, and any new offices created shall be filled by appointment of the mayor until the next general election subject to such approval by the city council as may be required by the new, altered or revised charter. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.190. Prior: (i) 1925 ex.s. c 137 § 2, part; 1895 c 27 § 2, part; RRS § 8956, part. (ii) 1895 c 27 § 6; RRS § 8962.]

Times for holding elections: RCW 29A.04.311 through 29A.04.330.

35.22.195 Powers of cities adopting charters. Any city adopting a charter under Article XI, section 10 of the Constitution of the state of Washington, as amended by amendment 40, shall have all of the powers which are conferred upon incorporated cities and towns by Title 35 RCW, or other laws of the state, and all such powers as are usually exercised by municipal corporations of like character and degree. [1965 ex.s. c 47 § 2. Formerly RCW 35.21.620.]

Legislative powers of charter city: RCW 35.22.200.

35.22.200 Legislative powers of charter city—Where vested—Direct legislation. The legislative powers of a charter city shall be vested in a mayor and a city council, to consist of such number of members and to have such powers as may be provided for in its charter. The charter may provide for direct legislation by the people through the initiative and referendum upon any matter within the scope of the powers, functions, or duties of the city. The mayor and council and such other elective officers as may be provided for in such charter shall be elected at such times and in such manner as provided in *Title 29 RCW, and for such terms and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed in the charter, and shall receive compensation in accordance with the process or standards of a charter provision or ordinance which conforms with RCW 35.21.015. [2001 c 73 § 2; 1965 ex.s. c 47 § 13; 1965 c 7 § 35.22.200. Prior: (i) 1890 p 223 § 6, part; RRS § 8977, part. (ii) 1927 c 52 § 1; 1911 c 17 § 2; RRS § 8949.]

***Reviser's note:** Title 29 RCW was repealed and/or recodified in its entirety pursuant to 2003 c 111, effective July 1, 2004. See Title 29A RCW.

Findings—Intent—Severability—2001 c 73: See notes following RCW 35.21.015.

Powers of cities adopting charters: RCW 35.22.195.

35.22.205 Compensation and hours of mayor and elected officials. The compensation and the time to be devoted to the performance of the duties of the mayor and elected officials of all cities of the first class shall be as fixed by ordinance of said city irrespective of any city charter provisions. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.205. Prior: 1957 c 113 § 1; 1955 c 354 § 1.]

35.22.210 Separate designation of councilmembers in certain first-class cities. Any city of the first class having a population less than one hundred thousand by the last federal census and having a charter providing that each of its councilmembers shall be the commissioner of an administrative

(2012 Ed.)

department of such city, may by ordinance provide for the separate designation of such councilmembers as officers, in accordance with such administrative departments, and for their filing for and election to office under such separate designations. [2009 c 549 § 2045; 1965 c 7 § 35.22.210. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 61 § 1; RRS § 8948-1.]

35.22.220 Repeal of separate designation. Whenever any such city shall have passed such an ordinance providing for such separate designations and for filing for and election to office in accordance therewith, such city shall have no power to repeal the same except by ordinance passed by the council of such city and submitted to the voters thereof at a general or special election and ratified by a majority of the voters voting thereon. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.220. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 61 § 2; RRS § 8948-2.]

Times for holding elections: RCW 29A.04.311 through 29A.04.330.

35.22.235 First-class mayor-council cities—Twelve councilmembers. All regular elections in first-class cities having a mayor-council form of government whose charters provide for twelve councilmembers elected for a term of two years, two being elected from each of six wards, and for the election of a mayor, treasurer, and comptroller for terms of two years, shall be held biennially as provided in RCW 29A.04.330. The term of each councilmember, mayor, treasurer, and comptroller shall be four years and until his or her successor is elected and qualified and assumes office in accordance with RCW 29A.20.040. The terms of the councilmembers shall be so staggered that six councilmembers shall be elected to office at each regular election. [2003 c 111 § 2301. Prior: 1981 c 213 § 3; 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 11; 1965 c 9 § 29.13.023; prior: 1963 c 200 § 2; 1957 c 168 § 1. Formerly RCW 29.13.023.]

Effective date—2003 c 111: See RCW 29A.04.903.

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: See RCW 29A.20.040(1).

35.22.245 First-class mayor-council cities—Seven councilmembers. All regular elections in first-class cities having a mayor-council form of government whose charters provide for seven councilmembers, one to be elected from each of six wards and one at large, for a term of two years, and for the election of a mayor, comptroller, treasurer and attorney for two year terms, shall be held biennially as provided in RCW 29A.04.330. The terms of the six councilmembers to be elected by wards shall be four years and until their successors are elected and qualified and the term of the councilmember to be elected at large shall be two years and until their successors are elected and qualified. The terms of the councilmembers shall be so staggered that three ward councilmembers and the councilmember at large shall be elected at each regular election. The term of the mayor, attorney, treasurer, and comptroller shall be four years and until their successors are elected and qualified and assume office in accordance with RCW 29A.20.040. [2003 c 111 § 2302. Prior: 1981 c 213 § 4; 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 12; 1965 c 9 § 29.13.024; prior: 1963 c 200 § 3; 1957 c 168 § 2. Formerly RCW 29.13.024.]

Effective date—2003 c 111: See RCW 29A.04.903.

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: See RCW 29A.20.040(1).

35.22.280 Specific powers enumerated. Any city of the first class shall have power:

(1) To provide for general and special elections, for questions to be voted upon, and for the election of officers;

(2) To provide for levying and collecting taxes on real and personal property for its corporate uses and purposes, and to provide for the payment of the debts and expenses of the corporation;

(3) To control the finances and property of the corporation, and to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, such lands and other property as may be necessary for any part of the corporate uses provided for by its charter, and to dispose of any such property as the interests of the corporation may, from time to time, require;

(4) To borrow money for corporate purposes on the credit of the corporation, and to issue negotiable bonds therefor, on such conditions and in such manner as shall be prescribed in its charter; but no city shall, in any manner or for any purpose, become indebted to an amount in the aggregate to exceed the limitation of indebtedness prescribed by chapter 39.36 RCW as now or hereafter amended;

(5) To issue bonds in place of or to supply means to meet maturing bonds or other indebtedness, or for the consolidation or funding of the same;

(6) To purchase or appropriate private property within or without its corporate limits, for its corporate uses, upon making just compensation to the owners thereof, and to institute and maintain such proceedings as may be authorized by the general laws of the state for the appropriation of private property for public use;

(7) To lay out, establish, open, alter, widen, extend, grade, pave, plank, establish grades, or otherwise improve streets, alleys, avenues, sidewalks, wharves, parks, and other public grounds, and to regulate and control the use thereof, and to vacate the same, and to authorize or prohibit the use of electricity at, in, or upon any of said streets, or for other purposes, and to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which the same may be so used, and to regulate the use thereof;

(8) To change the grade of any street, highway, or alley within its corporate limits, and to provide for the payment of damages to any abutting owner or owners who shall have built or made other improvements upon such street, highway, or alley at any point opposite to the point where such change shall be made with reference to the grade of such street, highway, or alley as the same existed prior to such change;

(9) To authorize or prohibit the locating and constructing of any railroad or street railroad in any street, alley, or public place in such city, and to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which any such railroad or street railroad shall be located or constructed; to provide for the alteration, change of grade, or removal thereof; to regulate the moving and operation of railroad and street railroad trains, cars, and locomotives within the corporate limits of said city; and to provide by ordinance for the protection of all persons and property against injury in the use of such railroads or street railroads;

(10) To provide for making local improvements, and to levy and collect special assessments on property benefited thereby, and for paying for the same or any portion thereof;

(11) To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, lands for public parks within or without the limits of such city, and to improve the same. When the language of any instrument by

which any property is so acquired limits the use of said property to park purposes and contains a reservation of interest in favor of the grantor or any other person, and where it is found that the property so acquired is not needed for park purposes and that an exchange thereof for other property to be dedicated for park purposes is in the public interest, the city may, with the consent of the grantor or such other person, his or her heirs, successors, or assigns, exchange such property for other property to be dedicated for park purposes, and may make, execute, and deliver proper conveyances to effect the exchange. In any case where, owing to death or lapse of time, there is neither donor, heir, successor, or assignee to give consent, this consent may be executed by the city and filed for record with an affidavit setting forth all efforts made to locate people entitled to give such consent together with the facts which establish that no consent by such persons is attainable. Title to property so conveyed by the city shall vest in the grantee free and clear of any trust in favor of the public arising out of any prior dedication for park purposes, but the right of the public shall be transferred and preserved with like force and effect to the property received by the city in such exchange;

(12) To construct and keep in repair bridges, viaducts, and tunnels, and to regulate the use thereof;

(13) To determine what work shall be done or improvements made at the expense, in whole or in part, of the owners of the adjoining contiguous, or proximate property, or others specially benefited thereby; and to provide for the manner of making and collecting assessments therefor;

(14) To provide for erecting, purchasing, or otherwise acquiring waterworks, within or without the corporate limits of said city, to supply said city and its inhabitants with water, or authorize the construction of same by others when deemed for the best interests of such city and its inhabitants, and to regulate and control the use and price of the water so supplied;

(15) To provide for lighting the streets and all public places, and for furnishing the inhabitants thereof with gas or other lights, and to erect, or otherwise acquire, and to maintain the same, or to authorize the erection and maintenance of such works as may be necessary and convenient therefor, and to regulate and control the use thereof;

(16) To establish and regulate markets, and to provide for the weighing, measuring, and inspection of all articles of food and drink offered for sale thereat, or at any other place within its limits, by proper penalties, and to enforce the keeping of proper legal weights and measures by all vendors in such city, and to provide for the inspection thereof. Whenever the words "public markets" are used in this chapter, and the public market is managed in whole or in part by a public corporation created by a city, the words shall be construed to include all real or personal property located in a district or area designated by a city as a public market and traditionally devoted to providing farmers, crafts vendors and other merchants with retail space to market their wares to the public. Property located in such a district or area need not be exclusively or primarily used for such traditional public market retail activities and may include property used for other public purposes including, but not limited to, the provision of human services and low-income or moderate-income housing;

(17) To erect and establish hospitals and pesthouses, and to control and regulate the same;

(18) To provide for establishing and maintaining reform schools for juvenile offenders;

(19) To provide for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries, and to appropriate, annually, such percent of all moneys collected for fines, penalties, and licenses as shall be prescribed by its charter, for the support of a city library, which shall, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by ordinance, be open for use by the public;

(20) To regulate the burial of the dead, and to establish and regulate cemeteries within or without the corporate limits, and to acquire land therefor by purchase or otherwise; to cause cemeteries to be removed beyond the limits of the corporation, and to prohibit their establishment within two miles of the boundaries thereof;

(21) To direct the location and construction of all buildings in which any trade or occupation offensive to the senses or deleterious to public health or safety shall be carried on, and to regulate the management thereof; and to prohibit the erection or maintenance of such buildings or structures, or the carrying on of such trade or occupation within the limits of such corporation, or within the distance of two miles beyond the boundaries thereof;

(22) To provide for the prevention and extinguishment of fires and to regulate or prohibit the transportation, keeping, or storage of all combustible or explosive materials within its corporate limits, and to regulate and restrain the use of fireworks;

(23) To establish fire limits and to make all such regulations for the erection and maintenance of buildings or other structures within its corporate limits as the safety of persons or property may require, and to cause all such buildings and places as may from any cause be in a dangerous state to be put in safe condition;

(24) To regulate the manner in which stone, brick, and other buildings, party walls, and partition fences shall be constructed and maintained;

(25) To deepen, widen, dock, cover, wall, alter, or change the channels of waterways and courses, and to provide for the construction and maintenance of all such works as may be required for the accommodation of commerce, including canals, slips, public landing places, wharves, docks, and levees, and to control and regulate the use thereof;

(26) To control, regulate, or prohibit the anchorage, moorage, and landing of all watercrafts and their cargoes within the jurisdiction of the corporation;

(27) To fix the rates of wharfage and dockage, and to provide for the collection thereof, and to provide for the imposition and collection of such harbor fees as may be consistent with the laws of the United States;

(28) To license, regulate, control, or restrain wharf boats, tugs, and other boats used about the harbor or within such jurisdiction;

(29) To require the owners of public halls or other buildings to provide suitable means of exit; to provide for the prevention and abatement of nuisances, for the cleaning and purification of watercourses and canals, for the drainage and filling up of ponds on private property within its limits, when the same shall be offensive to the senses or dangerous to health; to regulate and control, and to prevent and punish, the

defilement or pollution of all streams running through or into its corporate limits, and for the distance of five miles beyond its corporate limits, and on any stream or lake from which the water supply of said city is taken, for a distance of five miles beyond its source of supply; to provide for the cleaning of areas, vaults, and other places within its corporate limits which may be so kept as to become offensive to the senses or dangerous to health, and to make all such quarantine or other regulations as may be necessary for the preservation of the public health, and to remove all persons afflicted with any infectious or contagious disease to some suitable place to be provided for that purpose;

(30) To declare what shall be a nuisance, and to abate the same, and to impose fines upon parties who may create, continue, or suffer nuisances to exist;

(31) To regulate the selling or giving away of intoxicating, malt, vinous, mixed, or fermented liquors as authorized by the general laws of the state: PROVIDED, That no license shall be granted to any person or persons who shall not first comply with the general laws of the state in force at the time the same is granted;

(32) To grant licenses for any lawful purpose, and to fix by ordinance the amount to be paid therefor, and to provide for revoking the same. However, no license shall be granted to continue for longer than one year from the date thereof. A city may not require a business to be licensed based solely upon registration under or compliance with the streamlined sales and use tax agreement;

(33) To regulate the carrying on within its corporate limits of all occupations which are of such a nature as to affect the public health or the good order of said city, or to disturb the public peace, and which are not prohibited by law, and to provide for the punishment of all persons violating such regulations, and of all persons who knowingly permit the same to be violated in any building or upon any premises owned or controlled by them;

(34) To restrain and provide for the punishment of vagrants, mendicants, prostitutes, and other disorderly persons;

(35) To provide for the punishment of all disorderly conduct, and of all practices dangerous to public health or safety, and to make all regulations necessary for the preservation of public morality, health, peace, and good order within its limits, and to provide for the arrest, trial, and punishment of all persons charged with violating any of the ordinances of said city. The punishment shall not exceed a fine of five thousand dollars or imprisonment in the city jail for three hundred sixty-four days, or both such fine and imprisonment. The punishment for any criminal ordinance shall be the same as the punishment provided in state law for the same crime. Such cities alternatively may provide that violations of ordinances constitute a civil violation subject to monetary penalties, but no act which is a state crime may be made a civil violation;

(36) To project or extend its streets over and across any tidelands within its corporate limits, and along or across the harbor areas of such city, in such manner as will best promote the interests of commerce;

(37) To provide in their respective charters for a method to propose and adopt amendments thereto. [2011 c 96 § 25; 2009 c 549 § 2046; 2008 c 129 § 1; 1993 c 83 § 4; 1990 c 189

§ 3; 1986 c 278 § 3; 1984 c 258 § 802; 1977 ex.s. c 316 § 20; 1971 ex.s. c 16 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 116 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.22.280. Prior: 1890 p 218 § 5; RRS § 8966.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 96: See note following RCW 9A.20.021.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.22.282 City and town license fees and taxes on financial institutions. See chapter 82.14A RCW.

35.22.283 City license fees or taxes on certain business activities to be at a single uniform rate. See RCW 35.21.710.

35.22.284 Association of sheriffs and police chiefs. See chapter 36.28A RCW.

35.22.285 Nonpolluting power generation by individual—Exemption from regulation—Authorization to contract with utility. See chapter 80.58 RCW.

35.22.287 Hydroelectric resources—Separate legal authority—Creation by irrigation districts and cities, towns, or public utility districts. See RCW 87.03.825 through 87.03.840.

35.22.288 Publication of ordinances or summary—Public notice of hearings and meeting agendas. Promptly after adoption, the text of each ordinance or a summary of the content of each ordinance shall be published at least once in the official newspaper of the city. For purposes of this section, a summary shall mean a brief description which succinctly describes the main points of the ordinance. Publication of the title of an ordinance authorizing the issuance of bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness shall constitute publication of a summary of that ordinance. When the city publishes a summary, the publication shall include a statement that the full text of the ordinance will be mailed upon request.

An inadvertent mistake or omission in publishing the text or a summary of the content of an ordinance shall not render the ordinance invalid.

In addition to the requirement that a city publish the text or a summary of the content of each adopted ordinance, every city shall establish a procedure for notifying the public of upcoming hearings and the preliminary agenda for the forthcoming council meeting. Such procedure may include, but not be limited to, written notification to the city's official newspaper, publication of a notice in the official newspaper, posting of upcoming council meeting agendas, or such other processes as the city determines will satisfy the intent of this requirement. [1994 c 273 § 7; 1988 c 168 § 1; 1985 c 469 § 100.]

35.22.290 Additional powers—Auditoriums, art museums. Every city of the first class may lease, purchase, or construct, and maintain public auditoriums and art museums and may use and let them for such public and private purposes for such compensation and rental and upon such conditions as shall be prescribed by ordinance; it may issue negotiable bonds for the purchase and construction thereof on such conditions and in such manner as shall be prescribed by

its charter and by general law for the borrowing of money for corporate purposes. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.290. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 81 § 1; 1923 c 179 § 1; RRS § 8981-2.]

35.22.300 Leasing of land for auditoriums, etc. If a city of the first class has acquired title to land for public auditoriums or art museums, it may let it or any part thereof, together with the structures and improvements constructed or to be constructed thereon for such term as may be deemed proper and may raise the needed funds for financing the project, in whole or in part, by transferring or pledging the use and income thereof in such manner as the corporate authorities deem proper.

Any lessee under any such lease may mortgage the leasehold interest and may issue bonds to be secured by the mortgage and may pledge the rent and income of the property to accrue during the term of the lease or any part thereof for the due financing of the project: PROVIDED, That the corporate authorities may specify in any such lease such provisions and restrictions relating thereto as they shall deem proper. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.300. Prior: 1925 c 12 § 1; RRS § 8981-3.]

35.22.302 Conveyance or lease of space above real property or structures or improvements. The legislative authority of every city of the first and second class owning real property, not limited by dedication or trust to a particular public use, may convey or lease for public or private use any estate, right or interest in the areas above the surface of the ground of such real property or structures or improvements thereon: PROVIDED, That the estate, right or interest so created and conveyed and the use authorized in connection therewith will not in the judgment of said legislative authority be needed for or be inconsistent with the public purposes for which such property was acquired, is being used, or to which it is to be devoted: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the legislative authority may impose conditions and restrictions on the use to be made of the estate, right or interest conveyed or leased, in the same manner and to the same extent as may be done by any vendor or lessor of real estate.

No conveyance or lease authorized by this section shall permit, authorize or suffer the lessee or grantee to encumber that portion of the real estate devoted to or needed for public purposes. [1967 ex.s. c 99 § 1.]

35.22.305 Department for administration, etc., of property incident to civic center—Creation authorized—Supervision—Authority. The legislative authority of any city of the first class of more than four hundred thousand population shall have, notwithstanding any charter or statutory provision to the contrary, authority by ordinance to create a separate department of municipal government for the administration, management and control of any multiple use city property, including improvements thereon, devoted to educational, cultural, recreational, entertainment, athletic, convention and such other uses as shall be declared by ordinance to be incident to a civic center. The supervision of said department shall be by a manager, board or commission to be appointed in the manner, receive such compensation and perform such duties as may be prescribed by ordinance which may include authority to enter into leases, concessions and other agreements on behalf of the city, appoint and remove

employees subject to applicable civil service provisions, advertise events and publicize and otherwise promote the use of such civic center facilities, and operate, manage and control municipal off-street parking and public transportation facilities heretofore or hereafter erected primarily to serve such civic center. All expenditures, purchases and improvements made or performed by or under the direction of said department shall be subject to applicable charter provisions and statutes. [1965 c 132 § 1.]

35.22.310 Cesspools, filling of—Removal of debris, etc. Every city of the first class is empowered to provide for the filling and closing of cesspools and for the removing of garbage, debris, grass, weeds, and brush on property in the city. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.310. Prior: 1907 c 89 § 1; RRS § 8972.]

35.22.320 Collection of cost of filling cesspools, etc. Every city of the first class by general ordinance may prescribe the mode and manner of assessing, levying and collecting assessments upon property for filling and closing cesspools thereon and removing garbage, debris, grass, weeds, and brush and provide that the charges therefor shall be a lien on the property upon which such work is done and collected in such manner as is prescribed in the ordinance. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.320. Prior: 1907 c 89 § 2; RRS § 8973.]

35.22.330 Radio communication. Every city of the first class maintaining a harbor department may install, maintain, and operate in connection therewith wireless telegraph stations for the handling of official and commercial messages and for communicating with wireless land and shore stations under such regulations as the corporate authorities may prescribe and in accordance with the statutes and regulations of the federal government. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.330. Prior: 1923 c 92 § 1; RRS § 8981-1.]

35.22.340 Streets—Railroad franchises in, along, over, and across. Every city of the first class may by ordinance authorize the location, construction, and operation of railroads in, along, over, and across any highway, street, alley, or public place in the city for such term of years and upon such conditions as the city council may by ordinance prescribe notwithstanding any provisions of the city charter limiting the length of terms of franchises or requiring franchises to contain a provision granting the city the right to appropriate by purchase the property of any corporation receiving a franchise, license, privilege, or authority: PROVIDED, That this does not apply to street railroads nor to railroads operated in connection with street railroads in and along the streets of such city. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.340. Prior: 1907 c 41 § 1; RRS § 8971.]

35.22.350 Utilities—Collective bargaining with employees. Every city of the first class which owns and operates a waterworks system, a light and power system, a street railway or other public utility, shall have power, through its proper officers, to deal with and to enter into contracts for periods not exceeding one year with its employees engaged in the construction, maintenance, or operation thereof through the accredited representatives of the employ-

ees including any labor organization or organizations authorized to act for them concerning wages, hours and conditions of labor in such employment, and every city having not less than one hundred forty thousand nor more than one hundred and seventy thousand population is empowered and authorized to immediately place in effect any adjustment or change in such wages, hours and conditions of labor of such employees as may be required to conform to the provisions of any such contract, irrespective of the provisions of any annual budget or act relating thereto: PROVIDED, That not more than one such contract not in conformity with any annual budget shall be made during any budget year, nor shall any such adjustment or change be made which would result in an excess of expenditures over revenues of such public utility. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.350. Prior: 1955 c 145 § 1; 1951 c 21 § 1; 1935 c 37 § 1; RRS § 8966-5.]

Labor regulations: Title 49 RCW.

35.22.360 Utilities—Wage adjustments. Notwithstanding any annual budget or statute relating thereto, any city of the first class owning and operating a public utility, or the city's public utility department, may make an adjustment or change of the rate of daily wages of employees of any such public utility if such adjustment or change is accompanied by or is approximately coincidental with a shortening of the work week of the employees and if the adjustment or change will not result in any increase in pay per week, or excess of expenditures of the public utility over its revenues. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.360. Prior: 1937 c 16 § 1; RRS § 9000-22a.]

35.22.362 Nuclear thermal power facilities—Joint development with public utility districts and electrical companies. See chapter 54.44 RCW.

35.22.365 Public transportation systems in municipalities—Financing. See chapter 35.95 RCW.

35.22.370 Wards—Division of city. Notwithstanding that the charter of a city of the first class may forbid the city council from redividing the city into wards except at stated periods, if the city has failed to redivide the city into wards during any such period, the city council by ordinance may do so at any time thereafter: PROVIDED, That there shall not be more than one redivision into wards during any one period specified in the charter. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.370. Prior: 1903 c 141 § 1; RRS § 8970.]

35.22.410 Wharves—City may let wharves or privileges thereon. Every city of the first class may let the whole or any part of a wharf, or the privileges thereon owned by the city, for periods not to exceed one year in such manner, and upon such terms, as may be prescribed by a general ordinance. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.410. Prior: 1911 c 67 § 1; RRS § 8967.]

35.22.415 Municipal airport located in unincorporated area—Subject to county comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances. Whenever a first-class city owns and operates a municipal airport which is located in an unincorporated area of a county, the airport shall be subject to the county's comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances in the

same manner as if the airport were privately owned and operated. [1979 ex.s. c 124 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.22.425 Criminal code repeals by city operating municipal court—Agreement covering costs of handling resulting criminal cases—Arbitration. A city of the first class operating a municipal court may not repeal in its entirety that portion of its municipal code defining crimes or repeal a provision of its municipal code which defines a crime equivalent to an offense listed in RCW 46.63.020 unless the municipality has reached an agreement with the appropriate county under chapter 39.34 RCW under which the county is to be paid a reasonable amount for costs associated with prosecution, adjudication, and sentencing in criminal cases filed in district court as a result of the repeal. The agreement shall include provisions for periodic review and renewal of the terms of the agreement. If the municipality and the county are unable to agree on the terms for renewal of the agreement, they shall be deemed to have entered into an agreement to submit the issue to arbitration under chapter 7.04A RCW. Pending conclusion of the arbitration proceeding, the terms of the agreement shall remain in effect. The municipality and the county have the same rights and are subject to the same duties as other parties who have agreed to submit to arbitration under chapter 7.04A RCW. [2005 c 433 § 38; 1984 c 258 § 204.]

Application—Captions not law—Savings—Effective date—2005 c 433: See RCW 7.04A.290 through 7.04A.310 and 7.04A.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.22.570 Omnibus grant of powers to first-class cities. Any city adopting a charter under the provisions of this chapter shall have all the powers which are conferred upon incorporated cities and towns by this title or other laws of the state, and all such powers as are usually exercised by municipal corporations of like character and degree. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.570. Prior: 1890 p 224 § 7; RRS § 8981.]

35.22.580 Diversion of local improvement moneys prohibited—Refund of excess. Whenever any city of the first class shall levy and collect moneys by sale of bonds or otherwise for any local improvement by special assessment therefor, the same shall be carried in a special fund to be used for said purpose, and no part thereof shall be transferred or diverted to any other fund or use: PROVIDED, That any funds remaining after the payment of the whole cost and expense of such improvement, in excess of the total sum required to defray all the expenditures by the city on account thereof, shall be refunded on demand to the amount of such overpayment: PROVIDED FURTHER, That this section shall not be deemed to require the refunding of any balance in any local improvement fund after the payment of all outstanding obligations issued against such fund, where such balance accrues from any saving in interest or from penalties collected upon delinquent assessments, but any such balance may be turned into the general fund or otherwise disposed of, as the legislative authority of such city may direct by ordinance. The provisions of this section relating to the refund of excess local improvement district funds shall not apply to any district whose obligations are guaranteed by the local

improvement guaranty fund. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.580. Prior: 1917 c 58 § 1; 1915 c 17 § 1; RRS § 8983. Formerly RCW 35.45.100.]

35.22.590 Bonds voted by people—Transfer of excess to redemption fund. (1) Whenever the issuance or sale of bonds or other obligations of any city of the first class has been authorized by vote of the people, as provided by any existing charter or laws, for any special improvement or purpose, the proceeds of the sale of such bonds including premiums if any shall be carried in a special fund to be devoted to the purpose for which such bonds were authorized, and no portion of such bonds shall be transferred or diverted to any other fund or purpose: PROVIDED, That nothing herein shall be held to prevent the transfer to the interest and redemption fund of any balance remaining in the treasury after the completion of such improvement or purpose so authorized: PROVIDED FURTHER, That nothing herein shall prevent the city council from disposing of such bonds, or any portion thereof, in such amounts and at such times as it shall direct, but no such bonds shall be sold for less than par. Such bonds may be in any form, including bearer bonds or registered bonds as provided in RCW 39.46.030.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, such bonds may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 35; 1965 c 7 § 35.22.590. Prior: 1915 c 17 § 2; RRS § 8984. Formerly RCW 35.45.110.]

Elections: Title 29A RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.22.600 Liability for violations of RCW 35.22.580 or 35.22.590. Any ordinance, resolution, order or other action of any city council, board or officer, and every city warrant or other instrument in writing made in violation of any of the provisions of RCW 35.22.580 or 35.22.590 shall be void, and every officer, agent or employee of any such city, or member of the city council, or other board thereof, and every private person or corporation who knowingly commits any violation thereof or knowingly aids in such violation, shall be liable to the city concerned for all moneys so transferred, diverted or paid out, which liability shall also attach to and be enforceable against the official bond (if any) of any such officer, agent, employee, member of city council or board. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.600. Prior: 1915 c 17 § 3; RRS § 8985. Formerly RCW 35.45.120.]

35.22.610 Police officers—Appointment without regard to residence authorized. Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 35.21.200, as now or hereafter amended, all cities of the first class shall have the right and authority to appoint and employ a person as a regular or special police officer of said city regardless of his or her place of residence or domicile at the date of his or her appointment.

This provision shall supersede any provision of any city charter to the contrary. [2009 c 549 § 2047; 1967 ex.s. c 37 § 1.]

Residence requirements for appointive city officials and employees: RCW 35.21.200.

35.22.620 Public works or improvements—Limitations on work by public employees—Small works ros-

ter—Purchase of reused or recycled materials or products. (1) As used in this section, the term "public works" means as defined in RCW 39.04.010.

(2) A first-class city may have public works performed by contract pursuant to public notice and call for competitive bids. As limited by subsection (3) of this section, a first-class city may have public works performed by city employees in any annual or biennial budget period equal to a dollar value not exceeding ten percent of the public works construction budget, including any amount in a supplemental public works construction budget, over the budget period. The amount of public works that a first-class city has a county perform for it under RCW 35.77.020 shall be included within this ten percent limitation.

If a first-class city has public works performed by public employees in any budget period that are in excess of this ten percent limitation, the amount in excess of the permitted amount shall be reduced from the otherwise permitted amount of public works that may be performed by public employees for that city in its next budget period. Twenty percent of the motor vehicle fuel tax distributions to that city shall be withheld if two years after the year in which the excess amount of work occurred, the city has failed to so reduce the amount of public works that it has performed by public employees. The amount so withheld shall be distributed to the city when it has demonstrated in its reports to the state auditor that the amount of public works it has performed by public employees has been so reduced.

Whenever a first-class city has had public works performed in any budget period up to the maximum permitted amount for that budget period, all remaining public works within that budget period shall be done by contract pursuant to public notice and call for competitive bids.

The state auditor shall report to the state treasurer any first-class city that exceeds this amount and the extent to which the city has or has not reduced the amount of public works it has performed by public employees in subsequent years.

(3) In addition to the percentage limitation provided in subsection (2) of this section, a first-class city shall not have public employees perform a public works project in excess of ninety thousand dollars if more than a single craft or trade is involved with the public works project, or a public works project in excess of forty-five thousand dollars if only a single craft or trade is involved with the public works project or the public works project is street signalization or street lighting. A public works project means a complete project. The restrictions in this subsection do not permit the division of the project into units of work or classes of work to avoid the restriction on work that may be performed by day labor on a single project.

(4) In addition to the accounting and recordkeeping requirements contained in RCW 39.04.070, every first-class city annually may prepare a report for the state auditor indicating the total public works construction budget and supplemental public works construction budget for that year, the total construction costs of public works performed by public employees for that year, and the amount of public works that is performed by public employees above or below ten percent of the total construction budget. However, if a city budgets on a biennial basis, this annual report may indicate the

amount of public works that is performed by public employees within the current biennial period that is above or below ten percent of the total biennial construction budget.

Each first-class city with a population of one hundred fifty thousand or less shall use the form required by RCW 43.09.205 to account and record costs of public works in excess of five thousand dollars that are not let by contract.

(5) The cost of a separate public works project shall be the costs of materials, supplies, equipment, and labor on the construction of that project. The value of the public works budget shall be the value of all the separate public works projects within the budget.

(6) The competitive bidding requirements of this section may be waived by the city legislative authority pursuant to RCW 39.04.280 if an exemption contained within that section applies to the work or contract.

(7) In lieu of the procedures of subsections (2) and (6) of this section, a first-class city may let contracts using the small works roster process in RCW 39.04.155.

Whenever possible, the city shall invite at least one proposal from a minority or woman contractor who shall otherwise qualify under this section.

(8) The allocation of public works projects to be performed by city employees shall not be subject to a collective bargaining agreement.

(9) This section does not apply to performance-based contracts, as defined in RCW 39.35A.020(4), that are negotiated under chapter 39.35A RCW.

(10) Nothing in this section shall prohibit any first-class city from allowing for preferential purchase of products made from recycled materials or products that may be recycled or reused. [2012 1st sp.s. c 5 § 1; 2009 c 229 § 3; 2002 c 94 § 1; 2000 c 138 § 203; 1998 c 278 § 2; 1993 c 198 § 9; 1989 c 431 § 59; 1987 c 120 § 1. Prior: 1985 c 219 § 1; 1985 c 169 § 6; 1979 ex.s. c 89 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 56 § 1.]

Purpose—Part headings not law—2000 c 138: See notes following RCW 39.04.155.

Competitive bidding violations by municipal officer, penalties: RCW 39.30.020.

Subcontractors to be identified by bidder, when: RCW 39.30.060.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.22.625 Public works or improvements—Inapplicability of RCW 35.22.620 to certain agreements relating to water pollution control, solid waste handling facilities. RCW 35.22.620 does not apply to the selection of persons or entities to construct or develop water pollution control facilities or to provide water pollution control services under RCW 70.150.040 or the selection of persons or entities to construct or develop solid waste handling facilities or to provide solid waste handling services under RCW 35.21.156. [1989 c 399 § 4; 1987 c 436 § 8.]

35.22.630 Public works or improvements—Cost amounts—How determined. The cost of any public work or improvement for the purposes of RCW 35.22.620 and 35.22.640 shall be the aggregate of all amounts to be paid for labor, material, and equipment on one continuous or interrelated project where work is to be performed simultaneously or in close sequence: PROVIDED, That the cost of water services and metering equipment furnished by any first-class

city in the course of a water service installation from the utility-owned main to and including the meter box assembly shall not be included as part of the aggregate cost as provided herein. The breaking down of any public work or improvement into units or accomplishing any public work or improvement by phases for the purpose of avoiding the minimum dollar amount prescribed in RCW 35.22.620 is contrary to public policy and is prohibited. [1975 1st ex.s. c 56 § 2.]

35.22.635 Public works or improvements—Low bidder claiming error—Prohibition on later bid for same project. A low bidder who claims error and fails to enter into a contract with a city for a public works project is prohibited from bidding on the same project if a second or subsequent call for bids is made for the project. [1996 c 18 § 1.]

35.22.640 Public works or improvements—Electrical distribution and generating systems—Customer may contract with qualified electrical contractor. Cities of the first class are relieved from complying with the provisions of RCW 35.22.620 with respect to any public work or improvement relating solely to electrical distribution and generating systems on public rights-of-way or on municipally owned property: PROVIDED, That if a city-owned electrical utility directly assesses its customers a service installation charge for a temporary service, permanent service, or expanded service, the customer may, with the written approval of the city-owned electric utility, contract with a qualified electrical contractor licensed under chapter 19.28 RCW to install any material or equipment in lieu of having city utility personnel perform the installation. In the event the city-owned electric utility denies the customer's request to utilize a private electrical contractor for such installation work, it shall provide the customer with written reasons for such denial: PROVIDED FURTHER, That nothing herein shall prevent any first-class city from operating a solid waste department utilizing its own personnel.

If a customer elects to employ a private electrical contractor as provided in this section, the private electrical contractor shall be solely responsible for any damages resulting from the installation of any temporary service, permanent service, or expanded service and the city-owned electrical utility shall be immune from any tortious conduct actions as to that installation. [1983 c 217 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 56 § 3.]

35.22.650 Public works or improvements—Minority business, employees—Contract, contents. All contracts by and between a first-class city and contractors for any public work or improvement exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars, or fifteen thousand dollars for construction of water mains, shall contain the following clause:

"Contractor agrees that the contractor shall actively solicit the employment of minority group members. Contractor further agrees that the contractor shall actively solicit bids for the subcontracting of goods or services from qualified minority businesses. Contractor shall furnish evidence of the contractor's compliance with these requirements of minority employment and solicitation. Contractor further agrees to consider the grant of subcontracts to said minority bidders on the basis of substantially equal proposals in the light most

favorable to said minority businesses. The contractor shall be required to submit evidence of compliance with this section as part of the bid."

As used in this section, the term "minority business" means a business at least fifty-one percent of which is owned by minority group members. Minority group members include, but are not limited to, blacks, women, native Americans, Asians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and Hispanics. [2002 c 307 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 56 § 4.]

Effective date—2002 c 307: See note following RCW 1.20.130.

35.22.660 Child care facilities—Review of need and demand—Adoption of ordinances. If a first-class city zones pursuant to its inherent charter authority and not pursuant to chapter 35.63 RCW, and does not provide for the siting of family day care homes in zones or areas that are designated for single-family or other residential uses, and for the siting of mini-day care centers and day care centers in zones or areas that are designated for any residential or commercial uses, the city shall conduct a review of the need and demand for child care facilities, including the cost of any conditional or special use permit that may be required. The review shall be completed by August 30, 1990. A copy of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations resulting from the review shall be sent to the *department of community development by September 30, 1990.

On or before June 30, 1991, each municipality that plans and zones under this chapter shall have adopted an ordinance or ordinances that are necessary to implement the findings of this review, if the findings indicate that such changes are necessary, or shall notify the *department of community development as to why such implementing ordinances were not adopted. [1989 c 335 § 7.]

***Reviser's note:** Powers, duties, and functions of the department of community development and the department of trade and economic development were transferred to the department of community, trade, and economic development by 1993 c 280, effective July 1, 1994. The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

Findings—Purpose—Severability—1989 c 335: See notes following RCW 35.63.170.

Definitions for RCW 35.22.660: See RCW 35.63.170.

35.22.680 Residential care facilities—Review of need and demand—Adoption of ordinances. If a first-class city zones pursuant to its inherent charter authority and not pursuant to chapter 35.63 RCW, and does not provide for the siting of residential care facilities in zones or areas that are designated for single-family or other residential uses, the city shall conduct a review of the need and demand for the facilities, including the cost of any conditional or special use permit that may be required. The review shall be completed by August 30, 1990. A copy of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations resulting from the review shall be sent to the *department of community development by September 30, 1990.

On or before June 30, 1991, each municipality that plans and zones under this chapter shall have adopted an ordinance or ordinances that are necessary to implement the findings of this review, if the findings indicate that such changes are necessary, or shall notify the *department of community devel-

opment as to why such implementing ordinances were not adopted. [1989 c 427 § 39.]

***Reviser's note:** Powers, duties, and functions of the department of community development and the department of trade and economic development were transferred to the department of community, trade, and economic development by 1993 c 280, effective July 1, 1994. The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.22.685 Conditional and special use permit applications by parties licensed or certified by the department of social and health services or the department of corrections—Mediation prior to appeal required. A final decision by a hearing examiner involving a conditional or special use permit application under a home rule charter that is requested by a party that is licensed or certified by the department of social and health services or the department of corrections is subject to mediation under RCW 35.63.260 before an appeal may be filed. [1998 c 119 § 4.]

35.22.690 First-class cities subject to limitations on moratoria, interim zoning controls. A first-class city that plans under the authority of its charter is subject to the provisions of RCW 35.63.200. [1992 c 207 § 2.]

35.22.695 Planning regulations—Copies provided to county assessor. By July 31, 1997, a first-class city planning under RCW 36.70A.040 shall provide to the county assessor a copy of the first-class city's comprehensive plan and development regulations in effect on July 1st of that year and shall thereafter provide any amendments to the plan and regulations that were adopted before July 31st of each following year. [1996 c 254 § 2.]

35.22.700 Conformance with chapter 43.97 RCW required. With respect to the National Scenic Area, as defined in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act, P.L. 99-663, the exercise of any power or authority by a city pursuant to this chapter shall be subject to and in conformity with the requirements of chapter 43.97 RCW, including the Interstate Compact adopted by RCW 43.97.015, and with the management plan regulations and ordinances adopted by the Columbia River Gorge commission pursuant to the Compact. [1987 c 499 § 5.]

35.22.705 Purchase of electric power and energy from joint operating agency. A city of the first class may contract to purchase from a joint operating agency electric power and energy required for its present or future requirements. For projects the output of which is limited to qualified alternative energy resources as defined by RCW 19.29A.090(3), the contract may include the purchase of capability of the projects to produce electricity in addition to the actual output of the projects. The contract may provide that the city must make the payments required by the contract whether or not a project is completed, operable, or operating and notwithstanding the suspension, interruption, interference, reduction, or curtailment of the output of a project or the power and energy contracted for. The contract may also provide that payments under the contract are not subject to reduction, whether by offset or otherwise, and shall not be

conditioned upon the performance or nonperformance of the joint operating agency or a city, town, or public utility district under the contract or other instrument. [2003 c 138 § 4.]

35.22.900 Liberal construction. The rule that statutes in derogation of the common law are to be strictly construed shall have no application to this chapter, but the same shall be liberally construed for the purpose of carrying out the objects for which this chapter is intended. [1965 c 7 § 35.22.900. Prior: 1890 p 224 § 8.]

**Chapter 35.23 RCW
SECOND-CLASS CITIES**

Sections

- 35.23.010 Rights, powers, and privileges—Exchange of park purpose property.
- 35.23.021 City officers enumerated—Compensation—Appointment and removal.
- 35.23.031 Eligibility to hold elective office.
- 35.23.051 Elections—Terms of office—Positions and wards.
- 35.23.081 Oath and bond of officers.
- 35.23.091 Compensation of officers—Expenses—Nonstate pensions.
- 35.23.101 Vacancies.
- 35.23.111 City attorney—Duties.
- 35.23.121 City clerk—Duties—Deputies.
- 35.23.131 City treasurer—Duties.
- 35.23.134 Association of sheriffs and police chiefs.
- 35.23.141 Duty of officers collecting moneys.
- 35.23.142 Combination of offices of treasurer with clerk—Authorized.
- 35.23.144 Combination of offices of treasurer with clerk—Powers of clerk.
- 35.23.146 Combination of offices of treasurer with clerk—Powers of treasurer.
- 35.23.148 Combination of offices of treasurer with clerk—Ordinance—Termination of combined offices.
- 35.23.161 Chief of police and police department.
- 35.23.170 Park commissioners.
- 35.23.181 City council—Oath—Meetings.
- 35.23.191 City council—Mayor pro tempore.
- 35.23.201 City council—Meetings—Journal.
- 35.23.211 Ordinances—Style—Requisites—Veto.
- 35.23.221 Ordinances—Publication—Summary—Public notice of hearings and meeting agendas.
- 35.23.251 Ordinances granting franchises—Requisites.
- 35.23.261 Audit and allowance of demands against city.
- 35.23.270 City council—Quorum—Rules—Journal, etc.
- 35.23.290 City council—Entry of ayes and noes on journal.
- 35.23.311 Eminent domain.
- 35.23.325 Payment of claims and obligations by warrant or check.
- 35.23.330 Limitation on allowance of claims, warrants, etc.
- 35.23.331 Nuisances.
- 35.23.351 Application of RCW 35.23.352 to certain agreements relating to water pollution control, solid waste handling facilities.
- 35.23.352 Public works—Contracts—Bids—Small works roster—Purchasing requirements, recycled or reused materials or products.
- 35.23.371 Taxation—Street poll tax.
- 35.23.380 Exclusive franchises prohibited.
- 35.23.410 Leasing of street ends on waterfront.
- 35.23.420 Notice of lease to be published before execution.
- 35.23.430 Railroads in streets to be assessed for street improvement.
- 35.23.440 Specific powers enumerated.
- 35.23.442 City and town license fees and taxes on financial institutions.
- 35.23.443 City license fees or taxes on certain business activities to be at a single uniform rate.
- 35.23.444 Nonpolluting power generation by individual—Exemption from regulation—Authorization to contract with utility.
- 35.23.445 Hydroelectric resources—Separate legal authority—Creation by irrigation districts and cities, towns, or public utility districts.
- 35.23.452 Additional powers—Acquisition, control, and disposition of property.
- 35.23.454 Additional powers—Parking meter revenue for revenue bonds.
- 35.23.455 Additional powers—Construction and operation of boat harbors, marinas, docks, etc.
- 35.23.456 Additional powers—Ambulances and first aid equipment.

- 35.23.457 Conveyance or lease of space above real property or structures or improvements.
- 35.23.460 Employees' group insurance—False arrest insurance.
- 35.23.470 Publicity fund.
- 35.23.480 Publicity board.
- 35.23.490 Limitations on use of publicity fund.
- 35.23.505 Local improvement guaranty fund—Investment in city's own guaranteed bonds.
- 35.23.515 Utilities—City may contract for service or construct own facilities.
- 35.23.525 Utilities—Method of acquisition—Bonds.
- 35.23.535 Utilities—Maintenance and operation—Rates.
- 35.23.545 Procedure to attack consolidation or annexation of territory.
- 35.23.555 Criminal code repeals by city operating municipal court—
Agreement covering costs of handling resulting criminal cases—Arbitration.
- 35.23.560 Waterworks—Construction by city or by district assessments.
- 35.23.570 Waterworks—Plans—Special assessments.
- 35.23.580 Waterworks—Procedure—Bonds.
- 35.23.680 Cities of ten thousand or more may frame charter without changing classification.
- 35.23.705 Purchase of electric power and energy from joint operating agency.
- 35.23.800 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Elective officers.
- 35.23.805 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Elections—Terms of office.
- 35.23.810 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Mayor—General duties.
- 35.23.815 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Appointive officers.
- 35.23.820 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Health officer.
- 35.23.825 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Street commissioner.
- 35.23.830 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Appointment of officers—Confirmation.
- 35.23.835 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Oath and bond of officers.
- 35.23.840 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—City council—How constituted.
- 35.23.845 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—City council—Presiding officer—Voting rights.
- 35.23.850 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Wards—Division of city into.

Accident claims against: RCW 35.31.040, 35.31.050.

Actions against

public corporations: RCW 4.08.120.

state: Chapter 4.92 RCW.

Actions by in corporate name: RCW 4.08.110.

Advancement in classification: RCW 35.06.010.

Annexation

for municipal purposes: RCW 35.13.180.

of federal areas: RCW 35.13.190 through 35.13.210.

Classification as: RCW 35.01.020.

Code of ethics for public officers and employees: Chapters 42.23 and 42.52 RCW.

Eminent domain by cities, construction of chapter as to second-class cities: RCW 8.12.560.

Inhabitants at time of organization: RCW 35.01.020.

Judgment against local governmental entity, enforcement: RCW 6.17.080.

Limitations on indebtedness: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27), chapter 39.36 RCW, RCW 84.52.050.

Lost and found property: Chapter 63.21 RCW.

Lowlands, local improvement: Chapters 35.55, 35.56 RCW.

Municipal utilities: Chapter 35.92 RCW.

Municipal water and sewer facilities act: Chapter 35.91 RCW.

Officers, salaries of, not to be changed during term: State Constitution Art. 11 § 8 (Amendment 57).

Organization under general laws required: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).

Parking, off-street facilities: Chapter 35.86 RCW.

Sanitary fills: Chapter 35.73 RCW.

Service of summons on, personal service: RCW 4.28.080.

Sidewalks, construction and reconstruction, generally: Chapter 35.69 RCW.

Streets and alleys, grades at higher elevation, drainage impracticable on private abutting land, effect: Chapter 35.73 RCW.

Unclaimed property in hands of city police: Chapter 63.32 RCW.

35.23.010 Rights, powers, and privileges—Exchange of park purpose property. Every city of the second class shall be entitled "City of" (naming it), and by such name shall have perpetual succession; may sue and be sued in all courts and in all proceedings; shall have and use a common seal which it may alter at pleasure; may acquire, hold, lease, use and enjoy property of every kind and control and dispose of it for the common benefit; and, upon making a finding that any property acquired for park purposes is not useful for such purposes and that an exchange thereof for other property to be dedicated for park purposes is in the public interest, may, with the consent of the dedicator or donor, his or her heirs, successors or assigns, exchange such property for other property to be dedicated for park purposes and make, execute and deliver proper conveyances to effect the exchange. In any case where owing to death or lapse of time there is neither donor, heir, successor, nor assigns to give consent to the exchange, then this consent may be executed by the grantee. Title to property so conveyed by the city shall vest in the grantee free and clear of any trust in favor of the public arising out of any prior dedication for park purposes. [2009 c 549 § 2048; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.010. Prior: 1953 c 190 § 1; 1907 c 241 § 1; RRS § 9006.]

35.23.021 City officers enumerated—Compensation—Appointment and removal. The government of a second-class city shall be vested in a mayor, a city council of seven members, a city attorney, a clerk, a treasurer, all elective; and a chief of police, municipal judge, city engineer, street superintendent, health officer and such other appointive officers as may be provided for by ordinance: PROVIDED, That the council may enact an ordinance providing for the appointment of the city clerk, city attorney, and treasurer by the mayor, which appointment shall be subject to confirmation by a majority vote of the city council. Such ordinance shall be enacted and become effective not later than thirty days prior to the first day allowed for filing declarations of candidacy for such offices when such offices are subject to an approaching city primary election. Elective incumbent city clerks, city attorneys, and city treasurers shall serve for the remainder of their unexpired term notwithstanding any appointment made pursuant to this section and RCW 35.23.051. If a free public library and reading room is established, five library trustees shall be appointed. The city council by ordinance shall prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of all officers and employees: PROVIDED, That the provisions of any such ordinance shall not be inconsistent with any statute: PROVIDED FURTHER, That where the city council finds that the appointment of a full time city engineer is unnecessary, it may in lieu of such appointment, by resolution provide for the performance of necessary engineering services on either a part time, temporary or periodic basis by a qualified engineering firm, pursuant to any reasonable contract.

The mayor shall appoint and at his or her pleasure may remove all appointive officers except as otherwise provided

herein: PROVIDED, That municipal judges shall be removed only upon conviction of misconduct or malfeasance in office, or because of physical or mental disability rendering the judge incapable of performing the duties of his or her office. Every appointment or removal must be in writing signed by the mayor and filed with the city clerk. [1994 c 81 § 35; 1993 c 47 § 1; 1987 c 3 § 9; 1969 c 116 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 116 § 9; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.020. Prior: 1961 c 81 § 1; 1955 c 365 § 2; 1955 c 55 § 5; prior: (i) 1915 c 184 § 2; 1891 c 156 § 4; 1890 p 179 § 105; RRS § 9115. (ii) 1929 c 182 § 1, part; 1927 c 159 § 1; 1915 c 184 § 3, part; 1893 c 57 § 1; 1891 c 156 § 1; 1890 p 179 § 106; RRS § 9116, part. (iii) 1915 c 184 § 28; 1890 p 196 § 137; RRS § 9142. Formerly RCW 35.24.020.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.23.031 Eligibility to hold elective office. No person is eligible to hold an elective office in a second-class city unless the person is a resident and registered voter in the city. [1997 c 361 § 7.]

35.23.051 Elections—Terms of office—Positions and wards. General municipal elections in second-class cities shall be held biennially in the odd-numbered years and shall be subject to general election law.

The terms of office of the mayor, city attorney, clerk, and treasurer shall be four years and until their successors are elected and qualified and assume office in accordance with *RCW 29.04.170: PROVIDED, That if the offices of city attorney, clerk, and treasurer are made appointive, the city attorney, clerk, and treasurer shall not be appointed for a definite term: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the term of the elected treasurer shall not commence in the same biennium in which the term of the mayor commences, nor in which the terms of the city attorney and clerk commence if they are elected.

Council positions shall be numbered in each second-class city so that council position seven has a two-year term of office and council positions one through six shall each have four-year terms of office. Each councilmember shall remain in office until a successor is elected and qualified and assumes office in accordance with *RCW 29.04.170.

In its discretion the council of a second-class city may divide the city by ordinance, into a convenient number of wards, not exceeding six, fix the boundaries of the wards, and change the ward boundaries from time to time and as provided in *RCW 29.70.100. No change in the boundaries of any ward shall be made within one hundred twenty days next before the date of a general municipal election, nor within twenty months after the wards have been established or altered. However, if a boundary change results in one ward being represented by more councilmembers than the number to which it is entitled, those having the shortest unexpired terms shall be assigned by the council to wards where there is a vacancy, and the councilmembers so assigned shall be deemed to be residents of the wards to which they are assigned for purposes of determining whether those positions are vacant.

Whenever such city is so divided into wards, the city council shall designate by ordinance the number of councilmembers to be elected from each ward, apportioning the

same in proportion to the population of the wards. Thereafter the councilmembers so designated shall be elected by the voters resident in such ward, or by general vote of the whole city as may be designated in such ordinance. Council position seven shall not be associated with a ward and the person elected to that position may reside anywhere in the city and voters throughout the city may vote at a primary to nominate candidates for position seven, when a primary is necessary, and at a general election to elect the person to council position seven. Additional territory that is added to the city shall, by act of the council, be annexed to contiguous wards without affecting the right to redistrict at the expiration of twenty months after last previous division. The removal of a councilmember from the ward for which he or she was elected shall create a vacancy in such office.

Wards shall be redrawn as provided in **chapter 29.70 RCW. Wards shall be used as follows: (1) Only a resident of the ward may be a candidate for, or hold office as, a councilmember of the ward; and (2) only voters of the ward may vote at a primary to nominate candidates for a councilmember of the ward. Voters of the entire city may vote at the general election to elect a councilmember of a ward, unless the city had prior to January 1, 1994, limited the voting in the general election for any or all council positions to only voters residing within the ward associated with the council positions. If a city had so limited the voting in the general election to only voters residing within the ward, then the city shall be authorized to continue to do so. The elections for the remaining council position or council positions that are not associated with a ward shall be conducted as if the wards did not exist. [1997 c 361 § 13; 1995 c 134 § 8. Prior: 1994 c 223 § 17; 1994 c 81 § 36; 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 22; 1969 c 116 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.050; prior: 1963 c 200 § 15; 1959 c 86 § 4; 1955 c 365 § 3; 1955 c 55 § 6; prior: (i) 1929 c 182 § 1, part; 1927 c 159 § 1; 1915 c 184 § 3, part; 1893 c 57 § 1; 1891 c 156 § 1; 1890 p 179 § 106; RRS § 9116, part. (ii) 1941 c 108 § 1; 1939 c 87 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9116-1. Formerly RCW 35.24.050.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 29.04.170 and 29.70.100 were recodified as RCW 29A.20.040 and 29A.76.010 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

** (2) Chapter 29.70 RCW was recodified as chapter 29A.76 RCW pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: See RCW 29A.20.040(1).

35.23.081 Oath and bond of officers. In a city of the second class, the treasurer, city attorney, clerk, chief of police, and such other officers as the council may require shall each, before entering upon the duties of office, take an oath of office and execute and file with the clerk an official bond in such penal sum as the council shall determine, conditioned for the faithful performance of his or her duties and otherwise conditioned as may be provided by ordinance. The oath of office shall be filed with the county auditor. [1994 c 81 § 37; 1987 c 3 § 10; 1986 c 167 § 18; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.080. Prior: 1915 c 184 § 5; 1893 c 70 § 1; 1890 p 179 § 107; RRS § 9118. Formerly RCW 35.24.080.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.23.091 Compensation of officers—Expenses—Nonstate pensions. The mayor and the members of the city

council may be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their official duties, upon presentation of a claim therefor, after allowance and approval thereof, by resolution of the city council; and each city councilmember may be paid for attending council meetings an amount which shall be fixed by ordinance and may be revised from time to time by ordinance, but any increase or reduction in the compensation attaching to an office shall not be applicable to the term then being served by the incumbent.

The city attorney, clerk and treasurer, if elective, shall severally receive at stated times a compensation to be fixed by ordinance by the city council.

The mayor and other officers shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the city council at the time the estimates are made as provided by law.

Any city that provides a pension for any of its employees under a plan not administered by the state must notify the state auditor of the existence of the plan at the time of an audit of the city by the auditor. No city may establish a pension plan for its employees that is not administered by the state, except that any defined contribution plan in existence as of January 1, 1990, is deemed to have been authorized. No city that provides a defined contribution plan for its employees as authorized by this section may make any material changes in the terms or conditions of the plan after June 7, 1990. [1990 c 212 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 87 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 270 § 8; 1965 c 105 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.090. Prior: 1961 c 89 § 7; 1941 c 115 § 1; 1915 c 184 § 7; 1893 c 70 § 2; 1890 p 180 § 109; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9120. Formerly RCW 35.24.090.]

35.23.101 Vacancies. (1) The council of a second class city may declare a council position vacant if the councilmember is absent for three consecutive regular meetings without permission of the council.

(2) A vacancy in an elective office shall occur and shall be filled as provided in chapter 42.12 RCW. An incumbent councilmember is eligible to be appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of mayor.

Vacancies in offices other than that of mayor or city councilmember shall be filled by appointment of the mayor.

(3) If there is a temporary vacancy in an appointive office due to illness, absence from the city or other temporary inability to act, the mayor may appoint a temporary appointee to exercise the duties of the office until the temporary disability of the incumbent is removed. [2008 c 50 § 1; 1995 c 134 § 9. Prior: 1994 c 223 § 19; 1994 c 81 § 38; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.100; prior: (i) 1919 c 113 § 1; 1915 c 184 § 6; 1890 p 180 § 108; RRS § 9119. (ii) 1907 c 228 § 5, part; RRS § 9203, part. Formerly RCW 35.24.100.]

Vacancies in office of mayor filled from among city councilmembers: RCW 35.23.191.

35.23.111 City attorney—Duties. The city attorney shall advise the city authorities and officers in all legal matters pertaining to the business of the city and shall approve all ordinances as to form. He or she shall represent the city in all actions brought by or against the city or against city officials in their official capacity. He or she shall perform such other duties as the city council by ordinance may direct. [2009 c 549 § 2049; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.110. Prior: 1915 c 184 § 26;

1893 c 70 § 11; 1890 p 192 § 132; RRS § 9140. Formerly RCW 35.24.110.]

Employment of legal interns: RCW 35.21.760.

35.23.121 City clerk—Duties—Deputies. The city clerk shall keep a full and true record of every act and proceeding of the city council and keep such books, accounts and make such reports as may be required by the state auditor. The city clerk shall record all ordinances, annexing thereto his or her certificate giving the number and title of the ordinance, stating that the ordinance was published and posted according to law and that the record is a true and correct copy thereof. The record copy with the clerk's certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the contents of the ordinance and of its passage and publication and shall be admissible as such evidence in any court or proceeding.

The city clerk shall be custodian of the seal of the city and shall have authority to acknowledge the execution of all instruments by the city which require acknowledgment.

The city clerk may appoint a deputy for whose acts he or she and his or her bondspersons shall be responsible, and he or she and his or her deputy shall have authority to take all necessary affidavits to claims against the city and certify them without charge.

The city clerk shall perform such other duties as may be required by statute or ordinance. [2007 c 218 § 75; 1995 c 301 § 36; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.120. Prior: 1915 c 184 § 25; RRS § 9139. Formerly RCW 35.24.120.]

Intent—Finding—2007 c 218: See note following RCW 1.08.130.

35.23.131 City treasurer—Duties. The city treasurer shall receive and safely keep all money which comes into his or her hands as treasurer, for all of which he or she shall execute triplicate receipts, one to be filed with the city clerk. He or she shall receive all money due the city and disburse it on warrants issued by the clerk countersigned by the mayor, and not otherwise. He or she shall make monthly settlements with the city clerk at which time he or she shall deliver to the clerk the duplicate receipts for all money received and all canceled warrants as evidence of money paid. [2009 c 549 § 2050; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.130. Prior: 1915 c 184 § 24; 1893 c 70 § 8; 1890 p 192 § 132; RRS § 9138. Formerly RCW 35.24.130.]

35.23.134 Association of sheriffs and police chiefs. See chapter 36.28A RCW.

35.23.141 Duty of officers collecting moneys. Every officer collecting or receiving any money belonging to or for the use of the city shall settle with the clerk and immediately pay it into the treasury on the order of the clerk to be credited to the fund to which it belongs. [1965 c 7 § 35.24.140. Prior: 1915 c 184 § 30; 1890 p 197 § 139; RRS § 9144. Formerly RCW 35.24.140.]

35.23.142 Combination of offices of treasurer with clerk—Authorized. The city council of any city of the second class is authorized to provide by ordinance that the office of treasurer shall be combined with that of clerk, or that the office of clerk shall be combined with that of treasurer: PROVIDED, That such ordinance shall not be voted upon until

the next regular meeting after its introduction. [1994 c 81 § 39; 1969 c 116 § 3. Formerly RCW 35.24.142.]

35.23.144 Combination of offices of treasurer with clerk—Powers of clerk. In the event that the office of treasurer is combined with the office of clerk so as to become the office of clerk-treasurer, the clerk shall exercise all the powers vested in and perform all the duties required to be performed by the treasurer, and in cases where the law requires the treasurer to sign or execute any papers or documents, it shall not be necessary for the clerk to sign as treasurer, but shall be sufficient if he or she signs as clerk. [2009 c 549 § 2051; 1969 c 116 § 4. Formerly RCW 35.24.144.]

35.23.146 Combination of offices of treasurer with clerk—Powers of treasurer. In the event that the office of clerk is combined with the office of treasurer so as to become the office of treasurer-clerk, the treasurer shall exercise all the powers vested in and perform all the duties required to be performed by the clerk. [1969 c 116 § 5. Formerly RCW 35.24.146.]

35.23.148 Combination of offices of treasurer with clerk—Ordinance—Termination of combined offices. The ordinance provided for combining said offices shall provide the date when the combination shall become effective, which date shall not be less than three months from the date when the ordinance becomes effective; and on and after said date the office of treasurer or clerk, as the case may be, shall be abolished. Any city which as herein provided, combined the office of treasurer with that of clerk or the office of clerk with that of treasurer may terminate such combination by ordinance, fixing the time when the combination shall cease and thereafter the duties of the offices shall be performed by separate officials: PROVIDED, That if the office of treasurer was combined with that of clerk, or an elective office of clerk was combined with the office of treasurer, the mayor shall appoint a treasurer and clerk who shall serve until the next regular municipal general election when a treasurer and clerk shall be elected for the term as provided by law unless such city has enacted an ordinance in accordance with *RCW 35.24.020. [1969 c 116 § 6. Formerly RCW 35.24.148.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 35.24.020 was recodified as RCW 35.23.021 pursuant to 1994 c 81 § 90.

35.23.161 Chief of police and police department. The department of police in a city of the second class shall be under the direction and control of the chief of police subject to the direction of the mayor. Any police officer may pursue and arrest violators of city ordinances beyond the city limits.

Every citizen shall lend the police chief aid, when required, for the arrest of offenders and maintenance of public order. With the concurrence of the mayor, the police chief may appoint additional police officers to serve for one day only under orders of the chief in the preservation of public order.

The police chief shall have the same authority as that conferred upon sheriffs for the suppression of any riot, public tumult, disturbance of the peace, or resistance against the laws or the public authorities in the lawful exercise of their functions and shall be entitled to the same protection.

The police chief shall perform such other services as may be required by statute or ordinances of the city. [1994 c 81 § 40; 1987 c 3 § 11; 1977 ex.s. c 316 § 22; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.160. Prior: 1915 c 184 § 27; 1893 c 70 § 12; 1890 p 195 § 136; RRS § 9141. Formerly RCW 35.24.160.]

Commencement of actions: Chapter 4.28 RCW.

Duties of chief law enforcement officer receiving found property: RCW 63.21.050.

Law enforcement chaplains authorized: Chapter 41.22 RCW.

Unclaimed property in hands of city police: Chapter 63.32 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.23.170 Park commissioners. Councils of second-class cities and towns may provide by ordinance, for a board of park commissioners, not to exceed seven in number, to be appointed by the mayor, with the consent of the city council, from citizens of recognized fitness for such position. No commissioner shall receive any compensation. The first commissioners shall determine by lot whose term of office shall expire each year, and a new commissioner shall be appointed annually to serve for a term of years corresponding in number to the number of commissioners in order that one term shall expire each year. Such board of park commissioners shall have only such powers and authority with respect to the management, supervision, and control of parks and recreational facilities and programs as are granted to it by the council. [1994 c 81 § 16; 1973 c 76 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.170. Prior: 1953 c 86 § 1; 1925 ex.s. c 121 § 1; 1907 c 228 § 2; RRS § 9200.]

35.23.181 City council—Oath—Meetings. The city council and mayor shall meet in January next succeeding the date of each general municipal election, and shall take the oath of office, and shall hold regular meetings at least once during each month but not to exceed one regular meeting in each week, at such times as may be fixed by ordinance.

Special meetings may be called by the mayor by written notice as provided in RCW 42.30.080. No ordinances shall be passed or contract let or entered into, or bill for the payment of money allowed at any special meeting.

All meetings of the city council shall be held at such place as may be designated by the city council. All final actions on resolutions and ordinances must take place within the corporate limits of the city. All meetings of the city council must be public. [1993 c 199 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.180. Prior: 1915 c 184 § 10, part; 1893 c 70 § 3; 1890 p 181 § 113; RRS § 9123, part. Formerly RCW 35.24.180.]

35.23.191 City council—Mayor pro tempore. The members of the city council, at their first meeting each calendar year and thereafter whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of mayor pro tempore, shall elect from among their number a mayor pro tempore, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the council and in case of the absence of the mayor, perform the duties of mayor except that he or she shall not have the power to appoint or remove any officer or to veto any ordinance.

The mayor and the mayor pro tempore shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, take affidavits and certify them. The mayor or the mayor pro tempore when acting as mayor, shall sign all conveyances made by the city and all

instruments which require the seal of the city. [2008 c 50 § 2; 1994 c 81 § 41; 1969 c 101 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.190. Prior: (i) 1915 c 184 § 10, part; 1893 c 70 § 3; 1890 p 181 § 113; RRS § 9123, part. (ii) 1915 c 184 § 23; RRS § 9137. Formerly RCW 35.24.190.]

35.23.201 City council—Meetings—Journal. All meetings of the council shall be presided over by the mayor, or, in the mayor's absence, by the mayor pro tempore. The mayor shall have a vote only in the case of a tie in the votes of the councilmembers. If the clerk is absent from a council meeting, the mayor or mayor pro tempore shall appoint one of the members of the council as clerk pro tempore. The appointment of a councilmember as mayor pro tempore or clerk pro tempore shall not in any way abridge the councilmember's right to vote upon all questions coming before the council.

The clerk shall keep a correct journal of all proceedings and at the desire of any member the ayes and noes shall be taken on any question and entered in the journal. [1994 c 81 § 42; 1965 c 107 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.200. Prior: (i) 1915 c 184 § 13, part; 1890 p 182 § 115; RRS § 9126, part. (ii) 1915 c 184 § 11, part; 1891 c 156 § 2; 1890 p 182 § 114; RRS § 9124, part. Formerly RCW 35.24.200.]

35.23.211 Ordinances—Style—Requisites—Veto. The enacting clause of all ordinances in a second-class city shall be as follows: "The city council of the city of do ordain as follows:"

No ordinance shall contain more than one subject and that must be clearly expressed in its title.

No ordinance or any section thereof shall be revised or amended unless the new ordinance sets forth the revised ordinance or the amended section at full length.

No ordinance and no resolution or order shall have any validity or effect unless passed by the votes of at least four councilmembers.

No ordinance shall take effect until five days after the date of its publication unless otherwise provided in this title.

Every ordinance which passes the council in order to become valid must be presented to the mayor; if the mayor approves it, the mayor shall sign it, but if not, the mayor shall return it with written objections to the council and the council shall cause the mayor's objections to be entered at large upon the journal and proceed to a reconsideration thereof. If upon reconsideration five members of the council voting upon a call of yeas and nays favor its passage, the ordinance shall become valid notwithstanding the mayor's veto. If the mayor fails for ten days to either approve or veto an ordinance, it shall become valid without the approval of the mayor.

Every ordinance shall be signed by the mayor and attested by the clerk. [1994 c 81 § 43; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.210. Prior: (i) 1915 c 184 § 11, part; 1891 c 156 § 2; 1890 p 182 § 114; RRS § 9124, part. (ii) 1915 c 184 § 12, part; 1893 c 70 § 4; 1890 p 182 § 116; RRS § 9125, part. (iii) 1915 c 184 § 18, part; 1890 p 186 § 118; RRS § 9132, part. Formerly RCW 35.24.210.]

Codification of city or town ordinances: RCW 35.21.500 through 35.21.570.

35.23.221 Ordinances—Publication—Summary—Public notice of hearings and meeting agendas. Promptly

after adoption, the text of each ordinance or a summary of the content of each ordinance shall be published at least once in the city's official newspaper.

For purposes of this section, a summary shall mean a brief description which succinctly describes the main points of the ordinance. Publication of the title of an ordinance authorizing the issuance of bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness shall constitute publication of a summary of that ordinance. When the city publishes a summary, the publication shall include a statement that the full text of the ordinance will be mailed upon request.

An inadvertent mistake or omission in publishing the text or a summary of the content of an ordinance shall not render the ordinance invalid.

In addition to the requirement that a city publish the text or a summary of the content of each adopted ordinance, every city shall establish a procedure for notifying the public of upcoming hearings and the preliminary agenda for the forthcoming council meeting. Such procedure may include, but not be limited to, written notification to the city's official newspaper, publication of a notice in the official newspaper, posting of upcoming council meeting agendas, or such other processes as the city determines will satisfy the intent of this requirement. [1994 c 273 § 10; 1988 c 168 § 4; 1987 c 400 § 1; 1985 c 469 § 25; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.220. Prior: (i) 1915 c 184 § 18, part; 1890 p 186 § 118; RRS § 9132, part. (ii) 1915 c 184 § 12, part; 1893 c 70 § 4; 1890 p 182 § 116; RRS § 9125, part. Formerly RCW 35.24.220.]

35.23.251 Ordinances granting franchises—Requisites. No ordinance or resolution granting any franchise for any purpose shall be passed by the city council on the day of its introduction, nor for five days thereafter, nor at any other than a regular meeting nor without first being submitted to the city attorney.

No franchise or valuable privilege shall be granted unless by the vote of at least five members of the city council.

The city council may require a bond in a reasonable amount for any person or corporation obtaining a franchise from the city conditioned for the faithful performance of the conditions and terms of the franchise and providing a recovery on the bond in case of failure to perform the terms and conditions of franchise. [1965 c 7 § 35.24.250. Prior: (i) 1915 c 184 § 12, part; 1893 c 70 § 4; 1890 p 182 § 116; RRS § 9125, part. (ii) 1907 c 228 § 1, part; RRS § 9199, part. Formerly RCW 35.24.250.]

35.23.261 Audit and allowance of demands against city. All demands against the city shall be presented to and audited by the city council in accordance with such regulations as it may by ordinance prescribe; and upon the allowance of a demand, the clerk shall draw a warrant upon the treasurer for it, which warrant shall be countersigned by the mayor and shall specify for what purpose it is drawn and out of which fund it is to be paid. [1965 c 7 § 35.24.260. Prior: 1915 c 184 § 19; 1890 p 186 § 119; RRS § 9133. Formerly RCW 35.24.260.]

35.23.270 City council—Quorum—Rules—Journal, etc. A majority of the councilmembers shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A less number may com-

pel the attendance of absent members and may adjourn from time to time. The council shall determine its rules of proceedings. The council may punish their members for disorderly conduct and upon written charges entered upon the journal therefor, may, after trial, expel a member by two-thirds vote of all the members elected. All orders of the city council shall be entered upon the journal of its proceedings, which journal shall be signed by the officer who presided at the meeting. The journal shall be kept by the clerk under the council's direction. [1994 c 81 § 17; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.270. Prior: (i) 1907 c 241 § 28, part; 1890 p 148 § 37; RRS § 9033, part. (ii) 1907 c 241 § 59; 1890 p 159 § 49; RRS § 9062.]

35.23.290 City council—Entry of ayes and noes on journal. At any time, at the request of any two members the ayes and noes on any question may be taken and entered upon the journal and they must be so taken and entered upon the passage of all ordinances appropriating money, imposing taxes, abolishing licenses, increasing or lessening the amount to be paid for licenses. [1965 c 7 § 35.23.290. Prior: (i) 1907 c 241 § 28, part; 1890 p 148 § 37; RRS § 9033, part. (ii) 1907 c 241 § 60; 1890 p 159 § 50; RRS § 9063.]

35.23.311 Eminent domain. Whenever it shall become necessary for the city to take or damage private property for the purpose of establishing, laying out, extending and widening streets and other public highways and places within the city, or for the purpose of securing rights-of-way for drains, sewers and aqueducts, and for the purpose of widening, straightening or diverting the channels of streams and the improvement of waterfronts, or any other public purpose, and the city council cannot agree with the owner thereof as to the price to be paid, the city council may proceed to acquire, take or damage the same in the manner provided by chapter 8.12 RCW or by chapter 8.20 RCW. [1965 c 7 § 35.24.310. Prior: 1915 c 184 § 22; RRS § 9136. Formerly RCW 35.24.310.]

35.23.325 Payment of claims and obligations by warrant or check. A second-class city, by ordinance, may adopt a policy for the payment of claims or other obligations of the city, which are payable out of solvent funds, electing to pay such obligations by warrant or by check. However, when the applicable fund is not solvent at the time payment is ordered, a warrant shall be issued. When checks are to be used, the legislative body shall designate the qualified public depository, upon which such checks are to be drawn, and the officers authorized or required to sign such checks. Wherever a reference is made to warrants in this title, such term shall include checks where authorized by this section. [2006 c 41 § 1.]

35.23.330 Limitation on allowance of claims, warrants, etc. No claim shall be allowed against the city by the city council, nor shall the city council order any warrants to be drawn except at a general meeting of the council. The council shall never allow, make valid, or recognize any demand against the city which was not a valid claim against it when the obligation was created, nor authorize to be paid any demand which without such action would be invalid or which is then barred by the statute of limitations, or for which the city was never liable, and any such action shall be void.

[1965 c 7 § 35.23.330. Prior: (i) 1907 c 241 § 35; RRS § 9042. (ii) 1907 c 241 § 72, part; RRS § 9075, part.]

35.23.331 Nuisances. Every act or thing done or being within the limits of a second-class city which is declared by law or by ordinance to be a nuisance shall be a nuisance and shall be so considered in all actions and proceedings. All remedies given by law for the prevention and abatement of nuisances shall apply thereto. [1994 c 81 § 46; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.330. Prior: 1915 c 184 § 21; 1890 p 187 § 123; RRS § 9135. Formerly RCW 35.24.330.]

Public nuisances: Chapter 9.66 RCW.

35.23.351 Application of RCW 35.23.352 to certain agreements relating to water pollution control, solid waste handling facilities. RCW 35.23.352 does not apply to the selection of persons or entities to construct or develop water pollution control facilities or to provide water pollution control services under RCW 70.150.040 or the selection of persons or entities to construct or develop solid waste handling facilities or to provide solid waste handling services under RCW 35.21.156. [1989 c 399 § 5; 1986 c 244 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.23.352 Public works—Contracts—Bids—Small works roster—Purchasing requirements, recycled or reused materials or products. (1) Any second-class city or any town may construct any public works, as defined in RCW 39.04.010, by contract or day labor without calling for bids therefor whenever the estimated cost of the work or improvement, including cost of materials, supplies and equipment will not exceed the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars if more than one craft or trade is involved with the public works, or forty thousand dollars if a single craft or trade is involved with the public works or the public works project is street signalization or street lighting. A public works project means a complete project. The restrictions in this subsection do not permit the division of the project into units of work or classes of work to avoid the restriction on work that may be performed by day labor on a single project.

Whenever the cost of the public work or improvement, including materials, supplies and equipment, will exceed these figures, the same shall be done by contract. All such contracts shall be let at public bidding upon publication of notice calling for sealed bids upon the work. The notice shall be published in the official newspaper, or a newspaper of general circulation most likely to bring responsive bids, at least thirteen days prior to the last date upon which bids will be received. The notice shall generally state the nature of the work to be done that plans and specifications therefor shall then be on file in the city or town hall for public inspections, and require that bids be sealed and filed with the council or commission within the time specified therein. Each bid shall be accompanied by a bid proposal deposit in the form of a cashier's check, postal money order, or surety bond to the council or commission for a sum of not less than five percent of the amount of the bid, and no bid shall be considered unless accompanied by such bid proposal deposit. The council or commission of the city or town shall let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder or shall have power by resolu-

tion to reject any or all bids and to make further calls for bids in the same manner as the original call.

When the contract is let then all bid proposal deposits shall be returned to the bidders except that of the successful bidder which shall be retained until a contract is entered into and a bond to perform the work furnished, with surety satisfactory to the council or commission, in accordance with RCW 39.08.030. If the bidder fails to enter into the contract in accordance with his or her bid and furnish a bond within ten days from the date at which he or she is notified that he or she is the successful bidder, the check or postal money order and the amount thereof shall be forfeited to the council or commission or the council or commission shall recover the amount of the surety bond. A low bidder who claims error and fails to enter into a contract is prohibited from bidding on the same project if a second or subsequent call for bids is made for the project.

If no bid is received on the first call the council or commission may readvertise and make a second call, or may enter into a contract without any further call or may purchase the supplies, material or equipment and perform the work or improvement by day labor.

(2) The allocation of public works projects to be performed by city or town employees shall not be subject to a collective bargaining agreement.

(3) In lieu of the procedures of subsection (1) of this section, a second-class city or a town may let contracts using the small works roster process provided in RCW 39.04.155.

Whenever possible, the city or town shall invite at least one proposal from a minority or woman contractor who shall otherwise qualify under this section.

(4) The form required by RCW 43.09.205 shall be to account and record costs of public works in excess of five thousand dollars that are not let by contract.

(5) The cost of a separate public works project shall be the costs of the materials, equipment, supplies, and labor on that construction project.

(6) Any purchase of supplies, material, or equipment, except for public work or improvement, where the cost thereof exceeds seven thousand five hundred dollars shall be made upon call for bids.

(7) Bids shall be called annually and at a time and in the manner prescribed by ordinance for the publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the city or town of all notices or newspaper publications required by law. The contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

(8) For advertisement and formal sealed bidding to be dispensed with as to purchases with an estimated value of fifteen thousand dollars or less, the council or commission must authorize by resolution, use of the uniform procedure provided in RCW 39.04.190.

(9) The city or town legislative authority may waive the competitive bidding requirements of this section pursuant to RCW 39.04.280 if an exemption contained within that section applies to the purchase or public work.

(10) This section does not apply to performance-based contracts, as defined in RCW 39.35A.020(4), that are negotiated under chapter 39.35A RCW.

(11) Nothing in this section shall prohibit any second class city or any town from allowing for preferential purchase of products made from recycled materials or products that

may be recycled or reused. [2009 c 229 § 4; 2002 c 94 § 2; 2000 c 138 § 204; 1998 c 278 § 3; 1996 c 18 § 2. Prior: 1994 c 273 § 9; 1994 c 81 § 18; 1993 c 198 § 10; 1989 c 431 § 56; 1988 c 168 § 3; 1987 c 120 § 2; prior: 1985 c 469 § 24; 1985 c 219 § 2; 1985 c 169 § 7; 1979 ex.s. c 89 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 41 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 74 § 2; 1965 c 114 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.352; prior: 1957 c 121 § 1; 1951 c 211 § 1; prior: (i) 1907 c 241 § 52; RRS § 9055. (ii) 1915 c 184 § 31; RRS § 9145. (iii) 1947 c 151 § 1; 1890 p 209 § 166; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 9185.]

Purpose—Part headings not law—2000 c 138: See notes following RCW 39.04.155.

Competitive bidding violations by municipal officer, penalties: RCW 39.30.020.

Subcontractors to be identified by bidder, when: RCW 39.30.060.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.23.371 Taxation—Street poll tax. A second-class city may impose upon and collect from every inhabitant of the city over the age of eighteen years an annual street poll tax not exceeding two dollars and no other road poll tax shall be collected within the limits of the city. [1994 c 81 § 47; 1973 1st ex.s. c 154 § 51; 1971 ex.s. c 292 § 61; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.370. Prior: 1905 c 75 § 1, part; 1890 p 201 § 154; RRS § 9210, part. Formerly RCW 35.24.370.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.23.380 Exclusive franchises prohibited. No exclusive franchise or privilege shall be granted for the use of any street, alley, highway, or public place or any part thereof. [1965 c 7 § 35.23.380. Prior: 1907 c 241 § 32; RRS § 9039.]

35.23.410 Leasing of street ends on waterfront. The city council may lease for business purposes portions of the ends of streets terminating in the waterfront or navigable waters of the city with the written consent of all the property owners whose properties abut upon the portion proposed to be leased. The lease may be made for any period not exceeding fifteen years but must provide that at intervals of every five years during the term, the rental to be paid by the lessee shall be readjusted between him or her and the city by mutual agreement, or if they cannot agree by a board of arbitration, one to be chosen by the city, one by the lessee and the third by the other two, their decision to be final. The vote of two-thirds of all the councilmembers elected is necessary to authorize such a lease. [2009 c 549 § 2052; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.410. Prior: 1907 c 241 § 67, part; RRS § 9070, part.]

35.23.420 Notice of lease to be published before execution. No lease of a portion of the end of a street terminating in the waterfront or navigable waters of the city shall be made until a notice describing the portion of the street proposed to be leased, to whom and for what purpose leased and the proposed rental to be paid has been published by the city clerk in the official newspaper at least fifteen days prior to the execution of the lease. [1965 c 7 § 35.23.420. Prior: 1907 c 241 § 67, part; RRS § 9070, part.]

35.23.430 Railroads in streets to be assessed for street improvement. If an improvement is made upon a street occupied by a street railway or any railroad enjoying a franchise on the street, the city council shall assess against

the railroad its just proportion of making the improvement which shall be not less than the expense of improving the space between the rails of the railroad and for a distance of one foot on each side. The assessment against the railroad shall be made on the rolls of the improvement district the same as against other property in the district and shall be a lien on that portion of the railroad within the district from the time of the equalization of the roll. The lien may be foreclosed by a civil action in superior court and the same period of redemption from any sale on foreclosure shall be allowed as is allowed in cases of sale of real estate upon execution. [1965 c 7 § 35.23.430. Prior: 1907 c 241 § 65; RRS § 9068.]

35.23.440 Specific powers enumerated. The city council of each second-class city shall have power and authority:

(1) Ordinances: To make and pass all ordinances, orders, and resolutions not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or the state of Washington, or the provisions of this title, necessary for the municipal government and management of the affairs of the city, for the execution of the powers vested in said body corporate, and for the carrying into effect of the provisions of this title.

(2) License of shows: To fix and collect a license tax, for the purposes of revenue and regulation, on theatres, melodeons, balls, concerts, dances, theatrical, circus, or other performances, and all performances where an admission fee is charged, or which may be held in any house or place where wines or liquors are sold to the participators; also all shows, billiard tables, pool tables, bowling alleys, exhibitions, or amusements.

(3) Hotels, etc., licenses: To fix and collect a license tax for the purposes of revenue and regulation on and to regulate all taverns, hotels, restaurants, banks, brokers, manufactories, livery stables, express companies and persons engaged in transmitting letters or packages, railroad, stage, and steamboat companies or owners, whose principal place of business is in such city, or who have an agency therein.

(4) Peddlers', etc., licenses: To license, for the purposes of revenue and regulation, tax, prohibit, suppress, and regulate all raffles, hawkers, peddlers, pawnbrokers, refreshment or coffee stands, booths, or sheds; and to regulate as authorized by state law all tipling houses, dram shops, saloons, bars, and barrooms.

(5) Dance houses: To prohibit or suppress, or to license and regulate all dance houses, fandango houses, or any exhibition or show of any animal or animals.

(6) License vehicles: To license for the purposes of revenue and regulation, and to tax hackney coaches, cabs, omnibuses, drays, market wagons, and all other vehicles used for hire, and to regulate their stands, and to fix the rates to be charged for the transportation of persons, baggage, and property.

(7) Hotel runners: To license or suppress runners for steamboats, taverns, or hotels.

(8) License generally: To fix and collect a license tax for the purposes of revenue and regulation, upon all occupations and trades, and all and every kind of business authorized by law not heretofore specified. However, on any business, trade, or calling not provided by law to be licensed for state and county purposes, the amount of license shall be fixed at

the discretion of the city council, as they may deem the interests and good order of the city may require. A city may not require a business to be licensed based solely upon registration under or compliance with the streamlined sales and use tax agreement.

(9) Riots: To prevent and restrain any riot or riotous assemblages, disturbance of the peace, or disorderly conduct in any place, house, or street in the city.

(10) Nuisances: To declare what shall be deemed nuisances; to prevent, remove, and abate nuisances at the expense of the parties creating, causing, or committing or maintaining the same, and to levy a special assessment on the land or premises whereon the nuisance is situated to defray the cost or to reimburse the city for the cost of abating the same.

(11) Stock pound: To establish, maintain, and regulate a common pound for estrays, and to appoint a poundkeeper, who shall be paid out of the fines and fees imposed and collected of the owners of any animals impounded, and from no other source; to prevent and regulate the running at large of any and all domestic animals within the city limits or any parts thereof, and to regulate or prevent the keeping of such animals within any part of the city.

(12) Control of certain trades: To control and regulate slaughterhouses, washhouses, laundries, tanneries, forges, and offensive trades, and to provide for their exclusion or removal from the city limits, or from any part thereof.

(13) Street cleaning: To provide, by regulation, for the prevention and summary removal of all filth and garbage in streets, sloughs, alleys, back yards, or public grounds of such city, or elsewhere therein.

(14) Gambling, etc.: To prohibit and suppress all gaming and all gambling or disorderly houses, and houses of ill fame, and all immoral and indecent amusements, exhibitions, and shows.

(15) Markets: To establish and regulate markets and market places.

(16) Speed of railroad cars: To fix and regulate the speed at which any railroad cars, streetcars, automobiles, or other vehicles may run within the city limits, or any portion thereof.

(17) City commons: To provide for and regulate the commons of the city.

(18) Fast driving: To regulate or prohibit fast driving or riding in any portion of the city.

(19) Combustibles: To regulate or prohibit the loading or storage of gunpowder and combustible or explosive materials in the city, or transporting the same through its streets or over its waters.

(20) Property: To have, purchase, hold, use, and enjoy property of every name or kind whatsoever, and to sell, lease, transfer, mortgage, convey, control, or improve the same; to build, erect, or construct houses, buildings, or structures of any kind needful for the use or purposes of such city.

(21) Fire department: To establish, continue, regulate, and maintain a fire department for such city, to change or reorganize the same, and to disband any company or companies of the said department; also, to discontinue and disband said fire department, and to create, organize, establish, and maintain a paid fire department for such city.

(22) Water supply: To adopt, enter into, and carry out means for securing a supply of water for the use of such city or its inhabitants, or for irrigation purposes therein.

(23) Overflow of water: To prevent the overflow of the city or to secure its drainage, and to assess the cost thereof to the property benefited.

(24) House numbers: To provide for the numbering of houses.

(25) Health board: To establish a board of health; to prevent the introduction and spread of disease; to establish a city infirmary and to provide for the indigent sick; and to provide and enforce regulations for the protection of health, cleanliness, peace, and good order of the city; to establish and maintain hospitals within or without the city limits; to control and regulate interments and to prohibit them within the city limits.

(26) Harbors and wharves: To build, alter, improve, keep in repair, and control the waterfront; to erect, regulate, and repair wharves, and to fix the rate of wharfage and transit of wharf, and levy dues upon vessels and commodities; and to provide for the regulation of berths, landing, stationing, and removing steamboats, sail vessels, rafts, barges, and all other watercraft; to fix the rate of speed at which steamboats and other steam watercraft may run along the waterfront of the city; to build bridges so as not to interfere with navigation; to provide for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of any channel or watercourses or channels.

(27) License of steamers: To license steamers, boats, and vessels used in any watercourse in the city, and to fix and collect a license tax thereon.

(28) Ferry licenses: To license ferries and toll bridges under the law regulating the granting of such license.

(29) Penalty for violation of ordinances: To provide that violations of ordinances with the punishment for any offense not exceeding a fine of five thousand dollars or imprisonment for up to three hundred sixty-four days, or both fine and imprisonment, but the punishment for any criminal ordinance shall be the same as the punishment provided in state law for the same crime. Alternatively, such a city may provide that a violation of an ordinance constitutes a civil violation subject to monetary penalties or to determine and impose fines for forfeitures and penalties, but no act which is a state crime may be made a civil violation. A violation of an order, regulation, or ordinance relating to traffic including parking, standing, stopping, and pedestrian offenses is a traffic infraction, except that violation of an order, regulation, or ordinance equivalent to those provisions of Title 46 RCW set forth in RCW 46.63.020 remains a misdemeanor.

(30) Police department: To create and establish a city police; to prescribe their duties and their compensation; and to provide for the regulation and government of the same.

(31) Examine official accounts: To examine, either in open session or by committee, the accounts or doings of all officers or other persons having the care, management, or disposition of moneys, property, or business of the city.

(32) Contracts: To make all appropriations, contracts, or agreements for the use or benefit of the city and in the city's name.

(33) Streets and sidewalks: To provide by ordinance for the opening, laying out, altering, extending, repairing, grading, paving, planking, graveling, macadamizing, or otherwise

improving of public streets, avenues, and other public ways, or any portion of any thereof; and for the construction, regulation, and repair of sidewalks and other street improvements, all at the expense of the property to be benefited thereby, without any recourse, in any event, upon the city for any portion of the expense of such work, or any delinquency of the property holders or owners, and to provide for the forced sale thereof for such purposes; to establish a uniform grade for streets, avenues, sidewalks, and squares, and to enforce the observance thereof.

(34) Waterways: To clear, cleanse, alter, straighten, widen, fill up, or close any waterway, drain, or sewer, or any watercourse in such city when not declared by law to be navigable, and to assess the expense thereof, in whole or in part, to the property specially benefited.

(35) Sewerage: To adopt, provide for, establish, and maintain a general system of sewerage, draining, or both, and the regulation thereof; to provide funds by local assessments on the property benefited for the purpose aforesaid and to determine the manner, terms, and place of connection with main or central lines of pipes, sewers, or drains established, and compel compliance with and conformity to such general system of sewerage or drainage, or both, and the regulations of said council thereto relating, by the infliction of suitable penalties and forfeitures against persons and property, or either, for nonconformity to, or failure to comply with the provisions of such system and regulations or either.

(36) Buildings and parks: To provide for all public buildings, public parks, or squares, necessary or proper for the use of the city.

(37) Franchises: To permit the use of the streets for railroad or other public service purposes.

(38) Payment of judgments: To order paid any final judgment against such city, but none of its lands or property of any kind or nature, taxes, revenue, franchise, or rights, or interest, shall be attached, levied upon, or sold in or under any process whatsoever.

(39) Weighing of fuel: To regulate the sale of coal and wood in such city, and may appoint a measurer of wood and weigher of coal for the city, and define his or her duties, and may prescribe his or her term of office, and the fees he or she shall receive for his or her services: PROVIDED, That such fees shall in all cases be paid by the parties requiring such service.

(40) Hospitals, etc.: To erect and establish hospitals and pesthouses and to control and regulate the same.

(41) Waterworks: To provide for the erection, purchase, or otherwise acquiring of waterworks within or without the corporate limits of the city to supply such city and its inhabitants with water, and to regulate and control the use and price of the water so supplied.

(42) City lights: To provide for lighting the streets and all public places of the city and for furnishing the inhabitants of the city with gas, electric, or other light, and for the ownership, purchase or acquisition, construction, or maintenance of such works as may be necessary or convenient therefor: PROVIDED, That no purchase of any such water plant or light plant shall be made without first submitting the question of such purchase to the electors of the city.

(43) Parks: To acquire by purchase or otherwise land for public parks, within or without the limits of the city, and to improve the same.

(44) Bridges: To construct and keep in repair bridges, and to regulate the use thereof.

(45) Power of eminent domain: In the name of and for the use and benefit of the city, to exercise the right of eminent domain, and to condemn lands and property for the purposes of streets, alleys, parks, public grounds, waterworks, or for any other municipal purpose and to acquire by purchase or otherwise such lands and property as may be deemed necessary for any of the corporate uses provided for by this title, as the interests of the city may from time to time require.

(46) To provide for the assessment of taxes: To provide for the assessment, levying, and collecting of taxes on real and personal property for the corporate uses and purposes of the city and to provide for the payment of the debts and expenses of the corporation.

(47) Local improvements: To provide for making local improvements, and to levy and collect special assessments on the property benefited thereby and for paying the same or any portion thereof; to determine what work shall be done or improvements made, at the expense, in whole or in part, of the adjoining, contiguous, or proximate property, and to provide for the manner of making and collecting assessments therefor.

(48) Cemeteries: To regulate the burial of the dead and to establish and regulate cemeteries, within or without the corporate limits, and to acquire lands therefor by purchase or otherwise.

(49) Fire limits: To establish fire limits with proper regulations and to make all needful regulations for the erection and maintenance of buildings or other structures within the corporate limits as safety of persons or property may require, and to cause all such buildings and places as may from any cause be in a dangerous state to be put in a safe condition; to regulate the manner in which stone, brick, and other buildings, party walls, and partition fences shall be constructed and maintained.

(50) Safety and sanitary measures: To require the owners of public halls, theaters, hotels, and other buildings to provide suitable means of exit and proper fire escapes; to provide for the cleaning and purification of watercourses and canals and for the draining and filling up of ponds on private property within its limits when the same shall be offensive to the senses or dangerous to the health, and to charge the expense thereof to the property specially benefited, and to regulate and control and provide for the prevention and punishment of the defilement or pollution of all streams running in or through its corporate limits and a distance of five miles beyond its corporate limits, and of any stream or lake from which the water supply of the city is or may be taken and for a distance of five miles beyond its source of supply, and to make all quarantine and other regulations as may be necessary for the preservation of the public health and to remove all persons afflicted with any contagious disease to some suitable place to be provided for that purpose.

(51) To regulate liquor traffic: To regulate the selling or giving away of intoxicating, spirituous, malt, vinous, mixed, or fermented liquors as authorized by the general laws of the state.

(52) To establish streets on tidelands: To project or extend or establish streets over and across any tidelands within the limits of such city.

(53) To provide for the general welfare. [2011 c 96 § 26; 2009 c 549 § 2053; 2008 c 129 § 2; 1994 c 81 § 19; 1993 c 83 § 5; 1986 c 278 § 4. Prior: 1984 c 258 § 803; 1984 c 189 § 5; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 28; 1977 ex.s. c 316 § 21; 1965 ex.s. c 116 § 7; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.440; prior: 1907 c 241 § 29; 1890 p 148 § 38; RRS § 9034.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 96: See note following RCW 9A.20.021.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.23.442 City and town license fees and taxes on financial institutions. See chapter 82.14A RCW.

35.23.443 City license fees or taxes on certain business activities to be at a single uniform rate. See RCW 35.21.710.

35.23.444 Nonpolluting power generation by individual—Exemption from regulation—Authorization to contract with utility. See chapter 80.58 RCW.

35.23.445 Hydroelectric resources—Separate legal authority—Creation by irrigation districts and cities, towns, or public utility districts. See RCW 87.03.825 through 87.03.840.

35.23.452 Additional powers—Acquisition, control, and disposition of property. The city council of such city shall have power to purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire real estate and personal property necessary or proper for municipal purposes and to control, lease, sublease, convey or otherwise dispose of the same; to acquire and plat land for cemeteries and parks and provide for the regulation thereof, including but not limited to the right to lease any waterfront and other lands adjacent thereto owned by it for manufacturing, commercial or other business purposes; including but not limited to the right to lease for wharf, dock and other purposes of navigation and commerce such portions of its streets which bound upon or terminate in its waterfront or the navigable waters of such city, subject, however, to the written consent of the lessees of a majority of the square feet frontage of the harbor area abutting on any street proposed to be so leased. No lease of streets or waterfront shall be for longer than ten years and the rental therefor shall be fixed by the city council. Every such lease shall contain a clause that at intervals of every five years during the term thereof the rental to be paid by the lessee shall be readjusted between the lessee and the city by mutual agreement, or in default of such mutual agreement that the rental shall be fixed by arbitrators to be appointed one by the city council, one by the lessee and the third by the two thus appointed. No such lease shall be made until the city council has first caused notice thereof to be published in the official newspaper of such city at least fifteen days and in one issue thereof each week prior to the making of such lease, which notice shall describe the portion of the street proposed to be leased, to whom, for what purpose, and the rental to be charged therefor. The city may improve part of such waterfront or street extensions by building inclines, wharves, gridirons and other accommodations for

shipping, commerce and navigation and may charge and collect for service and use thereof reasonable rates and tolls. [1965 c 7 § 35.24.300. Prior: 1963 c 155 § 1; 1915 c 184 § 15; RRS § 9128. Formerly RCW 35.24.300.]

35.23.454 Additional powers—Parking meter revenue for revenue bonds. All second-class cities and towns are authorized to use parking meter revenue as a base for obtaining revenue bonds for use in improvement of streets, roads, alleys, and such other related public works. [1994 c 81 § 44; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.305. Prior: 1957 c 166 § 1. Formerly RCW 35.24.305.]

35.23.455 Additional powers—Construction and operation of boat harbors, marinas, docks, etc. The legislative body of any second-class city or town which contains, or abuts upon, any bay, lake, sound, river or other navigable waters, may construct, operate and maintain any boat harbor, marina, dock or other public improvement, for the purposes of commerce, recreation or navigation. [1994 c 81 § 20; 1965 c 154 § 1.]

35.23.456 Additional powers—Ambulances and first aid equipment. A second-class city, where commercial ambulance service is not readily available, shall have the power:

(1) To authorize the operation of municipally-owned ambulances which may serve the city and may serve for emergencies surrounding rural areas;

(2) To authorize the operation of other municipally-owned first aid equipment which may serve the city and surrounding rural areas;

(3) To contract with the county or with another municipality for emergency use of city-owned ambulances or other first aid equipment: PROVIDED, That the county or other municipality shall contribute at least the cost of maintenance and operation of the equipment attributable to its use thereof; and

(4) To provide that such ambulance service may be used to transport persons in need of emergency hospital care to hospitals beyond the city limits.

The council may, in its discretion, make a charge for the service authorized by this section: PROVIDED, That such ambulance service shall not enter into competition or competitive bidding where private ambulance service is available. [1994 c 81 § 45; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.306. Prior: 1963 c 131 § 1. Formerly RCW 35.24.306.]

35.23.457 Conveyance or lease of space above real property or structures or improvements. See RCW 35.22.302.

35.23.460 Employees' group insurance—False arrest insurance. Subject to chapter 48.62 RCW, any second-class city or town may contract with an insurance company authorized to do business in this state to provide group insurance for its employees including group false arrest insurance for its law enforcement personnel, and pursuant thereto may use a portion of its revenues to pay an employer's portion of the premium for such insurance, and may make deductions from the payrolls of employees for the amount of the employees'

contribution and may apply the amount deducted in payment of the employees' portion of the premium. [1994 c 81 § 21; 1991 sp.s. c 30 § 19; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.460. Prior: 1963 c 127 § 1; 1947 c 162 § 1; RRS § 9592-160.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.23.470 Publicity fund. Every city of the second class may create a publicity fund to be used exclusively for exploiting and advertising the general advantages and opportunities of the city and its vicinity. After providing by ordinance for a publicity fund the city council may use therefor an annual amount not exceeding sixty-two and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation of the taxable property in the city. [1994 c 81 § 22; 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 16; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.470. Prior: 1913 c 57 § 1; RRS § 9035.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.23.480 Publicity board. The publicity board administering the publicity fund shall consist of three members nominated by a recognized commercial organization in the city, then appointed by the mayor and confirmed by at least a two-thirds vote of the city council. The commercial organization must be incorporated, must be representative and public, devoted exclusively to the work usually devolving upon such organizations and have not less than two hundred bona fide dues-paying members; if more than one organization in the city meets the qualifications, the oldest one shall be designated to make the nominations.

Members of the publicity board must be resident property owners and voters in the city and after their appointment and confirmation must qualify by taking the oath of office and filing a bond with the city in the sum of one thousand dollars conditioned upon the faithful performance of their duties. They shall be appointed in December and their terms shall be for one year commencing on the second Monday in January after their appointment and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Any member of the board may be removed by the mayor at the request of the organization which nominated the members after a majority vote of the entire membership of the organization favoring the removal, taken at a regular meeting.

Members of the publicity board shall serve without remuneration. [1965 c 7 § 35.23.480. Prior: 1913 c 57 § 2, part; RRS § 9036, part.]

35.23.490 Limitations on use of publicity fund. All expenditures shall be made under direction of the board of publicity. No part of the publicity fund shall ever be paid to any newspaper, magazine, or periodical published within the city or county in which the city is situated, for advertising, or write-ups or for any other service or purpose and no part of the fund shall be expended for the purpose of making exhibits at any fair, exposition or the like. [1965 c 7 § 35.23.490. Prior: 1913 c 57 § 2, part; RRS § 9036, part.]

35.23.505 Local improvement guaranty fund—Investment in city's own guaranteed bonds. The city treasurer of any second-class city, by and with the consent of the city council or finance committee of the city council, may invest any portion of its local improvement guaranty fund in the city's own guaranteed local improvement bonds in an

amount not to exceed ten percent of the total issue of bonds in any one local improvement district: PROVIDED, That no such investment shall be made in an amount which will affect the ability of the local improvement guaranty fund to meet its obligations as they accrue, and that if all the bonds have the same maturity, the bonds having the highest numbers shall be purchased.

The interest received shall be credited to the local improvement guaranty fund. [1994 c 81 § 48; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.400. Prior: 1941 c 145 § 2; RRS § 9138-2. Formerly RCW 35.24.400.]

Local improvements

bonds and warrants: Chapter 35.45 RCW.

nonguaranteed bonds: Chapter 35.48 RCW.

35.23.515 Utilities—City may contract for service or construct own facilities. The city council of every city of the second class may contract for supplying the city with water, light, power, and heat for municipal purposes; and within or without the city may acquire, construct, repair, and manage pumps, aqueducts, reservoirs, plants, or other works necessary or proper for irrigation purposes or for supplying water, light, power, or heat or any by-product thereof for the use of the city and any person within the city and dispose of any excess of its supply to any person without the city. [1994 c 81 § 49; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.410. Prior: 1917 c 124 § 1, part; 1915 c 184 § 16, part; RRS § 9129, part. Formerly RCW 35.24.410.]

35.23.525 Utilities—Method of acquisition—Bonds. To pay the original cost of water, light, power, or heat systems, every city of the second class may issue:

(1) General bonds to be retired by general tax levies against all the property within the city limits then existing or as they may thereafter be extended; or

(2) Utility bonds under the general authority given to all cities for the acquisition or construction of public utilities.

Extensions to plants may be made either

(1) By general bond issue,

(2) By general tax levies, or

(3) By creating local improvement districts in accordance with statutes governing their establishment. [1994 c 81 § 50; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.420. Prior: 1917 c 124 § 1, part; 1915 c 184 § 16, part; RRS § 9129, part. Formerly RCW 35.24.420.]

35.23.535 Utilities—Maintenance and operation—Rates. No taxes shall be imposed for maintenance and operating charges of city owned water, light, power, or heating works or systems.

Rates shall be fixed by ordinance for supplying water, light, power, or heat for commercial, domestic, or irrigation purposes sufficient to pay for all operating and maintenance charges. If the rates in force produce a greater amount than is necessary to meet operating and maintenance charges, the rates may be reduced or the excess income may be transferred to the city's current expense fund.

Complete separate accounts for municipal utilities must be kept under the system and on forms prescribed by the state auditor.

(2012 Ed.)

The term "maintenance and operating charges," as used in this section includes all necessary repairs, replacement, interest on any debts incurred in acquiring, constructing, repairing and operating plants and departments and all depreciation charges. This term shall also include an annual charge equal to four percent on the cost of the plant or system, as determined by the state auditor to be paid into the current expense fund, except that where utility bonds have been or may hereafter be issued and are unpaid no payment shall be required into the current expense fund until such bonds are paid. [1995 c 301 § 37; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.430. Prior: 1917 c 124 § 1, part; 1915 c 184 § 16, part; RRS § 9129, part. Formerly RCW 35.24.430.]

35.23.545 Procedure to attack consolidation or annexation of territory. Proceedings attacking the validity of the consolidation of a city of the second class or the annexation of territory to a city of the second class shall be by quo warranto only, instituted by the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the city is located or by a person interested in the proceedings whose interest must clearly be shown. The quo warranto proceedings must be commenced within one year after the consolidation or annexation proceedings complained of and no error, irregularity, or defect of any kind shall be the basis for invalidating a consolidation or annexation after one year. [1994 c 81 § 51; 1965 c 7 § 35.24.440. Prior: 1923 c 153 § 1; RRS § 8913-1. Formerly RCW 35.24.440.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.23.555 Criminal code repeals by city operating municipal court—Agreement covering costs of handling resulting criminal cases—Arbitration. A city of the second class operating a municipal court may not repeal in its entirety that portion of its municipal code defining crimes or repeal a provision of its municipal code which defines a crime equivalent to an offense listed in RCW 46.63.020 unless the municipality has reached an agreement with the appropriate county under chapter 39.34 RCW under which the county is to be paid a reasonable amount for costs associated with prosecution, adjudication, and sentencing in criminal cases filed in district court as a result of the repeal. The agreement shall include provisions for periodic review and renewal of the terms of the agreement. If the municipality and the county are unable to agree on the terms for renewal of the agreement, they shall be deemed to have entered into an agreement to submit the issue to arbitration under chapter 7.04A RCW. Pending conclusion of the arbitration proceeding, the terms of the agreement shall remain in effect. The municipality and the county have the same rights and are subject to the same duties as other parties who have agreed to submit to arbitration under chapter 7.04A RCW. [2005 c 433 § 39; 1994 c 81 § 52; 1984 c 258 § 206. Formerly RCW 35.24.455.]

Application—Captions not law—Savings—Effective date—2005 c 433: See RCW 7.04A.290 through 7.04A.310 and 7.04A.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.23.560 Waterworks—Construction by city or by district assessments. All cities and towns within the state, other than cities of the first class, which are empowered to

construct waterworks for irrigation and domestic purposes, may do so either by the entire city or by assessment districts as the mayor and council may determine. [1965 c 7 § 35.23.560. Prior: 1901 c 117 § 1; RRS § 9526.]

35.23.570 Waterworks—Plans—Special assessments. Before letting any contract for the construction of any waterworks for irrigation and domestic purposes, the mayor and council shall by ordinance or resolution adopt the plans therefor and shall fix and establish the assessment district, if the same is to be constructed at the expense of the district, and such cities and towns are authorized to charge the expense of such waterworks for irrigation and domestic purposes to all the property included within such district which is contiguous or proximate to any streets in which any main pipe or lateral pipe of such waterworks for irrigation and domestic purposes, is to be placed, and to levy special assessments upon such property to pay therefor, which assessment shall be levied in accordance with the last general assessment of the property within said district for city purposes. [1994 c 81 § 23; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.570. Prior: 1901 c 117 § 2; RRS § 9527.]

35.23.580 Waterworks—Procedure—Bonds. For the purpose of providing for, constructing and maintaining such waterworks for irrigation and domestic purposes and issuing bonds to pay therefor, such cities and towns may proceed in all ways in accordance with, and apply all the provisions of, law relating to local improvement assessments. [1965 c 7 § 35.23.580. Prior: 1901 c 117 § 3; RRS § 9528.]

35.23.680 Cities of ten thousand or more may frame charter without changing classification. See chapter 35.22 RCW.

35.23.705 Purchase of electric power and energy from joint operating agency. A city of the second class may contract to purchase from a joint operating agency electric power and energy required for its present or future requirements. For projects the output of which is limited to qualified alternative energy resources as defined by RCW 19.29A.090(3), the contract may include the purchase of capability of the projects to produce electricity in addition to the actual output of the projects. The contract may provide that the city must make the payments required by the contract whether or not a project is completed, operable, or operating and notwithstanding the suspension, interruption, interference, reduction, or curtailment of the output of a project or the power and energy contracted for. The contract may also provide that payments under the contract are not subject to reduction, whether by offset or otherwise, and shall not be conditioned upon the performance or nonperformance of the joint operating agency or a city, town, or public utility district under the contract or other instrument. [2003 c 138 § 5.]

35.23.800 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Elective officers. In a city initially classified as a second-class city prior to January 1, 1993, that retained its second-class city plan of government when the city reorganized as a noncharter code city, the elective officers shall consist of a mayor, twelve councilmembers, a city clerk, and

a city treasurer. [1994 c 81 § 24; 1987 c 3 § 6; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.020. Prior: 1949 c 83 § 1; 1907 c 241 § 2; RRS § 9007. Formerly RCW 35.23.020.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.23.805 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Elections—Terms of office. In a city initially classified as a second-class city prior to January 1, 1993, that retained its second-class city plan of government when the city reorganized as a noncharter code city, the terms of office of mayor, city clerk, city treasurer and councilmembers shall be four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified and assume office in accordance with *RCW 29.04.170, but not more than six councilmembers normally shall be elected in any one year to fill a full term. [1994 c 81 § 25; 1987 c 3 § 7; 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 21; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.040. Prior: 1963 c 200 § 14; 1959 c 86 § 3; prior: (i) 1951 c 71 § 1; 1909 c 120 § 4; 1907 c 241 § 3; RRS § 9008. (ii) 1951 c 71 § 1; 1907 c 241 § 4; RRS § 9009. Formerly RCW 35.23.040.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29.04.170 was recodified as RCW 29A.20.040 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: See RCW 29A.20.040(1).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.23.810 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Mayor—General duties. In a city initially classified as a second-class city prior to January 1, 1993, that retained its second-class city plan of government when the city reorganized as a noncharter code city, the mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the city and shall:

- (1) Have general supervision over the several departments of the city government and over all its interests;
- (2) Preside over the city council when present;
- (3) Once in three months, submit a general statement of the condition of the various departments and recommend to the city council such measures as the mayor deems expedient for the public health or improvement of the city, its finances or government; and
- (4) Countersign all warrants and licenses, deeds, leases and contracts requiring signature issued under and by authority of the city.

If there is a vacancy in the office of mayor or the mayor is absent from the city, or is unable from any cause to discharge the duties of the office, the president of the council shall act as mayor, exercise all the powers and be subject to all the duties of the mayor. [1994 c 81 § 26; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.080. Prior: (i) 1907 c 241 § 16, part; RRS § 9021, part. (ii) 1907 c 241 § 17, part; RRS § 9022, part. Formerly RCW 35.23.080.]

35.23.815 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Appointive officers. In a city initially classified as a second-class city prior to January 1, 1993, that retained its second-class city plan of government when the city reorganized as a noncharter code city, the appointive officers shall be a chief of police, city attorney, health officer, and street commissioner; the council may also create by ordinance the offices of superintendent of irrigation, city engineer, harbor master, pound keeper, city jailer, chief of the fire department, and any other offices necessary to discharge the functions of the city and for whose election or appointment

no other provision is made. If a paid fire department is established therein a chief engineer and one or more assistant engineers may be appointed. If a free library and reading room is established therein five library trustees shall be appointed. The council by ordinance shall prescribe the duties of the officers and fix their compensation subject to the provisions of any statutes pertaining thereto. [1994 c 81 § 27; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.120. Prior: 1949 c 83 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9007A. Formerly RCW 35.23.120.]

35.23.820 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Health officer. In a city initially classified as a second-class city prior to January 1, 1993, that retained its second-class city plan of government when the city reorganized as a noncharter code city, the council shall create the office of city health officer, prescribe the duties and qualifications of this office and fix the compensation for the office. [1994 c 81 § 28; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.150. Prior: 1907 c 241 § 64; RRS § 9067. Formerly RCW 35.23.150.]

35.23.825 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Street commissioner. In a city initially classified as a second-class city prior to January 1, 1993, that retained its second-class city plan of government when the city reorganized as a noncharter code city, the street commissioner shall be under the direction of the mayor and city council shall have control of the streets and public places of the city and shall perform such duties as the city council may prescribe. [1994 c 81 § 29; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.160. Prior: 1907 c 241 § 23; RRS § 9028. Formerly RCW 35.23.160.]

35.23.830 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Appointment of officers—Confirmation. In a city initially classified as a second-class city prior to January 1, 1993, that retained its second-class city plan of government when the city reorganized as a noncharter code city, the mayor shall appoint all the appointive officers of the city subject to confirmation by the city council. If the council refuses to confirm any nomination of the mayor, the mayor shall nominate another person for that office within ten days thereafter, and may continue to so nominate until a nominee is confirmed. If the mayor fails to make another nomination for the same office within ten days after the rejection of a nominee, the city council shall elect a suitable person to fill the office during the term. The affirmative vote of not less than seven councilmembers is necessary to confirm any nomination made by the mayor. [1994 c 81 § 30; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.180. Prior: 1907 c 241 § 8, part; 1890 p 145 § 25; RRS § 9013, part. Formerly RCW 35.23.180.]

35.23.835 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Oath and bond of officers. Before entering upon official duties and within ten days after receiving notice of being elected or appointed to city office, every officer of a city initially classified as a second-class city prior to January 1, 1993, that retained its second-class city plan of government when the city reorganized as a noncharter code city shall qualify by taking the oath of office and by filing such bond duly approved as may be required. The oath of office shall be filed with the county auditor. If no notice of election or appointment was received, the officer must qualify on or

before the date fixed for the assumption of the duties of the office. The city council shall fix the amount of all official bonds and may designate what officers shall be required to give bonds in addition to those required to do so by statute.

All official bonds shall be approved by the city council and when so approved shall be filed with the city clerk except the city clerk's which shall be filed with the mayor. No city officer shall be eligible as a surety upon any bond running to the city as obligee.

The city council may require a new or additional bond of any officer whenever it deems it expedient. [1994 c 81 § 31; 1987 c 3 § 8; 1986 c 167 § 17; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.190. Prior: (i) 1907 c 241 § 10, part; 1890 p 145 § 29; RRS § 9015, part. (ii) 1907 c 241 § 11; 1890 p 145 § 29; RRS § 9016. Formerly RCW 35.23.190.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.23.840 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—City council—How constituted. In a city initially classified as a second-class city prior to January 1, 1993, that retained its second-class city plan of government when the city reorganized as a noncharter code city, the mayor and twelve councilmembers shall constitute the city council. At the first council meeting in each calendar year, the city council shall elect one of their own body to serve as president of the council.

The mayor shall preside at all meetings at which the mayor is present. In the absence of the mayor, the president of the council shall preside. In the absence of both the mayor and the president of the council, the council may elect a president pro tempore from its own body. The president pro tempore shall have all the powers of the president of the council during the session of the council at which the president pro tempore is presiding. [1994 c 81 § 32; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.250. Prior: (i) 1907 c 241 § 17, part; RRS § 9022, part. (ii) 1907 c 247 § 27; RRS § 9032. (iii) 1907 c 241 § 28, part; 1890 p 148 § 37; RRS § 9033, part. Formerly RCW 35.23.250.]

35.23.845 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—City council—Presiding officer—Voting rights. In a city initially classified as a second-class city prior to January 1, 1993, that retained its second-class city plan of government when the city reorganized as a noncharter code city, the mayor shall have a vote only in the case of a tie in the votes of the councilmembers. The president of the council while presiding or the president pro tempore shall have the right to vote upon all questions coming before the council.

A majority of all the members elected shall be necessary to pass any ordinance appropriating for any purpose the sum of five hundred dollars or upwards or any ordinance imposing any assessment, tax, or license or in any wise increasing or diminishing the city revenue. [1994 c 81 § 33; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.280. Prior: (i) 1907 c 241 § 28, part; 1890 p 148 § 37; RRS § 9033, part. (ii) 1907 c 241 § 61; 1890 p 159 § 51; RRS § 9064. Formerly RCW 35.23.280.]

35.23.850 Code city retaining former second-class city plan—Wards—Division of city into. In any city initially classified as a second-class city prior to January 1, 1993, that retained its second-class city plan of government

when the city reorganized as a noncharter code city, the city council may divide the city into wards, not exceeding six in all, or change the boundaries of existing wards at any time less than one hundred twenty days before a municipal general election. No change in the boundaries of wards shall affect the term of any councilmember, and councilmembers shall serve out their terms in the wards of their residences at the time of their elections. However, if these boundary changes result in one ward being represented by more councilmembers than the number to which it is entitled, those having the shortest unexpired terms shall be assigned by the council to wards where there is a vacancy, and the councilmembers so assigned shall be deemed to be residents of the wards to which they are assigned for purposes of determining whether those positions are vacant.

The representation of each ward in the city council shall be in proportion to the population as nearly as is practicable.

Wards shall be redrawn as provided in *chapter 29.70 RCW. Wards shall be used as follows: (1) Only a resident of the ward may be a candidate for, or hold office as, a councilmember of the ward; and (2) only voters of the ward may vote at a primary to nominate candidates for a councilmember of the ward. Voters of the entire city may vote at the general election to elect a councilmember of a ward, unless the city had prior to January 1, 1994, limited the voting in the general election for any or all council positions to only voters residing within the ward associated with the council positions. If a city had so limited the voting in the general election to only voters residing within the ward, then the city shall be authorized to continue to do so. The elections for the remaining council position or council positions that are not associated with a ward shall be conducted as if the wards did not exist. [1995 c 134 § 10. Prior: 1994 c 223 § 16; 1994 c 81 § 34; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.530; prior: 1907 c 241 § 14; 1890 p 147 § 35; RRS § 9019. Formerly RCW 35.23.530.]

*Reviser's note: Chapter 29.70 RCW was recodified as chapter 29A.76 RCW pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

Chapter 35.27 RCW TOWNS

Sections

35.27.010	Rights, powers, and privileges.
35.27.030	Uncertain boundaries—Petition—Request for examination.
35.27.040	Duty of county commissioners.
35.27.050	Report of survey.
35.27.060	Expense of proceedings.
35.27.070	Town officers enumerated.
35.27.080	Eligibility to hold elective office.
35.27.090	Elections—Terms of office.
35.27.100	Conduct of elections.
35.27.120	Oath and bond of officers.
35.27.130	Compensation of officers and employees—Expenses—Non-state pensions—Limitations.
35.27.140	Vacancies.
35.27.160	Mayor—Duties—Powers—Mayor pro tempore.
35.27.170	Town treasurer—Duties.
35.27.180	Treasurer and clerk may be combined.
35.27.190	Effect of consolidation of offices.
35.27.200	Abandonment of consolidation.
35.27.210	Duty of officers collecting moneys.
35.27.220	Town clerk—Duties.
35.27.230	Records to be kept by clerk.
35.27.240	Town marshal—Police department.
35.27.250	Town attorney—Duties.
35.27.260	Park commissioners.
35.27.270	Town council—Oath—Meetings.
35.27.280	Town council—Quorum—Rules—Journal.

35.27.290	Ordinances—Style—Signatures.
35.27.300	Ordinances—Publication—Summary—Public notice of hearings and meeting agendas.
35.27.310	Ordinances—Clerk to keep book of ordinances.
35.27.330	Ordinances granting franchises—Requisites.
35.27.340	Audit and allowance of demands against town.
35.27.345	Payment of claims and obligations by warrant or check.
35.27.350	Contract for town printing.
35.27.362	Contracts, purchases, advertising—Call for bids—Exceptions.
35.27.370	Specific powers enumerated.
35.27.372	City and town license fees and taxes on financial institutions.
35.27.373	City license fees or taxes on certain business activities to be at a single uniform rate.
35.27.375	Additional powers—Parking meter revenue for revenue bonds.
35.27.376	Nonpolluting power generation by individual—Exemption from regulation—Authorization to contract with utility.
35.27.377	Hydroelectric resources—Separate legal authority—Creation by irrigation districts and cities, towns, or public utility districts.
35.27.380	Additional powers—Eminent domain.
35.27.385	Additional powers—Construction and operation of boat harbors, marinas, docks, etc.
35.27.390	Employees' group insurance.
35.27.400	Fire limits—Parks.
35.27.410	Nuisances.
35.27.500	Taxation—Street poll tax.
35.27.510	Utilities—Transfer of part of net earnings to current expense fund.
35.27.515	Criminal code repeals by town operating municipal court—Agreement covering costs of handling resulting criminal cases—Arbitration.
35.27.550	Off-street parking space and facilities—Authorized—Declared public use.
35.27.560	Off-street parking space and facilities—Financing.
35.27.570	Off-street parking space and facilities—Acquisition and disposition of real property.
35.27.580	Off-street parking space and facilities—Operation—Lease.
35.27.590	Off-street parking space and facilities—Hearing prior to establishment.
35.27.600	Off-street parking space and facilities—Construction.
35.27.610	Purchase of electric power and energy from joint operating agency.

Accident claims against: RCW 35.31.040, 35.31.050.

Acquisition of interests in land for conservation, protection, preservation, or open space purposes by towns: RCW 64.04.130.

Actions against

public corporations: RCW 4.08.120.
state: Chapter 4.92 RCW.

Actions by in corporate name: RCW 4.08.110.

Advancement in classification: RCW 35.06.010.

Classification as: RCW 35.01.040.

Code of ethics for public officers and employees: Chapters 42.23 and 42.52 RCW.

Corporate stock or bonds not to be owned by: State Constitution Art. 8 § 7.

Credit not to be loaned, exception: State Constitution Art. 8 § 7.

Group false arrest insurance: RCW 35.23.460.

Incorporation and annexation restrictions as to area: RCW 35.21.010.

Inhabitants at time of organization: RCW 35.01.040.

Insurance, group for employees: RCW 35.23.460.

Judgment against public corporations, enforcement: RCW 6.17.080.

Limitation upon actions by public corporations: RCW 4.16.160.

Limitations on indebtedness: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27), chapter 39.36 RCW, RCW 84.52.050.

Lost and found property: Chapter 63.21 RCW.

Metropolitan park districts, withdrawal from: RCW 35.61.010.

Municipal utilities: Chapter 35.92 RCW.

Municipal water and sewer facilities act: Chapter 35.91 RCW.

Organization under general laws required: State Constitution Art. 11 § 10 (Amendment 40).

Park commissioners: RCW 35.23.170.

Parking meter revenue, basis for revenue bonds: RCW 35.23.454.

Plats

regulation of surveys and plats: RCW 58.10.040.
resurvey and correction of: RCW 58.10.030.

Revenue bonds, parking meter revenue as basis for: RCW 35.23.454.

School districts, educational service districts, agreements with other governmental entities for transportation of students or the public, or for other noncommon school purposes—Limitations: RCW 28A.160.120.

Service of summons on, personal service: RCW 4.28.080.

Sidewalks, construction, initial: Chapter 35.70 RCW.

Taxes, power of municipalities: State Constitution Art. 11 § 12.

Unclaimed property in hands of city police: Chapter 63.32 RCW.

35.27.010 Rights, powers, and privileges. Every town shall be entitled the "Town of" (naming it), and by such name shall have perpetual succession, may sue, and be sued in all courts and places, and in all proceedings whatever; shall have and use a common seal, alterable at the pleasure of the town authorities, and may purchase, lease, receive, hold, and enjoy real and personal property and control, lease, sublease, convey, or otherwise dispose of the same for the common benefit. [1994 c 273 § 11; 1994 c 81 § 53; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.010. Prior: 1890 p 198 § 142; RRS § 9163.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1994 c 81 § 53 and by 1994 c 273 § 11, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

35.27.030 Uncertain boundaries—Petition—Request for examination. Whenever a petition is presented to the council of any incorporated town in this state, signed by not less than five electors of such town, setting forth that in the belief of the petitioners, the boundaries of said town are indefinite and uncertain and that on account of such indefiniteness and uncertainty the legality of the taxes levied within such town are in danger of being affected, and setting forth the particular causes or reasons of such alleged indefiniteness or uncertainty, it shall be the duty of the town council to cause the petition to be filed and recorded by the clerk, and to cause a copy of the same to be made and certified by the clerk and the corporate seal of such town to be attached to said certificate, and the mayor of such town shall forthwith present said certified copy of the petition to the board of county commissioners of the county wherein said town is situated, with a written request to be signed by him or her as such mayor that the said board of county commissioners proceed to examine the boundaries of such town or city, and make the same definite and certain. [2009 c 549 § 2054; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.030. Prior: 1899 c 79 § 1; RRS § 9195.]

35.27.040 Duty of county commissioners. The board of county commissioners upon receipt of the certified copy of said petition, and the request aforesaid, shall cause the same to be filed in the office of the county auditor and forthwith proceed to examine the boundaries of the town and make the same definite and certain. For this purpose they may employ a competent surveyor, and shall commence at some recognized and undisputed point on the boundary line of the town, if such there be, and if there is no such recognized and undisputed point, they shall establish a starting point from the best data at their command and from such starting point they shall run a boundary line by courses and distances around such

town, in one tract or body. [1965 c 7 § 35.27.040. Prior: 1899 c 79 § 2; RRS § 9196.]

35.27.050 Report of survey. The board of county commissioners, without unnecessary delay, shall make and file a report of their doings in the premises in the office of the county auditor, who shall transmit a certified copy thereof under the seal of the county, to the clerk of the town, and the clerk shall record the same in the records of the town, and keep the copy on file in his or her office. The report shall contain the description of the boundary of the town, as fixed by the board, written in plain words and figures and the boundaries so made and fixed shall be the boundaries of the town, and all the territory included within the boundary lines so established shall be included in the town, and be a part thereof. [2009 c 549 § 2055; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.050. Prior: 1899 c 79 § 3; RRS § 9197.]

35.27.060 Expense of proceedings. The expense of such proceedings shall be paid by the town at whose request the same is incurred. The county commissioners shall each receive as compensation, an amount not exceeding the amount allowed by law for their usual services as commissioners, and, any surveyor or other assistants employed by them, a reasonable compensation to be fixed and certified by said commissioners. [1965 c 7 § 35.27.060. Prior: 1899 c 79 § 4; RRS § 9198.]

35.27.070 Town officers enumerated. The government of a town shall be vested in a mayor and a council consisting of five members and a treasurer, all elective; the mayor shall appoint a clerk and a marshal; and may appoint a town attorney, pound master, street superintendent, a civil engineer, and such police and other subordinate officers and employees as may be provided for by ordinance. All appointive officers and employees shall hold office at the pleasure of the mayor, subject to any applicable law, rule, or regulation relating to civil service, and shall not be subject to confirmation by the town council. [1997 c 361 § 3; 1993 c 47 § 2; 1987 c 3 § 12; 1965 ex.s. c 116 § 14; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.070. Prior: 1961 c 89 § 3; prior: (i) 1903 c 113 § 4; 1890 p 198 § 143; RRS § 9164. (ii) 1941 c 108 § 2; 1939 c 87 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9165-1a. (iii) 1943 c 183 § 1, part; 1941 c 91 § 1, part; 1911 c 33 § 1, part; 1903 c 113 § 5, part; 1890 p 198 § 144, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9165.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.27.080 Eligibility to hold elective office. No person shall be eligible to or hold an elective office in a town unless he or she is a resident and registered voter in the town. [1997 c 361 § 8; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.080. Prior: 1890 p 200 § 149; RRS § 9170.]

35.27.090 Elections—Terms of office. All general municipal elections in towns shall be held biennially in the odd-numbered years as provided in RCW 29A.04.330. The term of office of the mayor and treasurer shall be four years and until their successors are elected and qualified and assume office in accordance with RCW 29A.20.040: PROVIDED, That the term of the treasurer shall not commence in the same biennium in which the term of the mayor com-

mences. Councilmembers shall be elected for four year terms and until their successors are elected and qualified and assume office in accordance with RCW 29A.20.040; three at one election and two at the next succeeding biennial election. [2009 c 549 § 2056; 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 23; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.090. Prior: 1963 c 200 § 16; 1961 c 89 § 4; prior: 1955 c 55 § 7; 1943 c 183 § 1, part; 1941 c 91 § 1, part; 1911 c 33 § 1, part; 1903 c 113 § 5, part; 1890 p 198 § 144, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9165, part.]

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: See RCW 29A.20.040(1).

35.27.100 Conduct of elections. All elections in towns shall be held in accordance with the general election laws of the state. [1994 c 223 § 21; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.100. Prior: 1890 p 200 § 148; RRS § 9169.]

Elections: Title 29A RCW.

35.27.120 Oath and bond of officers. Every officer of a town before entering upon the duties of his or her office shall take and file with the county auditor his or her oath of office. The clerk, treasurer, and marshal before entering upon their respective duties shall also each execute a bond approved by the council in such penal sum as the council by ordinance may determine, conditioned for the faithful performance of his or her duties including in the same bond the duties of all offices of which he or she is made ex officio incumbent.

All bonds, when approved, shall be filed with the town clerk, except the bonds of the clerk which shall be filed with the mayor. [2009 c 549 § 2057; 1986 c 167 § 19; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.120. Prior: 1890 p 199 § 145; RRS § 9166.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.27.130 Compensation of officers and employees—Expenses—Nonstate pensions—Limitations. The mayor and members of the town council may be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their official duties upon presentation of a claim therefor and its allowance and approval by resolution of the town council. The mayor and members of the council may also receive such salary as the council may fix by ordinance.

The treasurer and treasurer-clerk shall severally receive at stated times a compensation to be fixed by ordinance.

The compensation of all other officers and employees shall be fixed from time to time by the council.

Any town that provides a pension for any of its employees under a plan not administered by the state must notify the state auditor of the existence of the plan at the time of an audit of the town by the auditor. No town may establish a pension plan for its employees that is not administered by the state, with the following exceptions:

(1) Participation in a defined contribution plan in existence as of January 1, 1990, is deemed to have been authorized. No town that provides a defined contribution plan for its employees as authorized by this section may make any material changes in the terms or conditions of the plan after June 7, 1990.

(2) Participation in a defined benefit pension plan that commenced prior to January 1, 1999, is authorized to continue. No town that commenced participation in a defined benefit pension plan that is not administered by the state may

make any material changes in the terms or conditions of the plan after June 7, 1999. [2012 c 240 § 1; 1993 c 47 § 3; 1990 c 212 § 2; 1973 1st ex.s. c 87 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 270 § 9; 1965 c 105 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.130. Prior: 1961 c 89 § 5; prior: (i) 1941 c 115 § 2; 1890 p 200 § 147; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9168. (ii) 1921 c 24 § 1, part; 1890 p 209 § 168, part; RRS § 9187, part. (iii) 1890 p 214 § 173; RRS § 9191. (iv) 1943 c 183 § 1, part; 1941 c 91 § 1, part; 1911 c 33 § 1, part; 1903 c 113 § 5, part; 1890 p 198 § 144, part; RRS § 9165, part.]

35.27.140 Vacancies. (1) The council of a town may declare a council position vacant if that councilmember is absent from the town for three consecutive council meetings without the permission of the council.

(2) A vacancy in an elective office shall occur and shall be filled as provided in chapter 42.12 RCW. An incumbent councilmember is eligible to be appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of mayor.

(3) A vacancy in any other office shall be filled by appointment by the mayor. [2008 c 50 § 3; 1994 c 223 § 22; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.140. Prior: (i) 1903 c 113 § 6; 1890 p 199 § 146; RRS § 9167. (ii) 1907 c 228 § 5, part; RRS § 9203, part.]

35.27.160 Mayor—Duties—Powers—Mayor pro tempore. The mayor shall preside over all meetings of the council at which he or she is present. A mayor pro tempore may be chosen by the council for a specified period of time, not to exceed six months, to act as the mayor in the absence of the mayor. The mayor shall sign all warrants drawn on the treasurer and shall sign all written contracts entered into by the town. The mayor may administer oaths and affirmations, and take affidavits and certify them. The mayor shall sign all conveyances made by the town and all instruments which require the seal of the town.

The mayor is authorized to acknowledge the execution of all instruments executed by the town which require acknowledgment. [1988 c 196 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.160. Prior: 1890 p 209 § 167; RRS § 9186.]

35.27.170 Town treasurer—Duties. The town treasurer shall receive and safely keep all money which comes into his or her hands as treasurer, for all of which he or she shall give duplicate receipts, one of which shall be filed with the clerk. He or she shall pay out the money on warrants signed by the mayor and countersigned by the clerk and not otherwise. He or she shall make monthly settlements with the clerk. [2009 c 549 § 2058; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.170. Prior: 1961 c 89 § 6; prior: 1921 c 24 § 1, part; 1890 p 209 § 168, part; RRS § 9187, part.]

35.27.180 Treasurer and clerk may be combined. The council of every town may provide by ordinance that the office of treasurer be combined with that of clerk or that the office of clerk be combined with that of treasurer. This ordinance shall not be voted upon until the next regular meeting after its introduction and shall require the vote of at least two-thirds of the council. The ordinance shall provide the date when the consolidation shall take place which date shall be not less than three months from the date the ordinance goes into effect. [1965 c 7 § 35.27.180. Prior: (i) 1945 c 58 § 1;

Rem. Supp. 1945 § 9177-1. (ii) 1945 c 58 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 9177-4, part.]

35.27.190 Effect of consolidation of offices. Upon the consolidation of the office of treasurer with that of clerk, the office of treasurer shall be abolished and the clerk shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties required by statute or ordinance to be performed by the treasurer; in the execution of any papers his or her designation as clerk shall be sufficient.

Upon the consolidation of the office of clerk with that of treasurer, the treasurer shall exercise all the powers vested in and perform all the duties required to be performed by the clerk. [2009 c 549 § 2059; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.190. Prior: (i) 1945 c 58 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 9177-2. (ii) 1945 c 58 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 9177-3.]

35.27.200 Abandonment of consolidation. Every town which has combined the office of treasurer with that of clerk or the office of clerk with that of treasurer may terminate the combination by ordinance, fixing the time when the combination shall cease and providing that the duties thereafter be performed by separate officials. If the office of treasurer was combined with that of clerk, the mayor shall appoint a treasurer who shall serve until the next town election when a treasurer shall be elected for the term as provided by law. [1965 c 7 § 35.27.200. Prior: 1945 c 58 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 9177-4, part.]

35.27.210 Duty of officers collecting moneys. Every officer collecting or receiving any money belonging to a town shall settle for it with the clerk on the first Monday of each month and immediately pay it into the treasury on the order of the clerk to be credited to the fund to which it belongs. [1965 c 7 § 35.27.210. Prior: 1890 p 214 § 175; RRS § 9193.]

35.27.220 Town clerk—Duties. The town clerk shall be custodian of the seal of the town. The town clerk may appoint a deputy for whose acts he or she and his or her bondspersons shall be responsible. The town clerk and his or her deputy may administer oaths or affirmations and certify to them, and may take affidavits and depositions to be used in any court or proceeding in the state.

The town clerk shall make a quarterly statement in writing showing the receipts and expenditures of the town for the preceding quarter and the amount remaining in the treasury.

At the end of every fiscal year the town clerk shall make a full and detailed statement of receipts and expenditures of the preceding year and a full statement of the financial condition of the town which shall be published.

The town clerk shall perform such other services as may be required by statute or by ordinances of the town council.

The town clerk shall keep a full and true account of all the proceedings of the council. [2007 c 218 § 76; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.220. Prior: 1890 p 210 § 170, part; RRS § 9188, part.]

Intent—Finding—2007 c 218: See note following RCW 1.08.130.

35.27.230 Records to be kept by clerk. The proceedings of the town council shall be kept in a book marked "records of council."

(2012 Ed.)

The town clerk shall keep a book marked "town accounts," in which shall be entered on the debit side all moneys received by the town including but not limited to proceeds from licenses and general taxes and in which shall be entered on the credit side all warrants drawn on the treasury.

He or she shall also keep a book marked "marshal's account" in which he or she shall charge the marshal with all licenses delivered to him or her and credit him or her with all money collected and paid in.

He or she shall also keep a book marked "treasurer's account" in which he or she shall keep a full account of the transactions of the town with the treasurer.

He or she shall also keep a book marked "licenses" in which he or she shall enter all licenses issued by him or her—the date thereof, to whom issued, for what, the time they expire, and the amount paid.

Each of the foregoing books, except the records of the council, shall have a general index sufficiently comprehensive to enable a person readily to ascertain matters contained therein.

He or she shall also keep a book marked "demands and warrants" in which he or she shall enter every demand against the town at the time of filing it. He or she shall state therein the final disposition of each demand and if it is allowed and a warrant drawn, he or she shall state the number of the warrant and its date. This book shall contain an index in which reference shall be made to each demand. [2009 c 549 § 2060; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.230. Prior: 1890 p 210 § 170, part; RRS § 9188, part.]

35.27.240 Town marshal—Police department. The department of police in a town shall be under the direction and control of the marshal subject to the direction of the mayor. He or she may pursue and arrest violators of town ordinances beyond the town limits.

The marshal's lawful orders shall be promptly executed by deputies, police officers and watchpersons. Every citizen shall lend him or her aid, when required, for the arrest of offenders and maintenance of public order. He or she may appoint, subject to the approval of the mayor, one or more deputies, for whose acts he and his or her bondspersons shall be responsible, whose compensation shall be fixed by the council. With the concurrence of the mayor, the marshal may appoint additional police officers for one day only when necessary for the preservation of public order.

The marshal shall have the same authority as that conferred upon sheriffs for the suppression of any riot, public tumult, disturbance of the peace, or resistance against the laws or public authorities in the lawful exercise of their functions and shall be entitled to the same protection.

The marshal shall execute and return all process issued and directed to him or her by any legal authority and for his or her services shall receive the same fees as are paid to constables. The marshal shall perform such other services as the council by ordinance may require. [2007 c 218 § 67; 1987 c 3 § 13; 1977 ex.s. c 316 § 24; 1965 c 125 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.240. Prior: 1963 c 191 § 1; 1890 p 213 § 172; RRS § 9190.]

Intent—Finding—2007 c 218: See note following RCW 1.08.130.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.27.250 Town attorney—Duties. The town attorney shall advise the town authorities and officers in all legal matters pertaining to the business of the town. [1965 c 7 § 35.27.250. Prior: 1890 p 212 § 171; RRS § 9189.]

Employment of legal interns: RCW 35.21.760.

35.27.260 Park commissioners. See RCW 35.23.170.

35.27.270 Town council—Oath—Meetings. The town council shall meet in January succeeding the date of the general municipal election, shall take the oath of office, and shall hold regular meetings at least once each month at such times as may be fixed by ordinance. Special meetings may be called at any time by the mayor or by three councilmembers, by written notice as provided in RCW 42.30.080. No resolution or order for the payment of money shall be passed at any other than a regular meeting. No such resolution or order shall be valid unless passed by the votes of at least three councilmembers.

All meetings of the council shall be held at such places as may be designated by the town council. All final actions on resolutions and ordinances must take place within the corporate limits of the town. All meetings of the town council must be public. [1993 c 199 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.270. Prior: (i) 1890 p 200 § 150; RRS § 9171. (ii) 1890 p 201 § 153, part; RRS § 9174, part.]

Times for holding elections: RCW 29A.04.311 through 29A.04.330.

35.27.280 Town council—Quorum—Rules—Journal. A majority of the councilmembers shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a lesser number may adjourn from time to time and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as may be prescribed by ordinance.

The mayor shall preside at all meetings of the council. The mayor shall have a vote only in case of a tie in the votes of the councilmembers. In the absence of the mayor the council may appoint a president pro tempore; in the absence of the clerk, the mayor or president pro tempore, shall appoint one of the councilmembers as clerk pro tempore. The council may establish rules for the conduct of its proceedings and punish any members or other person for disorderly behavior at any meeting. At the desire of any member, the ayes and noes shall be taken on any question and entered in the journal. [2009 c 549 § 2061; 1965 c 107 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.280. Prior: (i) 1890 p 201 § 151; RRS § 9172. (ii) 1890 p 201 § 152, part; RRS § 9173, part.]

35.27.290 Ordinances—Style—Signatures. The enacting clause of all ordinances shall be as follows: "Be it ordained by the council of the town of"

Every ordinance shall be signed by the mayor and attested by the clerk. [1965 c 7 § 35.27.290. Prior: 1917 c 99 § 1, part; 1890 p 204 § 155, part; RRS § 9178, part.]

35.27.300 Ordinances—Publication—Summary—Public notice of hearings and meeting agendas. Promptly after adoption, the text of each ordinance or a summary of the content of each ordinance shall be published at least once in the official newspaper of the town.

For purposes of this section, a summary shall mean a brief description which succinctly describes the main points of the ordinance. Publication of the title of an ordinance authorizing the issuance of bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness shall constitute publication of a summary of that ordinance. When the town publishes a summary, the publication shall include a statement that the full text of the ordinance will be mailed upon request.

An inadvertent mistake or omission in publishing the text or a summary of the content of an ordinance shall not render the ordinance invalid.

In addition to the requirement that a town publish the text or a summary of the content of each adopted ordinance, every town shall establish a procedure for notifying the public of upcoming hearings and the preliminary agenda for the forthcoming council meeting. Such procedure may include, but not be limited to, written notification to the town's official newspaper, publication of a notice in the official newspaper, posting of upcoming council meeting agendas, or such other processes as the town determines will satisfy the intent of this requirement. [1994 c 273 § 12; 1988 c 168 § 5; 1987 c 400 § 2; 1985 c 469 § 26; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.300. Prior: 1917 c 99 § 1, part; 1890 p 204 § 155, part; RRS § 9178, part.]

35.27.310 Ordinances—Clerk to keep book of ordinances. The town clerk shall keep a book marked "ordinances" into which he or she shall copy all town ordinances, with his or her certificate annexed to said copy stating that the foregoing ordinance is a true and correct copy of an ordinance of the town, and giving the number and title of the ordinance, and stating that it has been published or posted according to law. Such record copy, with the clerk's certificate, shall be prima facie evidence of the contents of the ordinance and of its passage and publication, and shall be admissible as such in any court or proceeding. Such record shall not be filed in any case but shall be returned to the custody of the clerk. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the proof of the passage and publication of ordinances in the usual way. The book of ordinances shall have a general index sufficiently comprehensive to enable a person readily to ascertain matters contained therein. [2009 c 549 § 2062; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.310. Prior: 1890 p 210 § 170, part; RRS § 9188, part.]

35.27.330 Ordinances granting franchises—Requirements. No ordinance or resolution granting any franchise for any purpose shall be passed by the council on the day of its introduction, nor within five days thereafter, nor at any other than a regular meeting, and no such ordinance or resolution shall have any validity or effect unless passed by the vote of at least three councilmembers. The town council may require a bond in a reasonable amount from any persons and corporations obtaining a franchise from the town conditioned for the faithful performance of the conditions and terms of the franchise and providing a recovery on the bond in case of failure to perform the terms and conditions of the franchise. [2009 c 549 § 2063; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.330. Prior: (i) 1890 p 201 § 153, part; RRS § 9174, part. (ii) 1907 c 228 § 1, part; RRS § 9199, part.]

35.27.340 Audit and allowance of demands against town. All demands against a town shall be presented to and

audited by the council in accordance with such regulations as they may by ordinance prescribe. Upon allowance of a demand the mayor shall draw a warrant therefor upon the treasurer; the warrant shall be countersigned by the clerk and shall specify the purpose for which it is drawn.

The town clerk and his or her deputy shall take all necessary affidavits to claims against the town and certify them. [2009 c 549 § 2064; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.340. Prior: (i) 1890 p 210 § 170, part; RRS § 9188, part. (ii) 1890 p 204 § 156; RRS § 9179.]

35.27.345 Payment of claims and obligations by warrant or check. A town, by ordinance, may adopt a policy for the payment of claims or other obligations of the town, which are payable out of solvent funds, electing to pay such obligations by warrant or by check. However, when the applicable fund is not solvent at the time payment is ordered, a warrant shall be issued. When checks are to be used, the legislative body shall designate the qualified public depository, upon which such checks are to be drawn, and the officers authorized or required to sign such checks. Wherever a reference is made to warrants in this title, such term shall include checks where authorized by this section. [2006 c 41 § 2.]

35.27.350 Contract for town printing. Every town may designate any daily or weekly newspaper published or of general circulation therein as its official newspaper and all notices published in that newspaper for the period and in the manner provided by law or the ordinances of the town shall be due and legal notice. [1965 c 7 § 35.27.350. Prior: 1903 c 120 § 1; RRS § 9177.]

35.27.362 Contracts, purchases, advertising—Call for bids—Exceptions. See RCW 35.23.352.

35.27.370 Specific powers enumerated. The council of said town shall have power:

(1) To pass ordinances not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of this state, or of the United States;

(2) To purchase, lease or receive such real estate and personal property as may be necessary or proper for municipal purposes, and to control, dispose of and convey the same for the benefit of the town; to acquire, own, and hold real estate for cemetery purposes either within or without the corporate limits, to sell and dispose of such real estate, to plat or replat such real estate into cemetery lots and to sell and dispose of any and all lots therein, and to operate, improve and maintain the same as a cemetery;

(3) To contract for supplying the town with water for municipal purposes, or to acquire, construct, repair and manage pumps, aqueducts, reservoirs, or other works necessary or proper for supplying water for use of such town or its inhabitants, or for irrigating purposes therein;

(4) To establish, build and repair bridges, to establish, lay out, alter, widen, extend, keep open, improve, and repair streets, sidewalks, alleys, squares and other public highways and places within the town, and to drain, sprinkle and light the same; to remove all obstructions therefrom; to establish the grades thereof; to grade, pave, plank, macadamize, gravel and curb the same, in whole or in part, and to construct gutters, culverts, sidewalks and crosswalks therein, or on any

part thereof; to cause to be planted, set out and cultivated trees therein, and generally to manage and control all such highways and places;

(5) To establish, construct and maintain drains and sewers, and shall have power to compel all property owners on streets along which sewers are constructed to make proper connections therewith, and to use the same for proper purposes when such property is improved by the erection thereon of a building or buildings; and in case the owners of such improved property on such streets shall fail to make such connections within the time fixed by such council, they may cause such connections to be made, and to assess against the property in front of which such connections are made the costs and expenses thereof;

(6) To provide fire engines and all other necessary or proper apparatus for the prevention and extinguishment of fires;

(7) To impose and collect an annual license on every dog within the limits of the town, to prohibit dogs running at large, and to provide for the killing of all dogs found at large and not duly licensed;

(8) To levy and collect annually a property tax, for the payment of current expenses and for the payment of indebtedness (if any indebtedness exists) within the limits authorized by law;

(9) To license, for purposes of regulation and revenue, all and every kind of business, authorized by law and transacted and carried on in such town; and all shows, exhibitions and lawful games carried on therein and within one mile of the corporate limits thereof; to fix the rate of license tax upon the same, and to provide for the collection of the same, by suit or otherwise; to regulate, restrain, or prohibit the running at large of any and all domestic animals within the city limits, or any part or parts thereof, and to regulate the keeping of such animals within any part of the city; to establish, maintain and regulate a common pound for estrays, and to appoint a poundkeeper, who shall be paid out of the fines and fees imposed on, and collected from, the owners of any impounded stock. A city may not require a business to be licensed based solely upon registration under or compliance with the streamlined sales and use tax agreement;

(10) To improve the rivers and streams flowing through such town or adjoining the same; to widen, straighten and deepen the channels thereof, and to remove obstructions therefrom; to prevent the pollution of streams or water running through such town, and for this purpose shall have jurisdiction for two miles in either direction; to improve the waterfront of the town, and to construct and maintain embankments and other works to protect such town from overflow;

(11) To erect and maintain buildings for municipal purposes;

(12) To grant franchises or permits to use and occupy the surface, the overhead and the underground of streets, alleys and other public ways, under such terms and conditions as it shall deem fit, for any and all purposes, including but not being limited to the construction, maintenance and operation of railroads, street railways, transportation systems, water, gas and steam systems, telephone and telegraph systems, electric lines, signal systems, surface, aerial and underground tramways;

(13) To punish the keepers and inmates and lessors of houses of ill fame, and keepers and lessors of gambling houses and rooms and other places where gambling is carried on or permitted, gamblers and keepers of gambling tables;

(14) To impose fines, penalties and forfeitures for any and all violations of ordinances, and for any breach or violation of any ordinance, to fix the penalty by fine or imprisonment, or both; but no such fine shall exceed five thousand dollars, nor the term of imprisonment exceed one year, except that the punishment for any criminal ordinance shall be the same as the punishment provided in state law for the same crime; or to provide that violations of ordinances constitute a civil violation subject to a monetary penalty, but no act which is a state crime may be made a civil violation;

(15) To operate ambulance service which may serve the town and surrounding rural areas and, in the discretion of the council, to make a charge for such service;

(16) To make all such ordinances, bylaws, rules, regulations and resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the state of Washington, as may be deemed expedient to maintain the peace, good government and welfare of the town and its trade, commerce and manufacturers, and to do and perform any and all other acts and things necessary or proper to carry out the provisions of this chapter. [2008 c 129 § 3; 1993 c 83 § 7; 1986 c 278 § 6; 1984 c 258 § 805; 1977 ex.s. c 316 § 25; 1965 ex.s. c 116 § 15; 1965 c 127 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.370. Prior: 1955 c 378 § 4; 1949 c 151 § 1; 1945 c 214 § 1; 1941 c 74 § 1; 1927 c 207 § 1; 1925 ex.s. c 159 § 1; 1895 c 32 § 1; 1890 p 201 § 154; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9175.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.27.372 City and town license fees and taxes on financial institutions. See chapter 82.14A RCW.

35.27.373 City license fees or taxes on certain business activities to be at a single uniform rate. See RCW 35.21.710.

35.27.375 Additional powers—Parking meter revenue for revenue bonds. See RCW 35.23.454.

35.27.376 Nonpolluting power generation by individual—Exemption from regulation—Authorization to contract with utility. See chapter 80.58 RCW.

35.27.377 Hydroelectric resources—Separate legal authority—Creation by irrigation districts and cities, towns, or public utility districts. See RCW 87.03.825 through 87.03.840.

35.27.380 Additional powers—Eminent domain. Whenever it becomes necessary for a town to take or damage private property for the purpose of establishing, laying out, extending, and widening streets and other public highways and places within the town, or for the purpose of rights-of-way for drains, sewers, and aqueducts, and for the purpose of widening, straightening, or diverting the channels of streams and the improvement of waterfronts, and the council cannot agree with the owner thereof as to the price to be paid, the council may direct proceedings to be taken under the general

laws of the state to procure the same. [1965 c 7 § 35.27.380. Prior: 1890 p 207 § 162; RRS § 9182.]

Eminent domain: Chapter 8.12 RCW.

35.27.385 Additional powers—Construction and operation of boat harbors, marinas, docks, etc. See RCW 35.23.455.

35.27.390 Employees' group insurance. See RCW 35.23.460.

35.27.400 Fire limits—Parks. Towns are hereby given the power to establish fire limits with proper regulations; to acquire by purchase or otherwise, lands for public parks within or without the limits of the town, and to improve the same. [1965 c 7 § 35.27.400. Prior: 1961 c 58 § 1; 1899 c 103 § 1; RRS § 9176.]

35.27.410 Nuisances. Every act or thing done or being within the limits of a town, which is declared by law or by ordinance to be a nuisance shall be a nuisance and shall be so considered in all actions and proceedings. All remedies given by law for the prevention and abatement of nuisances shall apply thereto. [1965 c 7 § 35.27.410. Prior: 1890 p 205 § 160; RRS § 9181.]

Nuisances: Chapter 9.66 RCW.

35.27.500 Taxation—Street poll tax. A town may impose upon and collect from every inhabitant of the town over eighteen years of age an annual street poll tax not exceeding two dollars and no other road poll tax shall be collected within the limits of the town. [1973 1st ex.s. c 154 § 52; 1971 ex.s. c 292 § 62; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.500. Prior: 1905 c 75 § 1, part; RRS § 9210, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.27.510 Utilities—Transfer of part of net earnings to current expense fund. When any special fund of a public utility department of a town has retired all bond and warrant indebtedness and is on a cash basis, if a reserve or depreciation fund has been created in an amount satisfactory to the state auditor and if the fixing of the rates of the utility is governed by contract with the supplier of water, electrical energy, or other commodity sold by the town to its inhabitants, and the rates are at the lowest possible figure, the town council may set aside such portion of the net earnings of the utility as it may deem advisable and transfer it to the town's current expense fund: PROVIDED, That no amount in excess of fifty percent of the net earnings shall be so set aside and transferred except with the unanimous approval of the council and mayor. [1995 c 301 § 38; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.510. Prior: 1939 c 96 § 1; 1929 c 98 § 1; RRS § 9185-1.]

35.27.515 Criminal code repeals by town operating municipal court—Agreement covering costs of handling resulting criminal cases—Arbitration. A town operating a municipal court may not repeal in its entirety that portion of its municipal code defining crimes or repeal a provision of its municipal code which defines a crime equivalent to an offense listed in RCW 46.63.020 unless the municipality has reached an agreement with the appropriate county under

chapter 39.34 RCW under which the county is to be paid a reasonable amount for costs associated with prosecution, adjudication, and sentencing in criminal cases filed in district court as a result of the repeal. The agreement shall include provisions for periodic review and renewal of the terms of the agreement. If the municipality and the county are unable to agree on the terms for renewal of the agreement, they shall be deemed to have entered into an agreement to submit the issue to arbitration under chapter 7.04A RCW. Pending conclusion of the arbitration proceeding, the terms of the agreement shall remain in effect. The municipality and the county have the same rights and are subject to the same duties as other parties who have agreed to submit to arbitration under chapter 7.04A RCW. [2005 c 433 § 40; 1984 c 258 § 207.]

Application—Captions not law—Savings—Effective date—2005 c 433: See RCW 7.04A.290 through 7.04A.310 and 7.04A.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.27.550 Off-street parking space and facilities—Authorized—Declared public use. Towns are authorized to provide off-street parking space and facilities for motor vehicles, and the use of real property for such purpose is declared to be a public use. [1994 c 81 § 54; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.550. Prior: 1961 c 33 § 1.]

Off-street parking facilities, cities of the first, second, and third classes: Chapter 35.86 RCW.

35.27.560 Off-street parking space and facilities—Financing. In order to provide for off-street parking space and/or facilities, such towns are authorized, in addition to their powers for financing public improvements, to finance their acquisition through the issuance and sale of revenue bonds and general obligation bonds. Any bonds issued by such towns pursuant to this section shall be issued in the manner and within the limitations prescribed by the Constitution and the laws of this state. In addition local improvement districts may be created and their financing procedures used for this purpose in accordance with the provisions of Title 35 RCW, as now or hereafter amended. Such towns may finance from their general budget, costs of land acquisition, planning, engineering, location, design and construction to the off-street parking. [1965 c 7 § 35.27.560. Prior: 1961 c 33 § 2.]

35.27.570 Off-street parking space and facilities—Acquisition and disposition of real property. Such towns are authorized to obtain by lease, purchase, donation and/or gift, or by eminent domain in the manner provided by law for the exercise of this power by cities, such real property for off-street parking as the legislative bodies thereof determine to be necessary by ordinance. Such property may be sold, transferred, exchanged, leased, or otherwise disposed of by the town when its legislative body has determined by ordinance such property is no longer necessary for off-street parking purposes. [1965 c 7 § 35.27.570. Prior: 1961 c 33 § 3.]

Eminent domain: Chapter 8.12 RCW.

35.27.580 Off-street parking space and facilities—Operation—Lease. Such towns are authorized to establish the methods of operation of off-street parking space and/or facilities by ordinance, which may include leasing or municipal operation. [1965 c 7 § 35.27.580. Prior: 1961 c 33 § 4.]

(2012 Ed.)

35.27.590 Off-street parking space and facilities—Hearing prior to establishment. Before the establishment of any off-street parking space and/or facilities, the town shall hold a public hearing thereon, prior to the adoption of any ordinance relating to the leasing or acquisition of property, and for the financing thereof for this purpose. [1965 c 7 § 35.27.590. Prior: 1961 c 33 § 5.]

35.27.600 Off-street parking space and facilities—Construction. Insofar as the provisions of RCW 35.27.550 through 35.27.600 are inconsistent with the provisions of any other law, the provisions of RCW 35.27.550 through 35.27.600 shall be controlling. [1965 c 7 § 35.27.600. Prior: 1961 c 33 § 7.]

35.27.610 Purchase of electric power and energy from joint operating agency. A town may contract to purchase from a joint operating agency electric power and energy required for its present or future requirements. For projects the output of which is limited to qualified alternative energy resources as defined by RCW 19.29A.090(3), the contract may include the purchase of capability of the projects to produce electricity in addition to the actual output of the projects. The contract may provide that the town must make the payments required by the contract whether or not a project is completed, operable, or operating and notwithstanding the suspension, interruption, interference, reduction, or curtailment of the output of a project or the power and energy contracted for. The contract may also provide that payments under the contract are not subject to reduction, whether by offset or otherwise, and shall not be conditioned upon the performance or nonperformance of the joint operating agency or a city, town, or public utility district under the contract or other instrument. [2003 c 138 § 6.]

Chapter 35.30 RCW UNCLASSIFIED CITIES

Sections

35.30.010	Additional powers.
35.30.011	Nonpolluting power generation by individual—Exemption from regulation—Authorization to contract with utility.
35.30.014	Hydroelectric resources—Separate legal authority—Creation by irrigation districts and cities, towns, or public utility districts.
35.30.018	Publication of ordinances or summary—Public notice of hearings and meeting agendas.
35.30.020	Sewer systems—Sewer fund.
35.30.030	Assessment, levy and collection of taxes.
35.30.040	Limitation of indebtedness.
35.30.050	Additional indebtedness with popular vote.
35.30.060	Additional indebtedness for municipal utilities.
35.30.070	Adoption of powers granted to code cities—Resolution required.
35.30.080	Alternative election procedures—Resolution required.
35.30.100	Criminal code repeal by city operating municipal court—Agreement covering costs of handling resulting criminal cases—Arbitration.

35.30.010 Additional powers. The council, or other legislative body, of all cities within the state of Washington which were created by special charter prior to the adoption of the state Constitution, and which have not since reincorporated under any general statute, shall have, in addition to the powers specially granted by the charter of such cities, the following powers:

(1) To construct, establish and maintain drains and sewers.

(2) To impose and collect an annual license not exceeding two dollars on every dog owned or harbored within the limits of the city.

(3) To levy and collect annually a property tax on all property within such city.

(4) To license all shows, exhibitions and lawful games carried on therein; and to fix the rates of license tax upon the same, and to provide for the collection of the same by suit or otherwise.

(5) To permit, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, the construction and maintenance of telephone, telegraph and electric light lines therein.

(6) To impose fines, penalties and forfeitures for any and all violations of ordinances; and for any breach or violation of any ordinance, to fix the penalty by fine or imprisonment or both, but no such fine shall exceed five thousand dollars nor the term of imprisonment exceed one year.

(7) To cause all persons imprisoned for violation of any ordinance to labor on the streets or other public property or works within the city.

(8) To make all such ordinances, bylaws and regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the state of Washington, as may be deemed expedient to maintain the peace, good government and welfare of the city, and to do and perform any and all other acts and things necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of the municipal corporation. [1984 c 258 § 806; 1965 c 7 § 35.30.010. Prior: 1899 c 69 § 1; RRS § 8944.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.30.011 Nonpolluting power generation by individual—Exemption from regulation—Authorization to contract with utility. See chapter 80.58 RCW.

35.30.014 Hydroelectric resources—Separate legal authority—Creation by irrigation districts and cities, towns, or public utility districts. See RCW 87.03.825 through 87.03.840.

35.30.018 Publication of ordinances or summary—Public notice of hearings and meeting agendas. Promptly after adoption, the text of each ordinance or a summary of the content of each ordinance shall be published at least once in the official newspaper of the city.

For purposes of this section, a summary shall mean a brief description which succinctly describes the main points of the ordinance. Publication of the title of an ordinance authorizing the issuance of bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness shall constitute publication of a summary of that ordinance. When the city publishes a summary, the publication shall include a statement that the full text of the ordinance will be mailed upon request.

An inadvertent mistake or omission in publishing the text or a summary of the content of an ordinance shall not render the ordinance invalid.

In addition to the requirement that a city publish the text or a summary of the content of each adopted ordinance, every city shall establish a procedure for notifying the public of upcoming hearings and the preliminary agenda for the forth-

coming council meeting. Such procedure may include, but not be limited to, written notification to the city's official newspaper, publication of a notice in the official newspaper, posting of upcoming council meeting agendas, or such other processes as the city determines will satisfy the intent of this requirement. [1994 c 273 § 13; 1988 c 168 § 6; 1985 c 469 § 101.]

35.30.020 Sewer systems—Sewer fund. The city council of all unclassified cities in this state are authorized to construct a sewer or system of sewers and to keep the same in repair; the cost of such sewer or sewers shall be paid from a special fund to be known as the "sewer fund" to be provided by the city council, which fund shall be created by a tax on all the property within the limits of such city: PROVIDED, That such tax shall not exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents per thousand dollars of the assessed value of all real and personal property within such city for any one year. Whenever it shall become necessary for the city to take or damage private property for the purpose of making or repairing sewers, and the city council cannot agree with the owner as to the price to be paid, the city council may direct proceedings to be taken by law for the condemnation of such property for such purpose. [1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 18; 1965 c 7 § 35.30.020. Prior: 1899 c 69 § 2; RRS § 8945.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.30.030 Assessment, levy and collection of taxes. The city council shall have power to provide by ordinance a complete system for the assessment, levy, and collection of all city taxes. All taxes assessed together with any percentage imposed for delinquency and the cost of collection, shall constitute liens on the property assessed from and after the first day of November each year; which liens may be enforced by a summary sale of such property, and the execution and delivery of all necessary certificates and deeds therefor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by ordinance or by action in any court of competent jurisdiction to foreclose such liens: PROVIDED, That any property sold for taxes shall be subject to redemption within the time and within the manner provided or that may hereafter be provided by law for the redemption of property sold for state and county taxes. [1965 c 7 § 35.30.030. Prior: 1899 c 69 § 3; RRS § 8946.]

35.30.040 Limitation of indebtedness. Whenever it is deemed advisable to do so by the city council thereof, any city having a corporate existence in this state at the time of the adoption of the Constitution thereof is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money and to contract indebtedness in any other manner for general municipal purposes, not exceeding in amount, together with the existing general indebtedness of the city, the amount of indebtedness authorized by chapter 39.36 RCW, as now or hereafter amended, to be incurred without the assent of the voters. [1965 c 7 § 35.30.040. Prior: 1890 p 225 § 1; RRS § 9532.]

Limitations upon indebtedness: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27), chapter 39.36 RCW, RCW 84.52.050.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.30.050 Additional indebtedness with popular vote. Any such city may borrow money or contract indebtedness for strictly municipal purposes over the amount specified in RCW 35.30.040, but not exceeding in amount, together with existing general indebtedness, the amount of indebtedness authorized by chapter 39.36 RCW as now or hereafter amended, to be incurred with the assent of the voters, through the council of the city, whenever three-fifths of the voters assent thereto, at an election to be held for that purpose, at such time, upon such reasonable notice, and in the manner presented by the city council, not inconsistent with the general election laws. [1965 c 7 § 35.30.050. Prior: 1890 p 225 § 2; RRS § 9533.]

Elections: Title 29A RCW.

35.30.060 Additional indebtedness for municipal utilities. In addition to the powers granted in RCW 35.30.040 and 35.30.050, any such city, through its council may borrow money or contract indebtedness not exceeding in amount the amount of indebtedness authorized by chapter 39.36 RCW, as now or hereafter amended, for the purpose of supplying the city with water, artificial light, or sewers, when the plants used therefor are owned and controlled by the city, whenever three-fifths of the voters assent thereto at an election to be held for that purpose, according to the provisions of RCW 35.30.050. [1965 c 7 § 35.30.060. Prior: 1890 p 225 § 3; RRS § 9534.]

35.30.070 Adoption of powers granted to code cities—Resolution required. If the legislative body of an unclassified city determines that it would serve the best interests and general welfare of such municipality, the body may by resolution adopt any powers granted to cities classified under Title 35A RCW including, but not limited to, the power to define the functions, powers, and duties of its officers and employees. [2003 c 42 § 1.]

35.30.080 Alternative election procedures—Resolution required. (1) When a majority of the legislative body of an unclassified city determines that it would serve the best interests and general welfare of such municipality to change the election procedures of such city to the procedures specified in this section, such legislative body may, by resolution, declare its intention to adopt such procedures for the city. Such resolution must be adopted at least one hundred eighty days before the general municipal election at which the new election procedures are implemented. Within ten days after the passage of the resolution, the legislative body shall cause it to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the city.

(2) All general municipal elections in an unclassified city adopting a resolution under subsection (1) of this section shall be held biennially in the odd-numbered years as provided in *RCW 29.13.020 and shall be held in accordance with the general election laws of the state.

The term of the treasurer shall not commence in the same biennium in which the term of the mayor commences. Candidates for the city council shall run for specific council positions. The staggering of terms of city officers shall be established at the first election, where the simple majority of the persons elected as councilmembers receiving the greatest

(2012 Ed.)

numbers of votes shall be elected to four-year terms of office and the remainder of the persons elected as councilmembers and the treasurer shall be elected to two-year terms of office. Thereafter, all elected city officers shall be elected for four-year terms and until their successors are elected and qualified and assume office in accordance with **RCW 29.04.170. [2003 c 42 § 2.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 29.13.020 was recodified as RCW 29A.04.330 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

***(2) RCW 29.04.170 was recodified as RCW 29A.20.040 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

35.30.100 Criminal code repeal by city operating municipal court—Agreement covering costs of handling resulting criminal cases—Arbitration. A city operating a municipal court may not repeal in its entirety that portion of its municipal code defining crimes unless the municipality has reached an agreement with the appropriate county under chapter 39.34 RCW under which the county is to be paid a reasonable amount for costs associated with prosecution, adjudication, and sentencing in criminal cases filed in district court as a result of the repeal. The agreement shall include provisions for periodic review and renewal of the terms of the agreement. If the municipality and the county are unable to agree on the terms for renewal of the agreement, they shall be deemed to have entered into an agreement to submit the issue to arbitration under chapter 7.04A RCW. Pending conclusion of the arbitration proceeding, the terms of the agreement shall remain in effect. The municipality and the county have the same rights and are subject to the same duties as other parties who have agreed to submit to arbitration under chapter 7.04A RCW. [2005 c 433 § 41; 1984 c 258 § 208.]

Application—Captions not law—Savings—Effective date—2005 c 433: See RCW 7.04A.290 through 7.04A.310 and 7.04A.900.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 35.31 RCW ACCIDENT CLAIMS AND FUNDS

Sections

35.31.020	Charter cities—Manner of filing.
35.31.040	Noncharter cities and towns—Manner of filing—Report.
35.31.050	Accident fund—Warrants for judgments.
35.31.060	Tax levy for fund.
35.31.070	Surplus to current expense fund.

Actions against

public corporations: RCW 4.08.120.

state: Chapter 4.92 RCW.

Claims, reports, etc., filing: RCW 1.12.070.

Tortious conduct of political subdivision, municipal corporations and quasi municipal corporations, liability for damages: Chapter 4.96 RCW.

35.31.020 Charter cities—Manner of filing. The provisions of chapter 35.31 RCW shall be applied notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in any charter of any city permitted by law to have a charter; however, charter provisions not inconsistent herewith shall continue to apply. All claims for damages against a charter city shall be filed in the manner set forth in chapter 4.96 RCW. [1993 c 449 § 7; 1967 c 164 § 12; 1965 c 7 § 35.31.020. Prior: 1957 c 224 § 3; 1917 c 96 § 1; 1915 c 148 § 1; 1909 c 83 § 2; RRS § 9479.]

Purpose—Severability—1993 c 449: See notes following RCW 4.96.010.

Purpose—Severability—1967 c 164: See notes following RCW 4.96.010.

Tortious conduct of political subdivisions and municipal corporations, liability for damages: Chapter 4.96 RCW.

35.31.040 Noncharter cities and towns—Manner of filing—Report. All claims for damages against noncharter cities and towns shall be filed in the manner set forth in chapter 4.96 RCW.

No ordinance or resolution shall be passed allowing such claim or any part thereof, or appropriating any money or other property to pay or satisfy the same or any part thereof, until the claim has first been referred to the proper department or committee, nor until such department or committee has made its report to the council thereon pursuant to such reference. [1993 c 449 § 8; 1989 c 74 § 1; 1967 c 164 § 13; 1965 c 7 § 35.31.040. Prior: 1957 c 224 § 4; 1915 c 148 § 2; 1909 c 167 § 1; RRS § 9481.]

Purpose—Severability—1993 c 449: See notes following RCW 4.96.010.

Purpose—Severability—1967 c 164: See notes following RCW 4.96.010.

Actions against political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and quasi municipal corporations: Chapter 4.96 RCW.

Limitation of actions: Chapter 4.16 RCW.

35.31.050 Accident fund—Warrants for judgments.

Every city of the second class and town may create an accident fund upon which the clerk shall draw warrants for the full amount of any judgment including interest and costs against the city or town on account of personal injuries suffered by any person as shown by a transcript of the judgment duly certified to the clerk. The warrants shall be issued in denominations not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars; they shall draw interest at the rate of six percent per annum, shall be numbered consecutively and be paid in the order of their issue. [1994 c 81 § 55; 1965 c 7 § 35.31.050. Prior: (i) 1909 c 128 § 1; RRS § 9482. (ii) 1909 c 128 § 2; RRS § 9483. (iii) 1909 c 128 § 5; RRS § 9486.]

35.31.060 Tax levy for fund. The city or town council after the drawing of warrants against the accident fund shall estimate the amount necessary to pay the warrants with accrued interest thereon, and shall levy a tax sufficient to pay that amount not exceeding seventy-five cents per thousand dollars of assessed value. If a single levy of seventy-five cents per thousand dollars of assessed value is not sufficient, an annual levy of seventy-five cents per thousand dollars of assessed value shall be made until the warrants and interest are fully paid. [1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 19; 1965 c 7 § 35.31.060. Prior: 1909 c 128 § 3; RRS § 9484.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.31.070 Surplus to current expense fund. If there is no judgment outstanding against the city or town for personal injuries the money remaining in the accident fund after the payment of the warrants drawn on that fund and interest in full shall be transferred to the current expense fund. [1965 c 7 § 35.31.070. Prior: 1909 c 128 § 4; RRS § 9485.]

Chapter 35.32A RCW BUDGETS IN CITIES OVER THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Sections

- 35.32A.010 Budget to be enacted—Exempted functions or programs.
- 35.32A.020 Budget director.
- 35.32A.030 Estimates of revenues and expenditures—Preparation of proposed budget—Submission to city council—Copies—Publication.
- 35.32A.040 Consideration by city council—Hearings—Revision by council.
- 35.32A.050 Adoption of budget—Expenditure allowances constitute appropriations—Reappropriations—Transfers of allowances.
- 35.32A.060 Emergency fund.
- 35.32A.070 Utilities—Exemption from budgetary control.
- 35.32A.080 Unexpended appropriations—Annual—Operating and maintenance—Capital and betterment outlays.
- 35.32A.090 Budget mandatory—Other expenditures void—Liability of public officials—Penalty.
- 35.32A.900 Short title.
- 35.32A.910 Severability—1967 c 7.

Budgets

expenditures for streets: RCW 35.76.060.

leases with or without option to purchase, budget to provide for payment of rentals: RCW 35.42.220.

Limitations upon indebtedness: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27), chapter 39.36 RCW, RCW 84.52.050.

35.32A.010 Budget to be enacted—Exempted functions or programs. In each city of over three hundred thousand population, there shall be enacted annually by the legislative authority a budget covering all functions or programs of such city except in those cities in which an ordinance has been adopted under RCW 35.34.040 providing for a biennial budget, in which case this chapter does not apply. In addition, this chapter shall not apply to any municipal transportation system managed by a separate commission, the making of expenditures from proceeds of general obligation and revenue bond sales, or the expenditure of moneys derived from grants, gifts, bequests or devises for specified purposes. [1985 c 175 § 3; 1967 c 7 § 3.]

35.32A.020 Budget director. There shall be a budget director, appointed by the mayor without regard to civil service rules and regulations and subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the city council, who shall be in charge of the city budget office and, under the direction of the mayor, shall be responsible for preparing the budget and supervising its execution. The budget director may be removed by the mayor upon filing with the city council a statement of his or her reasons therefor. [2009 c 549 § 2065; 1967 c 7 § 4.]

35.32A.030 Estimates of revenues and expenditures—Preparation of proposed budget—Submission to city council—Copies—Publication. The heads of all departments, divisions or agencies of the city government, including the library department, and departments headed by commissions or elected officials shall submit to the mayor estimates of revenues and necessary expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year in such detail, in such form and at such time as the mayor shall prescribe.

The budget director shall assemble all estimates of revenues; necessary departmental expenditures; interest and

redemption requirements for any city debt; and other pertinent budgetary information as may be required by uniform regulations of the state auditor; and, under the direction of the mayor, prepare a proposed budget for presentation to the city council.

The revenue estimates shall be based primarily on the collection experience of the first six months of the current fiscal year and the last six months of the preceding fiscal year and shall not include revenue from any source in excess of the amount so collected unless it shall be reasonably anticipated that such excess amounts will in fact be realized. The estimated revenues shall include sources previously established by law and unencumbered fund balances estimated to be available at the close of the current fiscal year. The estimated expenditures in the proposed budget shall, in no event, exceed such estimated revenues: PROVIDED, That the mayor may recommend expenditures exceeding the estimated revenues when accompanied by proposed legislation to raise at least an equivalent amount of additional revenue.

The mayor shall submit the proposed budget to the city council not later than ninety days prior to the beginning of the ensuing fiscal year.

The budget director shall cause sufficient copies of the proposed budget to be prepared and made available to all interested persons and shall cause a summary of the proposed budget to be published at least once in the city official newspaper. [1985 c 175 § 62; 1967 c 7 § 5.]

35.32A.040 Consideration by city council—Hearings—Revision by council. The city council shall forthwith consider the proposed budget submitted by the mayor and shall cause such public hearings to be scheduled on two or more days to allow all interested persons to be heard. Such hearings shall be announced by public notice published in the city official newspaper as well as provided to general news media.

The city council may insert new expenditure allowances, increase or decrease expenditure allowances recommended by the mayor, or revise estimates of revenues subject to the same restrictions as are herein imposed on the mayor; but may not adopt a budget in which the total expenditure allowances exceed the total estimated revenues as defined in RCW 35.32A.030 for the ensuing fiscal year. [1985 c 175 § 63; 1967 c 7 § 6.]

35.32A.050 Adoption of budget—Expenditure allowances constitute appropriations—Reappropriations—Transfers of allowances. Not later than thirty days prior to the beginning of the ensuing fiscal year the city council shall, by ordinance adopt the budget submitted by the mayor as modified by the city council.

The expenditure allowances as set forth in the enacted budget shall constitute the budget appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year. The city council by ordinance may, during the fiscal year covered by the enacted budget, abrogate or decrease any unexpended allowance contained within the budget and reappropriate such unexpended allowances for other functions or programs. Transfers between allowances in the budget of any department, division or agency may be made upon approval by the budget director pursuant to such

regulations as may be prescribed by ordinance. [1967 c 7 § 7.]

35.32A.060 Emergency fund. Every city having a population of over three hundred thousand may maintain an emergency fund, which fund balance shall not exceed thirty-seven and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value. Such fund shall be maintained by an annual budget allowance. When the necessity therefor arises transfers may be made to the emergency fund from any tax-supported fund except bond interest and redemption funds.

The city council by an ordinance approved by two-thirds of all of its members may authorize the expenditure of sufficient money from the emergency fund, or other designated funds, to meet the expenses or obligations:

(1) Caused by fire, flood, explosion, storm, earthquake, epidemic, riot, insurrection, act of God, act of the public enemy or any other such happening that could not have been anticipated; or

(2) For the immediate preservation of order or public health or for the restoration to a condition of usefulness of public property the usefulness of which has been destroyed by accident; or

(3) In settlement of approved claims for personal injuries or property damages, exclusive of claims arising from the operation of a public utility owned by the city; or

(4) To meet mandatory expenditures required by laws enacted since the last budget was adopted.

The city council by an ordinance approved by three-fourths of all its members may appropriate from the emergency fund, or other designated funds, an amount sufficient to meet the actual necessary expenditures of the city for which insufficient or no appropriations have been made due to causes which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of the making of the budget.

An ordinance authorizing an emergency expenditure shall become effective immediately upon being approved by the mayor or upon being passed over his or her veto as provided by the city charter. [2009 c 549 § 2066; 1985 c 175 § 64; 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 20; 1967 c 7 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.32A.070 Utilities—Exemption from budgetary control. Notwithstanding the provisions of this chapter, the public utilities owned by a city having a population of over three hundred thousand supported wholly by revenues derived from sources other than taxation, may make expenditures for utility purposes not contemplated in the annual budget, as the legislative authority by ordinance shall allow. [1967 c 7 § 9.]

35.32A.080 Unexpended appropriations—Annual—Operating and maintenance—Capital and betterment outlays. The whole or any part of any appropriation provided in the budget for operating and maintenance expenses of any department or activity remaining unexpended or unencumbered at the close of the fiscal year shall automatically lapse, except any such appropriation as the city council shall continue by ordinance. The whole or any part of any appropriation provided in the budget for capital or betterment outlays of any department or activity remaining unexpended or

unencumbered at the close of the fiscal year shall remain in full force and effect and shall be held available for the following year, except any such appropriation as the city council by ordinance may have abandoned. [1967 c 7 § 10.]

35.32A.090 Budget mandatory—Other expenditures void—Liability of public officials—Penalty. (1) There shall be no orders, authorizations, allowances, contracts or payments made or attempted to be made in excess of the expenditure allowances authorized in the final budget as adopted or modified as provided in this chapter, and any such attempted excess expenditure shall be void and shall never be the foundation of a claim against the city.

(2) Any public official authorizing, auditing, allowing, or paying any claims or demands against the city in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be jointly and severally liable to the city in person and upon their official bonds to the extent of any payments upon such claims or demands.

(3) Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter, in addition to any other liability or penalty provided therefor, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [2003 c 53 § 198; 1967 c 7 § 11.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

35.32A.900 Short title. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the budget act for cities over three hundred thousand population. [1967 c 7 § 2.]

35.32A.910 Severability—1967 c 7. If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances, is not affected. [1967 c 7 § 12.]

Chapter 35.33 RCW

BUDGETS IN SECOND AND THIRD-CLASS CITIES, TOWNS, AND FIRST-CLASS CITIES UNDER THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Sections

35.33.011	Definitions.
35.33.020	Applicability of chapter.
35.33.031	Budget estimates.
35.33.041	Budget estimates—Classification and segregation.
35.33.051	Budget—Preliminary.
35.33.055	Budget—Preliminary—Filing—Copies.
35.33.057	Budget message—Hearings.
35.33.061	Budget—Notice of hearing on final.
35.33.071	Budget—Final—Hearing.
35.33.075	Budget—Final—Adoption—Appropriations.
35.33.081	Emergency expenditures—Nondebatable emergencies.
35.33.091	Emergency expenditures—Other emergencies—Hearing.
35.33.101	Emergency warrants.
35.33.106	Registered warrants—Payment.
35.33.107	Adjustment of wages, hours, and conditions of employment.
35.33.111	Forms—Accounting—Supervision by state.
35.33.121	Funds—Limitations on expenditures—Transfers.
35.33.123	Administration, oversight, or supervision of utility—Reimbursement from utility budget authorized.
35.33.125	Liabilities incurred in excess of budget.
35.33.131	Funds received from sale of bonds and warrants—Expenditure program—Federal tax law.
35.33.135	Revenue estimates—Amount to be raised by ad valorem taxes.
35.33.141	Report of expenditures and liabilities against budget appropriations.
35.33.145	Contingency fund—Creation—Purpose—Support—Lapse.
35.33.147	Contingency fund—Withdrawals.

35.33.151	Unexpended appropriations.
35.33.170	Violations and penalties.

Budgets

expenditures for streets: RCW 35.76.060.

leases with or without option to purchase, budget to provide for payment of rentals: RCW 35.42.220.

Limitations upon indebtedness: State Constitution Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27), Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), chapter 39.36 RCW, RCW 84.52.050.

35.33.011 Definitions. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following words as used in this chapter shall have the meaning herein prescribed:

(1) "Chief administrative officer" as used in this chapter includes the mayor of cities or towns having a mayor-council form of government, the commissioners in cities or towns having a commission form of government, the city manager, or any other city or town official designated by the charter or ordinances of such city or town under the plan of government governing the same, or the budget or finance officer designated by the mayor, manager or commissioners, to perform the functions, or portions thereof, contemplated by this chapter.

(2) "Clerk" as used in this chapter includes the officer performing the functions of a finance or budget director, comptroller, auditor, or by whatever title he or she may be known in any city or town.

(3) "Department" as used in this chapter includes each office, division, service, system or institution of the city or town for which no other statutory or charter provision is made for budgeting and accounting procedures or controls.

(4) "Fiscal year" as used in this chapter means that fiscal period set by the city or town pursuant to authority given under RCW 1.16.030.

(5) "Fund", as used in this chapter and "funds" where clearly used to indicate the plural of "fund", shall mean the budgeting or accounting entity authorized to provide a sum of money for specified activities or purposes.

(6) "Funds" as used in this chapter where not used to indicate the plural of "fund" shall mean money in hand or available for expenditure or payment of a debt or obligation.

(7) "Legislative body" as used in this chapter includes council, commission or any other group of officials serving as the legislative body of a city or town.

(8) Except as otherwise defined herein, municipal accounting terms used in this chapter shall have the meaning prescribed by the state auditor pursuant to RCW 43.09.200. [2009 c 549 § 2067; 1981 c 40 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 95 § 1.]

Reviser's note: The definitions in this section have been alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k).

35.33.020 Applicability of chapter. The provisions of this chapter apply to all cities of the first class that have a population of less than three hundred thousand, to all cities of the second class, and to all towns, except those cities and towns that have adopted an ordinance under RCW 35.34.040 providing for a biennial budget. [1997 c 361 § 14; 1985 c 175 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 95 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.33.020. Prior: 1923 c 158 § 8; RRS § 9000-8.]

35.33.031 Budget estimates. On or before the second Monday of the fourth month prior to the beginning of the

city's or town's next fiscal year, or at such other time as the city or town may provide by ordinance or charter, the clerk shall notify in writing the head of each department of a city or town to file with the clerk within fourteen days of the receipt of such notification, detailed estimates of the probable revenue from sources other than ad valorem taxation and of all expenditures required by his or her department for the ensuing fiscal year. The notice shall be accompanied by the proper forms provided by the clerk, prepared in accordance with the requirements and classification established by the state auditor. The clerk shall prepare the estimates for interest and debt redemption requirements and all other estimates, the preparation of which falls properly within the duties of his or her office. The chief administrative officers of the city or town shall submit to the clerk detailed estimates of all expenditures proposed to be financed from the proceeds of bonds or warrants not yet authorized, together with a statement of the proposed method of financing them. In the absence or disability of the official or person regularly in charge of a department, the duties herein required shall devolve upon the person next in charge of such department. [1995 c 301 § 39; 1969 ex.s. c 95 § 3.]

35.33.041 Budget estimates—Classification and segregation. All estimates of receipts and expenditures for the ensuing year shall be fully detailed in the annual budget and shall be classified and segregated according to a standard classification of accounts to be adopted and prescribed by the state auditor after consultation with the Washington finance officers association, the association of Washington cities and the association of Washington city managers. [1995 c 301 § 40; 1969 ex.s. c 95 § 4.]

35.33.051 Budget—Preliminary. On or before the first business day in the third month prior to the beginning of the fiscal year of a city or town or at such other time as the city or town may provide by ordinance or charter, the clerk or other person designated by the charter, by ordinances, or by the chief administrative officer of the city or town shall submit to the chief administrative officer a proposed preliminary budget which shall set forth the complete financial program of the city or town for the ensuing fiscal year, showing the expenditure program requested by each department and the sources of revenue by which each such program is proposed to be financed.

The revenue section shall set forth in comparative and tabular form for each fund the actual receipts for the last completed fiscal year, the estimated receipts for the current fiscal year and the estimated receipts for the ensuing fiscal year, which shall include the amount to be raised from ad valorem taxes and unencumbered fund balances estimated to be available at the close of the current fiscal year.

The expenditure section shall set forth in comparative and tabular form for each fund and every department operating within each fund the actual expenditures for the last completed fiscal year, the appropriations for the current fiscal year and the estimated expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year. The salary or salary range for each office, position or job classification shall be set forth separately together with the title or position designation thereof: PROVIDED, That salaries may be set out in total amounts under each depart-

ment if a detailed schedule of such salaries and positions be attached to and made a part of the budget document. [1969 ex.s. c 95 § 5.]

35.33.055 Budget—Preliminary—Filing—Copies. The chief administrative officer shall prepare the preliminary budget in detail, making any revisions or additions to the reports of the department heads deemed advisable by such chief administrative officer and at least sixty days before the beginning of the city's or town's next fiscal year he or she shall file it with the clerk as the recommendation of the chief administrative officer for the final budget. The clerk shall provide a sufficient number of copies of such preliminary budget and budget message to meet the reasonable demands of taxpayers therefor and have them available for distribution not later than six weeks before the beginning of the city's or town's next fiscal year. [2009 c 549 § 2068; 1969 ex.s. c 95 § 6.]

35.33.057 Budget message—Hearings. In every city or town a budget message prepared by or under the direction of the city's or town's chief administrative officer shall be submitted as a part of the preliminary budget to the city's or town's legislative body at least sixty days before the beginning of the city's or town's next fiscal year and shall contain the following:

- (1) An explanation of the budget document;
- (2) An outline of the recommended financial policies and programs of the city for the ensuing fiscal year;
- (3) A statement of the relation of the recommended appropriation to such policies and programs;
- (4) A statement of the reason for salient changes from the previous year in appropriation and revenue items;
- (5) An explanation for any recommended major changes in financial policy.

Prior to the final hearing on the budget, the legislative body or a committee thereof, shall schedule hearings on the budget or parts thereof, and may require the presence of department heads to give information regarding estimates and programs. [1969 ex.s. c 95 § 7.]

35.33.061 Budget—Notice of hearing on final. Immediately following the filing of the preliminary budget with the clerk, the clerk shall publish a notice once each week for two consecutive weeks stating that the preliminary budget for the ensuing fiscal year has been filed with the clerk; that a copy thereof will be furnished to any taxpayer who will call at the clerk's office therefor and that the legislative body of the city or town will meet on or before the first Monday of the month next preceding the beginning of the ensuing fiscal year for the purpose of fixing the final budget, designating the date, time and place of the legislative budget meeting and that any taxpayer may appear thereat and be heard for or against any part of the budget. The publication of the notice shall be made in the official newspaper of the city or town. [1985 c 469 § 27; 1973 c 67 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 95 § 8.]

35.33.071 Budget—Final—Hearing. The council shall meet on the day fixed by RCW 35.33.061 for the purpose of fixing the final budget of the city or town at the time and place designated in the notice thereof. Any taxpayer may

appear and be heard for or against any part of the budget. The hearing may be continued from day to day but not later than the twenty-fifth day prior to commencement of the city's or town's fiscal year. [1969 ex.s. c 95 § 9.]

35.33.075 Budget—Final—Adoption—Appropriations. Following conclusion of the hearing, and prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, the legislative body shall make such adjustments and changes as it deems necessary or proper and after determining the allowance in each item, department, classification and fund, and shall by ordinance, adopt the budget in its final form and content. Appropriations shall be limited to the total estimated revenues contained therein including the amount to be raised by ad valorem taxes and the unencumbered fund balances estimated to be available at the close of the current fiscal year. Such ordinances may adopt the final budget by reference: PROVIDED, That the ordinance adopting such budget shall set forth in summary form the totals of estimated revenues and appropriations for each separate fund and the aggregate totals for all such funds combined.

A complete copy of the final budget as adopted shall be transmitted to the association of Washington cities. [1995 c 301 § 41; 1969 ex.s. c 95 § 10.]

35.33.081 Emergency expenditures—Nondebatable emergencies. Upon the happening of any emergency caused by violence of nature, casualty, riot, insurrection, war, or other unanticipated occurrence requiring the immediate preservation of order or public health, or for the restoration to a condition of usefulness of any public property which has been damaged or destroyed by accident, or for public relief from calamity, or in settlement of approved claims for personal injuries or property damages, or to meet mandatory expenditures required by laws enacted since the last annual budget was adopted, or to cover expenses incident to preparing for or establishing a new form of government authorized or assumed after adoption of the current budget, including any expenses incident to selection of additional or new officials required thereby, or incident to employee recruitment at any time, the city or town legislative body, upon the adoption of an ordinance, by the vote of one more than the majority of all members of the legislative body, stating the facts constituting the emergency and the estimated amount required to meet it, may make the expenditures therefor without notice or hearing. [1969 ex.s. c 95 § 11.]

35.33.091 Emergency expenditures—Other emergencies—Hearing. If a public emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of filing the preliminary budget requires the expenditure of money not provided for in the annual budget, and if it is not one of the emergencies specifically enumerated in RCW 35.33.081, the city or town legislative body before allowing any expenditure therefor shall adopt an ordinance stating the facts constituting the emergency and the estimated amount required to meet it and declaring that an emergency exists.

Such ordinance shall not be voted on until five days have elapsed after its introduction, and for passage shall require the vote of one more than the majority of all members of the legislative body of the city or town.

Any taxpayer may appear at the meeting at which the emergency ordinance is to be voted on and be heard for or against the adoption thereof. [1969 ex.s. c 95 § 12.]

35.33.101 Emergency warrants. All expenditures for emergency purposes as provided in this chapter shall be paid by warrants from any available money in the fund properly chargeable with such expenditures. If, at any time, there is insufficient money on hand in a fund with which to pay such warrants as presented, the warrants shall be registered, bear interest and be called in the same manner as other registered warrants as prescribed in RCW 35.33.111. [1969 ex.s. c 95 § 13.]

Warrants—Interest rate—Payment: RCW 35.21.320.

35.33.106 Registered warrants—Payment. In adopting the final budget for any fiscal year, the legislative body shall appropriate from estimated revenue sources available, a sufficient amount to pay the principal and interest on all outstanding registered warrants issued since the adoption of the last preceding budget except those issued and identified as revenue warrants and except those for which an appropriation previously has been made: PROVIDED, That no portion of the revenues which are restricted in use by law may be appropriated for the redemption of warrants issued against a utility or other special purpose fund of a self-supporting nature: PROVIDED FURTHER, That all or any portion of the city's or town's outstanding registered warrants may be funded into bonds in any manner authorized by law. [1969 ex.s. c 95 § 14.]

35.33.107 Adjustment of wages, hours, and conditions of employment. Notwithstanding the appropriations for any salary, or salary range of any employee or employees adopted in a final budget, the legislative body of any city or town may, by ordinance, change the wages, hours, and conditions of employment of any or all of its appointive employees if sufficient funds are available for appropriation to such purposes. [1969 ex.s. c 95 § 15.]

35.33.111 Forms—Accounting—Supervision by state. The state auditor is empowered to make and install the forms and classifications required by this chapter to define what expenditures are chargeable to each budget class and to establish the accounting and cost systems necessary to secure accurate budget information. [1995 c 301 § 42; 1969 ex.s. c 95 § 16.]

35.33.121 Funds—Limitations on expenditures—Transfers. The expenditures as classified and itemized in the final budget shall constitute the city's or town's appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year. Unless otherwise ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction, and subject to further limitations imposed by ordinance of the city or town, the expenditure of city or town funds or the incurring of current liabilities on behalf of the city or town shall be limited to the following:

(1) The total amount appropriated for each fund in the budget for the current fiscal year, without regard to the individual items contained therein, except that this limitation

shall not apply to wage adjustments authorized by RCW 35.33.107; and

(2) The unexpended appropriation balances of a preceding budget which may be carried forward from prior fiscal years pursuant to RCW 35.33.151; and

(3) Funds received from the sale of bonds or warrants which have been duly authorized according to law; and

(4) Funds received in excess of estimated revenues during the current fiscal year, when authorized by an ordinance amending the original budget; and

(5) Expenditures required for emergencies, as authorized in RCW 35.33.081 and 35.33.091.

Transfers between individual appropriations within any one fund may be made during the current fiscal year by order of the city's or town's chief administrative officer subject to such regulations, if any, as may be imposed by the city or town legislative body. Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 43.09.210 or of any statute to the contrary, transfers, as herein authorized, may be made within the same fund regardless of the various offices, departments or divisions of the city or town which may be affected.

The city or town legislative body, upon a finding that it is to the best interests of the city or town to decrease, revoke or recall all or any portion of the total appropriations provided for any one fund, may, by ordinance, approved by the vote of one more than the majority of all members thereof, stating the facts and findings for doing so, decrease, revoke or recall all or any portion of an unexpended fund balance, and by said ordinance, or a subsequent ordinance adopted by a like majority, the moneys thus released may be reappropriated for another purpose or purposes, without limitation to department, division or fund, unless the use of such moneys is otherwise restricted by law, charter, or ordinance. [1969 ex.s. c 95 § 17.]

35.33.123 Administration, oversight, or supervision of utility—Reimbursement from utility budget authorized. Whenever any city or town apportions a percentage of the city manager's, administrator's, or supervisor's time, or the time of other management or general government staff, for administration, oversight, or supervision of a utility operated by the city or town, or to provide services to the utility, the utility budget may identify such services and budget for reimbursement of the city's or town's current expense fund for the value of such services. [1991 c 152 § 1.]

35.33.125 Liabilities incurred in excess of budget. Liabilities incurred by any officer or employee of the city or town in excess of any budget appropriations shall not be a liability of the city or town. The clerk shall issue no warrant and the city or town legislative body or other authorized person shall approve no claim for an expenditure in excess of the total amount appropriated for any individual fund, except upon an order of a court of competent jurisdiction or for emergencies as provided in this chapter. [1969 ex.s. c 95 § 18.]

35.33.131 Funds received from sale of bonds and warrants—Expenditure program—Federal tax law. Moneys received from the sale of bonds or warrants must be used for no other purpose than that for which they were

issued. If any unexpended fund balance remains from the proceeds realized from the bonds or warrants after the accomplishment of the purpose for which they were issued it must be used for the payment of principal of or interest on such indebtedness consistent with applicable provisions of federal tax law. Where a budget contains an expenditure program to be partially or wholly financed from a bond issue to be authorized thereafter, expenditures of amounts anticipated to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the issuance and sale of such bonds must be made or incurred consistent with any applicable federal tax law requirements. [2011 c 210 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 95 § 19.]

Application to previously issued bonds—2011 c 210: See note following RCW 39.46.040.

35.33.135 Revenue estimates—Amount to be raised by ad valorem taxes. At a time fixed by the city's or town's ordinance or city charter, not later than the first Monday in October of each year, the chief administrative officer shall provide the city's or town's legislative body with current information on estimates of revenues from all sources as adopted in the budget for the current year, together with estimates submitted by the clerk under RCW 35.33.051. The city's or town's legislative body and the city's or town's administrative officer or his or her designated representative shall consider the city's or town's total anticipated financial requirements for the ensuing fiscal year, and the legislative body shall determine and fix by ordinance the amount to be raised by ad valorem taxes. Upon adoption of the ordinance fixing the amount of ad valorem taxes to be levied, the clerk shall certify the same to the board of county commissioners as required by RCW 84.52.020. [2009 c 549 § 2069; 1969 ex.s. c 95 § 20.]

35.33.141 Report of expenditures and liabilities against budget appropriations. At such intervals as may be required by city charter or city or town ordinance, however, being not less than quarterly, the clerk shall submit to the city's or town's legislative body and chief administrative officer a report showing the expenditures and liabilities against each separate budget appropriation incurred during the preceding reporting period and like information for the whole of the current fiscal year to the first day of the current reporting period together with the unexpended balance of each appropriation. The report shall also show the receipts from all sources. [1969 ex.s. c 95 § 21.]

35.33.145 Contingency fund—Creation—Purpose—Support—Lapse. Every city or town may create and maintain a contingency fund to provide moneys with which to meet any municipal expense, the necessity or extent of which could not have been foreseen or reasonably evaluated at the time of adopting the annual budget, or from which to provide moneys for those emergencies described in RCW 35.33.081 and 35.33.091. Such fund may be supported by a budget appropriation from any tax or other revenue source not restricted in use by law, or also may be supported by a transfer from other unexpended or decreased funds made available by ordinance as set forth in RCW 35.33.121: PROVIDED, That the total amount accumulated in such fund at any time shall not exceed the equivalent of thirty-seven and one-half

cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation of property within the city or town at such time. Any moneys in the contingency fund at the end of the fiscal year shall not lapse except upon reappropriation by the council to another fund in the adoption of a subsequent budget. [1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 21; 1969 ex.s. c 95 § 22.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.33.147 Contingency fund—Withdrawals. No money shall be withdrawn from the contingency fund except by transfer to the appropriate operating fund authorized by a resolution or ordinance of the legislative body of the city or town, adopted by a majority vote of the entire legislative body, clearly stating the facts constituting the reason for the withdrawal or the emergency as the case may be, specifying the fund to which the withdrawn money shall be transferred. [1969 ex.s. c 95 § 23.]

35.33.151 Unexpended appropriations. All appropriations in any current operating fund shall lapse at the end of each fiscal year: PROVIDED, That this shall not prevent payments in the following year upon uncompleted programs or improvements in progress or on orders subsequently filled or claims subsequently billed for the purchase of material, equipment and supplies or for personal or contractual services not completed or furnished by the end of the fiscal year, all of which have been properly budgeted and contracted for prior to the close of such fiscal year but furnished or completed in due course thereafter.

All appropriations in a special fund authorized by ordinance or by state law to be used only for the purpose or purposes therein specified, including any cumulative reserve funds lawfully established in specific or general terms for any municipal purpose or purposes, or a contingency fund as authorized by RCW 35.33.145, shall not lapse, but shall be carried forward from year to year until fully expended or the purpose has been accomplished or abandoned, without necessity of reappropriation.

The accounts for budgetary control for each fiscal year shall be kept open for twenty days after the close of such fiscal year for the purpose of paying and recording claims for indebtedness incurred during such fiscal year; any claim presented after the twentieth day following the close of the fiscal year shall be paid from appropriations lawfully provided for the ensuing period, including those made available by provisions of this section, and shall be recorded in the accounts for the ensuing fiscal year. [1969 ex.s. c 95 § 24.]

35.33.170 Violations and penalties. Upon the conviction of any city or town official, department head or other city or town employee of knowingly failing, or refusing, without just cause, to perform any duty imposed upon such officer or employee by this chapter, or city charter or city or town ordinance, in connection with the giving of notice, the preparing and filing of estimates of revenues or expenditures or other information required for preparing a budget report in the time and manner required, or of knowingly making expenditures in excess of budget appropriations, he or she shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars for each separate violation. [2009 c 549 § 2070; 1969 ex.s. c 95 § 25.]

Chapter 35.34 RCW BIENNIAL BUDGETS

Sections

35.34.010	Legislative intent.
35.34.020	Application of chapter.
35.34.030	Definitions.
35.34.040	Biennial budget authorized—Limitations.
35.34.050	Budget estimates—Submittal.
35.34.060	Budget estimates—Classification and segregation.
35.34.070	Proposed preliminary budget.
35.34.080	Preliminary budget.
35.34.090	Budget message—Hearings.
35.34.100	Budget—Notice of hearing.
35.34.110	Budget—Hearing.
35.34.120	Budget—Adoption.
35.34.130	Budget—Mid-biennial review and modification.
35.34.140	Emergency expenditures—Nondebatable emergencies.
35.34.150	Emergency expenditures—Other emergencies—Hearing.
35.34.160	Emergency expenditures—Warrants—Payment.
35.34.170	Registered warrants—Payment.
35.34.180	Adjustment of wages, hours, and conditions of employment.
35.34.190	Forms—Accounting—Supervision by state.
35.34.200	Funds—Limitations on expenditures—Transfers and adjustments.
35.34.205	Administration, oversight, or supervision of utility—Reimbursement from utility budget authorized.
35.34.210	Liabilities incurred in excess of budget.
35.34.220	Funds received from sales of bonds and warrants—Expenditure program—Federal tax law.
35.34.230	Revenue estimates—Amount to be raised by ad valorem taxes.
35.34.240	Funds—Quarterly report of status.
35.34.250	Contingency fund—Creation.
35.34.260	Contingency fund—Withdrawals.
35.34.270	Unexpended appropriations.
35.34.280	Violations and penalties.

35.34.010 Legislative intent. The legislature hereby recognizes that the development and adoption of a budget by a city or town is a lengthy and intense process designed to provide adequate opportunities for public input and sufficient time for deliberation and enactment by the legislative authority. The legislature also recognizes that there are limited amounts of time available and that time committed for budgetary action reduces opportunities for deliberating other issues. It is, therefore, the intent of the legislature to authorize cities and towns to establish by ordinance a biennial budget and to provide the means for modification of such budget. This chapter and chapter 35A.34 RCW shall be known as the municipal biennial budget act. [1985 c 175 § 1.]

35.34.020 Application of chapter. This chapter applies to all cities of the first and second classes and to all towns, that have by ordinance adopted this chapter authorizing the adoption of a fiscal biennium budget. [1997 c 361 § 15; 1985 c 175 § 5.]

35.34.030 Definitions. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Clerk" includes the officer performing the functions of a finance or budget director, comptroller, auditor, or by whatever title the officer may be known in any city or town. However, for cities over three hundred thousand, "clerk" means the budget director as authorized under RCW 35.32A.020.

(2) "Department" includes each office, division, service, system, or institution of the city or town for which no other statutory or charter provision is made for budgeting and accounting procedures or controls.

(3) "Legislative body" includes the council, commission, or any other group of officials serving as the legislative body of a city or town.

(4) "Chief administrative officer" includes the mayor of cities or towns having a mayor-council form of government, the commissioners in cities or towns having a commission form of government, the manager, or any other city or town official designated by the charter or ordinances of such city or town under the plan of government governing the same, or the budget or finance officer designated by the mayor, manager, or commissioners, to perform the functions, or portions thereof, contemplated by this chapter.

(5) "Fiscal biennium" means the period from January 1 of each odd-numbered year through December 31 of the next succeeding even-numbered year.

(6) "Fund" and "funds" where clearly used to indicate the plural of "fund" means the budgeting or accounting entity authorized to provide a sum of money for specified activities or purposes.

(7) "Funds" where not used to indicate the plural of "fund" means money in hand or available for expenditure or payment of a debt or obligation.

(8) Except as otherwise defined in this chapter, municipal accounting terms used in this chapter have the meaning prescribed by the state auditor pursuant to RCW 43.09.200. [1985 c 175 § 6.]

"Fiscal biennium" defined: RCW 1.16.020.

35.34.040 Biennial budget authorized—Limitations.

All first and second class cities and towns are authorized to establish by ordinance a two-year fiscal biennium budget. The ordinance shall be enacted at least six months prior to commencement of the fiscal biennium and this chapter applies to all cities and towns which utilize a fiscal biennium budget. Cities and towns which establish a fiscal biennium budget are authorized to repeal such ordinance and provide for reversion to a fiscal year budget. The ordinance may only be repealed effective as of the conclusion of a fiscal biennium. However, the city or town shall comply with chapter 35.32A or 35.33 RCW, whichever the case may be, in developing and adopting the budget for the first fiscal year following repeal of the ordinance. [1994 c 81 § 56; 1985 c 175 § 7.]

35.34.050 Budget estimates—Submittal. On or before the second Monday of the fourth month prior to the beginning of the city's or town's next fiscal biennium, or at such other time as the city or town may provide by ordinance or charter, the clerk shall notify in writing the head of each department of a city or town to file with the clerk within fourteen days of the receipt of such notification, detailed estimates of the probable revenue from sources other than ad valorem taxation and of all expenditures required by the department for the ensuing fiscal biennium. The notice shall be accompanied by the proper forms provided by the clerk, prepared in accordance with the requirements and classification established by the state auditor. The clerk shall prepare the estimates for interest and debt redemption requirements and all other estimates, the preparation of which falls properly within the duties of the clerk's office. The chief administrative officers of the city or town shall submit to the clerk detailed estimates of all expenditures proposed to be financed from the proceeds

of bonds or warrants not yet authorized, together with a statement of the proposed method of financing them. In the absence or disability of the official or person regularly in charge of a department, the duties required by this section shall devolve upon the person next in charge of such department. [1995 c 301 § 43; 1985 c 175 § 8.]

35.34.060 Budget estimates—Classification and segregation. All estimates of receipts and expenditures for the ensuing fiscal biennium shall be fully detailed in the biennial budget and shall be classified and segregated according to a standard classification of accounts to be adopted and prescribed by the state auditor after consultation with the Washington finance officers association, the association of Washington cities, and the association of Washington city managers. [1995 c 301 § 44; 1985 c 175 § 9.]

35.34.070 Proposed preliminary budget. On or before the first business day in the third month prior to the beginning of the biennium of a city or town or at such other time as the city or town may provide by ordinance or charter, the clerk or other person designated by the charter, by ordinances, or by the chief administrative officer of the city or town shall submit to the chief administrative officer a proposed preliminary budget which shall set forth the complete financial program of the city or town for the ensuing fiscal biennium, showing the expenditure program requested by each department and the sources of revenue by which each such program is proposed to be financed.

The revenue section shall set forth in comparative and tabular form for each fund the actual receipts for the last completed fiscal biennium, the estimated receipts for the current fiscal biennium, and the estimated receipts for the ensuing fiscal biennium, which shall include the amount to be raised from ad valorem taxes and unencumbered fund balances estimated to be available at the close of the current fiscal biennium. However, if the city or town was not utilizing a fiscal biennium budget for the previous three years, it shall set forth its fiscal years' revenues to reflect actual and estimated receipts as if it had previously utilized a biennial budgetary process.

The expenditure section shall set forth in comparative and tabular form for each fund and every department operating within each fund the actual expenditures for the last completed fiscal biennium, the appropriations for the current fiscal biennium, and the estimated expenditures for the ensuing fiscal biennium. However, if the city or town was not utilizing a fiscal biennium budget for the previous three years, it shall set forth its fiscal years' expenditures to reflect actual and estimated levels as if it had previously utilized a biennial budgetary process. The expenditure section shall further set forth separately the salary or salary range for each office, position, or job classification together with the title or position designation thereof. However, salaries may be set out in total amounts under each department if a detailed schedule of such salaries and positions be attached and made a part of the budget document. [1985 c 175 § 10.]

35.34.080 Preliminary budget. The chief administrative officer shall prepare the preliminary budget in detail, making any revisions or additions to the reports of the depart-

ment heads deemed advisable by such chief administrative officer. At least sixty days before the beginning of the city's or town's next fiscal biennium the chief administrative officer shall file it with the clerk as the recommendation of the chief administrative officer for the final budget. The clerk shall provide a sufficient number of copies of such preliminary budget and budget message to meet the reasonable demands of taxpayers therefor and have them available for distribution not later than six weeks before the beginning of the city's or town's next fiscal biennium. [1985 c 175 § 11.]

35.34.090 Budget message—Hearings. (1) In every city or town, a budget message prepared by or under the direction of the city's or town's chief administrative officer shall be submitted as a part of the preliminary budget to the city's or town's legislative body at least sixty days before the beginning of the city's or town's next fiscal biennium and shall contain the following:

- (a) An explanation of the budget document;
- (b) An outline of the recommended financial policies and programs of the city or town for the ensuing fiscal biennium;
- (c) A statement of the relation of the recommended appropriation to such policies and programs;
- (d) A statement of the reason for salient changes from the previous biennium in appropriation and revenue items; and
- (e) An explanation for any recommended major changes in financial policy.

(2) Prior to the final hearing on the budget, the legislative body or a committee thereof shall schedule hearings on the budget or parts thereof, and may require the presence of department heads to give information regarding estimates and programs. [1985 c 175 § 12.]

35.34.100 Budget—Notice of hearing. Immediately following the filing of the preliminary budget with the clerk, the clerk shall publish a notice once a week for two consecutive weeks stating that the preliminary budget for the ensuing fiscal biennium has been filed with the clerk, that a copy thereof will be made available to any taxpayer who will call at the clerk's office therefor, that the legislative body of the city or town will meet on or before the first Monday of the month next preceding the beginning of the ensuing fiscal biennium for the purpose of fixing the final budget, designating the date, time, and place of the legislative budget meeting, and that any taxpayer may appear thereat and be heard for or against any part of the budget. The publication of the notice shall be made in the official newspaper of the city or town if there is one, otherwise in a newspaper of general circulation in the city or town. If there is no newspaper of general circulation in the city or town, then notice may be made by posting in three public places fixed by ordinance as the official places for posting the city's or town's official notices. [1985 c 175 § 13.]

35.34.110 Budget—Hearing. The legislative body shall meet on the day fixed by RCW 35.34.100 for the purpose of fixing the final budget of the city or town at the time and place designated in the notice thereof. Any taxpayer may appear and be heard for or against any part of the budget. The hearing may be continued from day to day but not later than

the twenty-fifth day prior to commencement of the city's or town's fiscal biennium. [1985 c 175 § 14.]

35.34.120 Budget—Adoption. Following conclusion of the hearing, and prior to the beginning of the fiscal biennium, the legislative body shall make such adjustments and changes as it deems necessary or proper and, after determining the allowance in each item, department, classification, and fund, shall by ordinance adopt the budget in its final form and content. Appropriations shall be limited to the total estimated revenues contained therein including the amount to be raised by ad valorem taxes and the unencumbered fund balances estimated to be available at the close of the current fiscal biennium. Such ordinances may adopt the final budget by reference. However, the ordinance adopting the budget shall set forth in summary form the totals of estimated revenues and appropriations for each separate fund and the aggregate totals for all such funds combined.

A complete copy of the final budget as adopted shall be transmitted to the state auditor and to the association of Washington cities. [1995 c 301 § 45; 1985 c 175 § 15.]

35.34.130 Budget—Mid-biennial review and modification. The legislative authority of a city or town having adopted the provisions of this chapter shall provide by ordinance for a mid-biennial review and modification of the biennial budget. The ordinance shall provide that such review and modification shall occur no sooner than eight months after the start nor later than conclusion of the first year of the fiscal biennium. The chief administrative officer shall prepare the proposed budget modification and shall provide for publication of notice of hearings consistent with publication of notices for adoption of other city or town ordinances. City or town ordinances providing for a mid-biennial review and modification shall establish procedures for distribution of the proposed modification to members of the city or town legislative authority, procedures for making copies available to the public, and shall provide for public hearings on the proposed budget modification. The budget modification shall be by ordinance approved in the same manner as are other ordinances of the city or town.

A complete copy of the budget modification as adopted shall be transmitted to the state auditor and to the association of Washington cities. [1995 c 301 § 46; 1985 c 175 § 16.]

35.34.140 Emergency expenditures—Nondebatable emergencies. Upon the happening of any emergency caused by violence of nature, casualty, riot, insurrection, war, or other unanticipated occurrence requiring the immediate preservation of order or public health, or for the property which has been damaged or destroyed by accident, or for public relief from calamity, or in settlement of approved claims for personal injuries or property damages, or to meet mandatory expenditures required by law enacted since the last budget was adopted, or to cover expenses incident to preparing for or establishing a new form of government authorized or assumed after adoption of the current budget, including any expenses incident to selection of additional or new officials required thereby, or incident to employee recruitment at any time, the city or town legislative body, upon the adoption of an ordinance, by the vote of one more than the majority of all

members of the legislative body, stating the facts constituting the emergency and the estimated amount required to meet it, may make the expenditures therefor without notice or hearing. [1985 c 175 § 17.]

35.34.150 Emergency expenditures—Other emergencies—Hearing. If a public emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of filing the preliminary budget requires the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget, and if it is not one of the emergencies specifically enumerated in RCW 35.34.140, the city or town legislative body before allowing any expenditure therefor shall adopt an ordinance stating the facts constituting the emergency and the estimated amount required to meet it and declaring that an emergency exists.

The ordinance shall not be voted on until five days have elapsed after its introduction, and for passage shall require the vote of one more than the majority of all members of the legislative body of the city or town.

Any taxpayer may appear at the meeting at which the emergency ordinance is to be voted on and be heard for or against the adoption thereof. [1985 c 175 § 18.]

35.34.160 Emergency expenditures—Warrants—Payment. All expenditures for emergency purposes as provided in this chapter shall be paid by warrants from any available money in the fund properly chargeable with such expenditures. If, at any time, there is insufficient money on hand in a fund with which to pay such warrants as presented, the warrants shall be registered, bear interest, and be called in the same manner as other registered warrants as prescribed in RCW 35.21.320. [1985 c 175 § 19.]

35.34.170 Registered warrants—Payment. In adopting the final budget for any fiscal biennium, the legislative body shall appropriate from estimated revenue sources available, a sufficient amount to pay the principal and interest on all outstanding registered warrants issued since the adoption of the last preceding budget except those issued and identified as revenue warrants and except those for which an appropriation previously has been made. However, no portion of the revenues which are restricted in use by law may be appropriated for the redemption of warrants issued against a utility or other special purpose fund of a self-supporting nature. In addition, all or any portion of the city's or town's outstanding registered warrants may be funded into bonds in any manner authorized by law. [1985 c 175 § 20.]

35.34.180 Adjustment of wages, hours, and conditions of employment. Notwithstanding the appropriations for any salary or salary range of any employee or employees adopted in a final budget, the legislative body of any city or town may, by ordinance, change the wages, hours, and conditions of employment of any or all of its appointive employees if sufficient funds are available for appropriation to such purposes. [1985 c 175 § 21.]

35.34.190 Forms—Accounting—Supervision by state. The state auditor is empowered to make and install the forms and classifications required by this chapter to define what expenditures are chargeable to each budget class and to

establish the accounting and cost systems necessary to secure accurate budget information. [1995 c 301 § 47; 1985 c 175 § 22.]

35.34.200 Funds—Limitations on expenditures—Transfers and adjustments. (1) The expenditures as classified and itemized in the final budget shall constitute the city's or town's appropriations for the ensuing fiscal biennium. Unless otherwise ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction, and subject to further limitations imposed by ordinance of the city or town, the expenditure of city or town funds or the incurring of current liabilities on behalf of the city or town shall be limited to the following:

(a) The total amount appropriated for each fund in the budget for the current fiscal biennium, without regard to the individual items contained therein, except that this limitation does not apply to wage adjustments authorized by RCW 35.34.180;

(b) The unexpended appropriation balances of a preceding budget which may be carried forward from prior fiscal periods pursuant to RCW 35.34.270;

(c) Funds received from the sale of bonds or warrants which have been duly authorized according to law;

(d) Funds received in excess of estimated revenues during the current fiscal biennium, when authorized by an ordinance amending the original budget; and

(e) Expenditures authorized by budget modification as provided by RCW 35.34.130 and those required for emergencies, as authorized by RCW 35.34.140 and 35.34.150.

(2) Transfers between individual appropriations within any one fund may be made during the current fiscal biennium by order of the city's or town's chief administrative officer subject to such regulations, if any, as may be imposed by the city or town legislative body. Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 43.09.210 or of any statute to the contrary, transfers, as authorized in this section, may be made within the same fund regardless of the various offices, departments, or divisions of the city or town which may be affected.

(3) The city or town legislative body, upon a finding that it is to the best interests of the city or town to decrease, revoke, or recall all or any portion of the total appropriations provided for any one fund, may, by ordinance, approved by the vote of one more than the majority of all members thereof, stating the facts and findings for doing so, decrease, revoke, or recall all or any portion of an unexpended fund balance, and by said ordinance, or a subsequent ordinance adopted by a like majority, the moneys thus released may be reappropriated for another purpose or purposes, without limitation to department, division, or fund, unless the use of such moneys is otherwise restricted by law, charter, or ordinance. [1985 c 175 § 23.]

35.34.205 Administration, oversight, or supervision of utility—Reimbursement from utility budget authorized. Whenever any city or town apportions a percentage of the city manager's, administrator's, or supervisor's time, or the time of other management or general government staff, for administration, oversight, or supervision of a utility operated by the city or town, or to provide services to the utility, the utility budget may identify such services and budget for

reimbursement of the city's or town's current expense fund for the value of such services. [1991 c 152 § 2.]

35.34.210 Liabilities incurred in excess of budget. Liabilities incurred by any officer or employee of the city or town in excess of any budget appropriations shall not be a liability of the city or town. The clerk shall issue no warrant and the city or town legislative body or other authorized person shall approve no claim for an expenditure in excess of the total amount appropriated for any individual fund, except upon an order of a court of competent jurisdiction or for emergencies as provided in this chapter. [1985 c 175 § 24.]

35.34.220 Funds received from sales of bonds and warrants—Expenditure program—Federal tax law. Moneys received from the sale of bonds or warrants must be used for no other purpose than that for which they were issued. If any unexpended fund balance remains from the proceeds realized from the bonds or warrants after the accomplishment of the purpose for which they were issued, it must be used for the payment of principal of or interest on such indebtedness consistent with applicable provisions of federal tax law. Where a budget contains an expenditure program to be partially or wholly financed from a bond issue to be authorized thereafter, expenditures of amounts anticipated to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the issuance and sale of such bonds must be made or incurred consistent with any applicable federal tax law requirements. [2011 c 210 § 3; 1985 c 175 § 25.]

Application to previously issued bonds—2011 c 210: See note following RCW 39.46.040.

35.34.230 Revenue estimates—Amount to be raised by ad valorem taxes. At a time fixed by the city's or town's ordinance or city charter, not later than the first Monday in October of the second year of each fiscal biennium, the chief administrative officer shall provide the city's or town's legislative body with current information on estimates of revenues from all sources as adopted in the budget for the current biennium, together with estimates submitted by the clerk under RCW 35.34.070. The city's or town's legislative body and the city's or town's administrative officer or the officer's designated representative shall consider the city's or town's total anticipated financial requirements for the ensuing fiscal biennium, and the legislative body shall determine and fix by ordinance the amount to be raised the first year of the biennium by ad valorem taxes. The legislative body shall review such information as is provided by the chief administrative officer and shall adopt an ordinance establishing the amount to be raised by ad valorem taxes during the second year of the biennium. Upon adoption of the ordinance fixing the amount of ad valorem taxes to be levied, the clerk shall certify the same to the county legislative authority as required by RCW 84.52.020. [1985 c 175 § 26.]

35.34.240 Funds—Quarterly report of status. At such intervals as may be required by city charter or city or town ordinance, however, being not less than quarterly, the clerk shall submit to the city's or town's legislative body and chief administrative officer a report showing the expenditures and liabilities against each separate budget appropriation

incurred during the preceding reporting period and like information for the whole of the current fiscal biennium to the first day of the current reporting period together with the unexpended balance of each appropriation. The report shall also show the receipts from all sources. [1985 c 175 § 27.]

35.34.250 Contingency fund—Creation. Every city or town may create and maintain a contingency fund to provide moneys with which to meet any municipal expense, the necessity or extent of which could not have been foreseen or reasonably evaluated at the time of adopting the annual budget, or from which to provide moneys for those emergencies described in RCW 35.34.140 and 35.34.150. Such fund may be supported by a budget appropriation from any tax or other revenue source not restricted in use by law, or also may be supported by a transfer from other unexpended or decreased funds made available by ordinance as set forth in RCW 35.34.200. However, the total amount accumulated in such fund at any time shall not exceed the equivalent of thirty-seven and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation of property within the city or town at such time. Any moneys in the emergency fund at the end of the fiscal biennium shall not lapse except upon reappropriation by the council to another fund in the adoption of a subsequent budget. [1985 c 175 § 28.]

35.34.260 Contingency fund—Withdrawals. No money shall be withdrawn from the contingency fund except by transfer to the appropriate operating fund authorized by a resolution or ordinance of the legislative body of the city or town, adopted by a majority vote of the entire legislative body, clearly stating the facts constituting the reason for the withdrawal or the emergency as the case may be, specifying the fund to which the withdrawn money shall be transferred. [1985 c 175 § 29.]

35.34.270 Unexpended appropriations. All appropriations in any current operating fund shall lapse at the end of each fiscal biennium. However, this shall not prevent payments in the following biennium upon uncompleted programs or improvements in progress or on orders subsequently filled or claims subsequently billed for the purchase of material, equipment, and supplies or for personal or contractual services not completed or furnished by the end of the fiscal biennium, all of which have been properly budgeted and contracted for prior to the close of such fiscal biennium, but furnished or completed in due course thereafter.

All appropriations in a special fund authorized by ordinance or by state law to be used only for the purpose or purposes therein specified, including any cumulative reserve funds lawfully established in specific or general terms for any municipal purpose or purposes, or a contingency fund as authorized by RCW 35.34.250, shall not lapse, but shall be carried forward from biennium to biennium until fully expended or the purpose has been accomplished or abandoned, without necessity of reappropriation.

The accounts for budgetary control for each fiscal biennium shall be kept open for twenty days after the close of such fiscal biennium for the purpose of paying and recording claims for indebtedness incurred during such fiscal biennium; any claim presented after the twentieth day following the

close of the fiscal biennium shall be paid from appropriations lawfully provided for the ensuing period, including those made available by provisions of this section, and shall be recorded in the accounts for the ensuing fiscal biennium. [1985 c 175 § 30.]

35.34.280 Violations and penalties. Upon the conviction of any city or town official, department head, or other city or town employee of knowingly failing, or refusing, without just cause, to perform any duty imposed upon such officer or employee by this chapter, or city charter or city or town ordinance, in connection with the giving of notice, the preparing and filing of estimates of revenues or expenditures or other information required for preparing a budget report in the time and manner required, or of knowingly making expenditures in excess of budget appropriations, the official or employee shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars for each separate violation. [1985 c 175 § 31.]

Chapter 35.36 RCW EXECUTION OF BONDS BY PROXY— FIRST-CLASS CITIES

Sections

35.36.010	Appointment of proxies.
35.36.020	Coupons—Printing facsimile signatures.
35.36.030	Deputies—Exemptions.
35.36.040	Designation of bonds to be signed.
35.36.050	Liability of officer.
35.36.060	Notice to council.
35.36.070	Revocation of proxy.

35.36.010 Appointment of proxies. The mayor, city comptroller and city clerk of every city of the first class may each severally designate one or more bonded persons to affix his or her signature to any bond or bonds requiring his or her signature.

If the signature of one of these officers is affixed to a bond during his or her continuance in office by a proxy designated by him or her whose authority has not been revoked, the bond shall be as binding upon the city and all concerned as though the officer had signed the bond in person.

This chapter shall apply to all bonds, whether they constitute obligations of the city as a whole or of any local improvement or other district or subdivision thereof, whether they call for payment from the general funds of the city or from a local, special or other fund, and whether negotiable or otherwise. [2009 c 549 § 2071; 1965 c 7 § 35.36.010. Prior: 1929 c 212 § 1; RRS § 9005-5.]

35.36.020 Coupons—Printing facsimile signatures. A facsimile reproduction of the signature of the mayor, city comptroller, or city clerk in every city of the first class may be printed, engraved, or lithographed upon bond coupons with the same effect as though the particular officer had signed the coupon in person. [1965 c 7 § 35.36.020. Prior: 1929 c 212 § 4; RRS § 9005-8.]

35.36.030 Deputies—Exemptions. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as requiring the appointment of deputy comptrollers or deputy city clerks in first-class cities

(2012 Ed.)

to be made in accordance herewith so far as concerns signatures or other doings which may be lawfully made or done by such deputy under the provisions of any other law. [1965 c 7 § 35.36.030. Prior: 1929 c 212 § 5; RRS § 9005-9.]

35.36.040 Designation of bonds to be signed. (1) The officer whose duty it is to cause any bonds to be printed, engraved, or lithographed, shall specify in a written order or requisition to the printer, engraver, or lithographer the number of bonds to be printed, engraved, or lithographed and the manner of numbering them.

(2) Every printer, engraver, or lithographer who prints, engraves, or lithographs a greater number of bonds than that specified or who prints, engraves, or lithographs more than one bond bearing the same number is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW. [2003 c 53 § 199; 1965 c 7 § 35.36.040. Prior: 1929 c 212 § 6; RRS § 9005-10.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

35.36.050 Liability of officer. A mayor, comptroller, or clerk authorizing the affixing of his or her signature to a bond by a proxy shall be subject to the same liability personally and on his or her bond for any signature so affixed and to the same extent as if he or she had affixed his or her signature in person. [2009 c 549 § 2072; 1965 c 7 § 35.36.050. Prior: 1929 c 212 § 3; RRS § 9005-7.]

35.36.060 Notice to council. In order to designate a proxy to affix his or her signature to bonds, a mayor, comptroller, or clerk shall address a written notice to the governing body of the city giving the name of the person whom he or she has selected therefor and stating generally or specifically what bonds are to be so signed.

Attached to or included in the notice shall be a written signature of the officer making the designation executed by the proposed proxy followed by the word "by" and his or her own signature; or, if the notice so states, the specimen signatures may consist of a facsimile reproduction of the officer's signature impressed by some mechanical process followed by the word "by" and the proxy's own signature.

If the authority is intended to include the signature upon bonds bearing an earlier date than the effective date of the notice, the prior dated bonds must be specifically described by reasonable reference thereto.

The notice designating a proxy shall be filed with the city comptroller or city clerk, together with the specimen signatures attached thereto and a record of the filing shall be made in the journal of the governing body. This record shall note the date and hour of filing and may be made by the official who keeps the journal at any time after filing of the notice, even during a period of recess or adjournment of the governing body. The notice shall be effective from the time of its recording. [2009 c 549 § 2073; 1965 c 7 § 35.36.060. Prior: 1929 c 212 § 2, part; RRS § 9005-6, part.]

35.36.070 Revocation of proxy. Any designation of a proxy may be revoked by written notice addressed to the governing body of the city signed by the officer who made the designation and filed and recorded in the same manner as the

notice of designation. It shall be effective from the time of its recording but shall not affect the validity of any signature theretofore made. [1965 c 7 § 35.36.070. Prior: 1929 c 212 § 2, part; RRS § 9005-6, part.]

Chapter 35.37 RCW

FISCAL—CITIES UNDER TWENTY THOUSAND AND CITIES OTHER THAN FIRST CLASS—BONDS

Sections

35.37.010	Accounting—Funds.
35.37.020	Accounting—Surplus and deficit in utility accounts.
35.37.027	Validation of preexisting obligations by former city.
35.37.030	Applicability of chapter.
35.37.040	Authority to contract debts—Limits.
35.37.050	Excess indebtedness—Authority to contract.
35.37.090	General indebtedness bonds—Issuance and sale.
35.37.110	General indebtedness bonds—Taxation to pay.
35.37.120	General indebtedness bonds—Taxation—Failure to levy—Remedy.

Limitations upon indebtedness: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27), chapter 39.36 RCW, RCW 84.52.050.

35.37.010 Accounting—Funds. Every city and town having less than twenty thousand inhabitants shall maintain a current expense fund out of which it must pay current expenses. It shall also maintain an "indebtedness fund," and if it has outstanding general indebtedness bonds, it must maintain a sinking fund therefor. If it maintains waterworks, lighting plant, cemetery, or other public works or institutions from which rent or other revenue is derived it must maintain a separate fund for each utility or institution. All moneys collected by such cities and towns from licenses shall be credited to the current expense fund. [1965 c 7 § 35.37.010. Prior: (i) 1897 c 84 § 1; RRS § 5635. (ii) 1897 c 84 § 2; RRS § 5636. (iii) 1897 c 84 § 9; RRS § 5643. (iv) 1897 c 84 § 10, part; RRS § 5644, part.]

35.37.020 Accounting—Surplus and deficit in utility accounts. Any deficit for operation and maintenance of utilities and institutions owned and controlled by cities and towns having less than twenty thousand inhabitants, over and above the revenue therefrom, shall be paid out of the current expense fund. Any surplus in the waterworks fund, lighting fund, *cemetery fund, or other like funds at the end of the fiscal year shall be paid into the current expense fund except such part as the council by a finding entered into the record of the proceedings may conclude to be necessary for the purpose of:

- (1) Extending or repairing the particular utility or institution; or
- (2) Paying interest or principal of any indebtedness incurred in the construction or purchase of the particular utility or institution; or
- (3) Creating or adding to a sinking fund for the payment of any indebtedness incurred in the construction or purchase of the particular utility or institution. [1965 c 7 § 35.37.020. Prior: 1897 c 84 § 10, part; RRS § 5644, part.]

***Reviser's note:** The "cemetery fund" was renamed the "cemetery account" by 2005 c 365 § 67.

35.37.027 Validation of preexisting obligations by former city. All elections for the validation of any debt cre-

ated by any city or town which has since become consolidated with any other city or town shall be by ballot, and the vote shall be taken in the new consolidated city as constituted at the time of the election. [1965 c 7 § 35.37.027. Prior: 1897 c 84 § 12; RRS § 5646.]

Elections: Title 29A RCW.

35.37.030 Applicability of chapter. The provisions of the remainder of this chapter shall not be applied to cities of the first class nor to borrowing money and issuing bonds by any city or town for the purpose of supplying it with water, artificial light, or sewers if the works for supplying the water, artificial light, or sewers are to be owned and controlled by the city or town. [1965 c 7 § 35.37.030. Prior: (i) 1891 c 128 § 10; RRS § 9548. (ii) 1891 c 128 § 11; RRS § 9549.]

35.37.040 Authority to contract debts—Limits. Every city and town, may, without a vote of the people, contract indebtedness or borrow money for strictly municipal purposes on the credit of the city or town and issue negotiable bonds therefor in an amount which when added to its existing nonvoter approved indebtedness will not exceed the amount of indebtedness authorized by chapter 39.36 RCW, as now or hereafter amended, to be incurred without the assent of the voters.

When bonds are issued under this section the ordinance providing therefor shall contain a statement showing the value of the taxable property in the city or town, as the term "value of the taxable property" is defined in RCW 39.36.015, together with the amount of the existing nonvoter approved and total indebtedness of the city or town, which indebtedness shall include the amount for which such bonds are issued. [1984 c 186 § 15; 1970 ex.s. c 42 § 12; 1965 c 7 § 35.37.040. Prior: (i) 1891 c 128 § 1; RRS § 9538. (ii) 1891 c 128 § 6, part; RRS § 9544, part.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.

Limitations upon indebtedness: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27), chapter 39.36 RCW, RCW 84.52.050.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.37.050 Excess indebtedness—Authority to contract. Every city and town may, when authorized by the voters of the city or town pursuant to Article VIII, section 6 of the state Constitution at an election held pursuant to RCW 39.36.050, contract indebtedness or borrow money for strictly municipal purposes on the credit of the city or town and issue negotiable bonds therefor in an amount which when added to its existing indebtedness will exceed the amount of indebtedness authorized by chapter 39.36 RCW, as now or hereafter amended, to be incurred without the assent of the voters but will not exceed the amounts of indebtedness authorized by chapter 39.36 RCW, as now or hereafter amended, to be incurred with the assent of the voters. [1984 c 186 § 16; 1965 c 7 § 35.37.050. Prior: (i) 1891 c 128 § 2; RRS § 9539. (ii) 1891 c 128 § 4, part; RRS § 9542, part.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.37.090 General indebtedness bonds—Issuance and sale. All general indebtedness bonds shall be issued and

sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1984 c 186 § 17; 1983 c 167 § 36; 1965 c 7 § 35.37.090. Prior: (i) 1891 c 128 § 5, part; RRS § 9543, part. (ii) 1891 c 128 § 6, part; RRS § 9544, part.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.37.110 General indebtedness bonds—Taxation to pay. So long as any general indebtedness bonds are outstanding an amount sufficient to pay the interest upon them as it accrues shall be included in each annual levy for municipal purposes and a sufficient amount shall be included in each annual levy for payment of principal so that all bonds may be paid serially as they mature. [1965 c 7 § 35.37.110. Prior: 1891 c 128 § 8; RRS § 9546.]

35.37.120 General indebtedness bonds—Taxation—Failure to levy—Remedy. If the council of any city or town which has issued general indebtedness bonds fails to make any levy necessary to make principal or interest payments due on the bonds, the owner of any bond or interest payment which has been presented to the treasurer and payment thereof refused because of the failure to make a levy may file the bond together with any unpaid coupons with the county auditor, taking his or her receipt therefor.

The county auditor shall register bonds so filed, and the county legislative authority at its next session at which it levies the annual county tax shall add to the city's or town's levy a sum sufficient to realize the amount of principal and interest past due and to become due prior to the next annual levy to be collected and held by the county treasurer and paid out only upon warrants drawn by the county auditor as the payments mature in favor of the owner of the bond as shown by the auditor's register. Similar levies shall be made in each succeeding year until the bonds and any coupons or interest payments are fully satisfied.

This remedy is alternative and in addition to any other remedy which the owner of such a bond or coupon may have. [2009 c 549 § 2074; 1983 c 167 § 38; 1965 c 7 § 35.37.120. Prior: 1891 c 128 § 9; RRS § 9547.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 35.38 RCW FISCAL—DEPOSITARIES

Sections

35.38.010	Designation of depositaries.
35.38.040	Segregation of collateral.
35.38.050	Treasurer's official bond not affected.
35.38.055	City official as officer, employee, or stockholder of depository.
35.38.060	Definition—"Financial institution."

Deposit of public funds: State Constitution Art. 11 § 15.

State fiscal agencies: Chapter 43.80 RCW.

35.38.010 Designation of depositaries. The treasurer in all cities and towns shall annually at the end of each fiscal year, or at such other times as may be deemed necessary, designate one or more financial institutions which are qualified public depositaries as set forth by the public deposit protection commission as depository or depositories for the moneys required to be kept by the treasurer. [1984 c 177 § 1; 1973 c

(2012 Ed.)

126 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 193 § 22; 1965 c 7 § 35.38.010. Prior: 1905 c 103 § 1; RRS § 5568.]

Liability of treasurers and state treasurer, public deposits: RCW 39.58.140. Public depositaries, deposit and investment of public funds: Chapter 39.58 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.38.040 Segregation of collateral. Before any such designation shall entitle the treasurer to make deposits in any financial institution, each financial institution so designated shall segregate eligible securities as collateral as provided by RCW 39.58.050 as now or hereafter amended. [1984 c 177 § 2; 1973 c 126 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 193 § 25; 1967 c 132 § 6; 1965 c 7 § 35.38.040. Prior: 1945 c 240 § 2; 1935 c 45 § 3; 1931 c 87 § 5; 1909 c 40 § 1; 1907 c 22 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 5572.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.38.050 Treasurer's official bond not affected. The foregoing provisions of this chapter shall in no way affect the duty of a city or town treasurer to give bond to the city or town for the faithful performance of his or her duties in such amount as may be fixed by the city or town council or other governing body by ordinance. [2009 c 549 § 2075; 1965 c 7 § 35.38.050. Prior: (i) 1905 c 103 § 3; RRS § 5570. (ii) 1907 c 22 § 3; RRS § 5573.]

35.38.055 City official as officer, employee, or stockholder of depository. Whenever a financial institution is designated by the treasurer in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, as a depository for funds to be kept by the treasurer of such city or town and such financial institution has filed and had approved a contract with such city or town and complied with chapter 39.58 RCW, such contract shall not be invalid by reason of any official of the city being also an officer, employee, or stockholder of such financial institution. [1984 c 177 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.38.055. Prior: 1955 c 81 § 1.]

35.38.060 Definition—"Financial institution." "Financial institution," as used in the foregoing provisions of this chapter, means a branch of a bank engaged in banking in this state in accordance with RCW 30.04.300, and any state bank or trust company, national banking association, stock savings bank, mutual savings bank, or savings and loan association, which institution is located in this state and lawfully engaged in business. [1984 c 177 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.38.060. Prior: 1907 c 22 § 4; RRS § 5574.]

Chapter 35.39 RCW FISCAL—INVESTMENT OF FUNDS

Sections

35.39.030	Excess or inactive funds—Investment.
35.39.032	Approval of legislative authority—Delegation of authority—Reports.
35.39.034	Investment by individual fund or commingling of funds—Investment in United States securities—Validation.
35.39.050	Construction—1965 c 7.
35.39.060	Investment of pension funds.
35.39.070	City retirement system—Registration and custody of securities.
35.39.080	City retirement system—Investment advisory committee.

[Title 35 RCW—page 155]

- 35.39.090 City retirement system—Investment advisory committee—Powers and duties.
- 35.39.100 City retirement system—Investment advisory committee—Employment of members.
- 35.39.110 City retirement system—Investment advisory committee—Liability of members.

Investment of municipal funds in savings and loan associations by county or other municipal corporation treasurer: RCW 36.29.020.
public and trust funds in federal agency bonds: Chapter 39.60 RCW.

Municipal revenue bond act: Chapter 35.41 RCW.

35.39.030 Excess or inactive funds—Investment.

Every city and town may invest any portion of the moneys in its inactive funds or in other funds in excess of current needs in:

- (1) United States bonds;
- (2) United States certificates of indebtedness;
- (3) Bonds or warrants of this state;
- (4) General obligation or utility revenue bonds or warrants of its own or of any other city or town in the state;
- (5) Its own bonds or warrants of a local improvement district which are within the protection of the local improvement guaranty fund law; and
- (6) In any other investments authorized by law for any other taxing districts. [1975 1st ex.s. c 11 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 33 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 46 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.39.030. Prior: 1943 c 92 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 5646-13.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.39.032 Approval of legislative authority—Delegation of authority—Reports. No investment shall be made without the approval of the legislative authority of the city or town expressed by ordinance: PROVIDED, That except as otherwise provided by law, the legislative authority may by ordinance authorize a city official or a committee composed of several city officials to determine the amount of money available in each fund for investment purposes and make the investments authorized as indicated in RCW 35.39.030 as now or hereafter amended and the provisions of RCW 35.39.034, without the consent of the legislative authority for each investment. The responsible official or committee shall make a monthly report of all investment transactions to the city legislative authority. The legislative authority of a city or town or city official or committee authorized to invest city or town funds may at any time convert any of its investment securities, or any part thereof, into cash. [1969 ex.s. c 33 § 2.]

35.39.034 Investment by individual fund or commingling of funds—Investment in United States securities—Validation. Moneys thus determined available for this purpose may be invested on an individual fund basis or may, unless otherwise restricted by law be commingled within one common investment portfolio for investment. All income derived from such investment shall be apportioned and used for the benefit of the various participating funds or for the benefit of the general or current expense fund as the governing body of the city of [or] town shall determine by ordinance or resolution: PROVIDED, That funds derived from the sale of general obligation bonds or revenue bonds or similar instruments of indebtedness shall be invested, or used in such manner as the initiating ordinances, resolutions, or bond covenants may lawfully prescribe.

Any excess or inactive funds on hand in the city treasury not otherwise invested, or required to be invested by this section, as now or hereafter amended, may be invested by the city treasurer in United States government bonds, notes, bills, certificates of indebtedness, or interim financing warrants of a local improvement district which is within the protection of the local improvement guaranty fund law for the benefit of the general or current expense fund.

All previous or outstanding investments of city or town funds for the benefit of the city's or town's general or current expense fund which have been or could be made in accordance with the provisions of this section, as now or hereafter amended, are declared valid. [1981 c 218 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 11 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 33 § 3.]

35.39.050 Construction—1965 c 7. RCW 35.39.030 shall be deemed cumulative and not exclusive and shall be additional to any other power or authority granted any city or town. [1983 c 3 § 56; 1965 c 7 § 35.39.050. Prior: 1943 c 92 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 5646-15.]

35.39.060 Investment of pension funds. Any city or town now or hereafter operating an employees' pension system with the approval of the board otherwise responsible for management of its respective funds may invest, reinvest, manage, contract, sell, or exchange investments acquired. Investments shall be made in accordance with investment policy duly established and published by the board. In discharging its duties under this section, the board shall act with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent man or woman acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims; shall diversify the investments of the employees' pension system so as to minimize the risk of large losses; and shall act in accordance with the documents and instruments governing the employees' pension system, insofar as such documents and instruments are consistent with the provisions of this title. [2009 c 549 § 2076; 1982 c 166 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.39.070 City retirement system—Registration and custody of securities. The city treasurer may cause any securities in which the city retirement system deals to be registered in the name of a nominee without mention of any fiduciary relationship, except that adequate records shall be maintained to identify the actual owner of the security so registered. The securities so registered shall be held in the physical custody of the city treasurer, the federal reserve system, the designee of the city treasurer, or at the election of the designee and upon approval of the city treasurer, the Pacific Securities Depository Trust Company Inc. or the Depository Trust Company of New York City or its designees.

With respect to the securities, the nominee shall act only on the direction of the retirement board. All rights to the dividends, interest, and sale proceeds from the securities and all voting rights of the securities shall be vested in the actual owners of the securities, and not in the nominee. [1982 c 166 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.39.080 City retirement system—Investment advisory committee. The retirement board of any city which is responsible for the management of an employees' retirement system established to provide retirement benefits for nonpublic safety employees shall appoint an investment advisory committee consisting of at least three members who are considered experienced and qualified in the field of investments. [1982 c 166 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.39.090 City retirement system—Investment advisory committee—Powers and duties. In addition to its other powers and duties, the investment advisory committee shall:

- (1) Make recommendations as to general investment policies, practices, and procedures to the retirement board;
- (2) Review the investment transactions of the retirement board annually;
- (3) Prepare a written report of its activities during each fiscal year. Each report shall be submitted not more than thirty days after the end of each fiscal year to the retirement board and to any other person who has submitted a request therefor. [1982 c 166 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.39.100 City retirement system—Investment advisory committee—Employment of members. No advisory committee member during the term of appointment may be employed by any investment brokerage or mortgage servicing firm doing business with the retirement board. [1982 c 166 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.39.110 City retirement system—Investment advisory committee—Liability of members. No member of the investment advisory committee is liable for the negligence, default, or failure of any other person or other member of the committee to perform the duties of his or her office, and no member of the committee may be considered or held to be an insurer of the funds or assets of the retirement system nor shall any member be liable for actions performed with the exercise of reasonable diligence within the scope of his or her duly authorized activities as a member of the committee. [1982 c 166 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 35.40 RCW

FISCAL—VALIDATION AND FUNDING OF DEBTS

Sections

35.40.030 Ratification and funding after consolidation or annexation.

Funding indebtedness in counties, cities and towns: Chapter 39.52 RCW.

Metropolitan municipal corporations, funding and refunding bonds: RCW 35.58.470.

35.40.030 Ratification and funding after consolidation or annexation. If, in any case where any city or town in this state has been or may hereafter be formed by the consolidation of two or more cities or towns, or has annexed or may hereafter annex any new territory, an election shall be held, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of this state, for

(2012 Ed.)

the purpose of submitting to the voters residing within the former corporate limits of either such former city or town, or of such city or town prior to such annexation, for ratification or disapproval, the attempted incurring on the part of such former city or town or of such city or town prior to such annexation by the corporate authorities thereof, of any indebtedness thereof, such consolidated or existing city or town may submit to all of the voters therein, at the same or a separate election, any proposition to fund such indebtedness so sought to be ratified or any part thereof or any existing indebtedness of such consolidated or existing city or town, or both. The proposition to ratify any such indebtedness so previously attempted to be incurred on the part of either such former city or town, or on the part of such city or town prior to such annexation, and the proposition to fund the same may be submitted, respectively, to the voters residing within the corporate limits of such former city or town or in such city or town prior to such annexation, and to all the voters in such consolidated city or town, respectively, in the same or in separate ordinances, as may be required or permitted by law; but the proposition to fund shall be the subject of a distinct vote in favor of or against the same, separate from the vote upon the proposition to ratify, and separate from the vote upon a proposition to fund any part of such indebtedness as to which a proposition to ratify is not submitted. [1965 c 7 § 35.40.030. Prior: 1893 c 58 § 1; RRS § 9556.]

Annexation of unincorporated areas: Chapter 35.13 RCW.

Consolidation including annexation of third-class city or town to first-class city: Chapter 35.10 RCW.

Chapter 35.41 RCW

FISCAL—MUNICIPAL REVENUE BOND ACT

Sections

35.41.010 Special funds—Authorized—Composition.

35.41.030 Revenue bonds authorized—Form, term, etc.

35.41.050 Revenue warrants.

35.41.060 Sale of revenue bonds and warrants—Contract provisions.

35.41.070 Suit to compel city to pay amount into special fund.

35.41.080 Rates and charges for services, use, or benefits—Waiver of connection charges for low-income persons.

35.41.090 Rates and charges for services, use or benefits—Costs, expenses, interest may be included.

35.41.095 Revenue bonds for water or sewerage system—Pledge of utility local improvement district assessments.

35.41.100 Chapter is alternative and additional method.

35.41.900 Short title.

Industrial development revenue bonds: Chapter 39.84 RCW.

Municipal utilities: Chapter 35.92 RCW.

35.41.010 Special funds—Authorized—Composition. For the purpose of providing funds for defraying all or a portion of the costs of planning, purchase, leasing, condemnation, or other acquisition, construction, reconstruction, development, improvement, extension, repair, maintenance, or operation of any municipally owned public land, building, facility, or utility, for which the municipality now has or hereafter is granted authority to acquire, condemn, develop, repair, maintain, or operate, the legislative body of any city or town may authorize, by ordinance, the creation of a special fund or funds into which the city or town shall be obligated to set aside and pay: Any or all municipal license fees specified in such ordinance creating such special fund, and/or any and all revenues derived from any utility or facility specified in

said ordinance creating such special fund. The ordinance may provide that the city or town shall be obligated to set aside and pay into a special fund or funds so created:

- (1) A fixed proportion of any revenues or fees, or
- (2) A fixed amount of, and not to exceed, a fixed proportion of any revenues or fees, or
- (3) A fixed amount without regard to any fixed proportion of any revenues or fees, or
- (4) An amount of such revenues sufficient, together with any other moneys lawfully pledged to be paid into such fund or funds, to meet principal and interest requirements and to accumulate any reserves and additional funds that may be required.

The legislative body may also authorize the creation of a special fund or funds to defray all or part of the costs of planning, purchase, condemnation, or other acquisition, construction, improvement, maintenance or operation of any public park in, upon or above property used or to be used as municipally owned off-street parking space and facilities, whether or not revenues are received or fees charged in the course of public use of such park. Part or all of the otherwise unpledged revenues, fees or charges arising from municipal ownership, operation, lease or license of any off-street parking space and facilities, or arising from municipal license of any off-street parking space, shall be set aside and paid into such special fund or funds in accordance with this section. [1971 ex.s. c 223 § 1; 1967 ex.s. c 144 § 12; 1965 c 7 § 35.41.010. Prior: 1957 c 117 § 1.]

Bids for operation of parking space or facilities in or beneath public parks: RCW 35.86.010.

"Facilities" defined: RCW 35.86.010.

General obligation bonds, use in financing off-street parking space and facilities: RCW 35.86.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.41.030 Revenue bonds authorized—Form, term, etc. If the legislative body of a city or town deems it advisable to purchase, lease, condemn, or otherwise acquire, construct, develop, improve, extend, or operate any land, building, facility, or utility, and adopts an ordinance authorizing such purchase, lease, condemnation, acquisition, construction, development, improvement and to provide funds for defraying all or a portion of the cost thereof from the proceeds of the sale of revenue bonds, and such ordinance has been ratified by the voters of the city or town in those instances where the original acquisition, construction, or development of such facility or utility is required to be ratified by the voters under the provisions of RCW 35.67.030 and 35.92.070, such city or town may issue revenue bonds against the special fund or funds created solely from revenues. The revenue bonds so issued shall:

- (1) Be registered bonds, as provided in RCW 39.46.030, or bearer bonds;
- (2) Be issued in such denominations as determined by the legislative body of the city or town;
- (3) Be numbered from one upwards consecutively;
- (4) Bear the date of their issue;
- (5) Be serial or term bonds and the final maturity thereof shall not extend beyond the reasonable life expectancy of the facility or utility;

[Title 35 RCW—page 158]

(6) Bear interest at such rate or rates as authorized by the legislative body of the city or town, with interest coupons attached unless such bonds are registered as to interest, in which case no interest coupons need be attached;

(7) Be payable as to principal and interest at such place or time as may be designated therein;

(8) State upon their face that they are payable from a special fund, naming it, and the ordinance creating it, and that they do not constitute a general indebtedness of the city or town;

(9) Be signed by the mayor and bear the seal of the city or town and be attested by the clerk: PROVIDED, That the facsimile signatures of the mayor and clerk may be used when the ordinance authorizing the issuance of such bonds provides for the signatures thereof by an authenticating officer; and

(10) Be printed upon good bond paper: PROVIDED, That notwithstanding the provisions of this section, such revenue bonds may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 39; 1971 ex.s. c 223 § 2; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 34; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 15; 1965 c 7 § 35.41.030. Prior: 1957 c 117 § 3.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.41.050 Revenue warrants. (1) Revenue warrants may be issued and such warrants and interest thereon may be payable out of the special fund or refunded through the proceeds of the sale of revenue bonds. Every revenue warrant and the interest thereon issued against the special fund shall be a valid claim of the owner thereof only as against that fund and the amount of revenue pledged to the fund, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or town. Every revenue warrant shall state on its face that it is payable from a special fund, naming it and the ordinance creating it. Such warrants may be in any form, including bearer warrants or registered warrants as provided in RCW 39.46.030.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, such warrants may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 40; 1965 c 7 § 35.41.050. Prior: 1957 c 117 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.41.060 Sale of revenue bonds and warrants—Contract provisions. Revenue bonds and warrants may be sold by negotiation or by public or private sale in any manner and for any price the legislative body of any city or town deems to be for the best interest of the city or town. Such legislative body may provide in any contract, for the construction or acquisition of the proposed facility or utility or the maintenance and operation thereof, and that payment therefor shall be made only in revenue bonds and/or warrants at their par value. [1965 c 7 § 35.41.060. Prior: 1957 c 117 § 6.]

35.41.070 Suit to compel city to pay amount into special fund. If a city or town fails to set aside and pay into the special fund created for the payment of revenue bonds and warrants the amount which it has obligated itself in the ordinance creating the fund to set aside and pay therein, the holder of any bond or warrant issued against the bond may

(2012 Ed.)

bring suit against the city or town to compel it to do so. [1965 c 7 § 35.41.070. Prior: 1957 c 117 § 7.]

35.41.080 Rates and charges for services, use, or benefits—Waiver of connection charges for low-income persons. (1) The legislative body of any city or town may provide by ordinance for revenues by fixing rates and charges for the furnishing of service, use, or benefits to those to whom service, use, or benefits from such facility or utility is available, which rates and charges shall be uniform for the same class of service. The legislative body may waive connection charges for properties purchased by low-income persons from organizations exempt from tax under section 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue code as amended prior to July 23, 1995. Waivers of connection charges for the same class of electric or gas utility service must be uniformly applied to all qualified property. Nothing in this subsection (1) authorizes the impairment of a contract.

(2) If revenue bonds or warrants are issued against the revenues collected under subsection (1) of this section, the legislative body of the city or town shall fix charges at rates which will be sufficient, together with any other moneys lawfully pledged therefor, to provide for the payment of bonds and warrants, principal and interest, sinking fund requirements and expenses incidental to the issuance of such revenue bonds or warrants; in fixing such charges the legislative body of the city or town may establish rates sufficient to pay, in addition, the costs of operating and maintaining such facility or utility. [1995 c 140 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 223 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.41.080. Prior: 1959 c 203 § 1; 1957 c 117 § 8.]

35.41.090 Rates and charges for services, use or benefits—Costs, expenses, interest may be included. In setting the rates to be charged for the service, use, or benefits derived from such facility or utility, or in determining the cost of the planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, development, improvement, extension, repair, maintenance, or operation thereof the legislative body of the city or town may include all costs and estimated costs of the issuance of said bonds, all engineering, inspection, fiscal and legal expense and interest which it is estimated will accrue during the construction period and for such period of time thereafter deemed by the legislative body to be necessary or desirable on money borrowed, or which it is estimated will be borrowed in connection therewith. [1971 ex.s. c 223 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.41.090. Prior: 1957 c 117 § 9.]

35.41.095 Revenue bonds for water or sewerage system—Pledge of utility local improvement district assessments. The legislative body of any city or town may provide as an additional method for securing the payment of any such bonds issued to pay the whole or a portion of the cost of providing the city or town with a system of water or sewerage as set forth in RCW 35.43.042, that utility local improvement district assessments authorized to be made for the purposes and subject to the limitations contained in RCW 35.43.042 may be pledged to secure the payment of such bonds. [1967 c 52 § 26.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

(2012 Ed.)

35.41.100 Chapter is alternative and additional method. The authority granted by this chapter shall be considered an alternative and additional method of issuing revenue bonds or warrants by cities and towns and no restriction, limitation, or regulation relative to the issuance of such bonds contained in any other law shall apply to the bonds issued hereunder. [1965 c 7 § 35.41.100. Prior: 1957 c 117 § 10.]

35.41.900 Short title. This chapter shall be known as "the municipal revenue bond act." [1965 c 7 § 35.41.900. Prior: 1957 c 117 § 11.]

Chapter 35.42 RCW LEASES

Sections

LEASING OF SPACE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE—1959 ACT

- 35.42.010 Purpose.
- 35.42.020 Building defined.
- 35.42.030 Authority to lease.
- 35.42.040 Renewals—Option to purchase.
- 35.42.050 Provisions to pay taxes, insurance, make repairs, improvements, etc.
- 35.42.060 Execution of lease prior to construction—Lessor's bond—City not obligated for construction costs.
- 35.42.070 Lease of city land for building purposes and lease back of building by city.
- 35.42.080 Lease of city land for building purposes and lease back of building by city—Bids.
- 35.42.090 Leases exempted from certain taxes.

LEASES OF REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY OR PROPERTY RIGHTS WITH OR WITHOUT OPTION TO PURCHASE—1963 ACT

- 35.42.200 Leases authorized—Ballot proposition.
- 35.42.210 Exercise of option to purchase.
- 35.42.220 Budgeting rental payments—Bids—Construction of agreement where rental equals purchase price.

LEASING OF SPACE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE— 1959 ACT

35.42.010 Purpose. It is the purpose of RCW 35.42.010 through 35.42.090 to supplement existing law for the leasing of space by cities and towns to provide for the leasing of such space through leases with an option to purchase and the acquisition of buildings erected upon land owned by a city or town upon the expiration of a lease of such land. [1965 c 7 § 35.42.010. Prior: 1959 c 80 § 1.]

35.42.020 Building defined. The term "building" as used in RCW 35.42.010 through 35.42.090 shall be construed to mean any building or buildings used as a part of, or in connection with, the operation of a city or town, and shall include the site and appurtenances, including but not limited to, heating facilities, water supply, sewage disposal, landscaping, walks, and drives. [1965 c 7 § 35.42.020. Prior: 1959 c 80 § 2.]

35.42.030 Authority to lease. Any city or town may, as lessee, lease a building for its use for a term of not to exceed fifty years. [1965 c 7 § 35.42.030. Prior: 1959 c 80 § 3.]

35.42.040 Renewals—Option to purchase. A lease of a building executed pursuant to RCW 35.42.010 through

35.42.090 may grant the lessee city or town an option to renew for a further term on like conditions, or an option to purchase the building covered by the lease at any time prior to the expiration of the term. A lease with an option to purchase shall provide that all sums paid as rent up to the time of exercising the option shall be credited toward the payment of the purchase price as of the date of payment. No lease shall provide, nor be construed to provide, that any city or town shall be under any obligation to purchase the leased building. [1965 c 7 § 35.42.040. Prior: 1959 c 80 § 4.]

35.42.050 Provisions to pay taxes, insurance, make repairs, improvements, etc. A lease of a building may provide that as a part of the rental, the lessee city or town may pay taxes and assessments on the leased building, maintain insurance thereon for the benefit of the lessor, and assume responsibilities for repair, replacement, alterations, and improvements during the term of the lease. [1965 c 7 § 35.42.050. Prior: 1959 c 80 § 5.]

35.42.060 Execution of lease prior to construction—Lessor's bond—City not obligated for construction costs. A city or town may, in anticipation of the acquisition of a site and the construction of a building, execute a lease, as lessee, prior to the actual acquisition of a site and the construction of a building, but the lease shall not require payment of rental by the lessee until the building is ready for occupancy. The lessor shall furnish a bond satisfactory to the lessee conditioned on the delivery of possession of the completed building to the lessee city or town at the time prescribed in the lease, unavoidable delay excepted. The lease shall provide that no part of the cost of construction of the building shall ever become an obligation of the lessee city or town. [1965 c 7 § 35.42.060. Prior: 1959 c 80 § 6.]

35.42.070 Lease of city land for building purposes and lease back of building by city. Any city or town desiring to have a building for its use erected on land owned, or to be acquired, by it, may, as lessor, lease the land for a reasonable rental for a term of not to exceed fifty years: PROVIDED, That the city or town shall lease back the building or a portion thereof for the same term. The leases shall contain terms as agreed upon between the parties, and shall include the following provisions:

(1) No part of the cost of construction of the building shall ever be or become an obligation of the city or town.

(2) The city or town shall have a prior right to occupy any or all of the building upon payment of rental as agreed upon by the parties, which rental shall not exceed prevailing rates for comparable space.

(3) During any time that all or any portion of the building is not required for occupancy by the city or town, the lessee of the land may rent the unneeded portion to suitable tenants approved by the city or town.

(4) Upon the expiration of the lease, all buildings and improvements on the land shall become the property of the city or town. [1965 c 7 § 35.42.070. Prior: 1959 c 80 § 7.]

35.42.080 Lease of city land for building purposes and lease back of building by city—Bids. A lease and lease back agreement requiring a lessee to build on city or town

property shall be made pursuant to a call for bids upon terms most advantageous to the city or town. The call for bids shall be given by posting notice thereof in a public place in the city or town and by publication in the official newspaper of the city or town once each week for two consecutive weeks before the date fixed for opening the bids. The city council or commission of the city or town may by resolution reject all bids and make further calls for bids in the same manner as the original call. If no bid is received on the first call, the city council or commission may readvertise and make a second call, or may execute a lease without any further call for bids. [1985 c 469 § 28; 1965 c 7 § 35.42.080. Prior: 1959 c 80 § 8.]

35.42.090 Leases exempted from certain taxes. All leases executed pursuant to RCW 35.42.010 through 35.42.090 shall be exempt from the tax imposed by chapter 19, Laws of 1951 second extraordinary session, as amended, and *chapter 82.45 RCW; section 5, chapter 389, Laws of 1955, and RCW 82.04.040; and section 9, chapter 178, Laws of 1941, and RCW 82.08.090, and by rules and regulations of the department of revenue issued pursuant thereto. [1975 1st ex.s. c 278 § 22; 1965 c 7 § 35.42.090. Prior: 1959 c 80 § 9.]

**Reviser's note:* This internal reference has been changed from chapter 28A.45 RCW to chapter 82.45 RCW in accordance with 1981 c 148 § 13 and 1981 c 93 § 2. See note following RCW 82.45.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

LEASES OF REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY OR PROPERTY RIGHTS WITH OR WITHOUT OPTION TO PURCHASE—1963 ACT

35.42.200 Leases authorized—Ballot proposition. Any city or town may execute leases for a period of years with or without an option to purchase with the state or any of its political subdivisions, with the government of the United States, or with any private party for the lease of any real or personal property, or property rights: PROVIDED, That with respect only to leases that finance the acquisition of property by the lessee, the aggregated portions of lease payments over the term of the lease which are allocable to principal shall constitute debt, which shall not result in a total indebtedness in excess of one and one-half percent of the taxable property of such city or town computed in accordance with RCW 39.36.030, unless a proposition in regard to whether or not such a lease may be executed is submitted to the voters for their approval or rejection in the same manner that bond issues for capital purposes are submitted, and the voters approve the same. [1990 c 205 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.42.200. Prior: 1963 c 170 § 1.]

35.42.210 Exercise of option to purchase. If at the time an option to purchase is exercised the remaining amount to be paid in order to purchase the real or personal property leased after crediting the rental payments toward the total purchase price therefor does not result in a total indebtedness in excess of one and one-half percent of the taxable property of such city or town computed in accordance with RCW 39.36.030, such a city or town may exercise its option to purchase such property. If such remaining amount to be paid to purchase such leased property will result in a total indebtedness in excess of one and one-half percent of the taxable

property of such city or town, a proposition in regard to whether or not to purchase the property shall be submitted to the voters for approval or rejection in the same manner that bond issues for capital purposes are submitted to the voters. [1965 c 7 § 35.42.210. Prior: 1963 c 170 § 2.]

35.42.220 Budgeting rental payments—Bids—Construction of agreement where rental equals purchase price. The annual budget of a city shall provide for the payment of rental that falls due in the year for which the budget is applicable: PROVIDED, That if the cost of the real or personal property to be leased exceeds the amounts specified in RCW 35.23.352 prior to the execution of a lease with option to purchase therefor, the city or town shall call for bids in accordance with RCW 35.23.352: PROVIDED, That if at the expiration of a lease with option to purchase a city or town exercises such an option, the fact that the rental payments theretofore made equal the amount of the purchase price of the real or personal property involved in such lease shall not preclude the agreement from being a lease with option to purchase up to the date of the exercising of the option. [1965 c 7 § 35.42.220. Prior: 1963 c 170 § 3.]

Chapter 35.43 RCW

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—AUTHORITY—INITIATION OF PROCEEDINGS

Sections

35.43.005	Municipal local improvement statutes applicable to public corporations.
35.43.010	Terms defined.
35.43.020	Construction.
35.43.030	Charters superseded—Application—Ordinances—Districts outside city authorized, within city authorized for transportation and infrastructure purposes.
35.43.035	Creation of district outside city subject to review by boundary review board.
35.43.040	Authority generally.
35.43.042	Authority to establish utility local improvement districts—Procedure.
35.43.043	Conversion of local improvement district into utility local improvement district.
35.43.045	Open canals or ditches—Safeguards.
35.43.050	Authority—Noncontinuous improvements.
35.43.060	Consolidated cities—Procedure.
35.43.070	Ordinance—Action on petition or resolution.
35.43.075	Petition for district outside city may be denied.
35.43.080	Ordinance—Creation of district.
35.43.100	Ordinance—Finality—Limitation upon challenging jurisdiction or authority to proceed.
35.43.110	Petition—Mandatory, when.
35.43.120	Petition—Requirements.
35.43.125	Petition—Notice and public hearing required.
35.43.130	Preliminary estimates and assessment roll.
35.43.140	Resolutions—Contents, publication—Hearing, by whom held.
35.43.150	Resolutions—Hearing upon—Notice.
35.43.180	Restraint by protest.
35.43.182	Waivers of protest—Recording—Limits on enforceability.
35.43.184	Preformation expenditures.
35.43.186	Credits for other assessments.
35.43.188	Assessment reimbursement accounts.
35.43.190	Work—By contract or by city or public corporation.
35.43.200	Street railways at expense of property benefited.
35.43.210	Street railways at expense of property benefited—Petition—Assessment district.
35.43.220	Street railways at expense of property benefited—Assessment of cost.
35.43.230	Street railways at expense of property benefited—Procedure.
35.43.250	Deferral of collection of assessments for economically disadvantaged persons—Authorized.
35.43.260	Service fees for sewers not constructed within ten years after voter approval—Credit against future assessments, service charges.

35.43.270	Sanitary sewer or potable water facilities—Notice to certain property owners.
35.43.280	Settlement of Indian claims.

Assessment rolls, eminent domain improvements, objections to: RCW 8.12.330.

Assessments

	<i>fire protection districts:</i> RCW 52.20.010.
	<i>first-class cities, special:</i> RCW 35.22.280(10).
	<i>local improvements, may be made by:</i> State Constitution Art. 7 § 9.
	<i>public utility districts:</i> RCW 54.16.160, 54.16.165.
	<i>Authority of cities to levy special taxes for:</i> State Constitution Art. 7 § 9.
	<i>Bonds, savings and loan associations may invest in:</i> RCW 33.24.080.
	<i>Bridges, elevated, ordinance ordering improvement:</i> RCW 35.85.020.
	<i>Curbs along streets, construction, reconstruction and repair:</i> Chapter 35.68 RCW.
	<i>Eminent domain:</i> Chapter 8.12 RCW.
	<i>First-class cities, authority for special assessments:</i> RCW 35.22.280 (10), (13).
	<i>Foreclosure of assessments</i>
	<i>curbs and gutter construction and repair:</i> RCW 35.68.070.
	<i>sidewalk construction, second-class cities:</i> RCW 35.70.090.
	<i>sidewalks and driveways across:</i> RCW 35.68.070.
	<i>Local improvement districts</i>
	<i>bridges, elevated:</i> RCW 35.85.020.
	<i>metropolitan municipal corporations, effect on:</i> RCW 35.58.500.
	<i>roadways, elevated:</i> RCW 35.85.020.
	<i>subways:</i> RCW 35.85.050.
	<i>tunnels:</i> RCW 35.85.050.
	<i>viaducts:</i> RCW 35.85.020.
	<i>water rights acquisition:</i> RCW 35.92.220.

Metropolitan park districts, assessment against lands adjoining: RCW 35.61.220.

Parking, off-street facilities: RCW 35.86.020.

Pedestrian malls, financing: RCW 35.71.060.

Prepayment of taxes and assessments: RCW 35.21.650.

Roadways, elevated, ordinance ordering improvement: RCW 35.85.020.

Sanitary fills: Chapter 35.73 RCW.

Second-class cities, providing for improvements: RCW 35.23.440(47).

Special assessments: State Constitution Art. 7 § 9.

Streets and alleys

	<i>agreements with county:</i> RCW 35.77.020.
	<i>county furnishing construction and maintenance:</i> RCW 35.77.020.
	<i>county use of road fund:</i> RCW 35.77.030.
	<i>establishing grade, procedure:</i> Chapter 35.73 RCW.

Subways, authority to construct: RCW 35.85.050.

Tunnels, authority to construct: RCW 35.85.050.

Unfit dwellings, assessments for: RCW 35.80.030(1)(h).

Viaducts, ordinance ordering improvement: RCW 35.85.020.

Water rights, acquisition of: RCW 35.92.220.

35.43.005 Municipal local improvement statutes applicable to public corporations. The provisions of this and the following chapters relating to municipal local improvements apply to local improvements owned or operated by a public corporation or by a public corporation and a city, town, or another public corporation as if they were owned or operated by a city or town. Whenever a section in such chapters refers to improvements made by, ordered by, owned by, operated by, constructed by, acquired by, or otherwise provided for or undertaken by a city or town or other municipality, it shall be construed to refer also to improvements made by, ordered by, owned by, operated by, constructed by, acquired by, or otherwise provided for or undertaken by a public corporation. [1987 c 242 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.010 Terms defined. Whenever the words "city council" or "town council" are used in this and the following chapters relating to municipal local improvements, they shall be construed to mean the council or other legislative body of such city or town. Whenever the word "mayor" is used therein, it shall be construed to mean the presiding officer of said city or town. Whenever the words "installment" or "installments" are used therein, they shall be construed to include installment or installments of interest. Whenever the words "local improvement," "local improvements," or "municipal local improvements" are used therein, they shall be construed to include improvements owned or operated by a public corporation or by a public corporation and a city, town, or another public corporation. Whenever the words "public corporation" are used therein, they shall mean a public corporation, commission, or authority created pursuant to RCW 35.21.730 through 35.21.755. [1987 c 242 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.43.010. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 117 § 2; 1911 c 98 § 68; RRS § 9421.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.020 Construction. The rule that statutes in derogation of the common law are to be strictly construed shall have no application to this and the following chapters relating to municipal local improvements but the same shall be liberally construed for the purpose of carrying out the objects for which intended. [1965 c 7 § 35.43.020. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 69; RRS § 9422.]

35.43.030 Charters superseded—Application—Ordinances—Districts outside city authorized, within city authorized for transportation and infrastructure purposes. This and the following chapters relating to municipal local improvements shall supersede the provisions of the charter of any city of the first class.

They shall apply to all incorporated cities and towns, including unclassified cities and towns operating under special charters.

The council of each city and town shall pass such general ordinance or ordinances as may be necessary to carry out their provisions and thereafter all proceedings relating to local improvements shall be conducted in accordance with this and the following chapters relating to municipal local improvements and the ordinance or ordinances of such city or town.

Cities or towns may form local improvement districts or utility local improvement districts composed entirely or in part of unincorporated territory outside of such city or town's corporate limits in the manner provided in this chapter, or, upon approval of the legislative authority of an adjoining city or town, may form local improvement districts or utility local improvement districts for transportation and infrastructure purposes that are composed entirely or in part of territory within that adjoining city or town. [2009 c 237 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 116 § 4; 1967 c 52 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.43.030. Prior: 1963 c 56 § 1; prior: (i) 1911 c 98 § 60; 1899 c 146 § 1; RRS § 9413. (ii) 1911 c 98 § 67; RRS § 9420. (iii) 1911 c 98 § 71; RRS § 9424.]

Effective date—2009 c 237: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [April 25, 2009]." [2009 c 237 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.035 Creation of district outside city subject to review by boundary review board. The creation of a local improvement district outside of the boundaries of a city or town to provide water or sewer facilities may be subject to potential review by a boundary review board under chapter 36.93 RCW. [1989 c 84 § 30.]

35.43.040 Authority generally. Whenever the public interest or convenience may require, the legislative authority of any city or town may order the whole or any part of any local improvement including but not restricted to those, or any combination thereof, listed below to be constructed, reconstructed, repaired, or renewed and landscaping including but not restricted to the planting, setting out, cultivating, maintaining, and renewing of shade or ornamental trees and shrubbery thereon; may order any and all work to be done necessary for completion thereof; and may levy and collect special assessments on property specially benefited thereby to pay the whole or any part of the expense thereof, viz:

(1) Alleys, avenues, boulevards, lanes, park drives, parkways, parking facilities, public places, public squares, public streets, their grading, regrading, planking, replanking, paving, repaving, macadamizing, remacadamizing, graveling, regraveling, piling, repiling, capping, recapping, or other improvement; if the management and control of park drives, parkways, and boulevards is vested in a board of park commissioners, the plans and specifications for their improvement must be approved by the board of park commissioners before their adoption;

(2) Auxiliary water systems;

(3) Auditoriums, field houses, gymnasiums, swimming pools, or other recreational, playground, museum, cultural, or arts facilities or structures;

(4) Bridges, culverts, and trestles and approaches thereto;

(5) Bulkheads and retaining walls;

(6) Dikes and embankments;

(7) Drains, sewers, and sewer appurtenances which as to trunk sewers shall include as nearly as possible all the territory which can be drained through the trunk sewer and sub-sewers connected thereto;

(8) Escalators or moving sidewalks together with the expense of operation and maintenance;

(9) Parks and playgrounds;

(10) Sidewalks, curbing, and crosswalks;

(11) Street lighting systems together with the expense of furnishing electrical energy, maintenance, and operation;

(12) Underground utilities transmission lines;

(13) Water mains, hydrants, and appurtenances which as to trunk water mains shall include as nearly as possible all the territory in the zone or district to which water may be distributed from the trunk water mains through lateral service and distribution mains and services;

(14) Fences, culverts, syphons, or coverings or any other feasible safeguards along, in place of, or over open canals or ditches to protect the public from the hazards thereof;

(15) Roadbeds, trackage, signalization, storage facilities for rolling stock, overhead and underground wiring, and any other stationary equipment reasonably necessary for the operation of an electrified public streetcar line;

(16) Systems of surface, underground, or overhead railways, tramways, buses, or any other means of local transportation except taxis, and including passenger, terminal, station parking, and related facilities and properties, and such other facilities as may be necessary for passenger and vehicular access to and from such terminal, station, parking, and related facilities and properties, together with all lands, rights-of-way, property, equipment, and accessories necessary for such systems and facilities;

(17) Convention center facilities or structures in cities incorporated before January 1, 1982, with a population over sixty thousand located in a county with a population over one million, other than the city of Seattle. Assessments for purposes of convention center facilities or structures may be levied only to the extent necessary to cover a funding shortfall that occurs when funds received from special excise taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 67.28 RCW are insufficient to fund the annual debt service for such facilities or structures, and may not be levied on property exclusively maintained as single-family or multifamily permanent residences whether they are rented, leased, or owner occupied;

(18) Programs of aquatic plant control, lake or river restoration, or water quality enhancement. Such programs must identify all the area of any lake or river which will be improved and must include the adjacent waterfront property specially benefited by such programs of improvements. Assessments may be levied only on waterfront property including any waterfront property owned by the department of natural resources or any other state agency. Notice of an assessment on a private leasehold in public property must comply with provisions of chapter 79.44 RCW. Programs under this subsection shall extend for a term of not more than five years;

(19) Railroad crossing protection devices, including maintenance and repair. Assessments for purposes of railroad crossing protection devices may not be levied on property owned or maintained by a railroad, railroad company, street railroad, or street railroad company, as defined in RCW 81.04.010, or a regional transit authority as defined in RCW 81.112.020; and

(20) Research laboratories, testing facilities, incubation facilities, and training centers built in areas designated as innovation partnership zones under RCW 43.330.270. [2011 c 85 § 1; 2009 c 435 § 1; 1997 c 452 § 16; 1989 c 277 § 1; 1985 c 397 § 1; 1983 c 291 § 1; 1981 c 17 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 258 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.43.040. Prior: 1959 c 75 § 1; 1957 c 144 § 2; prior: (i) 1911 c 98 § 1; RRS § 9352. (ii) 1945 c 190 § 1, part; 1915 c 168 § 6, part; 1913 c 131 § 1, part; 1911 c 98 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 9357, part. (iii) 1911 c 98 § 15; RRS § 9367. (iv) 1911 c 98 § 58, part; RRS § 9411, part.]

Intent—Severability—1997 c 452: See notes following RCW 67.28.080.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.042 Authority to establish utility local improvement districts—Procedure. Whenever the legislative authority of any city or town has provided pursuant to

(2012 Ed.)

law for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, purchase, condemnation and purchase, addition to, repair, or renewal of the whole or any portion of a:

(1) System for providing the city or town and the inhabitants thereof with water, which system includes as a whole or as a part thereof water mains, hydrants or appurtenances which are authorized subjects for local improvements under RCW 35.43.040(13) or other law; or a

(2) System for providing the city or town with sewerage and storm or surface water disposal, which system includes as a whole or as a part thereof drains, sewers or sewer appurtenances which are authorized subjects for local improvements under RCW 35.43.040(7) or other law; or

(3) Off-street parking facilities; and

Has further provided in accordance with any applicable provisions of the Constitution or statutory authority for the issuance and sale of revenue bonds to pay the cost of all or a portion of any such system, such legislative authority shall have the authority to establish utility local improvement districts, and to levy special assessments on all property specially benefited by any such local improvement to pay in whole or in part the damages or costs of any local improvements so provided for.

The initiation and formation of such utility local improvement districts and the levying, collection and enforcement of assessments shall be in the manner and subject to the same procedures and limitations as are now or hereafter provided by law for the initiation and formation of local improvement districts in cities and towns and the levying, collection and enforcement of assessments pursuant thereto.

It must be specified in any petition or resolution initiating the formation of such a utility local improvement district in a city or town and in the ordinance ordered pursuant thereto, that the assessments shall be for the sole purpose of payment into such revenue bond fund as may be specified by the legislative authority for the payment of revenue bonds issued to defray the cost of such system or facilities or any portion thereof as provided for in this section.

Assessments in any such utility local improvement district may be made on the basis of special benefits up to but not in excess of the total cost of the local improvements portion of any system or facilities payable by issuance of revenue bonds. No warrants or bonds shall be issued in any such utility local improvement district, but the collection of interest and principal on all assessments in such utility local improvement district, when collected, shall be paid into any such revenue bond fund.

When in the petition or resolution for establishment of a local improvement district and in the ordinance ordered pursuant thereto, it is specified or provided that the assessments shall be for the sole purpose of payment into a revenue bond fund for the payment of revenue bonds, then the local improvement district shall be designated a "utility local improvement district".

The provisions of chapters 35.45, 35.47 and 35.48 RCW shall have no application to utility local improvement districts created under authority of this section. [1969 ex.s. c 258 § 2; 1967 c 52 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.043 Conversion of local improvement district into utility local improvement district. The legislative authority of any city or town may by ordinance convert any then existing local improvement district into a utility local improvement district at any time prior to the adoption of an ordinance approving and confirming the final assessment roll of such local improvement district. The ordinance so converting the local improvement district shall provide for the payment of the special assessments levied in that district into the special fund established or to be established for the payment of revenue bonds issued to defray the cost of the local improvement in that district. [1967 c 52 § 28.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.045 Open canals or ditches—Safeguards. Every city or town shall have the right of entry upon all irrigation, drainage, or flood control canal or ditch rights-of-way within its limits for all purposes necessary to safeguard the public from the hazards of such open canals or ditches, and the right to cause to be constructed, installed, and maintained upon or adjacent to such rights-of-way safeguards as provided in RCW 35.43.040: PROVIDED, That such safeguards must not unreasonably interfere with maintenance of the canal or ditch or with the operation thereof. The city or town, at its option, notwithstanding any laws to the contrary, may require the irrigation, drainage, flood control, or other district, agency, person, corporation, or association maintaining the canal or ditch to supervise the installation and construction of such safeguards, or to maintain the same. If such option is exercised reimbursement must be made by the city or town for all actual costs thereof. [1965 c 7 § 35.43.045. Prior: 1959 c 75 § 2.]

Safeguarding open canals or ditches, assessments: RCW 35.43.040, 35.43.045, 36.88.015, 36.88.350, 36.88.380 through 36.88.400, 87.03.480, 87.03.526.

35.43.050 Authority—Noncontinuous improvements. When the legislative body of any city or town finds that all of the property within a local improvement district or utility local improvement district will be benefited by the improvements as a whole, a local improvement district or utility local improvement district may include adjoining, vicinal, or neighboring streets, avenues, and alleys or other improvements even though the improvements thus made are not connected or continuous. The assessment rates may be ascertained on the basis of the special benefit of the improvements as a whole to the properties within the entire local improvement district or utility local improvement district, or on the basis of the benefit of each unit of the improvements to the properties specially benefited by that unit, or the assessment rates may be ascertained by a combination of the two bases. Where no finding is made by the legislative body as to the benefit of the improvements as a whole to all of the property within a local improvement district or utility local improvement district, the cost and expense of each continuous unit of the improvements shall be ascertained separately, as near as may be, and the assessment rates shall be computed on the basis of the cost and expense of each unit. In the event of the initiation of a local improvement district authorized by this section or a utility local improvement district authorized by this section, the legislative body may, in its discretion,

eliminate from the district any unit of the improvement which is not connected or continuous and may proceed with the balance of the improvement within the local improvement district or utility local improvement district, as fully and completely as though the eliminated unit had not been included within the improvement district, without the giving of any notices to the property owners remaining within the district, other than such notices as are required by the provisions of this chapter to be given subsequent to such elimination. [1985 c 397 § 2; 1967 c 52 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.43.050. Prior: 1957 c 144 § 14; prior: 1947 c 155 § 1, part; 1941 c 90 § 1, part; 1915 c 168 § 2, part; 1911 c 98 § 13, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 9365, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.060 Consolidated cities—Procedure. The city council of any city which is composed of two or more cities or towns which have been or may hereafter be consolidated may make and pass all resolutions, orders and ordinances necessary for any assessment where the improvement was made or was being made by a component city or town prior to consolidation. [1965 c 7 § 35.43.060. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 64; RRS § 9417.]

35.43.070 Ordinance—Action on petition or resolution. A local improvement may be ordered only by an ordinance of the city or town council, pursuant to either a resolution or petition therefor. The ordinance must receive the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the members of the council.

Charters of cities of the first class may prescribe further limitations. In cities and towns other than cities of the first class, the ordinance must receive the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the council if, prior to its passage, written objections to its enactment are filed with the city clerk by or on behalf of the owners of a majority of the lineal frontage of the improvement and of the area within the limits of the proposed improvement district. [1965 c 7 § 35.43.070. Prior: (i) 1911 c 98 § 8; RRS § 9359. (ii) 1911 c 98 § 66; RRS § 9419.]

35.43.075 Petition for district outside city may be denied. Whenever the formation of a local improvement district or utility local improvement district which lies entirely or in part outside of a city or town's corporate limits is initiated by petition the legislative authority of the city or town may by a majority vote deny the petition and refuse to form the local improvement district or utility local improvement district. [1967 c 52 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.43.075. Prior: 1963 c 56 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.080 Ordinance—Creation of district. Every ordinance ordering a local improvement to be paid in whole or in part by assessments against the property specially benefited shall describe the improvement and establish a local improvement district to be known as "local improvement district No. . . .," or a utility local improvement district to be known as "utility local improvement district No. . . ." which shall embrace as nearly as practicable all the property specially benefited by the improvement. [1969 ex.s. c 258 § 3;

1967 c 52 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.43.080. Prior: 1957 c 144 § 15; prior: (i) 1947 c 155 § 1, part; 1941 c 90 § 1, part; 1915 c 168 § 2, part; 1911 c 98 § 13, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 9365, part. (ii) 1929 c 97 § 2; 1911 c 98 § 14; RRS § 9366.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.100 Ordinance—Finality—Limitation upon challenging jurisdiction or authority to proceed. The council may continue the hearing upon any petition or resolution provided for in this chapter and shall retain jurisdiction thereof until it is finally disposed of. The action and decision of the council as to all matters passed upon by it in relation to any petition or resolution shall be final and conclusive. No lawsuit whatsoever may be maintained challenging the jurisdiction or authority of the council to proceed with the improvement and creating the local improvement district or in any way challenging the validity thereof or any proceedings relating thereto unless that lawsuit is served and filed no later than thirty days after the date of passage of the ordinance ordering the improvement and creating the district or, when applicable, no later than thirty days after the expiration of the thirty-day protest period provided in RCW 35.43.180. [1969 ex.s. c 258 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.43.100. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 19; RRS § 9371.]

35.43.110 Petition—Mandatory, when. Proceedings to establish local improvement districts must be initiated by petition in the following cases:

(1) Any local improvement payable in whole or in part by special assessments which includes a charge for the cost and expense of operation and maintenance of escalators or moving sidewalks shall be initiated only upon a petition signed by the owners of two-thirds of the lineal frontage upon the improvement to be made and two-thirds of the area within the limits of the proposed improvement district;

(2) If the management of park drives, parkways, and boulevards of a city has been vested in a board of park commissioners or similar authority: PROVIDED, That the proceedings may be initiated by a resolution, if the ordinance is passed at the request of the park board or similar authority therefor specifying the particular drives, parkways, or boulevards, or portions thereof to be improved and the nature of the improvement. [1981 c 313 § 10; 1965 c 7 § 35.43.110. Prior: 1957 c 144 § 3; prior: (i) 1911 c 98 § 58, part; RRS § 9411, part. (ii) 1945 c 190 § 1, part; 1915 c 168 § 6, part; 1913 c 131 § 1, part; 1911 c 98 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 9357, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.120 Petition—Requirements. Any local improvement may be initiated upon a petition signed by the owners of property aggregating a majority of the area within the proposed district. The petition must briefly describe: (1) The nature of the proposed improvement, (2) the territorial extent of the proposed improvement, (3) what proportion of the area within the proposed district is owned by the petitioners as shown by the records in the office of the county auditor, and (4) the fact that actual assessments may vary from assessment estimates so long as they do not exceed a figure equal to the increased true and fair value the improvement, or street lighting, adds to the property.

(2012 Ed.)

If any of the property within the area of the proposed district stands in the name of a deceased person, or of any person for whom a guardian has been appointed and not discharged, the signature of the executor, administrator, or guardian, as the case may be, shall be equivalent to the signature of the owner of the property on the petition. The petition must be filed with the clerk or with such other officer as the city or town by charter or ordinance may require. [1989 c 243 § 1; 1981 c 323 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 258 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.43.120. Prior: 1957 c 144 § 6; prior: 1911 c 98 § 9, part; RRS § 9360, part.]

35.43.125 Petition—Notice and public hearing required. A public hearing shall be held on the creation of a proposed local improvement district or utility local improvement district that is initiated by petition. Notice requirements for this public hearing shall be the same as for the public hearing on the creation of a proposed local improvement district or utility local improvement district that is initiated by resolution. [1987 c 315 § 2.]

35.43.130 Preliminary estimates and assessment roll. Upon the filing of a petition or upon the adoption of a resolution, as the case may be, initiating a proceeding for the formation of a local improvement district or utility local improvement district, the proper board, officer, or authority designated by charter or ordinance to make the preliminary estimates and assessment roll shall cause an estimate to be made of the cost and expense of the proposed improvement and certify it to the legislative authority of the city or town together with all papers and information in its possession touching the proposed improvement, a description of the boundaries of the district, and a statement of what portion of the cost and expense of the improvement should be borne by the property within the proposed district.

If the proceedings were initiated by petition the designated board, officer or authority shall also determine the sufficiency of the petition and whether the facts set forth therein are true. If the petition is found to be sufficient and in all proceedings initiated by resolution of the legislative authority of the city or town, the estimates must be accompanied by a diagram showing thereon the lots, tracts, and parcels of land and other property which will be specially benefited by the proposed improvement and the estimated amount of the cost and expense thereof to be borne by each lot, tract, or parcel of land or other property: PROVIDED, That no such diagram shall be required where such estimates are on file in the office of the city engineer, or other designated city office, together with a detailed copy of the preliminary assessment roll and the plans and assessment maps of the proposed improvement.

For the purpose of estimating and levying local improvement assessments, the value of property of the United States, of the state, or of any county, city, town, school district, or other public corporation whose property is not assessed for general taxes shall be computed according to the standards afforded by similarly situated property which is assessed for general taxes. [1983 c 303 § 1; 1967 c 52 § 6; 1965 c 7 § 35.43.130. Prior: 1957 c 144 § 7; prior: 1953 c 26 § 1. (i) 1911 c 98 § 9, part; RRS § 9360, part. (ii) 1929 c 97 § 1, part; 1911 c 98 § 10, part; RRS § 9361, part. (iii) 1949 c 28 § 1, part; 1931 c 85 § 1, part; 1927 c 109 § 1, part; 1923 c 135 § 1,

part; 1921 c 128 § 1, part; 1915 c 168 § 1, part; 1911 c 98 § 12, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9363, part. (iv) 1927 c 209 § 4, part; 1923 c 141 § 4, part; RRS § 9351-4, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.140 Resolutions—Contents, publication—Hearing, by whom held. Any local improvement to be paid for in whole or in part by the levy and collection of assessments upon the property within the proposed improvement district may be initiated by a resolution of the city or town council or other legislative authority of the city or town, declaring its intention to order the improvement, setting forth the nature and territorial extent of the improvement, containing a statement that actual assessments may vary from assessment estimates so long as they do not exceed a figure equal to the increased true and fair value the improvement, or street lighting, adds to the property, and notifying all persons who may desire to object thereto to appear and present their objections at a time to be fixed therein.

In the case of trunk sewers and trunk water mains the resolution must describe the routes along which the trunk sewer, subsewer and branches of trunk water main and laterals are to be constructed.

In case of dikes or other structures to protect the city or town or any part thereof from overflow or to open, deepen, straighten, or enlarge watercourses, waterways and other channels the resolution must set forth the place of commencement and ending thereof and the route to be used.

In the case of auxiliary water systems, or extensions thereof or additions thereto for protection of the city or town or any part thereof from fire, the resolution must set forth the routes along which the auxiliary water system or extensions thereof or additions thereto are to be constructed and specifications of the structures or works necessary thereto or forming a part thereof.

The resolution shall be published in at least two consecutive issues of the official newspaper of the city or town, the first publication to be at least fifteen days before the day fixed for the hearing.

The hearing herein required may be held before the city or town council, or other legislative authority, or before a committee thereof. The legislative authority of a city or town may designate an officer to conduct the hearings. The committee or hearing officer shall report recommendations on the resolution to the legislative authority for final action. [1994 c 71 § 2; 1989 c 243 § 2; 1985 c 469 § 29; 1984 c 203 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.43.140. Prior: 1957 c 144 § 8; prior: 1953 c 177 § 1. (i) 1929 c 97 § 1, part; 1911 c 98 § 10, part; RRS § 9361, part. (ii) 1911 c 98 § 16, part; RRS § 9368, part. (iii) 1911 c 98 § 17, part; RRS § 9369, part. (iv) 1911 c 98 § 18, part; RRS § 9370, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.150 Resolutions—Hearing upon—Notice. Notice of the hearing upon a resolution declaring the intention of the legislative authority of a city or town to order an improvement shall be given by mail at least fifteen days before the day fixed for hearing to the owners or reputed owners of all lots, tracts, and parcels of land or other property to be specially benefited by the proposed improvement, as

shown on the rolls of the county assessor, directed to the address thereon shown.

The notice shall set forth the nature of the proposed improvement, the estimated cost, a statement that actual assessments may vary from assessment estimates so long as they do not exceed a figure equal to the increased true and fair value the improvement, or street lighting, adds to the property, and the estimated benefits of the particular lot, tract, or parcel. [1989 c 243 § 3; 1983 c 303 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.43.150. Prior: 1957 c 144 § 9; prior: 1929 c 97 § 1, part; 1911 c 98 § 10, part; RRS § 9361, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.180 Restraint by protest. The jurisdiction of the legislative authority of a city or town to proceed with any local improvement initiated by resolution shall be divested by a protest filed with the city or town council within thirty days from the date of passage of the ordinance ordering the improvement, signed by the owners of the property within the proposed local improvement district or utility local improvement district subject to sixty percent or more of the total cost of the improvement including federally-owned or other non-assessable property as shown and determined by the preliminary estimates and assessment roll of the proposed improvement district or, if all or part of the local improvement district or utility local improvement district lies outside of the city or town, such jurisdiction shall be divested by a protest filed in the same manner and signed by the owners of property which is within the proposed local improvement district or utility local improvement district but outside the boundaries of the city or town, and which is subject to sixty percent or more of that part of the total cost of the improvement allocable to property within the proposed local improvement district or utility local improvement district but outside the boundaries of the city or town, including federally-owned or other non-assessable property: PROVIDED, That such restraint by protest shall not apply to any of the following local improvements, if the legislative body finds and recites in the ordinance or resolution authorizing the improvement that such improvement is necessary for the protection of the public health and safety and such ordinance or resolution is passed by unanimous vote of all members present: (1) Sanitary sewers or water mains where the health officer of the city or town, or department of ecology, files with the legislative authority a report showing the necessity for such improvement; and (2) fire hydrants where the chief of the fire department files a report showing the necessity for such improvement. [1983 c 303 § 3; 1967 c 52 § 8; 1965 c 58 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.43.180. Prior: 1963 c 56 § 2; 1957 c 144 § 12; prior: 1949 c 28 § 1, part; 1931 c 85 § 1, part; 1927 c 109 § 1, part; 1923 c 135 § 1, part; 1921 c 128 § 1, part; 1915 c 168 § 1, part; 1911 c 98 § 12, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9363, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.182 Waivers of protest—Recording—Limits on enforceability. If an owner of property enters into an agreement with a city or town waiving the property owner's right under RCW 35.43.180 to protest formation of a local improvement district, the agreement must specify the improvements to be financed by the district and shall set forth the effective term of the agreement, which shall not exceed

ten years. The agreement must be recorded with the auditor of the county in which the property is located. It is against public policy and void for an owner, by agreement, as a condition imposed in connection with proposed property development, or otherwise, to waive rights to object to the property owner's individual assessment (including the determination of special benefits allocable to the property), or to appeal to the superior court the decision of the city or town council affirming the final assessment roll. [1988 c 179 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.184 Preformation expenditures. The city or town engineer or other designated official may contract with owners of real property to provide for payment by the owners of the cost of the preparation of engineering plans, surveys, studies, appraisals, legal services, and other expenses associated with improvements to be financed in whole or in part by a local improvement district (not including the cost of actual construction of such improvements), that the owners elect to undertake. The contract may provide for reimbursement to the owner of such costs from the proceeds of bonds issued by the district after formation of a district under this chapter, from assessments paid to the district as appropriate, or by a credit in the amount of such costs against future assessments assessed against such property under the district. Such reimbursement shall be made to the owner of the property at the time of reimbursement. The contract shall also provide that such costs shall not be reimbursed to the owner if a district to construct the specified improvements (as the project may be amended) is not formed within six years of the date of the contract. The contract shall provide that any preformation work shall be conducted only under the direction of the city or town engineer or other appropriate city or town authority. [1988 c 179 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.186 Credits for other assessments. A city or town ordering a local improvement upon which special assessments on property specifically benefited by the improvement are levied and collected, may provide as part of the ordinance creating the local improvement district that moneys paid or the cost of facilities constructed by a property owner in the district in satisfaction of obligations under chapter 39.92 RCW, shall be credited against assessments due from the owner of such property at the time the credit is made, if those moneys paid or facilities constructed directly defray the cost of the specified improvements under the district and if credit for such amounts is reflected in the final assessment roll confirmed for the district. [1988 c 179 § 10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.188 Assessment reimbursement accounts. A city or town ordering a local improvement upon which special assessments on property specifically benefited by the improvement are levied and collected, may provide as part of the ordinance creating the local improvement district that the payment of an assessment levied for the district on underdeveloped properties may be made by owners of other properties within the district, if they so elect, subject to terms of reimbursement set forth in the ordinance. The terms for reimbursement shall require the owners of underdeveloped prop-

(2012 Ed.)

erties on whose behalf payments of assessments have been made to reimburse all such assessment payments to the party who made them when those properties are developed or redeveloped, together with interest at a rate specified in the ordinance. The ordinance may provide that reimbursement shall be made on a one-time, lump sum basis, or may provide that reimbursement shall be made over a period not to exceed five years. The ordinance may provide that reimbursement shall be made no later than the time of dissolution of the district, or may provide that no reimbursement is due if the underdeveloped properties are not developed or redeveloped before the dissolution of the district. Reimbursement amounts due from underdeveloped properties under this section are liens upon the underdeveloped properties in the same manner and with like effect as assessments made under this chapter. For the purposes of this section, "underdeveloped properties" may include those properties that, in the discretion of the legislative body of the city or town, (1) are undeveloped or are not developed to their highest and best use, and (2) are likely to be developed or redeveloped before the dissolution of the district. [1988 c 179 § 11.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.190 Work—By contract or by city or public corporation. All local improvements, the funds for the making of which are derived in whole or in part from assessments upon property specially benefited shall be made by contract on competitive bids whenever the estimated cost of such improvement including the cost of materials, supplies, labor, and equipment will exceed the sum of five thousand dollars. The city, town, or public corporation may reject any and all bids. The city, town, or public corporation itself may make the local improvements if all the bids received exceed by ten percent preliminary cost estimates prepared by an independent consulting engineer or registered professional engineer retained for that purpose by the city, town, or public corporation. [1987 c 242 § 3; 1971 ex.s. c 116 § 6; 1965 c 7 § 35.43.190. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 59; RRS § 9412.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.200 Street railways at expense of property benefited. Any city or town in this state owning and operating a municipal street railway over one hundred miles of track shall have power to provide for purchasing, or otherwise acquiring, or constructing and equipping surface, subway and elevated street railways and extensions thereof, and to levy and collect special assessments on property specially benefited thereby, for paying the cost and expense of the same or any portion thereof, as hereinafter provided. [1965 c 7 § 35.43.200. Prior: 1923 c 176 § 1; RRS § 9425-1.]

35.43.210 Street railways at expense of property benefited—Petition—Assessment district. Any improvement district created under RCW 35.43.200-35.43.230 shall be created only by ordinance defining its boundaries as specified and described in the petition therefor and specifying the plan or system therein provided for; and shall be initiated only upon a petition therefor, specifying and describing the boundaries of such district and specifying the plan or system of proposed improvement, signed by the owners of at least sixty percent of the lineal frontage upon the proposed improve-

ment and of at least fifty percent of the area within the limits of the proposed improvement district: PROVIDED, That the city council may in its discretion reject any such petition. [1965 c 7 § 35.43.210. Prior: 1923 c 176 § 2; RRS § 9425-2.]

35.43.220 Street railways at expense of property benefited—Assessment of cost. The cost and expense of any such improvement shall be distributed and assessed against all the property included in such local improvement district, in accordance with the special benefits conferred thereon. [1965 c 7 § 35.43.220. Prior: 1923 c 176 § 3; RRS § 9425-3.]

35.43.230 Street railways at expense of property benefited—Procedure. Except as herein otherwise provided all matters and proceedings relating to such local improvement district, the levying and collecting of assessments, the issuance and redemption of local improvement warrants and bonds, and the enforcement of local assessment liens hereunder shall be governed by the laws relating to local improvements; and all matters and proceedings relating to the purchase, acquisition, or construction and equipment of the improvement and the operation of the same hereunder and the issuance and redemption of utility bonds and warrants, if any, and the use of general or utility funds, if any, in connection with the purchase, acquisition, construction, equipping, or operation of the improvement shall be governed by the laws relating to municipal public utilities. [1965 c 7 § 35.43.230. Prior: 1923 c 176 § 4; RRS § 9425-4.]

35.43.250 Deferral of collection of assessments for economically disadvantaged persons—Authorized. Any city of the first class in this state ordering any local improvement upon which shall be levied and collected special assessments on property specifically benefited thereby may provide as part of the ordinance creating any local improvement district that the collection of any assessment levied therefor may be deferred until a time previous to the dissolution of the district for those economically disadvantaged property owners or other persons who, under the terms of a recorded contract of purchase, recorded mortgage, recorded deed of trust transaction or recorded lease are responsible under penalty of forfeiture, foreclosure or default as between vendor/vendee, mortgagor/mortgagee, grantor and trustor/trustee and grantee, and beneficiary and lender, or lessor and lessee for the payment of local improvement district assessments, and in the manner specified in the ordinance qualify for such deferment, upon assurance of property security for the payment thereof. [1972 ex.s. c 137 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.43.260 Service fees for sewers not constructed within ten years after voter approval—Credit against future assessments, service charges. Any municipal corporation, quasi municipal corporation, or political subdivision which has the authority to install sewers by establishing local improvement districts, which has charged and collected monthly service fees for sewers, that have been authorized and approved by the voters and have not been constructed for a period of ten or more years since the voter approval, is hereby authorized and directed to grant a credit against the future assessment to be assessed at the time of actual comple-

tion of construction of the sewers for each parcel of real property in an amount equal in dollars to the total amount of service fees charged and collected since voter approval for each such parcel, plus interest at six percent compounded annually: PROVIDED, That if such service fees and interest exceed the future assessment for construction of the sewers, such excess funds shall be used to defray future sewer service charge fees.

It is the intent of the legislature that the provisions of this section are procedural and remedial and shall have retroactive effect. [1977 c 72 § 3.]

35.43.270 Sanitary sewer or potable water facilities—Notice to certain property owners. Whenever it is proposed that a local improvement district or utility local improvement district finance sanitary sewers or potable water facilities, additional notice of the public hearing on the proposed improvement district shall be mailed to the owners of any property located outside of the proposed improvement district that would be required as a condition of federal housing administration loan qualification, at the time of notice, to be connected to the specific sewer or water facilities installed by the local improvement district. The notice shall include information about this restriction. [1987 c 315 § 1.]

35.43.280 Settlement of Indian claims. (1) The settlement of Indian land and other claims against public and private property owners is declared to be in the interest of public health and safety, orderly government, environmental protection, economic development, and the social well-being of the citizens of this state, and to specifically benefit the properties released from those claims.

It is the purpose of chapter 4, Laws of 1989 1st ex. sess. to encourage the settlement of such Indian land and other claims lawsuits by permitting the establishment and use of local improvement districts to finance all or a portion of the settlement costs of such lawsuits.

(2) A local improvement district may be established by a local government legislative authority to finance all or part of the settlement costs in an Indian land and other claims settlement related to public and private property located within the local government. The settlement of an Indian land claim lawsuit shall be deemed to be an improvement that may be financed in whole or in part through use of a local improvement district.

Except as expressly provided in this section, all matters relating to the establishment and operation of such a local improvement district, the levying and collection of special assessments, the issuance of local improvement district bonds and other obligations, and all related matters, shall be subject to the provisions of chapters 35.43 through 35.54 RCW. The resolution or petition initiating the creation of a local improvement district used to finance all or a portion of an Indian land and other claims settlement shall describe the general nature of the Indian land and other claims and the proposed settlement. The value of a contribution by any person, municipal corporation, political subdivision, or the state of money, real property, or personal property to the settlement of Indian land and other claims shall be credited to any assessment for a local improvement district under this section. [1989 1st ex.s. c 4 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 35.44 RCW
LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—
ASSESSMENTS AND REASSESSMENTS

Sections

35.44.010	Assessment district—All property to be assessed—Basis.
35.44.015	Special benefit assessments for farm and agricultural land—Exemption from assessments, etc.
35.44.020	Assessment district—Cost items to be included.
35.44.030	Assessment district—Zones.
35.44.040	Assessment rate per square foot.
35.44.045	Open canals or ditches—Safeguards—Ascertaining assessments.
35.44.047	Other methods of computing assessments may be used.
35.44.050	Assessment roll—Entry of assessments against property.
35.44.060	Assessment roll—Diagram on preliminary survey not conclusive.
35.44.070	Assessment roll—Filing—Hearing, date, by whom held.
35.44.080	Assessment roll—Notice of hearing.
35.44.090	Assessment roll—Notice—Mailing—Publication.
35.44.100	Assessment roll—Hearing—Objections—Authority of council.
35.44.110	Assessment roll—Objections—Timeliness.
35.44.120	Assessment roll—Amendment—Procedure.
35.44.130	City property—Assessment.
35.44.140	County property assessment.
35.44.150	Harbor area leaseholds—Assessment.
35.44.160	Leases on tidelands—Assessment.
35.44.170	Metropolitan park district property—Assessment.
35.44.180	Notices—Mailing—Proof.
35.44.190	Proceedings conclusive—Exceptions—Adjustments to assessments if other funds become available.
35.44.200	Procedure on appeal—Perfecting appeal.
35.44.210	Procedure on appeal—Notice of appeal.
35.44.220	Procedure on appeal—Bond.
35.44.230	Procedure on appeal—Transcript.
35.44.240	Procedure on appeal—Notice of hearing.
35.44.250	Procedure on appeal—Hearing by superior court.
35.44.260	Procedure on appeal—Appellate review.
35.44.270	Procedure on appeal—Certified copy of decision or order.
35.44.280	Reassessments—When authorized.
35.44.290	Reassessments—Basis—Property included.
35.44.300	Reassessments—Irregularities not fatal.
35.44.310	Reassessments—Amount thereof.
35.44.320	Reassessments—Credit for prior payments.
35.44.330	Reassessments—Payment.
35.44.340	Reassessments—Limitation of time for.
35.44.350	Reassessments, assessments on omitted property, supplemental assessments—Provisions governing.
35.44.360	Assessments on omitted property—Authority.
35.44.370	Assessments on omitted property—Resolution—Notice.
35.44.380	Assessments on omitted property—Confirmation ordinance—Collection.
35.44.390	Supplemental assessments—When authorized.
35.44.400	Supplemental assessments—Limitation of time for.
35.44.410	Segregation of assessments.
35.44.420	Property donations—Credit against assessments.

Alternative method of assessment—Classification of property: RCW 35.51.030.

Assessments and charges against state lands: Chapter 79.44 RCW.

Deferral of special assessments: Chapter 84.38 RCW.

35.44.010 Assessment district—All property to be assessed—Basis. All property included within the limits of a local improvement district or utility local improvement district shall be considered to be the property specially benefited by the local improvement and shall be the property to be assessed to pay the cost and expense thereof or such part thereof as may be chargeable against the property specially benefited. The cost and expense shall be assessed upon all the property in accordance with the special benefits conferred thereon. [1985 c 397 § 3; 1967 c 52 § 9; 1965 c 7 § 35.44.010. Prior: 1957 c 144 § 16; prior: 1947 c 155 § 1,

(2012 Ed.)

part; 1941 c 90 § 1, part; 1915 c 168 § 2, part; 1911 c 98 § 13, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 9365, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.44.015 Special benefit assessments for farm and agricultural land—Exemption from assessments, etc. See RCW 84.34.300 through 84.34.380 and 84.34.922.

35.44.020 Assessment district—Cost items to be included. There shall be included in the cost and expense of every local improvement for assessment against the property in the district created to pay the same, or any part thereof:

(1) The cost of all of the construction or improvement authorized for the district including, but not limited to, that portion of the improvement within the street intersections;

(2) The estimated cost and expense of all engineering and surveying necessary for the improvement done under the supervision of the city or town engineer;

(3) The estimated cost and expense of ascertaining the ownership of the lots or parcels of land included in the assessment district;

(4) The estimated cost and expense of advertising, mailing, and publishing all necessary notices;

(5) The estimated cost and expense of accounting, clerical labor, and of books and blanks extended or used on the part of the city or town clerk and city or town treasurer in connection with the improvement;

(6) All cost of the acquisition of rights-of-way, property, easements, or other facilities or rights, including without limitation rights to use property, facilities, or other improvements appurtenant, related to, and/or useful in connection with the local improvement, whether by eminent domain, purchase, gift, payment of connection charges, capacity charges, or other similar charges or in any other manner;

(7) The cost for legal, financial, and appraisal services and any other expenses incurred by the city, town, or public corporation for the district or in the formation thereof, or by the city, town, or public corporation in connection with such construction or improvement and in the financing thereof, including the issuance of any bonds and the cost of providing for increases in the local improvement guaranty fund, or providing for a separate reserve fund or other security for the payment of principal of and interest on such bonds.

Any of the costs set forth in this section may be excluded from the cost and expense to be assessed against the property in such local improvement district and may be paid from any other moneys available therefor if the legislative body of the city or town so designates by ordinance at any time. [1995 c 382 § 1; 1987 c 242 § 4; 1985 c 397 § 4; 1971 ex.s. c 116 § 8; 1969 ex.s. c 258 § 6; 1965 c 7 § 35.44.020. Prior: 1955 c 364 § 1; 1911 c 98 § 55; RRS § 9408.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.44.030 Assessment district—Zones. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be assessed against each separate lot, tract, parcel of land or other property therein, the local improvement district or utility local improvement district shall be divided into subdivisions or zones paralleling the margin of the street, avenue, lane, alley, boulevard, park drive, parkway, public place or public square to be improved, numbered respectively first, second, third, fourth, and fifth.

The first subdivision shall include all lands within the district lying between the street margins and lines drawn parallel therewith and thirty feet therefrom.

The second subdivision shall include all lands within the district lying between lines drawn parallel with and thirty and sixty feet respectively from the street margins.

The third subdivision shall include all lands within the district lying between lines drawn parallel with and sixty and ninety feet respectively from the street margins.

The fourth subdivision shall include all lands, if any, within the district lying between lines drawn parallel with and ninety and one hundred twenty feet respectively from the street margins.

The fifth subdivision shall include all lands, if any, within the district lying between a line drawn parallel with and one hundred twenty feet from the street margin and the outer limit of the improvement district. [1967 c 52 § 10; 1965 c 7 § 35.44.030. Prior: 1957 c 144 § 17; prior: 1947 c 155 § 1, part; 1941 c 90 § 1, part; 1915 c 168 § 2, part; 1911 c 98 § 13, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 9365, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.44.040 Assessment rate per square foot. The rate of assessment per square foot in each subdivision of an improvement district shall be fixed on the basis that the special benefits conferred on a square foot of land in subdivisions first, second, third, fourth and fifth, respectively, are related to each other as are the numbers, forty-five, twenty-five, twenty, ten, and five, respectively, and shall be ascertained in the following manner:

(1) The products of the number of square feet in subdivisions first, second, third, fourth, and fifth, respectively, and the numbers forty-five, twenty-five, twenty, ten, and five, respectively, shall be ascertained;

(2) The aggregate sum thereof shall be divided into the total cost and expense of the improvement;

(3) The resultant quotient multiplied by forty-five, twenty-five, twenty, ten, and five, respectively, shall be the respective rate of assessment per square foot for subdivisions first, second, third, fourth and fifth: PROVIDED, That in lieu of the above formula the rate of assessment per square foot in each subdivision of an improvement district may be fixed on the basis that the special benefits conferred on a square foot of land in subdivisions first, second, third, fourth and fifth, respectively, are related to each other as are the numbers 0.015000, 0.008333, 0.006666, 0.003333, and 0.001666, respectively; and the method of determining the assessment on each lot, tract, or parcel of land in the improvement district may be ascertained in the following manner:

(1) The products of the number of square feet in subdivisions first, second, third, fourth and fifth, respectively, for each lot, tract or parcel of land in the improvement district and the numbers 0.015000, 0.008333, 0.006666, 0.003333 and 0.001666, respectively, shall be ascertained. The sum of all such products for each such lot, tract or parcel of land shall be the number of "assessable units of frontage" therein;

(2) The rate for each assessable unit of frontage shall be determined by dividing that portion of the total cost of the improvement representing special benefits by the aggregate sum of all assessable units of frontage;

(3) The assessment for each lot, tract or parcel of land in the improvement district shall be the product of the assessable units of frontage therefor, multiplied by the rate per assessable unit of frontage. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.040. Prior: 1957 c 144 § 18; prior: 1947 c 155 § 1, part; 1941 c 90 § 1, part; 1915 c 168 § 2, part; 1911 c 98 § 13, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 9365, part.]

35.44.045 Open canals or ditches—Safeguards—Ascertaining assessments. As an alternative to other methods of ascertaining assessments for local improvements, in a local improvement district established for safeguarding open canals or ditches, the district may be sectioned into subdivisions or zones paralleling the canal or ditch, numbered respectively, first, second, third and fourth. Each subdivision shall be equal to one-quarter of the width of the district as measured back from the margin of the canal right-of-way. The rate of assessment per square foot in each subdivision so formed shall be fixed on the basis that the special benefits conferred on a square foot of land in subdivisions first, second, third, and fourth, respectively, are related to each other as are the numbers, forty, thirty, twenty, and ten, respectively, and shall be ascertained in the following manner:

(1) The products of the number of square feet in subdivisions first, second, third, and fourth, respectively, and the numbers forty, thirty, twenty, and ten, respectively, shall be ascertained;

(2) The aggregate sum thereof shall be divided into the total cost and expense of the local improvement;

(3) The resultant quotient multiplied by forty, thirty, twenty, and ten, respectively, shall be the respective rate of assessment per square foot for each subdivision. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.045. Prior: 1959 c 75 § 3.]

Safeguarding open canals or ditches, assessments: RCW 35.43.040, 35.43.045, 36.88.015, 36.88.350, 36.88.380 through 36.88.400, 87.03.480, 87.03.526.

35.44.047 Other methods of computing assessments may be used. Notwithstanding the methods of assessment provided in RCW 35.44.030, 35.44.040 and 35.44.045, the city or town may use any other method or combination of methods to compute assessments which may be deemed to more fairly reflect the special benefits to the properties being assessed. The failure of the council to specifically recite in its ordinance ordering the improvement and creating the local improvement district that it will not use the zone and termini method of assessment shall not invalidate the use of any other method or methods of assessment. [1969 ex.s. c 258 § 7.]

35.44.050 Assessment roll—Entry of assessments against property. The total assessment thus ascertained against each separate lot, tract, parcel of land, or other property in the district shall be entered upon the assessment roll as the amount to be levied and assessed against each separate lot, tract, parcel of land, or other property. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.050. Prior: 1957 c 144 § 19; prior: 1947 c 155 § 1, part; 1941 c 90 § 1, part; 1915 c 168 § 2, part; 1911 c 98 § 13, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 9365, part.]

35.44.060 Assessment roll—Diagram on preliminary survey not conclusive. The diagram or print directed to be

submitted to the council shall be in the nature of a preliminary determination by the designated administrative board, officer, or authority upon the method and relative estimated amounts of assessments to be levied upon the property specially benefited by the improvement and shall not be binding or conclusive in any way upon the board, officer, or authority in the preparation of the assessment roll for the improvement or upon the council in any hearing affecting the assessment roll. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.060. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 11; RRS § 9362.]

35.44.070 Assessment roll—Filing—Hearing, date, by whom held. The assessment roll for local improvements when prepared as provided by law shall be filed with the city or town clerk. The council or other legislative authority shall thereupon fix a date for a hearing thereon before such legislative authority or may direct that the hearing shall be held before a committee thereof or the legislative authority of any city or town may designate an officer to conduct such hearings. The committee or officer designated shall hold a hearing on the assessment roll and consider all objections filed following which the committee or officer shall make recommendations to such legislative authority which shall either adopt or reject the recommendations of the committee or officer. If a hearing is held before such a committee or officer it shall not be necessary to hold a hearing on the assessment roll before such legislative authority. A local ordinance shall provide for an appeal by any person protesting his or her assessment to the legislative authority of a decision made by such officer. The same procedure may if so directed by such legislative authority be followed with respect to any assessment upon the roll which is raised or changed to include omitted property. Such legislative authority shall direct the clerk to give notice of the hearing and of the time and place thereof. [1994 c 71 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 100 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.44.070. Prior: 1953 c 177 § 2; 1929 c 97 § 3, part; 1911 c 98 § 21, part; RRS § 9373, part.]

35.44.080 Assessment roll—Notice of hearing. The notice of hearing upon the assessment roll shall specify the time and place of hearing and shall notify all persons who may desire to object thereto:

(1) To make their objections in writing and to file them with the city or town clerk at or prior to the date fixed for the hearing;

(2) That at the time and place fixed and at times to which the hearing may be adjourned, the council will sit as a board of equalization for the purpose of considering the roll; and

(3) That at the hearing the council or committee or officer will consider the objections made and will correct, revise, raise, lower, change, or modify the roll or any part thereof or set aside the roll and order the assessment to be made de novo.

Following the hearing the council shall confirm the roll by ordinance. [1979 ex.s. c 100 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.44.080. Prior: 1929 c 97 § 3, part; 1911 c 98 § 21, part; RRS § 9373, part.]

35.44.090 Assessment roll—Notice—Mailing—Publication. At least fifteen days before the date fixed for hearing, notice thereof shall be mailed to the owner or reputed

owner of the property whose name appears on the assessment roll, at the address shown on the tax rolls of the county treasurer for each item of property described on the list. In addition thereto the notice shall be published at least once a week for two consecutive weeks in the official newspaper of the city or town, the last publication to be at least fifteen days before the date fixed for hearing. [1986 c 278 § 48; 1985 c 469 § 30; 1965 c 7 § 35.44.090. Prior: 1929 c 97 § 3, part; 1911 c 98 § 21, part; RRS § 9373, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.44.100 Assessment roll—Hearing—Objections—Authority of council. At the time fixed for hearing objections to the confirmation of the assessment roll, and at the times to which the hearing may be adjourned, the council may correct, revise, raise, lower, change, or modify the roll or any part thereof, or set aside the roll and order the assessment to be made de novo and at the conclusion thereof confirm the roll by ordinance. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.100. Prior: 1929 c 97 § 3, part; 1911 c 98 § 21, part; RRS § 9373, part.]

35.44.110 Assessment roll—Objections—Timeliness. All objections to the confirmation of the assessment roll shall state clearly the grounds of objections. Objections not made within the time and in the manner prescribed in this chapter shall be conclusively presumed to have been waived. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.110. Prior: 1929 c 97 § 3, part; 1911 c 98 § 21, part; RRS § 9373, part.]

35.44.120 Assessment roll—Amendment—Procedure. If an assessment roll is amended so as to raise any assessment appearing thereon or to include omitted property, a new time and place for hearing shall be fixed and a new notice of hearing on the roll given as in the case of an original hearing: PROVIDED, That as to any property originally entered upon the roll the assessment upon which has not been raised, no objections to confirmation of the assessment roll shall be considered by the council or by any court on appeal unless the objections were made in writing at or prior to the date fixed for the original hearing upon the assessment roll. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.120. Prior: 1929 c 97 § 3, part; 1911 c 98 § 21, part; RRS § 9373, part.]

35.44.130 City property—Assessment. Every city and town shall include in its annual tax levy an amount sufficient to pay all unpaid assessments with all interest, penalties, and charges thereon levied against all lands belonging to the city or town. The proceeds of such a portion of the tax levy shall be placed in a separate fund to be known as the "city (or town) property assessments redemption fund" and by the city or town treasurer inviolably applied in payment of any unpaid assessment liens on any lands belonging to the city or town. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.130. Prior: (i) 1929 c 183 § 1; 1909 c 130 § 1; RRS § 9344. (ii) 1929 c 183 § 2, part; 1909 c 130 § 2, part; RRS § 9345, part.]

35.44.140 County property assessment. All lands held or owned by any county in fee simple, in trust, or otherwise within the limits of a local improvement district or utility local improvement district of a city or town shall be assessed and charged for their proportion of the cost of the

local improvement in the same manner as other property in the district and the county commissioners are authorized to cause the assessments to be paid at the times and in the manner provided by law and the ordinances of the city or town. This section shall apply to all cities and towns, any charter or ordinance provision to the contrary notwithstanding. [1971 ex.s. c 116 § 9; 1967 c 52 § 11; 1965 c 7 § 35.44.140. Prior: (i) 1905 c 29 § 1; RRS § 9340. (ii) 1907 c 61 § 1; 1905 c 29 § 2; RRS § 9341. (iii) 1929 c 139 § 2; 1905 c 29 § 4; RRS § 9343.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.44.150 Harbor area leaseholds—Assessment. All leasehold rights and interests of private individuals, firms or corporations in or to harbor areas located within the limits of a city or town are declared to be real property for the purpose of assessment for the payment of the cost of local improvements. They may be assessed and reassessed in accordance with the special benefits received, which shall be limited to benefits accruing during the term of the lease, to the property subject to lease immediately abutting upon the improvement and extending one-half block therefrom not exceeding, however, three hundred fifty feet. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.150. Prior: 1915 c 134 § 1; RRS § 9364.]

35.44.160 Leases on tidelands—Assessment. All leases of tidelands owned in fee by the state are declared to be real property for the purpose of assessment for the payment of the cost of local improvements. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.160. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 56; RRS § 9409.]

35.44.170 Metropolitan park district property—Assessment. All lands held by a metropolitan park district in fee simple, in trust, or otherwise within the limits of a local improvement district in a city or town shall be assessed and charged for their proportion of the cost of all local improvements in the same manner as other property in the district. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.170. Prior: (i) 1929 c 204 § 1; RRS § 9343-1. (ii) 1929 c 204 § 2; RRS § 9343-2.]

35.44.180 Notices—Mailing—Proof. The mailing of any notice required in connection with municipal local improvements shall be conclusively proved by the written certificate of the officer, board, or authority directed by the provisions of the charter or ordinance of a city or town to give the notice. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.180. Prior: 1929 c 97 § 4; RRS § 9373-1.]

35.44.190 Proceedings conclusive—Exceptions—Adjustments to assessments if other funds become available. Whenever any assessment roll for local improvements has been confirmed by the council, the regularity, validity, and correctness of the proceedings relating to the improvement and to the assessment therefor, including the action of the council upon the assessment roll and the confirmation thereof shall be conclusive in all things upon all parties. They cannot in any manner be contested or questioned in any proceeding by any person unless he or she filed written objections to the assessment roll in the manner and within the time required by the provisions of this chapter and unless he or she

prosecutes his or her appeal in the manner and within the time required by the provisions of this chapter.

No proceeding of any kind shall be commenced or prosecuted for the purpose of defeating or contesting any assessment or the sale of any property to pay an assessment or any certificate of delinquency issued therefor, or the foreclosure of any lien therefor, except that injunction proceedings may be brought to prevent the sale of any real estate upon the ground (1) that the property about to be sold does not appear upon the assessment roll or, (2) that the assessment has been paid.

If federal, local, or state funds become available for a local improvement after the assessment roll has been confirmed by the city legislative authority, the funds may be used to lower the assessments on a uniform basis. Any adjustments to the assessments because of the availability of federal or state funds may be made on the next annual payment. [2009 c 549 § 2077; 1985 c 397 § 9; 1965 c 7 § 35.44.190. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 23; RRS § 9375.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.44.200 Procedure on appeal—Perfecting appeal. The decision of the council or other legislative body, upon any objections made in the manner and within the time herein prescribed, shall be final and conclusive, subject however to review by the superior court upon appeal. The appeal shall be made by filing written notice of appeal with the city or town clerk and with the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the city or town is situated. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.200. Prior: 1957 c 143 § 2; prior: 1911 c 98 § 22, part; RRS § 9374, part.]

35.44.210 Procedure on appeal—Notice of appeal. The notice of appeal must be filed within ten days after the ordinance confirming the assessment roll becomes effective and shall describe the property and set forth the objections of the appellant to the assessment. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.210. Prior: 1957 c 143 § 3; prior: 1911 c 98 § 22, part; RRS § 9374, part.]

35.44.220 Procedure on appeal—Bond. At the time of filing the notice of appeal with the clerk of the superior court, the appellant shall execute and file with him or her a sufficient bond in the penal sum of two hundred dollars, with at least two sureties to be approved by the judge of the court, conditioned to prosecute the appeal without delay and, if unsuccessful, to pay all reasonable costs and expenses which the city or town incurs by reason of the appeal. Upon application therefor, the court may order the appellant to execute and file such additional bonds as the necessity of the case may require. [2009 c 549 § 2078; 1971 ex.s. c 116 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 258 § 8; 1965 c 7 § 35.44.220. Prior: 1957 c 143 § 4; prior: 1911 c 98 § 22, part; RRS § 9374, part.]

35.44.230 Procedure on appeal—Transcript. Within ten days from the filing of the notice of appeal, the appellant shall file with the clerk of the superior court a transcript consisting of the assessment roll and his or her objections thereto, together with the ordinance confirming the assessment roll and the record of the council with reference to the assessment. This transcript, upon payment of the necessary

fees therefor, shall be furnished by the city or town clerk and shall be certified by him or her to contain full, true and correct copies of all matters and proceedings required to be included in the transcript. The fees payable therefor shall be the same as those payable to the clerk of the superior court for the preparation and certification of transcripts on appeal to the supreme court or the court of appeals in civil actions. [2009 c 549 § 2079; 1971 c 81 § 90; 1965 c 7 § 35.44.230. Prior: 1957 c 143 § 5; prior: 1911 c 98 § 22, part; RRS § 9374, part.]

35.44.240 Procedure on appeal—Notice of hearing.

Within three days after the filing of the transcript with the clerk of the superior court, the appellant shall give notice to the head of the legal department of the city or town and to its clerk that the transcript has been filed. The notice shall also state a time (not less than three days from the date of service thereof) when the appellant will call up the cause for hearing. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.240. Prior: 1957 c 143 § 6; prior: 1911 c 98 § 22, part; RRS § 9374, part.]

35.44.250 Procedure on appeal—Hearing by superior court. At the time fixed for hearing in the notice thereof or at such further time as may be fixed by the court, the superior court shall hear and determine the appeal without a jury and the cause shall have preference over all other civil causes except proceedings relating to eminent domain in cities and towns and actions of forcible entry and detainer. The judgment of the court shall confirm, unless the court shall find from the evidence that such assessment is founded upon a fundamentally wrong basis and/or the decision of the council or other legislative body thereon was arbitrary or capricious; in which event the judgment of the court shall correct, change, modify, or annul the assessment insofar as it affects the property of the appellant. [1969 ex.s. c 258 § 9; 1965 c 7 § 35.44.250. Prior: 1957 c 143 § 7; prior: 1911 c 98 § 22, part; RRS § 9374, part.]

35.44.260 Procedure on appeal—Appellate review.

Appellate review of the judgment of the superior court may be obtained as in other cases if sought within fifteen days after the date of the entry of the judgment in the superior court. [1988 c 202 § 36; 1971 c 81 § 91; 1965 c 7 § 35.44.260. Prior: 1957 c 143 § 8; prior: 1911 c 98 § 22, part; RRS § 9374, part.]

Rules of court: *Appeal procedures superseded by RAP 2.1, 2.2, 18.22.*

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.44.270 Procedure on appeal—Certified copy of decision or order. A certified copy of the decision of the superior court pertaining to assessments for local improvements shall be filed with the officer having custody of the assessment roll and he or she shall modify and correct the assessment roll in accordance with the decision. In the event appellate review of the decision is sought, a certified copy of the court's order shall be filed with the officer having custody of the assessment roll and the officer shall thereupon modify and correct the assessment roll in accordance with the order. [2009 c 549 § 2080; 1988 c 202 § 37; 1971 c 81 § 92; 1965 c 7 § 35.44.270. Prior: 1957 c 143 § 9; prior: 1911 c 98 § 22, part; RRS § 9374, part.]

(2012 Ed.)

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.44.280 Reassessments—When authorized. In all cases of special assessments for local improvements wherein the assessments are not valid in whole or in part for want of form, or insufficiency, informality, irregularity, or nonconformance with the provisions of law, charter, or ordinance, the city or town council may reassess the assessments and enforce their collection in accordance with the provisions of law and ordinance existing at the time the reassessment is made. This shall apply not only to an original assessment but also to any reassessment, to any assessment upon omitted property and to any supplemental assessment which is declared void and its enforcement refused by any court or which for any cause has been set aside, annulled or declared void by any court either directly or by virtue of any decision thereof. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.280. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 42, part; 1893 c 96 § 3; RRS § 9395, part.]

35.44.290 Reassessments—Basis—Property included. Every reassessment shall be made upon the property which has been or will be specially benefited by the local improvement and may be made upon property whether or not it abuts upon, is adjacent to, or proximate to the improvement or was included in the original assessment district.

Property not included in the original improvement district when so assessed shall become a part of the improvement district and all payments of assessments shall be paid into and become part of the local improvement fund to pay for the improvement.

Property in the original local improvement district which is excluded in reassessment need not be entered upon the assessment roll.

Every reassessment must be based upon the actual cost of the improvement at the time of its completion. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.290. Prior: (i) 1911 c 98 § 42, part; 1893 c 96 § 3, part; RRS § 9395, part. (ii) 1911 c 98 § 43, part; 1909 c 71 § 1, part; 1893 c 95 § 2, part; RRS § 9396, part.]

35.44.300 Reassessments—Irregularities not fatal.

The fact that the contract has been let or that the improvement has been made and completed in whole or in part shall not prevent the reassessment from being made, nor shall the omission or neglect of any office or officers to comply with the law, the charter, or ordinances governing the city or town as to petition, notice, resolution to improve, estimate, survey, diagram, manner of letting contract, or execution of work or any other matter connected with the improvement and the first assessment thereof operate to invalidate or in any way affect the making of a reassessment. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.300. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 43, part; 1909 c 71 § 1, part; 1893 c 95 § 2, part; RRS § 9396, part.]

35.44.310 Reassessments—Amount thereof. The reassessment shall be for an amount which shall not exceed the actual cost and expense of the improvement, together with the accrued interest thereon, it being the true intent and meaning of the statutes relating to local improvements to make the cost and expense of local improvements payable by the property specially benefited thereby, notwithstanding the proceedings of the council, board of public works or other

board, officer, or authority may be found to be irregular or defective, whether jurisdictional or otherwise. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.310. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 43, part; 1909 c 71 § 1, part; 1893 c 95 § 2, part; RRS § 9396, part.]

35.44.320 Reassessments—Credit for prior payments. In case of reassessment, all sums paid on the former attempted assessments shall be credited to the property on account of which they were paid. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.320. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 43, part; 1909 c 71 § 1, part; 1893 c 95 § 2, part; RRS § 9396, part.]

35.44.330 Reassessments—Payment. In case of reassessment after the certification of the assessment roll to the city or town treasurer for collection, the same length of time for payment of the assessment thereon without the imposition of any penalties or interest and the notice that the assessments are in the hands of the treasurer for collection shall be given as in case of an original assessment. After delinquency, penalties and interest may be charged as in cases of original assessment and if the original assessment was payable in installments, the new assessment may be divided into equal installments and made payable at such times as the city or town council may prescribe in the ordinance ordering the new assessment. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.330. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 43, part; 1909 c 71 § 1, part; 1893 c 95 § 2, part; RRS § 9396, part.]

35.44.340 Reassessments—Limitation of time for. No city or town shall have jurisdiction to proceed with any reassessment unless the ordinance ordering it is passed by the city or town council within ten years from and after the time the original assessment for the same improvement was finally held to be invalid, insufficient or for any cause set aside, in whole or in part or its enforcement denied directly or indirectly by the courts. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.340. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 45, part; RRS § 9398, part.]

35.44.350 Reassessments, assessments on omitted property, supplemental assessments—Provisions governing. All of the provisions of law relating to the filing of assessment rolls, time and place for hearing thereon, notice of hearing, the hearing upon the roll, the confirmation of the assessment roll, the time when the assessments become a lien upon the property assessed, the proceedings on appeal from any such assessment, the method of collecting the assessment and all proceedings for enforcing the lien thereof shall be had and conducted the same in the case of reassessments, assessments on omitted property, or supplemental assessments as in the case of an original assessment. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.350. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 44; 1893 c 95 § 1; RRS § 9397.]

35.44.360 Assessments on omitted property—Authority. If by reason of mistake, inadvertence, or for any cause, property in a local improvement district or utility local improvement district which except for its omission would have been subject to assessment has been omitted from the assessment roll, the city or town council, upon its own motion, or upon the application of the owner of any property in the district which has been assessed for the improvement, may proceed to assess the property so omitted in accordance

with the benefits accruing to it by reason of the improvement in proportion to the assessments levied upon other property in the district. [1967 c 52 § 12; 1965 c 7 § 35.44.360. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 37, part; RRS § 9390, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.44.370 Assessments on omitted property—Resolution—Notice. In case of assessments on omitted property the city or town council shall pass a resolution:

(1) Setting forth that the property therein described was omitted from the assessment;

(2) Notifying all persons who may desire to object thereto to appear at a meeting of the city or town council at a time specified in the resolution and present their objections thereto, and

(3) Directing the proper board, officer, or authority to report to the council at or prior to the date fixed for the hearing the amount which should be borne by each lot, tract, or parcel of land or other property so omitted. The resolution shall be published in all respects as provided for publishing the resolutions for an original assessment. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.370. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 37, part; RRS § 9390, part.]

35.44.380 Assessments on omitted property—Confirmation ordinance—Collection. At the conclusion of the hearing or any adjournment thereof upon proposed assessments on omitted property the council shall consider the matter as though the property were included in the original roll and may confirm the roll or any portion thereof by ordinance. Thereupon the roll of omitted property shall be certified to the treasurer for collection as other assessments. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.380. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 37, part; RRS § 9390, part.]

35.44.390 Supplemental assessments—When authorized. If by reason of any mistake, inadvertence, or other cause, the amount assessed was not equal to the cost and expense of a local improvement or that portion thereof to be paid by assessment of the property benefited the city or town council shall make supplemental assessments on all the property in the district. The property found to be specially benefited shall not be limited to the property included in the original assessment district.

These assessments shall be made in accordance with the provisions of law, charter, and ordinances existing at the time of the levy. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.390. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 42, part; 1893 c 96 § 3, part; RRS § 9395, part.]

35.44.400 Supplemental assessments—Limitation of time for. No city or town shall have jurisdiction to proceed with any supplemental assessment unless the ordinance ordering it is passed by the city or town council within ten years from and after the time that it was finally determined that the total amount of valid assessments levied and assessed on account of a local improvement was insufficient to pay the whole or that portion of the cost and expense thereof to be paid by special assessment. [1965 c 7 § 35.44.400. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 45, part; RRS § 9398, part.]

35.44.410 Segregation of assessments. Whenever any land against which there has been levied any special assessment by any city or town shall have been sold in part or sub-

divided, the legislative authority of that city or town shall have the power to order a segregation of the assessment.

Any person desiring to have such a special assessment against a tract of land segregated to apply to smaller parts thereof shall apply to the city or town which levied the assessment. If the legislative authority thereof determines that a segregation should be made, it shall by resolution order the city or town treasurer to make segregation on the original assessment roll as directed in the resolution. The segregation shall be made as nearly as possible on the same basis as the original assessment was levied, and the total of the segregated parts of the assessment shall equal the assessment before segregation. The resolution shall describe the original tract, the amount and date of the original assessment, and shall define the boundaries of the divided parts and the amount of the assessment chargeable to each part. A certified copy of the resolution shall be delivered to the city or town treasurer who shall proceed to make the segregation ordered upon being tendered a fee of ten dollars for each tract of land for which a segregation is to be made. In addition to such charge the legislative authority of the city or town may require as a condition to the order of segregation that the person seeking it pay the city or town the reasonable engineering and clerical costs incident to making the segregation. No segregation need be made if the legislative authority of the city or town shall find that by such segregation the security of the lien for such assessment will be so jeopardized as to reduce the security for any outstanding local improvement district obligations payable from such assessment. [1969 ex.s. c 258 § 10.]

35.44.420 Property donations—Credit against assessments. A city legislative authority may give credit for all or any portion of any property donation against an assessment, charge, or other required financial contribution for transportation improvements within a local improvement district. The credit granted is available against any assessment, charge, or other required financial contribution for any transportation purpose that uses the donated property. [1987 c 267 § 9.]

Right-of-way donations: Chapter 47.14 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 35.45 RCW LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS— BONDS AND WARRANTS

Sections

35.45.010	Authority to issue bonds.
35.45.020	Bond issue—Due date—Interest.
35.45.030	Bonds—Form—Content.
35.45.040	Bonds—Sale of.
35.45.050	Call of bonds.
35.45.060	Interest on bonds—How payable.
35.45.065	Interest on bonds—Payment from general revenues—Authority—Procedure.
35.45.070	Nonliability of city or town.
35.45.080	Remedy of bondholders.
35.45.090	Excess to be refunded—Demand—Right of action.
35.45.130	Warrants against local improvement fund authorized.
35.45.140	Warrants acceptable in payment of assessments.
35.45.150	Installment notes—Interest certificates.
35.45.155	Installment notes—Refunding.
35.45.160	Consolidated local improvement districts—Authorized—Purpose.

35.45.170	Refunding bonds—Limitations.
35.45.180	Transfer from general fund to local improvement fund authorized—Ordinance.

35.45.010 Authority to issue bonds. The city or town council may provide by ordinance for the payment of the whole or any portion of the cost and expense of any local improvement by bonds of the improvement district, but no bonds shall be issued in excess of the cost and expense of the improvement, nor shall they be issued prior to twenty days after the thirty days allowed for the payment of assessments without penalty or interest. [1965 c 7 § 35.45.010. Prior: (i) 1911 c 98 § 46, part; 1899 c 124 § 1; RRS § 9399, part. (ii) 1917 c 139 § 1, part; 1915 c 168 § 4, part; 1911 c 98 § 47, part; 1899 c 124 § 2, part; RRS § 9400, part. (iii) 1911 c 98 § 50, part; RRS § 9403, part.]

35.45.020 Bond issue—Due date—Interest. Local improvement bonds shall be issued pursuant to ordinance and shall be made payable on or before a date not to exceed thirty years from and after the date of issue, which latter date may be fixed by ordinance or resolution of the council, and bear interest at such rate or rates as authorized by the council. The council may, in addition to issuing bonds callable under the provisions of RCW 35.45.050 whenever sufficient moneys are available, issue bonds with a fixed maturity schedule or with a fixed maximum annual retirement schedule. [1971 ex.s. c 116 § 10; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 35; 1969 ex.s. c 258 § 11; 1969 c 81 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.45.020. Prior: 1917 c 139 § 1, part; 1915 c 168 § 4, part; 1911 c 98 § 47, part; 1899 c 124 § 2, part; RRS § 9400, part.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.45.030 Bonds—Form—Content. (1) Local improvement bonds shall be in such denominations as may be provided in the ordinance authorizing their issue and shall be numbered from one upwards consecutively. Each bond shall (a) be signed by the mayor and attested by the clerk, (b) have the seal of the city or town affixed thereto, (c) refer to the improvement to pay for which it is issued and the ordinance ordering it, (d) provide that the principal sum therein named and the interest thereon shall be payable out of the local improvement fund created for the cost and expense of the improvement and out of the local improvement guaranty fund, unless the ordinance under which it was issued provides that the bonds shall not be secured by the local improvement guaranty fund; and out of a reserve fund, if one is established for such bonds pursuant to RCW 35.51.040; or, with respect to interest only, shall be payable out of the general revenues of the city or town, but only if pledged to the payment of such interest pursuant to RCW 35.45.065, and not otherwise, (e) provide that the bond owners' remedy in case of nonpayment shall be confined to the enforcement of the special assessments made for the improvement and to the guaranty fund and reserve fund, as applicable, and (f) be in any form, including bearer bonds or registered bonds as provided in RCW 39.46.030.

Any interest coupons may be signed by the mayor and attested by the clerk, or in lieu thereof, may have printed thereon a facsimile of their signatures.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, but subject to RCW 35.45.010, such bonds may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [2002 c 41 § 1; 1983 c 167 § 41; 1967 ex.s. c 44 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.45.030. Prior: (i) 1917 c 139 § 1, part; 1915 c 168 § 4, part; 1911 c 98 § 47, part; 1899 c 124 § 2; RRS § 9400, part. (ii) 1927 c 209 § 5, part; 1925 ex.s. c 183 § 5, part; 1923 c 141 § 5, part; RRS § 9351-5, part. (iii) 1911 c 98 § 52, part; RRS § 9405, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.45.040 Bonds—Sale of. (1) Local improvement bonds may be issued to the contractor or sold by the officers authorized by the ordinance directing their issue to do so, in the manner prescribed therein at the price established by the legislative authority of the city or town. Any portion of the bonds of any issue remaining unsold may be issued to the contractor constructing the improvement in payment thereof.

The proceeds of all sales of bonds shall be applied in payment of the cost and expense of the improvement.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, such bonds may be sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 42; 1981 c 323 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.45.040. Prior: (i) 1911 c 98 § 46, part; 1899 c 124 § 1; RRS § 9399, part. (ii) 1911 c 98 § 48; 1899 c 124 § 3; RRS § 9401.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.45.050 Call of bonds. Except when bonds have been issued with a fixed maturity schedule or with a fixed maximum annual retirement schedule as authorized in RCW 35.45.020, the city or town treasurer shall call in and pay the principal of one or more bonds of any issue (1) in their numerical order; or (2) where bonds are issued with an estimated redemption schedule, in either numerical order or chronological order by maturity and within each maturity by date of estimated redemption as determined in the bond authorizing ordinance, whenever there is sufficient money in any local improvement fund, against which the bonds have been issued, over and above that which is sufficient for the payment of interest on all unpaid bonds of that issue. The call shall be made for publication in the city or town official newspaper in its first publication following the date of delinquency of any installment of the assessment or as soon thereafter as practicable. The call shall state that bonds No. . . . (giving the serial number or numbers of the bonds called) will be paid on the day the next interest payments are due and that interest on those bonds will cease upon that date. [2003 c 139 § 2; 1983 c 167 § 43; 1971 ex.s. c 116 § 11; 1965 c 7 § 35.45.050. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 54, part; RRS § 9407, part.]

Effective date—2003 c 139: See note following RCW 35.45.180.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.45.060 Interest on bonds—How payable. The city or town treasurer shall pay interest on the bonds issued against local improvement funds out of the local improvement fund from which the bonds are payable. [1965 c 7 § 35.45.060. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 54, part; RRS § 9407, part.]

35.45.065 Interest on bonds—Payment from general revenues—Authority—Procedure. The city or town council may provide by ordinance that all or part of the interest upon said bonds shall be paid from the general revenues of

the city or town and may create a local improvement district bond interest fund for this purpose. If the city or town council determine that the city or town shall pay all interest on such bonds from its general revenues, the interest coupons attached to the bond shall recite that the interest thereby evidenced is payable from general revenues. If the city or town council determines that the city or town council shall pay a part of the interest on such bonds from its general revenues, the interest coupons representing interest payable from the general revenues of the city or town shall be denominated as "B" coupons and shall recite that the interest payable thereunder is payable from the general revenues of the city or town. [1967 ex.s. c 44 § 2.]

35.45.070 Nonliability of city or town. (1)(a) Neither the holder nor owner of any bond, interest coupon, warrant, or other short-term obligation issued against a local improvement fund shall have any claim therefor against the city or town by which it is issued, except for payment from the special assessments made for the improvement for which the bond or warrant was issued and except also for payment from the local improvement guaranty fund of the city or town as to bonds issued after the creation of a local improvement guaranty fund of that city or town. The city or town shall not be liable to the holder or owner of any bond, interest coupon, warrant, or other short-term obligation for any loss to the local improvement guaranty fund occurring in the lawful operation thereof.

(b) A copy of the foregoing in (a) of this subsection shall be plainly written, printed, or engraved on each bond, interest coupon, warrant, or other short-term obligation.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, with respect to bonds, interest coupons, warrants, or other short-term obligations issued under an ordinance providing that the obligations are not secured by the local improvement guaranty fund:

(a) Neither the holder nor owner of any obligation issued against a local improvement fund shall have any claim against the city or town by which it is issued, except for payment from the special assessments made for the improvement for which the obligation was issued.

(b) A copy of the foregoing in (a) of this subsection shall be plainly written, printed, or engraved on each bond, interest coupon, warrant, or other short-term obligation. [2002 c 41 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.45.070. Prior: (i) 1911 c 98 § 52, part; RRS § 9405, part. (ii) 1927 c 209 § 5; 1925 ex.s. c 183 § 5; 1923 c 141 § 5, part; RRS § 9351-5, part.]

35.45.080 Remedy of bondholders. If a city or town fails to pay any bonds or to promptly collect any local improvement assessments when due, the owner of the bonds may proceed in his or her own name to collect the assessment and foreclose the lien thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction and shall recover in addition to the amount of the bond and interest thereon, five percent, together with the cost of suit. Any number of holders of bonds for any single improvement may join as plaintiffs and any number of owners of property upon which the assessments are liens may be joined as defendants in the same suit.

The owners of local improvement bonds issued by a city or town after the creation of a local improvement guaranty

fund therein, shall also have recourse against the local improvement guaranty fund of such city or town unless the ordinance under which the bonds were issued provides that the bonds are not secured by the local improvement guaranty fund. [2009 c 549 § 2081; 2002 c 41 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.45.080. Prior: (i) 1927 c 209 § 5, part; 1925 ex.s. c 183 § 5, part; 1923 c 141 § 5, part; RRS § 9351-5, part. (ii) 1911 c 98 § 51; 1899 c 124 § 6; RRS § 9404.]

35.45.090 Excess to be refunded—Demand—Right of action. Any funds in the treasury of any municipal corporation belonging to the fund of any local improvement district after the payment of the whole cost and expense of such improvement, in excess of the total sum required to defray all the expenditures by such municipal corporation on account thereof, shall be refunded, on demand, to the payers into such fund. Each such payer shall be entitled to such proportion of such excess as his or her original assessment bears to the entire original assessment levied for such improvement. Such municipal corporation may, after one year from the date on which the last installment becomes due, transfer any balance remaining on hand to the general fund of such municipal corporation, but shall, notwithstanding such transfer remain liable for the refund herein provided for until such refund shall have been made, unless the actual cost involved in making such refund shall exceed the excess in such fund.

Such demand shall be made in writing to the treasurer of such municipal corporation. No action shall be commenced in any court to obtain any such refund, except upon such demand, and until ninety days after making such demand. No excess shall be recovered in any action where the excess in the fund does not average the sum of one dollar in favor of all payers into such fund.

This section shall not be deemed to require the refunding of any balance left in any local improvement fund after the payment of all outstanding obligations issued against such fund, where such balance accrues from any saving in interest or from penalties collected upon delinquent assessments, but any such balance, whether accruing heretofore or hereafter, may be turned into the general fund or otherwise disposed of, as the legislative authority of the city may direct.

The provisions of this chapter relating to the refund of excess local improvement district funds shall not apply to any district whose obligations are guaranteed by the local improvement guaranty fund. [2009 c 549 § 2082; 1965 c 7 § 35.45.090. Prior: 1917 c 140 § 1; 1909 c 108 § 1; RRS § 9351.]

35.45.130 Warrants against local improvement fund authorized. Every city and town may provide by ordinance for the issuance of warrants in payment of the cost and expense of any local improvement, payable out of the local improvement district fund. The warrants shall bear interest at a rate or rates established by the issuing officer under the direction of the legislative authority of the city or town and shall be redeemed either in cash or by local improvement bonds for the same improvement authorized by ordinance.

All warrants against any local improvement fund sold by the city or town or issued to a contractor and by him or her sold or hypothecated for a valuable consideration shall be claims and liens against the improvement fund against which

they are drawn prior and superior to any right, lien, or claim of any surety upon the bond or bonds given to the city or town by or for the contractor to secure the performance of his or her contract or to secure the payment of persons who have performed work thereon, furnished materials therefor, or provisions and supplies for the carrying on of the work. [2009 c 549 § 2083; 1981 c 323 § 3; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 36; 1965 c 7 § 35.45.130. Prior: 1953 c 117 § 1; prior: 1915 c 168 § 3; 1911 c 98 § 72; 1899 c 146 § 7; RRS 9425.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

35.45.140 Warrants acceptable in payment of assessments. Cities and towns may accept warrants drawn against any local improvement fund upon such conditions as they may by ordinance or resolution prescribe, in satisfaction of:

(1) Assessments levied to supply such fund, in due order of priority of right;

(2) Judgments rendered against property owners who have become delinquent in the payment of assessments levied to supply such fund; and

(3) In payment of certificates of purchase in cases where property of delinquents has been sold under execution or at tax sale for failure to pay assessments levied to supply such fund. [1965 c 7 § 35.45.140. Prior: (i) 1899 c 97 § 1; RRS § 9346. (ii) 1899 c 97 § 2; RRS § 9347. (iii) 1899 c 97 § 3; RRS § 9348. (iv) 1899 c 97 § 4; RRS § 9349. (v) 1899 c 97 § 5; RRS § 9350.]

35.45.150 Installment notes—Interest certificates. In addition to the issuance of bonds and warrants in payment of the cost and expense of any local improvement, any city or town may also issue and sell installment notes payable out of the local improvement district fund. Such installment notes may be issued any time after the thirty day period allowed by law for the payment of assessments of any district without penalty or interest, and may bear any denomination or denominations, the aggregate of which shall represent the balance of the cost and expense of the local improvement district which is to be borne by the property owners therein.

Application of local improvement district funds for the reduction of the principal and interest amounts due on any notes herein provided to finance said improvement shall be made not less than once each year beginning with the issue date thereof. Appropriate notification of such application of funds shall be made by the city or town treasurer to the registered payees of said notes, except those notes owned by funds of the issuing municipality. Such notes may be registered as provided in RCW 39.46.030. If more than one local improvement installment note is issued for a single district, said notes shall be numbered consecutively. All notes issued shall bear on the face thereof: (1) The name of the payee; (2) the number of the local improvement district from whose funds the notes are payable; (3) the date of issue of each note; (4) the date on which the note, or the final installment thereon shall become due; (5) the rate or rates of interest, as provided by the city or town legislative authority, to be paid on the unpaid balance thereof, and; (6) such manual or facsimile signatures and attestations as are required by state statute or city charter to appear on the warrants of each issuing municipality.

The reverse side of each installment note issued pursuant to this section shall bear a tabular payment record which shall indicate at prescribed installment dates, the receipt of any local improvement district funds for the purpose of servicing the debt evidenced by said notes. Such receipts shall first be applied toward the interest due on the unpaid balance of the note, and any additional moneys shall thereafter apply as a reduction of the principal amount thereof. The tabular payment record shall, in addition to the above, show the unpaid principal balance due on each installment note, together with sufficient space opposite each transaction affecting said note for the manual signature of the city's or town's clerk, treasurer or other properly designated receiving officer of the municipality, or of any other registered payee presenting said note for such installment payments.

Whenever there are insufficient funds in a local improvement district to meet any payment of installment interest due on any note herein authorized, a noninterest-bearing defaulted installment interest certificate shall be issued by the city or town treasurer which shall consist of a written statement certifying the amount of such defaulted interest installment; the name of the payee of the note to whom the interest is due and the number of the local improvement district from whose funds the note and interest thereon is payable. Such certificates may be registered as provided in RCW 39.46.030. The certificate herein provided shall bear the manual signature of the city or town treasurer or his or her authorized agent. The defaulted installment interest certificate so issued shall be redeemed for the face amount thereof with any available funds in the local improvement guaranty fund.

Whenever at the date of maturity of any installment note issued pursuant to this section, there are insufficient funds in a local improvement district, due to delinquencies in the collection of assessments, to pay the final installment of the principal due thereon, the note shall be redeemed with any available funds in the local improvement guaranty fund for the amount of said final installment.

All certificates and notes issued pursuant to this section are to become subject to the same redemption privileges as apply to any local improvement district bonds and warrants now accorded the protection of the local improvement guaranty fund as provided in chapter 35.54 RCW, and whenever the certificates or notes issued as herein provided are redeemed by said local improvement guaranty fund, they shall be held therein as investments thereof in the same manner as prescribed for other defaulted local improvement district obligations.

Notwithstanding any other statutory provisions, local improvement installment notes authorized by this section which are within the protection of the local improvement guaranty fund law shall be considered legal investments for any available surplus funds of the issuing municipality which now or hereafter may be authorized to be invested in the city's or town's local improvement districts' bonds or warrants and shall be considered legal investments for all national and state banks, savings and loan institutions, and any and all other commercial banking or financial institutions to the same extent that the local improvement district bonds and any coupons issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter have been and are legal investments for such institutions. Any such local improvement installment notes may be

transferred or sold by said city or town upon such terms or conditions and in such manner as the local governing body of said city or town may determine, or may be issued to another fund of the city or town: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the same shall not be sold at less than par plus accrued interest.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, such notes and certificates may be issued, and such notes may be sold, in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [2009 c 549 § 2084; 1983 c 167 § 44. Prior: 1981 c 323 § 4; 1981 c 156 § 2; prior: 1970 ex.s. c 93 § 2; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 37; 1965 c 7 § 35.45.150; prior: 1961 c 165 § 1.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Investment of public funds in notes, debentures: RCW 39.60.050.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.45.155 Installment notes—Refunding. Any city or town having issued one or more installment notes pursuant to RCW 35.45.150 may refund all of such notes or the principal thereof then outstanding payable from any one local improvement district fund by the issuance of local improvement district bonds pursuant to chapter 35.45 RCW and by the payment into the city or town fund or funds holding such notes the then outstanding principal amount of such notes plus the interest thereon accrued to the date of such refunding. The bonds shall be payable from the same local improvement district fund from which such notes were payable; shall be payable no later than the final payment date of the notes being refunded; shall be in the same total principal amount as the outstanding principal amount of the notes being refunded less any sums in the local improvement district fund the city or town applies to the redemption of such notes; and shall be sold at not less than par plus accrued interest to date of delivery. Any interest payable on the bonds in excess of the interest payable on assessment installments payable into the local improvement district fund shall be paid from the general fund of the city or town in accordance with RCW 35.45.065. The principal proceeds and interest accrued to date of delivery of the bonds shall be paid into the local improvement district fund and the notes shall be redeemed on that date. The city or town shall pay all costs and expenses of such refunding from moneys available therefor. [1969 ex.s. c 258 § 12.]

35.45.160 Consolidated local improvement districts—Authorized—Purpose. For the purpose of issuing bonds only, the governing body of any municipality may authorize the establishment of consolidated local improvement districts. The local improvements within such consolidated districts need not be adjoining, vicinal or neighboring. If the governing body orders the creation of such consolidated local improvement districts, the moneys received from the installment payment of the principal of and interest on assessments levied within original local assessment districts shall be deposited in a consolidated local improvement district bond redemption fund to be used to redeem outstanding consolidated local improvement district bonds. [1967 ex.s. c 44 § 3.]

35.45.170 Refunding bonds—Limitations. The legislative authority of any city or town may issue and sell bonds to refund outstanding local improvement district or consolidated local improvement district bonds issued after June 7,

1984, on the earliest date such outstanding bonds may be redeemed following the date of issuance of such refunding bonds. Such refunding shall be subject to the following:

(1) The refunding shall result in a net interest cost savings after paying the costs and expenses of the refunding, and the principal amount of the refunding bonds may not exceed the principal balance of the assessment roll or rolls pledged to pay the bonds being refunded at the time of the refunding.

(2) The refunding bonds shall be paid from the same local improvement fund or bond redemption fund as the bonds being refunded.

(3) The costs and expenses of the refunding shall be paid from the proceeds of the refunding bonds, or the same local improvement district fund or bond redemption fund for the bonds being refunded, except the city or town may advance such costs and expenses to such fund pending the receipt of assessment payments available to reimburse such advances.

(4) The last maturity of the refunding bonds shall be no later than one year after the last maturity of bonds being refunded.

(5) The refunding bonds may be exchanged for the bonds being refunded or may be sold in the same manner permitted at the time of sale for local improvement district bonds.

(6) All other provisions of law applicable to the refunded bonds shall apply to the refunding bonds. [1984 c 186 § 66.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.

35.45.180 Transfer from general fund to local improvement fund authorized—Ordinance. Any city or town, when authorized by ordinance, may transfer permanently or temporarily, money from its general fund, or from any other municipal fund as its council shall specify in that ordinance, to its local improvement guaranty fund or any of its local improvement funds to be used for the purposes of these local improvement funds, including the payment of bonds, interest coupons, warrants, or other short-term obligations. The powers granted by this section are to be exercised at the discretion of a council when found to be in the public interest, but money transferred by means of these powers shall not be pledged to the payment of any local improvement district obligations. [2003 c 139 § 1.]

Effective date—2003 c 139: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 7, 2003]." [2003 c 139 § 4.]

Chapter 35.47 RCW

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—PROCEDURE FOR CANCELLATION OF NONGUARANTEED BONDS

Sections

- 35.47.010 Distribution of moneys in local improvement funds to holders of bonds and warrants—Notice—Time limitation—Abandonment and transfer to general fund.
- 35.47.020 Declaration of obsolescence and cancellation upon distribution of moneys, untimely presentment, or lack of money in local improvement fund.
- 35.47.030 Cancellation procedure where no money in local improvement fund.
- 35.47.040 Action under RCW 35.47.010 through 35.47.030 unaffected by chapter 35.48 RCW or other law.
- 35.47.900 Severability—1965 ex.s. c 6.

(2012 Ed.)

35.47.010 Distribution of moneys in local improvement funds to holders of bonds and warrants—Notice—Time limitation—Abandonment and transfer to general fund. Any city or town having any outstanding and unpaid local improvement bonds or warrants issued in connection with a local improvement therein to which the local guaranty fund law is not applicable and that have been delinquent for more than fifteen years, by ordinance, may direct that the money, if any, remaining in a given local improvement fund for which no real property is held in trust shall be distributed by the city or town on a pro rata basis, without any reference to numerical order, to the holders of outstanding bonds or warrants for each such fund, excluding the accrued interest thereon. If the outstanding bonds or warrants are not presented for payment within one year after the last date of publication of notice provided for herein, the money being held in the local improvement fund of a city or town shall be deemed abandoned, and shall be transferred to the city or town general fund: PROVIDED, That the city or town shall publish a notice once each week for two successive weeks in the official newspaper of the city or town in which it is indicated that L.I.D. bonds for L.I.D. improvement Nos. to inclusive must be presented to the city or town for payment not later than one year from this date or the money being held in the local improvement fund of the city or town shall be transferred to the city or town general fund. [1985 c 469 § 31; 1965 ex.s. c 6 § 1.]

35.47.020 Declaration of obsolescence and cancellation upon distribution of moneys, untimely presentment, or lack of money in local improvement fund. After the city or town having said bonds or warrants referred to in RCW 35.47.010 has distributed the money in a local improvement district fund in accordance with RCW 35.47.010, or such bonds or warrants are not presented for payment within one year after the last date of publication of notice provided for in RCW 35.47.010, such city or town may, by ordinance, declare such bonds and warrants, without any reference to numerical order, to be obsolete, cancel the same, and terminate all accounting thereon, and clear such bonds and warrants off their records including any unguaranteed bonds or warrants outstanding against districts in which there remains no money in the given local improvement fund. [1965 ex.s. c 6 § 2.]

35.47.030 Cancellation procedure where no money in local improvement fund. If the bonds or warrants outstanding against a district are unguaranteed and if there remains no money in the appropriate local improvement fund to pay them, and if no real property is held in trust for the fund, the city or town shall give notice in the same manner as provided in RCW 35.47.010, stating that L.I.D. (bonds or warrants) for L.I.D. improvement Nos. to inclusive will be canceled as provided in RCW 35.47.020, unless such bonds or warrants are presented to the city or town within one year from the date of last publication of the notice, together with good cause shown as to why such cancellation should not take place. If such bonds or warrants are not presented, with good cause shown, within one year after the last date of publication of such notice, they may be canceled as provided in RCW 35.47.020. [1965 ex.s. c 6 § 3.]

35.47.040 Action under RCW 35.47.010 through 35.47.030 unaffected by chapter 35.48 RCW or other law. Nothing in chapter 35.48 RCW or other existing law to the contrary shall preclude the action authorized herein. [1965 ex.s. c 6 § 4.]

35.47.900 Severability—1965 ex.s. c 6. If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1965 ex.s. c 6 § 6.]

Chapter 35.48 RCW LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS— NONGUARANTEED BONDS

Sections

- 35.48.010 Special revolving fund for delinquent nonguaranteed bonds and warrants—Composition.
- 35.48.020 Use of revolving fund—Maximum bond price.
- 35.48.030 Subrogation—Refund of surplus.
- 35.48.040 Refund to revolving fund.
- 35.48.050 Purchase of warrants on previous funds—Transfer of assets to revolving fund—Disposition.
- 35.48.060 Procedure governed by ordinance.

35.48.010 Special revolving fund for delinquent nonguaranteed bonds and warrants—Composition. If any city or town has issued bonds or warrants payable from a local improvement or condemnation award fund, to which the local improvement guaranty fund law is not applicable, and if the assessment, or last installment thereof, against which the bonds or warrants were issued has been delinquent not more than thirty-two years, the city or town may create a special revolving fund and may provide moneys therefor by general tax levy, if the levy, together with other levies made or authorized by such city or town, will not exceed the levy which is legally allowed; or such city or town may place in said fund or advance or loan to said fund any money which it is not prohibited by law from advancing, loaning to or placing in said fund. [1965 c 7 § 35.48.010. Prior: 1961 c 46 § 1; 1943 c 244 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9351-11.]

Purpose—1943 c 244: "WHEREAS, there are many millions of dollars of delinquent and unpaid local improvement district and condemnation award bonds and warrants issued by various cities of the state and not protected by the Local Improvement Guaranty Fund, only a small part of which for the present at least can be paid and many of which will never be paid because of inability of property owners to pay the special assessments levied to provide funds for payment thereof and the depreciated value of the real estate which is the only security provided by present law from which payment of the assessments may be enforced; and, WHEREAS, the cities are not legally liable under existing law for payment of such bonds and warrants except as there are moneys available in the special fund from which the same are payable; and, WHEREAS, such cities and its citizens as a whole have derived benefit from the improvements installed with the proceeds or as a result of the issuance of such bonds and warrants; and, WHEREAS, the non-payment of such unpaid and delinquent bonds and warrants not only causes great hardship and suffering on those who have invested money in such bonds and warrants, but also reflects discredit on the financial structure of the various cities involved, to the detriment of the cities as a whole and also the entire state; NOW, THEREFORE, this law is enacted to enable cities to provide some relief from the hardship imposed by such conditions." [1943 c 244 § 1.]

35.48.020 Use of revolving fund—Maximum bond price. Any moneys in such revolving fund may be used for the purchase of unpaid delinquent local improvement war-

rants, or bonds and interest payments, or bonds and interest coupons thereon, issued by the city or town, payable from a local improvement district fund or condemnation award fund, to which the local improvement guaranty fund law is not applicable, if the assessment, or last installment thereof, against which the bonds or warrants have been issued, has been delinquent not more than thirty-two years. The maximum purchase price to be paid for said bonds or warrants shall be fixed by the municipality, and may from time to time be changed but shall never exceed fifty percent of the face value of the bonds, interest payments, interest coupons, or warrants: PROVIDED, That no warrants shall be issued payable from the revolving fund unless there is sufficient cash in said fund available for payment of such warrants. [1983 c 167 § 45; 1965 c 7 § 35.48.020. Prior: 1961 c 46 § 2; 1943 c 244 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9351-12.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.48.030 Subrogation—Refund of surplus. The purchase of any such bonds or warrants shall not relieve the local improvement or condemnation award fund from which the same are payable from liability for payment of the same, but the city or town upon purchase thereof shall become subrogated to all the rights of the former owners thereof and may proceed to enforcement of said bonds or warrants as any owner thereof might do. The city or town may sell any property acquired by it in such proceedings upon such terms and for such prices as it sees fit, or it may resell any of the bonds or warrants for such prices as it shall fix.

Any excess in any local improvement district fund or condemnation award fund which will average a payment of one dollar to each payer into said fund shall, after payment, retirement, or cancellation of all bonds or warrants payable from said fund, be refunded and paid to the payers into the fund in the proportion that their respective assessments bear to the entire original assessment levied for such improvement, and any unpaid assessments, or portion thereof, shall be reduced in the same proportion. Any proceeds derived from the sale of any bonds or warrants, or from the sale of real estate, shall be placed in the revolving fund. [1965 c 7 § 35.48.030. Prior: 1943 c 244 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9351-13.]

35.48.040 Refund to revolving fund. If there are funds in any local improvement district fund or condemnation award fund sufficient to pay or retire any bond or warrant issued and payable from said fund, and the city or town is the owner and holder of the bond or warrant next payable from the fund, the city or town treasurer shall from the moneys in the local improvement or condemnation award fund place in the revolving fund a sum of money equivalent to the amount paid by the city or town for such bond or warrant and shall thereupon cancel, mark paid and remove from said revolving fund such bond or warrant. [1965 c 7 § 35.48.040. Prior: 1943 c 244 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9351-14.]

35.48.050 Purchase of warrants on previous funds—Transfer of assets to revolving fund—Disposition. Whenever a city or town has heretofore by ordinance created a fund for use in purchasing delinquent local improvement or condemnation award bonds or warrants not protected by the local

improvement guaranty fund law, and has purchased any such bonds or warrants and issued warrants payable from said fund, which warrants are unpaid because of lack of funds and have remained unpaid for a period of less than thirty-two years from date of issue thereof, the city or town may use any funds available in the revolving fund to purchase said warrants at such price as it may determine, but in no event at more than fifty percent of the face value, without interest.

Whenever all such warrants have been purchased or paid, the city or town may transfer to the revolving fund any bonds, warrants or other assets belonging to said fund first above mentioned, and thereafter such bonds, warrants or other assets shall be held and disposed of for the benefit of said revolving fund in the same manner as other funds and assets therein: PROVIDED, That nothing contained in this chapter shall legalize any warrants heretofore issued or render any city or town liable thereunder. [1965 c 7 § 35.48.050. Prior: 1961 c 46 § 3; 1943 c 244 § 6; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9351-15.]

35.48.060 Procedure governed by ordinance. All actions of a city or town respecting the purchase of bonds and warrants or sales of bonds, warrants or assets of the revolving fund shall be as directed by general or special ordinance. [1965 c 7 § 35.48.060. Prior: 1943 c 244 § 7; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9351-16.]

Chapter 35.49 RCW LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS— COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS

Sections

35.49.010	Collection by city treasurer—Notices.
35.49.020	Installments—Number—Due date.
35.49.030	Ordinance to prescribe time of payment—Interest—Penalties.
35.49.040	Payment without interest or penalty.
35.49.050	Prepayment of installments subsequently due.
35.49.060	Payment by city or town.
35.49.070	Payment by county.
35.49.080	Payment by metropolitan park district.
35.49.090	Payment by joint owner.
35.49.100	Payment in error—Remedy.
35.49.110	Record of payment.
35.49.130	Tax liens—City may protect assessment lien at foreclosure sale.
35.49.140	Tax liens—Payment by city after taking property on foreclosure of local assessments.
35.49.150	Tax title property—City may acquire from county before resale.
35.49.160	Tax title property—Disposition of proceeds upon resale.
35.49.170	Acquisition of property by state or political subdivisions which is subject to unpaid assessments and delinquencies.

Prepayment of taxes and assessments: RCW 35.21.650.

35.49.010 Collection by city treasurer—Notices. All assessments for local improvements in local improvement districts shall be collected by the city treasurer and shall be kept in a separate fund to be known as "local improvement fund, district No. . . ." and shall be used for no other purpose than the redemption of warrants drawn upon and bonds issued against the fund to provide payment for the cost and expense of the improvement.

All assessments for local improvements in a utility local improvement district shall be collected by the city treasurer, shall be paid into the appropriate revenue bond fund, and shall be used for no other purpose than the redemption of rev-

enue bonds issued to provide funds for the cost and expense of the improvement.

As soon as the assessment roll has been placed in the hands of the city or town treasurer for collection, he or she shall publish a notice in the official newspaper of the city or town once a week for two consecutive weeks, that the roll is in his or her hands for collection and that all or any portion of the assessment may be paid within thirty days from the date of the first publication of the notice without penalty, interest or costs.

Within fifteen days of the first newspaper publication, the city or town treasurer shall notify each owner or reputed owner whose name appears on the assessment roll, at the address shown on the tax rolls of the county treasurer for each item of property described on the list, of the nature of the assessment, of the amount of his or her real property subject to such assessment, of the total amount of assessment due, and of the time during which such assessment may be paid without penalty, interest, or costs. [2009 c 549 § 2085; 1972 ex.s. c 137 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 258 § 13; 1967 c 52 § 13; 1965 c 7 § 35.49.010. Prior: (i) 1911 c 98 § 28; RRS § 9380. (ii) 1911 c 98 § 50, part; RRS § 9403, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.49.020 Installments—Number—Due date. In all cases where bonds are issued to pay the cost and expense of a local improvement, the ordinance levying the assessments shall provide that the sum charged against any lot, tract, and parcel of land or other property, or any portion thereof, may be paid during the thirty day period allowed for the payment of assessments without penalty or interest and that thereafter the sum remaining unpaid may be paid in equal annual principal installments or in equal annual installments of principal and interest. The number of installments shall be less by two than the number of years which the bonds issued to pay for the improvement are to run. The estimated interest rate may be stated in the ordinance confirming the assessment roll. Where payment is required in equal annual principal installments, interest on the whole amount unpaid at the rate fixed by the ordinance authorizing the issuance and sale of the bonds shall be due on the due date of the first installment of principal and each year thereafter on the due date of each installment of principal: PROVIDED, That the legislative authority of any city or town having made a bond issue payable on or before twenty-two years after the date of issue may provide by ordinance that all assessments and portions of assessments unpaid after the thirty day period allowed for payment of assessments without penalty or interest may be paid in ten equal installments beginning with the eleventh year and ending with the twentieth year from the expiration of said thirty day period, together with interest on the unpaid installments at the rate fixed by such ordinance, and that in each year after the said thirty day period, to and including the tenth year thereafter, one installment of interest on the principal sum of the assessment at the rate so fixed shall be paid and collected, and that beginning with the eleventh year after the thirty day period one installment of the principal, together with the interest due thereon, and on all installments thereafter to become due shall be paid and collected. [1982 c 96 § 1; 1981 c 323 § 5; 1969 ex.s. c 258 § 14; 1965 c 7 § 35.49.020.

Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 117 § 1; 1915 c 168 § 5; 1911 c 98 § 49; 1899 c 124 § 4; RRS § 9402.]

35.49.030 Ordinance to prescribe time of payment—Interest—Penalties. Every city and town shall prescribe by ordinance within what time assessments or installments thereof shall be paid, and shall provide for the payment and collection of interest thereon at a rate as shall be fixed by the legislative body of the city or town. Assessments or installments thereof, when delinquent, in addition to such interest, shall bear such penalty not less than five percent as shall be by general ordinance prescribed. [1971 ex.s. c 116 § 5; 1969 ex.s. c 258 § 15; 1965 c 7 § 35.49.030. Prior: 1955 c 353 § 3; prior: 1927 c 275 § 1, part; 1921 c 92 § 1, part; 1911 c 98 § 24, part; RRS § 9376, part.]

35.49.040 Payment without interest or penalty. The owner of any lot, tract, or parcel of land or other property charged with local improvement assessment may redeem it from all or any portion thereof by paying to the city or town treasurer all or any portion thereof without interest within thirty days after the first publication by the treasurer of notice that the assessment roll is in his or her hands for collection. [2009 c 549 § 2086; 1965 c 7 § 35.49.040. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 50, part; RRS § 9403, part.]

35.49.050 Prepayment of installments subsequently due. The owner of any lot, tract, or parcel of land or other property charged with a local improvement assessment may redeem it from all liability for the unpaid amount of the assessment at any time after the thirty day period allowed for payment of assessments without penalty or interest by paying the entire installments of the assessment remaining unpaid to the city or town treasurer with interest thereon to the date of maturity of the installment next falling due. [1965 c 7 § 35.49.050. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 50, part; RRS § 9403, part.]

35.49.060 Payment by city or town. On or before the fifteenth day of August of each year, the city or town treasurer shall certify to the city or town council a detailed statement showing:

- (1) The proceedings authorizing and confirming any local improvement assessments or utility local improvement assessments affecting city or town property,
- (2) The lots, tracts, or parcels of lands of the city or town so assessed,
- (3) The several assessments against each,
- (4) The interest, penalties, and charges thereon,
- (5) The penalties and charges which will accrue upon the assessments to the date of payment, and
- (6) The total of all such assessments, interest, penalty, and charges.

The longest outstanding liens shall be paid first, but if the money in the "city (or town) property assessments redemption fund" is insufficient at any time to discharge all such liens against the lands of the city or town upon a given assessment roll, the city or town treasurer may pay such portion thereof as may be possible from the funds available.

If deemed necessary, the city or town council may transfer money from the general fund to the redemption fund as a loan to be repaid when the money is available for repayment.

[1967 c 52 § 14; 1965 c 7 § 35.49.060. Prior: 1929 c 183 § 2, part; 1909 c 130 § 2; RRS § 9345, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.49.070 Payment by county. Upon the confirmation of the assessment roll for a local improvement district or utility local improvement district, the city or town treasurer shall certify and forward to the board of county commissioners a statement of all the lots, tracts, or parcels of land held or owned by the county assessed thereon, separately describing each lot, tract, or parcel, with the amount of the assessment charged against it.

The board of county commissioners shall cause the amount of such local assessments to be paid to the city or town as other claims against the county are paid.

If title to any property thus described was acquired by the county through foreclosure of general tax liens, the county shall:

- (1) Pay the assessment from the proceeds of the sale of the property; or
 - (2) Sell the property subject to the lien of the assessment.
- [1967 c 52 § 15; 1965 c 7 § 35.49.070. Prior: 1929 c 139 § 1; 1905 c 29 § 3; RRS § 9342.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.49.080 Payment by metropolitan park district. Upon the confirmation of the assessment roll for a local improvement district or utility local improvement district, the city treasurer shall certify and forward to the board of park commissioners of any metropolitan park district in which the city is located, a statement of all the lots, tracts, and parcels of land or other property held or owned by the district, assessed thereon, separately describing each lot, tract, or parcel with the amount of the assessment charged against it.

The board of park commissioners shall cause the amount of the local assessments to be paid as other claims against the metropolitan park district are paid. [1967 c 52 § 16; 1965 c 7 § 35.49.080. Prior: 1929 c 204 § 3; RRS § 9343-3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.49.090 Payment by joint owner. If any assessment for a local improvement, or an installment thereof, or judgment for either of them is paid, or a certificate of sale for either of them is redeemed by a joint owner of any of the property so assessed, he or she may, after demand and refusal, recover from his or her co-owners, by an action brought in superior court, the respective portions of the payment which each co-owner should bear. He or she shall have a lien upon the undivided interests of his or her co-owners from the date of the payment made by him or her and in the action shall recover interest at ten percent from the date of payment by him or her and the costs of the action in addition to the principal sum due him or her. [2009 c 549 § 2087; 1965 c 7 § 35.49.090. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 62; RRS § 9415.]

35.49.100 Payment in error—Remedy. If, through error or inadvertence, a person pays any assessment for a local improvement or an installment thereof upon the lands of another, he or she may, after demand and refusal, recover from the owner of such lands, by an action in the superior court, the amount so paid and the costs of the action. [2009 c

549 § 2088; 1965 c 7 § 35.49.100. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 65; RRS § 9418.]

35.49.110 Record of payment. If the amount of any assessment for a local improvement with interest, penalty, costs, and charges accrued thereon is paid to the treasurer before sale of the property in foreclosure of the lien thereon, the city or town treasurer shall mark it paid upon the assessment roll with the date of payment thereof. [1965 c 7 § 35.49.110. Prior: 1927 c 275 § 2; 1911 c 98 § 30; RRS § 9382.]

35.49.130 Tax liens—City may protect assessment lien at foreclosure sale. If any property situated in a local improvement district or utility local improvement district created by a city or town is offered for sale for general taxes by the county treasurer, the city or town shall have power to protect the lien or liens of any local improvement assessments outstanding against the whole or portion of such property by purchase at the treasurer's foreclosure sale. [1995 c 38 § 2; 1994 c 301 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.49.130. Prior: (i) 1911 c 98 § 63; RRS § 9416. (ii) 1929 c 143 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 170 § 1, part; 1911 c 98 § 40, part; RRS § 9393, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.49.140 Tax liens—Payment by city after taking property on foreclosure of local assessments. If a city or town has bid in any property on sale for local improvement assessments, it may satisfy the lien of any outstanding general taxes upon the property by payment of the face of such taxes and costs, without penalty or interest, but this shall not apply where certificates of delinquency against the property have been issued to private persons. [1965 c 7 § 35.49.140. Prior: 1929 c 143 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 170 § 1, part; 1911 c 98 § 40, part; RRS § 9393, part.]

35.49.150 Tax title property—City may acquire from county before resale. If property is struck off to or bid in by a county at a sale for general taxes, and is subject to local improvement assessments in any city or town, or has been taken over by the city or town on the foreclosure of local improvement assessments, the city or town may acquire the property from the county at any time before resale and receive a deed therefor upon paying the face of such taxes and costs, without penalty or interest. [1965 c 7 § 35.49.150. Prior: 1929 c 143 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 170 § 1, part; 1911 c 98 § 40, part; RRS § 9393, part.]

35.49.160 Tax title property—Disposition of proceeds upon resale. Whenever property struck off to or bid in by a county at a sale for general taxes is subsequently sold by the county, the proceeds of the sale shall first be applied to discharge in full the lien or liens for general taxes for which property was sold; the remainder, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, shall be paid to the city or town to discharge all local improvement assessment liens against the property; and the surplus, if any, shall be distributed among the proper county funds. [1965 c 7 § 35.49.160. Prior: 1929 c 143 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 170 § 1, part; 1911 c 98 § 40, part; RRS § 9393, part.]

(2012 Ed.)

35.49.170 Acquisition of property by state or political subdivisions which is subject to unpaid assessments and delinquencies. See RCW 79.44.190.

Chapter 35.50 RCW

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS— FORECLOSURE OF ASSESSMENTS

Sections

35.50.005	Filing of title, diagram, expense—Posting proposed roll.
35.50.010	Assessment lien—Attachment—Priority.
35.50.020	Assessment lien—Validity.
35.50.030	Authority and conditions precedent to foreclosure.
35.50.040	Entire assessment, foreclosure of.
35.50.050	Limitation of foreclosure action.
35.50.220	Procedure—Commencement of action.
35.50.225	Procedure—Form of summons.
35.50.230	Procedure—Parties and property included.
35.50.240	Procedure—Pleadings and evidence.
35.50.250	Procedure—Summons and service.
35.50.260	Procedure—Trial and judgment—Notice of sale.
35.50.270	Procedure—Sale—Right of redemption.

35.50.005 Filing of title, diagram, expense—Posting proposed roll. Within fifteen days after any city or town has ordered a local improvement and created a local improvement district, the city or town shall cause to be filed with the officer authorized by law to collect the assessments for such improvement, the title of the improvement and district number and a copy of the diagram or print showing the boundaries of the district and preliminary assessment roll or abstract of same showing thereon the lots, tracts and parcels of land that will be specially benefited thereby and the estimated cost and expense of such improvement to be borne by each lot, tract, or parcel of land. Such officer shall immediately post the proposed assessment roll upon his or her index of local improvement assessments against the properties affected by the local improvement. [2009 c 549 § 2089; 1969 ex.s. c 258 § 16; 1965 c 7 § 35.50.005. Prior: 1955 c 353 § 1.]

35.50.010 Assessment lien—Attachment—Priority. The charge assessed upon the respective lots, tracts, or parcels of land and other property in the assessment roll confirmed by ordinance of the city or town council for the purpose of paying the cost and expense in whole or in part of any local improvement, shall be a lien upon the property assessed from the time the assessment roll is placed in the hands of the city or town treasurer for collection, but as between the grantor and grantee, or vendor and vendee of any real property, when there is no express agreement as to payment of the local improvement assessments against the real property, the lien of such assessment shall attach thirty days after the filing of the diagram or print and the estimated cost and expense of such improvement to be borne by each lot, tract, or parcel of land, as provided in RCW 35.50.005. Interest and penalty shall be included in and shall be a part of the assessment lien.

The assessment lien shall be paramount and superior to any other lien or encumbrance theretofore or thereafter created except a lien for general taxes. [1965 c 7 § 35.50.010. Prior: 1955 c 353 § 4; prior: (i) 1911 c 98 § 20; RRS § 9372. (ii) 1927 c 275 § 1, part; 1921 c 92 § 1; 1911 c 98 § 24, part; RRS § 9376, part.]

35.50.020 Assessment lien—Validity. If the city or town council in making assessments against any property within any local improvement district or utility local improvement district has acted in good faith and without fraud, the assessments shall be valid and enforceable as such and the lien thereof upon the property assessed shall be valid.

It shall be no objection to the validity of the assessment, or the lien thereof:

(1) That the contract for the improvement was not awarded in the manner or at the time required by law; or

(2) That the assessment was made by an unauthorized officer or person if the assessment roll was confirmed by the city or town authorities; or

(3) That the assessment is based upon a front foot basis, or upon a basis of benefits to the property within the improvement district unless it is made to appear that the city or town authorities did not act in good faith and did not attempt to act fairly in regard thereto or unless it is made to appear that the city or town authorities acted fraudulently or oppressively in making the assessment.

All local improvement assessments heretofore or hereafter made by city or town authorities in good faith are valid and in full force and effect. [1967 c 52 § 17; 1965 c 7 § 35.50.020. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 61; RRS § 9414.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.50.030 Authority and conditions precedent to foreclosure. If on the first day of January in any year, two installments of any local improvement assessment are delinquent, or if the final installment thereof has been delinquent for more than one year, the city or town shall proceed with the foreclosure of the delinquent assessment or delinquent installments thereof by proceedings brought in its own name in the superior court of the county in which the city or town is situate.

The proceedings shall be commenced on or before March 1st of that year or on or before such other date in such year as may be fixed by general ordinance, but not before the city or town treasurer has notified by certified mail the persons whose names appear on the current assessment roll as owners of the property charged with the assessments or installments which are delinquent, at the address last known to the treasurer, a notice thirty days before the commencement of the proceedings. If the person whose name appears on the assessment rolls of the county assessor as owner of the property, or whose name appears on the tax rolls of the county treasurer as taxpayer of the property, or the address shown for the owner, differs from that appearing on the city or town assessment roll, then the treasurer shall also mail a copy of the notice to that person or that address.

The notice shall state the amount due, including foreclosure costs, upon each separate lot, tract, or parcel of land and the date after which the proceedings will be commenced. The city or town treasurer shall file with the clerk of the superior court at the time of commencement of the foreclosure proceeding the affidavit of the person who mailed the notices. This affidavit shall be conclusive proof of compliance with the requirements of this section. [2002 c 168 § 1; 1997 c 393 § 1; 1983 c 303 § 18; 1982 c 91 § 1; 1981 c 323 § 6; 1965 c 7 § 35.50.030. Prior: 1933 c 9 § 1, part; 1927 c 275 § 5, part;

1919 c 70 § 2; 1915 c 185 § 1; 1911 c 98 §§ 34, 36, part; RRS § 9386, part; prior: 1897 c 111.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.50.040 Entire assessment, foreclosure of. When the local improvement assessment is payable in installments, the enforcement of the lien of any installment shall not prevent the enforcement of the lien of any subsequent installment.

A city or town may by general ordinance provide that upon failure to pay any installment due the entire assessment shall become due and payable and the collection thereof enforced by foreclosure: PROVIDED, That the payment of all delinquent installments together with interest, penalty, and administrative costs at any time before entry of judgment in foreclosure shall extend the time of payment on the remainder of the assessments as if there had been no delinquency or foreclosure. Where foreclosure of two installments of the same assessment on any lot, tract, or parcel is sought, the city or town treasurer shall cause such lot, tract, or parcel to be dismissed from the action, if the installment first delinquent together with interest, penalty, administrative costs, and charges is paid at any time before sale. [1997 c 393 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.50.040. Prior: (i) 1933 c 9 § 1, part; 1927 c 275 § 5, part; 1919 c 70 § 2, part; 1915 c 185 § 1; 1911 c 98 §§ 34, 36, part; RRS § 9386, part. (ii) 1919 c 70 § 1; 1911 c 98 § 35; RRS § 9388; prior: 1897 c 111.]

35.50.050 Limitation of foreclosure action. An action to collect a local improvement assessment or any installment thereof or to enforce the lien thereof whether brought by the city or town, or by any person having the right to bring such action must be commenced within ten years after the assessment becomes delinquent or within ten years after the last installment becomes delinquent, if the assessment is payable in installments: PROVIDED, That the time during which payment of principal is deferred as to economically disadvantaged property owners as provided for in RCW 35.43.250 shall not be a part of the time limited for the commencement of action. [1989 c 11 § 6; 1972 ex.s. c 137 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.50.050. Prior: 1911 c 98 § 41; RRS § 9394.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.50.220 Procedure—Commencement of action. In foreclosing local improvement assessment liens, a city or town shall proceed by filing a complaint in the superior court of the county in which the city or town is located. It shall be sufficient to allege in the complaint (1) the passage of the ordinance authorizing the improvement, (2) the making of the improvement, (3) the levying of the assessment, (4) the confirmation thereof, (5) the date of delinquency of the installment or installments of the assessment for the enforcement of which the action is brought and (6) that they have not been paid prior to delinquency or at all. [1982 c 91 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.50.220. Prior: 1933 c 9 § 2, part; RRS § 9386-1, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.50.225 Procedure—Form of summons. In foreclosing local improvement assessments, the summons shall be substantially in the following form:

SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON
FOR [.] COUNTY

Plaintiff,
v.
Defendant.
No
SUMMONS FOR FORECLOSURE
OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENT
ASSESSMENT LIEN

To the Defendant: A lawsuit has been started against you in the above entitled court by, plaintiff. Plaintiff's claim is stated in the written complaint, a copy of which is served upon you with this summons. The purpose of this suit is to foreclose on your interest in the following described property:

[legal description]

which is located at:

[street address]

In order to defend against this lawsuit, you must respond to the complaint by stating your defense in writing, and by serving a copy upon the person signing this summons within twenty days after the service of this summons, excluding the day of service, or a default judgment may be entered against you without notice. A default judgment is one where plaintiff is entitled to what he or she asks for because you have not responded. If you serve a notice of appearance on the undersigned person, you are entitled to notice before a default judgment may be entered.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

If judgment is taken against you, either by default or after hearing by the court, your property will be sold at public auction.

You may prevent the sale by paying the amount of the judgment at any time prior to the sale.

If your property is sold, you may redeem the property at any time up to two years after the date of the sale, by paying the amount for which the property was sold, plus interest and costs of the sale.

If you wish to seek the advice of an attorney in this matter, you should do so promptly so that your written response, if any, may be served on time.

[signed]

Print or Type Name

() Plaintiff () Plaintiff's Attorney

P.O. Address

Dated Telephone Number

[2009 c 549 § 2090; 1982 c 91 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.50.230 Procedure—Parties and property included. In foreclosing local improvement assessment (2012 Ed.)

liens, it is not necessary to bring a separate suit for each of the lots, tracts, or parcels of land or other property or for each separate local improvement district or utility local improvement district. All or any of the lots, tracts, or parcels of land or other property upon which local improvement assessments are delinquent under any and all local improvement assessment rolls in the city or town may be proceeded against in the same action. For all lots, tracts, or parcels which contain a residential structure with an assessed value of at least two thousand dollars, all persons owning or claiming to own the property shall be made defendants thereto. For all other lots, tracts, or parcels, the persons whose names appear on the assessment roll and property tax rolls as owners of the property charged with the assessments or taxes shall be made defendants thereto. [1983 c 303 § 19; 1982 c 91 § 3; 1967 c 52 § 19; 1965 c 7 § 35.50.230. Prior: 1933 c 9 § 2, part; RRS § 9386-1, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.50.240 Procedure—Pleadings and evidence. In foreclosing local improvement assessment liens, the assessment roll and the ordinance confirming it, or duly authenticated copies thereof shall be prima facie evidence of the regularity and legality of the proceedings connected therewith and the burden of proof shall be on the defendants. [1982 c 91 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.50.240. Prior: 1933 c 9 § 2, part; RRS § 9386-1, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.50.250 Procedure—Summons and service. In foreclosing local improvement assessments, if the lot, tract, or parcel contains a residential structure with an assessed value of at least two thousand dollars, the summons shall be served upon the defendants in the manner required by RCW 4.28.080. For all other lots, tracts, or parcels the summons shall be served by either personal service on the defendants or by certified and regular mail. [1983 c 303 § 20; 1982 c 91 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.50.250. Prior: 1933 c 9 § 2, part; RRS § 9386-1, part.]

Commencement of actions: Chapter 4.28 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.50.260 Procedure—Trial and judgment—Notice of sale. In foreclosing local improvement assessments the action shall be tried to the court without a jury. If the parties interested in any particular lot, tract, or parcel default, the court may enter judgment of foreclosure and sale as to such parties and lots, tracts, or parcels and the action may proceed as to the remaining defendants and lots, tracts, or parcels. Judgment and order of sale may be entered as to any one or more separate lots, tracts, or parcels involved in the action and the court shall retain jurisdiction to others.

The judgment shall specify separately the amount of the installments with interest, penalty, and all reasonable administrative costs, including, but not limited to, the title searches, chargeable to each lot, tract, or parcel. The judgment shall have the effect of a separate judgment as to each lot, tract, or parcel described in the judgment, and any appeal shall not invalidate or delay the judgment except as to the property concerning which the appeal is taken. In the judgment the court shall order the lots, tracts, or parcels therein described

sold by the city or town treasurer or by the county sheriff and an order of sale shall issue pursuant thereto for the enforcement of the judgment.

In all other respects, the trial, judgment, and appeals to the supreme court or the court of appeals shall be governed by the statutes governing the foreclosure of mortgages on real property.

Prior to the sale of the property, if the property is shown on the property tax rolls under unknown owner or if the property contains a residential structure having an assessed value of two thousand dollars or more, the treasurer shall order or conduct a title search of the property to determine the record title holders and all persons claiming a mortgage, deed of trust, or mechanic's, laborer's, materialmen's, or vendor's lien on the property.

At least thirty days prior to the sale of the property, a copy of the notice of sale shall be mailed by certified and regular mail to all defendants in the foreclosure action as to that parcel, lot, or tract and, if the owner is unknown or the property contains a residential structure having an assessed value of two thousand dollars or more, a copy of the notice of sale shall be mailed by regular and certified mail to any additional record title holders and persons claiming a mortgage, deed of trust, or mechanic's, laborer's, materialmen's, or vendor's lien on the property.

In all other respects the procedure for sale shall be conducted in the same manner as property tax sales described in RCW 84.64.080. [1997 c 393 § 3; 1983 c 303 § 21; 1982 c 91 § 7; 1971 c 81 § 93; 1965 c 7 § 35.50.260. Prior: 1933 c 9 § 2, part; RRS § 9386-1, part.]

Foreclosure of real estate mortgages and personal property liens: Chapter 61.12 RCW.

Foreclosure of special assessments by water-sewer districts—Attorneys' fees: RCW 57.16.150.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.50.270 Procedure—Sale—Right of redemption.

In foreclosing local improvement assessments, all sales shall be subject to the right of redemption within two years from the date of sale. [1983 c 303 § 22; 1982 c 91 § 8; 1965 c 7 § 35.50.270. Prior: 1933 c 9 § 2, part; RRS § 9386-1, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 35.51 RCW

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS— CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTY— RESERVE FUNDS

Sections

35.51.010	Definitions.
35.51.020	Joint planning, construction, and operation of improvements.
35.51.030	Alternative or additional method of assessment—Classification of property.
35.51.040	Reserve fund authorized—Use.
35.51.050	Loan agreements—Assessments may be pledged.
35.51.900	Authority supplemental—1985 c 397.
35.51.9001	Authority supplemental—1997 c 426.
35.51.901	Severability—1985 c 397.

35.51.010 Definitions. The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Local improvement district" means any local improvement district, local utility district, or any other similar special assessment district.

(2) "Municipality" means any city, town, county, metropolitan municipal corporation, or any other municipal corporation or quasi-municipal corporation of the state of Washington authorized to order local improvements, to establish local improvement districts, and to levy special assessments on property specially benefited thereby to pay the expense of the improvements.

(3) "Permissible floor area" means the maximum total floor area, at grade and above and below grade, of a building or other structure that may lawfully be developed on a property.

(4) "Private land use restriction" means any restriction on the use of property imposed by agreement and enforceable by a court of law and that the legislative authority of a municipality determines is useful in measuring special benefits to a property from an improvement. Such restrictions include but are not limited to easements, covenants, and equitable servitudes that are not mere personal obligations.

(5) "Public land use restriction" means any restriction on the use of property imposed by federal, state, or local laws, regulations, ordinances, or resolutions. Such restrictions include but are not limited to local zoning ordinances and historic preservation statutes. [1985 c 397 § 5.]

35.51.020 Joint planning, construction, and operation of improvements. A municipality may contract with any other municipality, with a public corporation, or with the state of Washington, for the following purposes:

(1) To have the acquisition or construction of the whole or any part of an improvement performed by another municipality, by a public corporation, or by the state of Washington;

(2) To pay, from assessments on property within a local improvement district or from the proceeds of local improvement district bonds, notes or warrants, the whole or any part of the expense of an improvement ordered, constructed, acquired, or owned by another municipality or a public corporation; or

(3) To integrate the planning, financing, construction, acquisition, management, or operation, or any combination thereof, of the improvements of one municipality or a public corporation with the planning, financing, construction, acquisition, management, or operation, or any combination thereof, of the improvements of another municipality or public corporation on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon including, but not limited to, the allocation of the costs of the improvements and the allocation of planning, financing, construction, management, operation, or other responsibilities. [1987 c 242 § 5; 1985 c 397 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.51.030 Alternative or additional method of assessment—Classification of property. (1) As an alternative or in addition to other methods of ascertaining assessments for local improvements, the legislative authority of a municipality may develop and apply a system of classification of properties based upon some or all of the public land use restrictions or private land use restrictions to which such property may be put at the time the assessment roll is confirmed.

(2) The legislative authority of a municipality may classify property into office, retail, residential, public, or any other classifications the legislative authority finds reasonable, and may levy special assessments upon different classes of property at different rates, but in no case may a special assessment exceed the special benefit to a particular property. A municipality also may exempt certain classes of property from assessment if the legislative authority of the municipality determines that properties within such classes will not specially benefit from the improvement.

(3) For each property within a classification, the legislative authority of the municipality may determine the special assessment after consideration of any or all of the following:

- (a) Square footage of the property;
- (b) Permissible floor area;
- (c) Distance from or proximity of access to the local improvement;

(d) Private land use restrictions and public land use restrictions;

(e) Existing facilities on the property at the time the assessment roll is confirmed; and

(f) Any other factor the legislative authority finds to be a reasonable measure of the special benefits to the properties being assessed.

(4) If after the assessment roll is confirmed, the legislative authority of a municipality finds that the lawful uses of any assessed property have changed and that the property no longer falls within its original classification, the legislative authority may, in its discretion, reclassify and reassess such property whether or not the bonds issued to pay any part of such costs remain outstanding. If such reassessment reduces the total outstanding assessments within the local improvement district, the legislative authority shall either reassess all other properties upward in an aggregate amount equal to such reduction, or shall pledge additional money, including money in a reserve fund, to the payment of principal of and interest on such bonds in an amount equal to such reduction.

(5) When the legislative authority of a municipality determines that it will use the alternative or additional method of assessment authorized by this section, it may select and describe the method or methods of assessment in the ordinance ordering a local improvement and creating a local improvement district if such method or methods of assessment have been described in the notice of hearing required under RCW 35.43.150. If the method or methods of assessment are so selected and described in the ordinance ordering a local improvement and creating a local improvement district, the action and decision of the legislative authority as to such method or methods of assessment shall be final and conclusive, and no lawsuit whatsoever may be maintained challenging such method or methods of assessment unless that lawsuit is served and filed no later than thirty days after the date of passage of the ordinance ordering the improvement, and creating the district or, when applicable, no later than thirty days after the expiration of the thirty-day protest period provided in RCW 35.43.180. [1985 c 397 § 7.]

35.51.040 Reserve fund authorized—Use. For the purpose of securing the payment of the principal of and interest on an issue of local improvement bonds, notes, warrants, or other short-term obligations, the legislative authority of a

municipality may create a reserve fund in an amount not exceeding fifteen percent of the principal amount of the bonds, notes, or warrants issued. The cost of a reserve fund may be included in the cost and expense of any local improvement for assessment against the property in the local improvement district to pay the cost, or any part thereof. The reserve fund may be provided for from the proceeds of the bonds, notes, warrants, or other short-term obligations, from special assessment payments, or from any other money legally available therefor. The legislative authority of a municipality shall provide that after payment of administrative costs a sum in proportion to the ratio between the part of the original assessment against a given lot, tract, or parcel of land in a local improvement district assessed to create a reserve fund, if any, and the total original amount of such assessment, plus a proportionate share of any interest accrued in the reserve fund, shall be credited and applied, respectively, to any nondelinquent portion of the principal of that assessment and any nondelinquent installment interest on that assessment paid by a property owner, but in no event may the principal amount of bonds outstanding exceed the principal amount of assessments outstanding. Whether the payment is made during the thirty-day prepayment period referred to in RCW 35.49.010 and 35.49.020 or thereafter and whenever all or part of a remaining nondelinquent assessment or any nondelinquent installment payment of principal and interest is paid, the reserve fund balance shall be reduced accordingly as each such sum is thus credited and applied to a nondelinquent principal payment and a nondelinquent interest payment. Each payment of a nondelinquent assessment or any nondelinquent installment payment of principal and interest shall be reduced by the amount of the credit. The balance of a reserve fund remaining after payment in full and retirement of all local improvement bonds, notes, warrants, or other short-term obligations secured by such fund shall be transferred to the municipality's guaranty fund.

Where, before July 26, 1987, a municipality established a reserve fund under this section that did not provide for a credit or reimbursement of the money remaining in the reserve fund to the owners of the lots, tracts, or parcels of property subject to the assessments, the balance in the reserve fund shall be distributed, after payment in full and retirement of all local improvement district bonds and other obligations secured by the reserve fund, to those owners of the lots, tracts, or parcels of property subject to the assessments at the time the final installment or assessment payment on the lot, tract, or parcel was made. No owner is eligible to receive reimbursement for a lot, tract, or parcel if a lien on an unpaid assessment, or an installment thereon, that was imposed on such property remains in effect at the time the reimbursement is made or was foreclosed on the property. The amount to be distributed to the owners of each lot, tract, or parcel that is eligible for reimbursement shall be equal to the balance in the reserve fund, multiplied by the assessment imposed on the lot, tract, or parcel, divided by the total of all the assessments on the lots, tracts, or parcels eligible for reimbursement. [1987 c 340 § 1; 1985 c 397 § 8.]

35.51.050 Loan agreements—Assessments may be pledged. Assessments for local improvements in a local improvement district created by a municipality may be

pledged and applied when collected to the payment of its obligations under a loan agreement entered into under chapter 39.69 RCW to pay costs of improvements in such a local improvement district. [1997 c 426 § 4.]

35.51.900 Authority supplemental—1985 c 397. The authority granted by sections 1 through 8 of this act is supplemental and in addition to the authority granted by Title 35 RCW and to any other authority granted to cities, towns, or municipal corporations to levy special assessments. [1985 c 397 § 12.]

35.51.9001 Authority supplemental—1997 c 426. The authority granted by RCW 35.51.050 is supplemental and in addition to the authority granted by Title 35 RCW and to any other authority granted to cities, towns, or municipal corporations to levy, pledge, and apply special assessments. [1997 c 426 § 5.]

35.51.901 Severability—1985 c 397. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1985 c 397 § 13.]

Chapter 35.53 RCW LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS— DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED

Sections

35.53.010	Property to be held in trust—Taxability.
35.53.020	Discharge of trust.
35.53.030	Sale or lease of trust property.
35.53.040	Termination of trust in certain property.
35.53.050	Termination of trust in certain property—Complaint—Allegations.
35.53.060	Termination of trust in certain property—Property—Parties—Summons.
35.53.070	Termination of trust in certain property—Receivership—Regulations.

35.53.010 Property to be held in trust—Taxability. Property bid in by the city or town or struck off to it pursuant to proceedings for the foreclosure of local improvement assessment liens shall be held in trust by the city or town for the fund of the improvement district or the revenue bond fund into which assessments in utility local improvement districts are pledged to be paid for the benefit of which the property was sold. Any property so held in trust shall be exempt from taxation for general state, county and municipal purposes during the period that it is so held. [1967 c 52 § 20; 1965 c 7 § 35.53.010. Prior: 1933 c 107 § 1, part; 1927 c 275 § 3, part; 1911 c 98 § 31, part; RRS § 9383, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.53.020 Discharge of trust. The city or town may relieve itself of its trust relation to a local improvement district fund or revenue bond fund into which utility local improvement assessments are pledged to be paid as to any lot, tract, or parcel of property by paying into the fund the amount of the delinquent assessment for which the property was sold and all accrued interest, together with interest to the time of the next call of bonds or warrants against such fund at

the rate provided thereon. Upon such payment the city or town shall hold the property discharged of the trust. [1967 c 52 § 21; 1965 c 7 § 35.53.020. Prior: 1933 c 107 § 1, part; 1927 c 275 § 3, part; 1911 c 98 § 31, part; RRS § 9383, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.53.030 Sale or lease of trust property. A city or town may lease or sell and convey any such property held in trust by it, by virtue of the conveyance thereof to it by a local improvement assessment deed. The sale may be public or private and for such price and upon such terms as may be determined by resolution of the council, any provisions of law, charter, or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. After first reimbursing any funds which may have advanced moneys on account of any lot, tract, or parcel, all proceeds resulting from lease or sale thereof shall ratably belong and be paid into the funds of the local improvement concerned. [1965 c 7 § 35.53.030. Prior: 1927 c 275 § 4; 1911 c 98 § 32; RRS § 9384.]

35.53.040 Termination of trust in certain property. A city or town which has heretofore acquired or hereafter acquires any property through foreclosure of delinquent assessments for local improvements initiated or proceedings commenced before June 8, 1927, may terminate its trust therein by an action in the superior court, if all the bonds and warrants outstanding in the local improvement district in which the assessments were levied are delinquent. [1965 c 7 § 35.53.040. Prior: 1929 c 142 § 1, part; RRS § 9384-1, part.]

35.53.050 Termination of trust in certain property—Complaint—Allegations. The complaint in any such action by a city or town to terminate its trust in property acquired at a local improvement assessment sale shall set forth:

- (1) The number of the local improvement district or utility local improvement district,
- (2) The bonds and warrants owing thereby,
- (3) The owners thereof or that the owners are unknown,
- (4) A description of the assets of the district with the estimated value thereof,

(5) The amount of the assessments, including penalty and interest, of any other local improvement districts or utility local improvement districts which are a lien upon the same property,

(6) The amount of the bonds and warrants owing by such other districts and the names of the owners thereof unless they are unknown, except where the bonds and warrants are guaranteed by a local improvement guaranty fund or pursuant to any other form of guaranty authorized by law. [1967 c 52 § 22; 1965 c 7 § 35.53.050. Prior: 1929 c 142 § 1, part; RRS § 9384-1, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.53.060 Termination of trust in certain property—Property—Parties—Summons. Two or more delinquent districts and all property, bonds and warrants therein may be included in one action to terminate the trust.

All persons owning any bonds or warrants of the districts involved in the action or having an interest therein shall be made parties defendant except in cases where the bonds or warrants are guaranteed by a local improvement guaranty

fund or pursuant to any other form of guaranty authorized by law.

Summons shall be served as in other actions. Unknown owners and unknown parties shall be served by publication. [1965 c 7 § 35.53.060. Prior: 1929 c 142 § 1, part; RRS § 9384-1, part.]

Commencement of actions: Chapter 4.28 RCW.

35.53.070 Termination of trust in certain property—Receivership—Regulations. In such an action the court after acquiring jurisdiction shall proceed as in the case of a receivership except that the city or town shall serve as trustee in lieu of a receiver.

The assets of the improvement districts involved shall be sold at such prices and in such manner as the court may deem advisable and be applied to the costs and expenses of the action and the liquidation of the bonds and warrants of the districts or revenue bonds to which utility local improvement assessments are pledged to pay.

No notice to present claims other than the summons in the action shall be necessary. Any claim presented shall be accompanied by the bonds and warrants upon which it is based. Dividends upon any bonds or warrants for which no claim was filed shall be paid into the general fund of the city or town, but the owner thereof may obtain it at any time within five years thereafter upon surrender and cancellation of his or her bonds and warrants.

Upon the termination of the receivership the city or town shall be discharged from all trusts relating to the property, funds, bonds, and warrants involved in the action. [2009 c 549 § 2091; 1967 c 52 § 23; 1965 c 7 § 35.53.070. Prior: 1929 c 142 § 1, part; RRS § 9384-1, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 35.54 RCW

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—GUARANTY FUNDS

Sections

35.54.010	Establishment.
35.54.020	Rules and regulations.
35.54.030	Source—Interest and earnings.
35.54.040	Source—Subrogation rights to assessments.
35.54.050	Source—Surplus from improvement funds.
35.54.060	Source—Taxation.
35.54.070	Use of fund—Purchase of bonds, coupons and warrants.
35.54.080	Use of fund—Purchase of general tax certificates or property on or after foreclosure—Disposition.
35.54.090	Warrants against fund.
35.54.095	Transfer of assets to general fund—When authorized—Payment of claims as general obligation, when.
35.54.100	Deferral of collection of assessments for economically disadvantaged persons—Payment from guaranty fund—Lien—Payment dates for deferred obligations.
35.54.900	Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521.

35.54.010 Establishment. (1) There is established in every city and town a fund to be designated the "local improvement guaranty fund" for the purpose of guaranteeing, to the extent of the fund, the payment of its local improvement bonds and warrants or other short-term obligations issued to pay for any local improvement ordered in the city or town or in any area wholly or partly outside its corporate boundaries: (a) In any city of the first class having a population of more than three hundred thousand, subsequent to June

8, 1927; (b) in any city or town having created and maintained a guaranty fund under chapter 141, Laws of 1923, subsequent to the date of establishment of such fund; and (c) in any other city or town subsequent to April 7, 1926: PROVIDED, That this shall not apply to any city of the first class which maintains a local improvement guaranty fund under chapter 138, Laws of 1917, but any such city maintaining a guaranty fund under chapter 138, Laws of 1917 may by ordinance elect to operate under the provisions of this chapter and may transfer to the guaranty fund created hereunder all the assets of the former fund and, upon such election and transfer, all bonds guaranteed under the former fund shall be guaranteed under the provisions of this chapter.

(2) The local improvement guaranty fund established under subsection (1) of this section shall not be subject to any claim by the owner or holder of any local improvement bond, warrant, or other short-term obligation issued under an ordinance that provides that such obligations shall not be secured by the local improvement guaranty fund. [2002 c 41 § 4; 1971 ex.s. c 116 § 7; 1965 c 7 § 35.54.010. Prior: (i) 1917 c 138 § 1; RRS § 8986. (ii) 1917 c 138 § 2; RRS § 8987. (iii) 1917 c 138 § 3; RRS § 8988. (iv) 1917 c 138 § 4; RRS § 8989. (v) 1917 c 138 § 5; RRS § 8990. (vi) 1917 c 138 § 6; RRS § 8991. (vii) 1927 c 209 § 1; 1925 ex.s. c 183 § 1; 1923 c 141 § 1; RRS § 9351-1. (viii) 1927 c 209 § 2, part; 1925 ex.s. c 183 § 2, part; 1923 c 141 § 2, part; RRS § 9351-2, part.]

35.54.020 Rules and regulations. Every city and town operating under the provisions of this chapter shall prescribe by ordinance appropriate rules and regulations for the maintenance and operation of the guaranty fund not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter. [1965 c 7 § 35.54.020. Prior: 1933 c 109 § 1, part; 1927 c 209 § 3, part; 1925 ex.s. c 183 § 3, part; 1923 c 141 § 3, part; RRS § 9351-3, part.]

35.54.030 Source—Interest and earnings. Interest and earnings from the local improvement guaranty fund shall be paid into the fund. [1965 c 7 § 35.54.030. Prior: 1933 c 109 § 1, part; 1927 c 209 § 3, part; 1925 ex.s. c 183 § 3, part; 1923 c 141 § 3, part; RRS § 9351-3, part.]

35.54.040 Source—Subrogation rights to assessments. Whenever any sum is paid out of the local improvement guaranty fund on account of principal or interest of a local improvement bond or warrant, the city or town as trustee of the fund shall be subrogated to all the rights of the holder of the bond or interest coupon or warrant so paid, and the proceeds thereof, or of the underlying assessment, shall become part of the guaranty fund. [1965 c 7 § 35.54.040. Prior: 1933 c 109 § 1, part; 1927 c 209 § 3, part; 1925 ex.s. c 183 § 3, part; 1923 c 141 § 3, part; RRS § 9351-3, part.]

35.54.050 Source—Surplus from improvement funds. If in any local improvement fund guaranteed by a local improvement guaranty fund there is a surplus remaining after the payment of all outstanding bonds and warrants payable therefrom, it shall be paid into the local improvement guaranty fund. [1965 c 7 § 35.54.050. Prior: 1933 c 109 § 1, part; 1927 c 209 § 3, part; 1925 ex.s. c 183 § 3, part; 1923 c 141 § 3, part; RRS § 9351-3, part.]

35.54.060 Source—Taxation. For the purpose of maintaining the local improvement guaranty fund, every city and town shall, at the time of making its annual budget and tax levy, provide for the levy of a sum sufficient, with the other sources of the fund, to pay the warrants issued against the fund during the preceding fiscal year and to establish a balance therein: PROVIDED, That the levy in any one year shall not exceed the greater of: (1) Twelve percent of the outstanding obligations guaranteed by the fund, or (2) the total amount of delinquent assessments and interest accumulated on the delinquent assessments before the levy as of September 1.

The taxes levied for the maintenance of the local improvement guaranty fund shall be additional to and, if need be, in excess of all statutory and charter limitations applicable to tax levies in any city or town. [1981 c 323 § 7; 1965 c 7 § 35.54.060. Prior: (i) 1933 c 109 § 1, part; 1927 c 209 § 3, part; 1925 ex.s. c 183 § 3, part; 1923 c 141 § 3, part; RRS § 9351-3, part. (ii) 1927 c 209 § 2, part; 1925 ex.s. c 183 § 2, part; 1923 c 141 § 2, part; RRS § 9351-2, part.]

Special assessments or taxation for local improvements: State Constitution Art. 7 § 9.

35.54.070 Use of fund—Purchase of bonds, coupons and warrants. Defaulted bonds, interest coupons and warrants against local improvement funds shall be purchased out of the guaranty fund, and as between the several issues of bonds, coupons, or warrants no preference shall exist, but they shall be purchased in the order of their presentation. [1965 c 7 § 35.54.070. Prior: 1933 c 109 § 1, part; 1927 c 209 § 3, part; 1925 ex.s. c 183 § 3, part; 1923 c 141 § 3, part; RRS § 9351-3, part.]

35.54.080 Use of fund—Purchase of general tax certificates or property on or after foreclosure—Disposition. For the purpose of protecting the guaranty fund, so much of the guaranty fund as is necessary may be used to purchase certificates of delinquency for general taxes on property subject to local improvement assessments which underlie the bonds, coupons, or warrants guaranteed by the fund, or to purchase such property at county tax foreclosures, or from the county after foreclosure.

The city or town, as trustee of the fund, may foreclose the lien of general tax certificates of delinquency and purchase the property at foreclosure sale; when doing so the court costs, costs of publication, expense for clerical work and other expenses incidental thereto shall be charged to and paid from the local improvement guaranty fund.

After acquiring title to property by purchase at general tax foreclosure sale or from the county after foreclosure, a city or town may lease it or sell it at public or private sale at such price on such terms as may be determined by resolution of the council. All proceeds shall belong to and be paid into the local improvement guaranty fund. [1965 c 7 § 35.54.080. Prior: 1933 c 109 § 1, part; 1927 c 209 § 3, part; 1925 ex.s. c 183 § 3, part; 1923 c 141 § 3, part; RRS § 9351-3, part.]

35.54.090 Warrants against fund. Warrants drawing interest at a rate established by the issuing officer under the direction of the legislative authority of the city or town shall be issued against the local improvement guaranty fund to

meet any liability accruing against it. The warrants so issued shall at no time exceed five percent of the outstanding obligations guaranteed by the fund. [1981 c 323 § 8; 1965 c 7 § 35.54.090. Prior: 1933 c 109 § 1, part; 1927 c 209 § 3, part; 1925 ex.s. c 183 § 3, part; 1923 c 141 § 3, part; RRS § 9351-3, part.]

35.54.095 Transfer of assets to general fund—When authorized—Payment of claims as general obligation, when. (1) Any city or town maintaining a local improvement guaranty fund under this chapter, upon certification by the city or town treasurer that the local improvement guaranty fund has sufficient funds currently on hand to meet all valid outstanding obligations of the fund and all other obligations of the fund reasonably expected to be incurred in the near future, may by ordinance transfer assets from such fund to its general fund. The net cash of the local improvement guaranty fund may be reduced by such transfer to an amount not less than ten percent of the net outstanding obligations guaranteed by such fund.

(2) If, at any time within five years of any transfer of assets from the local improvement guaranty fund to the general fund of a city or town, the net cash of the local improvement guaranty fund is reduced below the minimum amount specified in subsection (1) of this section, the city or town shall, to the extent of the amount transferred, pay valid claims against the local improvement guaranty fund as a general obligation of the city or town. In addition, such city or town shall pay all reasonable costs of collection necessarily incurred by the holders of valid claims against the local improvement guaranty fund. [1979 c 55 § 1.]

35.54.100 Deferral of collection of assessments for economically disadvantaged persons—Payment from guaranty fund—Lien—Payment dates for deferred obligations. Whenever payment of a local improvement district assessment is deferred pursuant to the provisions of RCW 35.43.250 the amount of the deferred assessment shall be paid out of the local improvement guaranty fund. The local improvement guaranty fund shall have a lien on the benefited property in an amount equal to the deferral together with interest as provided for by the establishing ordinance.

The lien may accumulate up to an amount not to exceed the sum of two installments: PROVIDED, That the ordinance creating the local improvement district may provide for one or additional deferrals of up to two installments. Local improvement assessment obligations deferred under chapter 137, Laws of 1972 ex. sess. shall become payable upon the earliest of the following dates:

(1) Upon the date and pursuant to conditions established by the political subdivision granting the deferral; or

(2) Upon the sale of property which has a deferred assessment lien upon it from the purchase price; or

(3) Upon the death of the person to whom the deferral was granted from the value of his or her estate; except a surviving spouse shall be allowed to continue the deferral which shall then be payable by that spouse as provided in this section. [2009 c 549 § 2092; 1972 ex.s. c 137 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.54.900 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521. (Effective January 1, 2014.) For the purposes of this chapter, the terms spouse, marriage, marital, husband, wife, widow, widower, next of kin, and family shall be interpreted as applying equally to state registered domestic partnerships or individuals in state registered domestic partnerships as well as to marital relationships and married persons, and references to dissolution of marriage shall apply equally to state registered domestic partnerships that have been terminated, dissolved, or invalidated, to the extent that such interpretation does not conflict with federal law. Where necessary to implement chapter 521, Laws of 2009, gender-specific terms such as husband and wife used in any statute, rule, or other law shall be construed to be gender neutral, and applicable to individuals in state registered domestic partnerships. [2009 c 521 § 79.]

Effective dates—2009 c 521 §§ 5-8, 79, 87-103, 107, 151, 165, 166, 173-175, and 190-192: See note following RCW 2.10.900.

Chapter 35.55 RCW

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—FILLING LOWLANDS

Sections

35.55.010	Authority—Second-class cities.
35.55.020	Alternative methods of financing.
35.55.030	Boundaries—Excepted property.
35.55.040	Damages—Eminent domain.
35.55.050	Estimates—Plans and specifications.
35.55.060	Assessment roll—Items—Assessment units—Installments.
35.55.070	Hearing on assessment roll—Notice—Council's authority.
35.55.080	Hearings—Appellate review.
35.55.090	Lien—Collection of assessments.
35.55.100	Interest on assessments.
35.55.110	Payment of cost of improvement—Interest on warrants.
35.55.120	Local improvement bonds—Terms.
35.55.130	Local improvement bonds—Guaranties.
35.55.140	Local improvement bonds and warrants—Sale to pay damages, preliminary financing.
35.55.150	Local improvement fund—Investment.
35.55.160	Letting contract for improvement—Excess or deficiency of fund.
35.55.170	Payment of contractor—Bonds, warrants, cash.
35.55.180	Reassessments.
35.55.190	Provisions of chapter not exclusive.

Assessments and charges against state lands: Chapter 79.44 RCW.

35.55.010 Authority—Second-class cities. If the city council of any city of the second class deems it necessary or expedient on account of the public health, sanitation, the general welfare, or other cause, to fill or raise the grade of any marshlands, swamplands, tidelands, shorelands, or lands commonly known as tideflats, or any other lowlands situated within the limits of the city, and to clear and prepare the lands for such filling, it may do so and assess the expense thereof, including the cost of making compensation for property taken or damaged, and all other costs and expense incidental to such improvement, to the property benefited, except such amount of such expense as the city council may direct to be paid out of the current or general expense fund.

If, in the judgment of the city council the special benefits for any such improvement shall extend beyond the boundaries of the filled area, the council may create an enlarged district which shall include, as near as may be, all the property, whether actually filled or not, which will be specially benefited by such improvement, and in such case the council shall

specify and describe the boundaries of such enlarged district in the ordinance providing for such improvement and shall specify that such portion of the total cost and expense of such improvement as may not be borne by the current or general expense fund, shall be distributed and assessed against all the property of such enlarged district. [1994 c 81 § 57; 1965 c 7 § 35.55.010. Prior: 1917 c 63 § 1; 1909 c 147 § 1; RRS § 9432.]

35.55.020 Alternative methods of financing. If the city council desires to make any improvement authorized by the provisions of this chapter it shall provide therefor by ordinance and unless the ordinance provides that the improvement shall be paid for wholly or in part by special assessments upon the property benefited, compensation therefor shall be made from any general funds of the city applicable thereto. If the ordinance provides that the improvement shall be paid for wholly or in part by special assessments upon property benefited, the proceedings for the making of the special assessments shall be as hereinafter provided. [1965 c 7 § 35.55.020. Prior: 1909 c 147 § 2, part; RRS § 9433, part.]

Special assessments or taxation for local improvements: State Constitution Art. 7 § 9.

35.55.030 Boundaries—Excepted property. Such ordinance shall specify the boundaries of the proposed improvement district and shall describe the lands which it is proposed to assess for said improvement. If any parcel of land within the boundaries of such proposed improvement district has been wholly filled to the proposed grade elevation of the proposed fill, such parcel of land may be excluded from the lists of lands to be assessed, when in the opinion of the city council justice and equity require its exclusion. The boundaries of any improvement district may be altered so as to exclude land therefrom at any time up to the levying of the assessment but such changing of the boundaries shall be by ordinance. [1965 c 7 § 35.55.030. Prior: 1909 c 147 § 2, part; RRS § 9433, part.]

35.55.040 Damages—Eminent domain. If an ordinance has been passed as in this chapter provided, and it appears that in making of the improvement so authorized, private property will be taken or damaged thereby, the city shall file a petition in the superior court of the county in which such city is situated, in the name of the city, praying that just compensation to be made for the property to be taken or damaged for the improvement specified in the ordinance be ascertained, and conduct proceedings in eminent domain in accordance with the statutes relating to cities for the ascertainment of the compensation to be made for the taking and damaging of property, except insofar as the same may be inconsistent with this chapter.

The filling of unimproved and uncultivated lowlands of the character mentioned in RCW 35.55.010 shall not be considered as damaging or taking of such lands. The damage if any, done to cultivated lands or growing crops thereon, or to buildings and other improvements situated within the district proposed to be filled, shall be ascertained and determined in the manner above provided; but no damage shall be awarded to any property owner for buildings or improvements placed upon lands included within said district after the publication

of the ordinance defining the boundaries of the proposed improvement district: PROVIDED, That the city shall after the passage of such ordinance, proceed with said improvement with due diligence. If the improvement is to be made at the expense of the property benefited, no account shall be taken of benefits by the jury or court in assessing the amount of compensation to be made to the owner of any property within such district, but such compensation shall be assessed without regard to benefits to the end that said property for which damages may be so awarded, may be assessed the same as other property within the district for its just share and proportion of the expense of making said improvement, and the fact that compensation has been awarded for the damaging or taking of any parcel of land shall not preclude the assessment of such parcel of land for its just proportion of said improvement. [1965 c 7 § 35.55.040. Prior: 1909 c 147 § 3; RRS § 9434.]

Eminent domain by cities: Chapter 8.12 RCW.

35.55.050 Estimates—Plans and specifications. At the time of the initiation of the proceedings for any improvement as contemplated by this chapter, or at any time afterward, the city council shall cause plans and specifications for said improvement to be prepared and shall cause an estimate to be made of the cost and expense of making said improvement, including the cost of supervision and engineering, abstractor's fees, interest and discounts and all other expenses incidental to said improvement, including an estimate of the amount of damages for property taken or damaged, which plans, specifications and estimates shall be approved by the city council. [1965 c 7 § 35.55.050. Prior: 1909 c 147 § 4; RRS § 9435.]

35.55.060 Assessment roll—Items—Assessment units—Installments. When such plans and specifications have been prepared and the estimates of the cost and expense of making the improvement have been adopted by the council and when an estimate has been made of the compensation to be paid for property damaged or taken, either before or after the compensation has been ascertained in the eminent domain proceedings, the city council shall cause an assessment roll to be prepared containing a list of all of the property within the improvement district which it is proposed to assess for the improvement, together with the names of the owners, if known, and if unknown the property shall be assessed to an unknown owner, and opposite each description shall be set the amount assessed to such description.

When so ordered by the council, the entire amount of compensation paid or to be paid for property damaged or taken, including all of the costs and expenses incidental to the condemnation proceedings together with the entire cost and expense of making the improvement, may be assessed against the property within the district subject to assessment, but the council may order any portion of the costs paid out of the current or general expense fund of the city.

The assessments shall be made according to and in proportion to surface area one square foot of surface to be the unit of assessment, except that the several parcels of land in any enlarged district not actually filled shall be assessed in accordance with special benefits: PROVIDED, That where any parcel of land was partially filled by the owner prior to

the initiation of the improvement, an equitable deduction for such partial filling may be allowed.

The cost and expense incidental to the filling of the streets, alleys and public places within such assessment district shall be borne by the private property within such district subject to assessment when so ordered by the council. When the assessments are payable in installments, the assessment roll when equalized, shall show the number of installments and the amounts thereof. The assessments may be made payable in any number of equal annual installments not exceeding ten in number. [1965 c 7 § 35.55.060. Prior: 1917 c 63 § 2; 1909 c 147 § 5; RRS § 9436.]

35.55.070 Hearing on assessment roll—Notice—Council's authority. When such assessment roll has been prepared it shall be filed in the office of the city clerk and thereupon the city clerk shall give notice by publication in at least three issues of the official paper that such roll is on file in his or her office and that at a date mentioned in said notice, which shall be at least twenty days after the date of the first publication thereof, the city council will sit as a board of equalization to equalize said roll and to hear, consider and determine protests and objections against the same.

At the time specified in the notice, the city council shall sit as a board of equalization to equalize the roll and they may adjourn the sitting from time to time until the equalization of such roll is completed. The city council as board of equalization may hear, consider and determine objections and protests against any assessment and may make such alterations and modifications in the assessment roll as justice and equity may require. [2009 c 549 § 2093; 1965 c 7 § 35.55.070. Prior: 1909 c 147 § 6; RRS § 9437.]

35.55.080 Hearings—Appellate review. Any person who has made objections to the assessment as equalized, shall have the right to appeal from the equalization as made by the city council to the superior court of the county. The appeal shall be made by filing a written notice of appeal with the city clerk within ten days after the equalization of the assessments by the council. The notice of appeal shall describe the property and the objections of such appellant to such assessment.

The appellant shall also file with the clerk of the superior court within ten days from the time of taking the appeal a copy of the notice of appeal together with a copy of the assessment roll and proceedings thereon, certified by the city clerk and a bond to the city conditioned to pay all costs that may be awarded against appellant in such sum not less than two hundred dollars and with such security as shall be approved by the clerk of the court.

The case shall be docketed by the clerk of the court in the name of the person taking the appeal as plaintiff and the city as defendant. The cause shall then be at issue and shall be tried immediately by the court as in the case of equitable causes; no further pleadings shall be necessary. The judgment of the court shall be either to confirm, modify or annul the assessment insofar as the same affects the property of the appellant. Appellate review of the superior court's decision may be sought as in other causes. [1988 c 202 § 38; 1971 c 81 § 94; 1965 c 7 § 35.55.080. Prior: 1909 c 147 § 7; RRS § 9438.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.55.090 Lien—Collection of assessments. From and after the equalization of the roll, the several assessments therein shall become a lien upon the real estate described therein and shall remain a lien until paid. The assessment lien shall take precedence of all other liens against such property, except the lien of general taxes. The assessments shall be collected by the same officers and enforced in the same manner as provided by law for the collection and enforcement of local assessments for street improvements. All of the provisions of laws and ordinances relative to the enforcement and collection of local assessments for street improvements shall be applicable to these assessments. [1965 c 7 § 35.55.090. Prior: 1909 c 147 § 8; RRS § 9439.]

Assessments for local improvements, collection and foreclosure: Chapters 35.49, 35.50 RCW.

35.55.100 Interest on assessments. The local assessments shall bear interest at such rate as may be fixed by the council after the expiration of thirty days after the equalization of the assessment roll and shall bear such interest after delinquency as may be provided by general ordinance of the city. [1981 c 156 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.55.100. Prior: 1909 c 147 § 12, part; RRS § 9443, part.]

35.55.110 Payment of cost of improvement—Interest on warrants. If the improvement contemplated by this chapter is ordered to be made upon the immediate payment plan, the city council shall provide for the payment thereof by the issuance of local improvement fund warrants against the local improvement district, which warrants shall be paid only out of the funds derived from the local assessments in the district and shall bear interest at a rate determined by the city council from date of issuance. If the improvement is ordered to be made upon the bond installment plan, the city council shall provide for the issuance of bonds against the improvement district. [1981 c 156 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.55.110. Prior: (i) 1909 c 147 § 12, part; RRS § 9443, part. (ii) 1909 c 147 § 9; RRS § 9440.]

35.55.120 Local improvement bonds—Terms. The city council shall have full authority to provide for the issuance of bonds against the improvement district fund in such denominations as the city council may provide which shall bear such rate of interest as the city council may fix. Interest shall be paid annually and the bonds shall become due and payable at such time, not exceeding ten years from the date thereof, as may be fixed by the council and shall be payable out of the local assessment district fund.

If so ordered by the council, the bonds may be issued in such a way that different numbers of the bonds may become due and payable at different intervals of time, or they may be so issued that all of the bonds against said district mature together. [1981 c 156 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.55.120. Prior: 1909 c 147 § 10, part; RRS § 9441, part.]

35.55.130 Local improvement bonds—Guaranties. The city may guarantee the payment of the whole or any part of the bonds issued against a local improvement district, but the guaranties on the part of the city, other than a city operat-

ing under the council-manager form or the commission form, shall be made only by ordinance passed by the vote of not less than nine councilmembers and the approval of the mayor in noncharter code cities that retained the old second-class city plan of government with twelve council positions, and six councilmembers and approval of the mayor in cities of the second class. In a city under the council-manager form of government, such guaranties shall be made only in an ordinance passed by a vote of three out of five or five out of seven councilmembers, as the case may be, and approval of the mayor. In a city under the commission form of government, such guaranties shall be made only in an ordinance passed by a vote of two out of three of the commissioners. The mayor's approval shall not be necessary in commission form cities. [1994 c 81 § 58; 1965 c 7 § 35.55.130. Prior: 1909 c 147 § 10, part; RRS § 9441, part.]

35.55.140 Local improvement bonds and warrants—Sale to pay damages, preliminary financing. The city council may negotiate sufficient warrants or bonds against any local improvement district at a price not less than ninety-five percent of their par value to raise sufficient money to pay any and all compensation which may be awarded for property damaged or taken in the eminent domain proceedings including the costs of such proceedings. In lieu of so doing, the city council may negotiate current or general expense fund warrants at par to raise funds for the payment of such compensation and expenses in the first instance, but in that event the current or general expense fund shall be reimbursed out of the first moneys collected in any such local assessment district or realized from the negotiation or sale of local improvement warrants or bonds. [1965 c 7 § 35.55.140. Prior: 1909 c 147 § 11; RRS § 9442.]

35.55.150 Local improvement fund—Investment. If money accumulates in an improvement fund and is likely to lie idle awaiting the maturity of the bonds against the district, the city council, under proper safeguards, may invest it temporarily, or may borrow it temporarily, at a reasonable rate of interest, but when so invested or borrowed, the city shall be responsible and liable for the restoration to such fund of the money so invested or borrowed with interest thereon, whenever required for the redemption of bonds maturing against such district. [1965 c 7 § 35.55.150. Prior: 1909 c 147 § 15; RRS § 9446.]

35.55.160 Letting contract for improvement—Excess or deficiency of fund. The contract for the making of the improvement may be let either before or after the making up of the equalization of the assessment roll, and warrants, or bonds may be issued against the local improvement district fund either before or after the equalization of the roll as in the judgment of the council may best subserve the public interest.

If, after the assessment roll is made up and equalized, based in whole or in part upon an estimate of the cost of the improvement, and it is found that the estimate was too high, the excess shall be rebated pro rata to the property owners on the assessment roll, the rebates to be deducted from the last installment, or installments, when the assessment is upon the installment plan.

If it is found that the estimated cost was too low and that the actual bona fide cost of the improvement is greater than the estimate, the city council, after due notice and a hearing, as in case of the original equalization of the roll, may add the required additional amount to the assessment roll to be apportioned among the several parcels of property upon the same rules and principles as if it had been originally included, except that the additional amount shall be added to the last installment of an assessment if assessments are payable upon the installment plan. The same notice shall be required for adding to the assessment roll in this manner as is required for the original equalization of the roll, and the property owner shall have the right of appeal. [1965 c 7 § 35.55.160. Prior: 1909 c 147 § 13; RRS § 9444.]

35.55.170 Payment of contractor—Bonds, warrants, cash. The city council may provide in letting the contract for an improvement, that the contractor shall accept special fund warrants or local improvement bonds against the local improvement district within which such improvement is to be made, in payment for the contract price of the work, and that the warrants or bonds may be issued to the contractor from time to time as the work progresses, or the city council may negotiate the special fund warrants or bonds against the local improvement district at not less than ninety-five cents in money for each dollar of warrants or bonds, and with the proceeds pay the contractor for the work and pay the other costs of such improvement. [1965 c 7 § 35.55.170. Prior: 1909 c 147 § 14; RRS § 9445.]

35.55.180 Reassessments. If any assessment is found to be invalid for any cause or if it is set aside for any reason in judicial proceeding, a reassessment may be made and all laws relative to the reassessment of local assessments, for street or other improvements, shall, as far as practicable, be applicable hereto. [1965 c 7 § 35.55.180. Prior: 1909 c 147 § 16; RRS § 9447.]

35.55.190 Provisions of chapter not exclusive. The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed as repealing or in any wise affecting any existing laws relative to the making of any such improvements, but shall be considered as concurrent therewith. [1965 c 7 § 35.55.190. Prior: 1909 c 147 § 17; RRS § 9448.]

Chapter 35.56 RCW

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—FILLING AND DRAINING LOWLANDS—WATERWAYS

Sections

35.56.010	Authority—First and second-class cities.
35.56.020	Alternative methods of financing.
35.56.030	Boundaries—Excepted property.
35.56.040	Conditions precedent to passage of ordinance—Protests.
35.56.050	Damages—Eminent domain.
35.56.060	Estimates—Plans and specifications.
35.56.070	Assessment roll—Items—Assessment units—Installments.
35.56.080	Hearing on assessment roll—Notice—Council's authority.
35.56.090	Hearing—Appellate review.
35.56.100	Lien—Collection of assessments.
35.56.110	Interest on assessments.
35.56.120	Payment of cost of improvement—Interest on warrants.
35.56.130	Local improvement bonds—Terms.
35.56.140	Local improvement bonds—Guaranties.

35.56.150	Local improvement bonds and warrants—Sale to pay damages—Preliminary financing.
35.56.160	Local improvement fund—Investment.
35.56.170	Letting contracts for improvement—Excess or deficiency of fund.
35.56.180	Payment of contractor—Bonds—Warrants—Cash.
35.56.190	Tax levy—General—Purposes—Limit.
35.56.200	Waterways constructed—Requirements.
35.56.210	Waterways constructed—Control.
35.56.220	Waterways constructed—Leasing facilities.
35.56.230	Waterway shoreline front—Lessee must lease abutting property.
35.56.240	Waterways constructed—Acquisition of abutting property.
35.56.250	Waterways—Abutting city owned lands—Lease of.
35.56.260	Waterways—Abutting lands—Lessee must lease shoreline property.
35.56.270	Work by day labor.
35.56.280	Reassessments.
35.56.290	Provisions of chapter not exclusive.

Assessments and charges against state lands: Chapter 79.44 RCW.

35.56.010 Authority—First and second-class cities. If the city council or commission of any city of the first or second class in this state deems it necessary or expedient on account of the public health, sanitation, the general welfare, or other cause, to fill or raise the grade or elevation of any marshlands, swamplands, tidelands or lands commonly known as tideflats, or any other lands situated within the limits of such city and to clear and prepare said lands for such filling it may do so by proceeding in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

For the purpose of filling and raising the grade or elevation of such lands and to secure material therefor and to provide for the proper drainage thereof after such fill has been effected, the city council or commission may acquire rights-of-way (and where necessary or desirable, may vacate, use and appropriate streets and alleys for such purposes) and lay out, build, construct and maintain over and across such lowlands, canals or artificial waterways of at least sufficient width, depth and length to provide and afford the quantity of earth, dirt and material required to complete such fill, and with the earth, dirt and material removed in digging and constructing such canals and waterways, fill and raise the grade or elevation of such marshlands, swamplands, tidelands or tideflats; and such canals or waterways shall be constructed of such width and depth (provided that all the earth, dirt and other suitable material removed in constructing the same shall be used to fill the lowlands as herein provided) as will make them available, convenient and suitable to provide water frontage for landings, wharves and other conveniences of navigation and commerce for the use and benefit of the city and the public. If canals or waterways are to be constructed as herein provided, such city may construct and maintain the necessary bridges over and across the same; such canals or waterways shall be forever under the control of such city and shall be and become public thoroughfares and waterways for the use and benefit of commerce, shipping, the city and the public generally.

The expense of making such improvement and in doing, accomplishing and effecting all the work provided for in this chapter including the cost of making compensation for property taken or damaged, and all other cost and expense incidental to such improvement, shall be assessed to the property benefited, except such amount of such expense as the city council or commission, in its discretion, may direct to be paid out of the current or general expense fund. [1994 c 81 § 59;

1965 c 7 § 35.56.010. Prior: 1929 c 63 § 1; 1913 c 16 § 1; RRS § 9449.]

35.56.020 Alternative methods of financing. If the city council or commission desires to make any improvement authorized by the provisions of this chapter it shall provide therefor by ordinance and unless the ordinance provides that the improvement shall be paid for wholly or in part by special assessment upon the property benefited, compensation therefor shall be made from any general or special funds of the city applicable thereto. If the ordinance provides that the improvement shall be paid for wholly or in part by special assessments upon property benefited, the proceedings for the making of such special assessment shall be as hereafter provided. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.020. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 2, part; RRS § 9450, part.]

Special assessments or taxation for local improvements: State Constitution Art. 7 § 9.

35.56.030 Boundaries—Excepted property. Such ordinance shall specify the boundaries of the proposed improvement district and shall describe the lands which it is proposed to assess for said improvement, and shall provide for the filling of such lowlands and shall outline the general scheme or plan of such fill. If any parcel of land within the boundaries of such proposed improvement district prior to the initiation of the improvement has been wholly filled to the proposed grade or elevation of the proposed fill, such parcel of land may be excluded from the lands to be assessed when in the opinion of the city council or commission justice and equity require its exclusion. The boundaries of any improvement district may be altered so as to exclude land therefrom at any time up to the levying of the assessment but such changing of the boundaries shall be by ordinance. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.030. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 2, part; RRS § 9450, part.]

35.56.040 Conditions precedent to passage of ordinance—Protests. Upon the introduction of an ordinance providing for such fill, if the city council or commission desires to proceed, it shall fix a time, not less than ten days, in which protests against said fill may be filed in the office of the city clerk. Thereupon it shall be the duty of the clerk of said city to publish in the official newspaper of said city in at least two consecutive issues thereof before the time fixed for the filing of protests, a notice of the time fixed for the filing of protests together with a copy of the proposed ordinance as introduced.

Protests against the proposed fill to be effective must be filed by the owners of more than half of the area of land situated within the proposed filling district exclusive of streets, alleys and public places on or before the date fixed for such filing. If an effective protest is filed the council shall not proceed further unless two-thirds of the members of the city council vote to proceed with the work; if the city is operating under a commission form of government composed of three commissioners, the commission shall not proceed further except by a unanimous affirmative vote of all the members thereof, if the commission is composed of five members, at least four affirmative votes thereof shall be necessary before proceeding.

(2012 Ed.)

If no effective protest is filed or if an effective protest is filed and two-thirds of the councilmembers vote to proceed with the work or in cases where cities are operating under the commission form of government, the commissioners vote unanimously or four out of five commissioners vote to proceed with the work, the city council or commission shall at such meeting or in a succeeding meeting proceed to pass the proposed ordinance for the work, with such amendments and modifications as to the said city council or commission of said city may seem proper. The local improvement district shall be called "filling district No. . . ." [2009 c 549 § 2094; 1965 c 7 § 35.56.040. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 2, part; RRS § 9450, part.]

35.56.050 Damages—Eminent domain. If an ordinance is passed as in this chapter provided, and it appears that in making of the improvements so authorized, private property will be taken or damaged thereby within or without the city, the city shall file a petition in the superior court of the county in which such city is situated, in the name of the city, praying that just compensation be made for the property to be taken or damaged for the improvement specified in the ordinance and conduct proceedings in eminent domain in accordance with the statutes relating to cities for the ascertainment of the compensation to be made for the taking and damaging of property, except insofar as the same may be inconsistent with this chapter.

The filling of unimproved and uncultivated lowlands of the character mentioned in RCW 35.56.010 shall not be considered as a damaging or taking of such lands. The damage, if any, done to cultivated lands or growing crops thereon, or to buildings and other improvements situated within the district proposed to be filled shall be ascertained and determined in the manner above provided; but no damage shall be awarded to any property owner for buildings or improvements placed upon lands included within said district after the publication of the ordinance defining the boundaries of the proposed improvement district: PROVIDED, That the city shall, after the passage of such ordinance, proceed with said improvement with due diligence.

If the improvement is to be made at the expense of the property benefited, no account shall be taken of benefits by the jury or court in assessing the amount of compensation to be made to the owner of any property within such district, but such compensation shall be assessed without regard to benefits to the end that said property for which damages may be so awarded, may be assessed the same as other property within the district for its just share and proportion of the expense of making said improvement, and the fact that compensation has been awarded for the damaging or taking of any parcel of land shall not preclude the assessment of such parcel of land for its just proportion of said improvement. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.050. Prior: (i) 1913 c 16 § 3; RRS § 9451. (ii) 1929 c 63 § 4; 1913 c 16 § 21; RRS § 9469.]

Eminent domain, cities: Chapter 8.12 RCW.

35.56.060 Estimates—Plans and specifications. At the time of the initiation of the proceedings for any improvement as contemplated by this chapter or at any time afterward, the city council or commission shall cause plans and specifications for said improvement to be prepared and shall

cause an estimate to be made of the cost and expense of making said improvement, including the cost of supervision and engineering, abstractor's fees, interest and discounts and all other expenses incidental to said improvement, including an estimate of the amount of damages for property taken or damaged, which plans, specifications and estimates shall be approved by the city council or commission. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.060. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 4; RRS § 9452.]

35.56.070 Assessment roll—Items—Assessment units—Installments. When such plans and specifications shall have been prepared and the estimate of the cost and expense of making the improvement has been adopted by the council or commission and when an estimate has been made of the compensation to be paid for property damaged or taken, either before or after the compensation has been ascertained in the eminent domain proceedings, the city council or commission shall cause an assessment roll to be prepared containing a list of all the property within the improvement district which it is proposed to assess for the improvements together with the names of the owners, if known, and if unknown, the property shall be assessed to an unknown owner, and opposite each description shall be set the amount assessed to such description.

When so ordered by the city council or commission, the entire amount of compensation paid or to be paid for property damaged or taken, including all of the costs and expenses incidental to the condemnation proceedings together with the entire cost and expense of making the improvement may be assessed against the property within the district subject to assessment, but the city council or commission may order any portion of the costs paid out of the current or general expense fund of the city. The assessments shall be made according to and in proportion to surface area, one square foot of surface to be the unit of assessment: PROVIDED, That where any parcel of land was wholly or partially filled by the owner prior to the initiation of the improvement an equitable deduction for such filling or partial filling may be allowed.

The cost and expense incidental to the filling of the streets, alleys and public places within said assessment district shall be borne by the private property within such district subject to assessment when so ordered by the city council or commission. When the assessments are payable in installments, the assessment roll when equalized shall show the number of installments and the amounts thereof. The assessment may be made payable in any number of equal annual installments not exceeding fifteen in number. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.070. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 5; RRS § 9453.]

35.56.080 Hearing on assessment roll—Notice—Council's authority. When such assessment roll has been prepared it shall be filed in the office of the city clerk and thereupon the city clerk shall give notice by publication in at least three issues of the official paper that such roll is on file in his or her office and on a date mentioned in said notice, which shall be at least twenty days after the date of the first publication thereof, the city council or commission will sit as a board of equalization to equalize said roll and to hear, consider and determine protests and objections against the same.

At the time specified in the notice, the city council or commission shall sit as a board of equalization to equalize the roll and they may adjourn the sitting from time to time until the equalization of such roll is completed. The city council or commission as such board of equalization may hear, consider and determine objections and protests against any assessment and make such alterations and modifications in the assessment roll as justice and equity may require. [2009 c 549 § 2095; 1965 c 7 § 35.56.080. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 6; RRS § 9454.]

35.56.090 Hearing—Appellate review. Any person who has made objections to the assessment as equalized, shall have the right to appeal from the equalization as made by the city council or commission to the superior court of the county. The appeal shall be made by filing a written notice of appeal with the city clerk within ten days after the equalization of the assessments by the council or commission. The notice of appeal shall describe the property and the objections of such appellant to such assessment.

The appellant shall also file with the clerk of the superior court within ten days from the time of taking the appeal a copy of the notice of appeal together with a copy of the assessment roll and proceedings thereon, certified by the city clerk and a bond to the city conditioned to pay all costs that may be awarded against appellant in such sum not less than two hundred dollars, and with such security as shall be approved by the clerk of the court.

The case shall be docketed by the clerk of the court in the name of the person taking the appeal as plaintiff, and the city as defendant. The cause shall then be at issue and shall be tried immediately by the court as in the case of equitable causes; no further pleadings shall be necessary. The judgment of the court shall be either to confirm, modify or annul the assessment insofar as the same affects the property of the appellant. Appellate review of the superior court's decision may be sought as in other causes. [1988 c 202 § 39; 1971 c 81 § 95; 1965 c 7 § 35.56.090. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 7; RRS § 9455.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.56.100 Lien—Collection of assessments. From and after the equalization of the roll, the several assessments therein shall become a lien upon the real estate described therein and shall remain a lien until paid. The assessment lien shall take precedence of all other liens against such property, except the lien of general taxes. The assessments shall be collected by the same officers and enforced in the same manner as provided by law for the collection and enforcement of local assessments for street improvements. All of the provisions of laws and ordinances relative to the guaranty, enforcement, and collection of local assessments for street improvements, including foreclosure in case of delinquency, shall be applicable to these assessments. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.100. Prior: 1929 c 63 § 2; 1913 c 16 § 8; RRS § 9456.]

Assessments for local improvements, collection and foreclosure: Chapters 35.49, 35.50 RCW.

35.56.110 Interest on assessments. The local assessments shall bear interest at such rate as may be fixed by the council or commission from and after the expiration of thirty

days after the equalization of the assessment roll and shall bear such interest after delinquency as may be provided by general ordinance of the city. [1981 c 156 § 6; 1965 c 7 § 35.56.110. Prior: 1929 c 63 § 3; 1913 c 16 § 12; RRS § 9460.]

35.56.120 Payment of cost of improvement—Interest on warrants. If the improvement contemplated by this chapter is ordered to be made upon the immediate payment plan, the city council or commission shall provide for the payment thereof by the issuance of local improvement fund warrants against the local improvement district, which warrants shall be paid only out of the funds derived from the local assessments in the district and shall bear interest at a rate determined by the city council or commission from date of issuance. If the improvement is ordered to be made upon the bond installment plan, the city council or commission shall provide for the issuance of bonds against the improvement district. [1981 c 156 § 7; 1965 c 7 § 35.56.120. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 9; RRS § 9457.]

35.56.130 Local improvement bonds—Terms. The city council or commission shall have full authority to provide for the issuance of such bonds against the improvement district fund in such denominations as the city council or commission may provide, which shall bear such rate of interest as the city council or commission may fix. Interest shall be paid annually and the bonds shall become due and payable at such time, not exceeding fifteen years from the date thereof, as may be fixed by the said council or commission and shall be payable out of the assessment district funds.

If so ordered by the council or commission, the bonds may be issued in such a way that different numbers of the bonds may become due and payable at different intervals of time, or they may be so issued that all of the bonds against said district mature together. The city may reserve the right to call or mature any bond on any interest paying date when sufficient funds are on hand for its redemption; but bonds shall be called in numerical order. [1981 c 156 § 8; 1965 c 7 § 35.56.130. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 10, part; RRS § 9458, part.]

35.56.140 Local improvement bonds—Guaranties. The city may guarantee the payment of the whole or any part of the bonds issued against a local improvement district, but the guaranties on the part of the city shall be made only by ordinance passed by the vote of not less than two-thirds of the councilmembers and the approval of the mayor, or three commissioners in case the governing body consist of three commissioners, or four where such city is governed by five commissioners. [2009 c 549 § 2096; 1965 c 7 § 35.56.140. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 10, part; RRS § 9458, part.]

35.56.150 Local improvement bonds and warrants—Sale to pay damages—Preliminary financing. The city council or commission may negotiate sufficient warrants or bonds against any local improvement district at a price not less than ninety-five percent of their par value to raise sufficient money to pay any and all compensation which may be awarded for property damaged or taken in the eminent domain proceedings, including the costs of such proceedings. In lieu of so doing, the city council or commission may nego-

ciate current or general expense fund warrants at par to raise funds for the payment of such compensation and expenses in the first instance, but in that event the current or general expense fund shall be reimbursed out of the first moneys collected in any such local assessment district or realized from the negotiation or sale of local improvement warrants or bonds. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.150. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 11; RRS § 9459.]

35.56.160 Local improvement fund—Investment. If money accumulates in an improvement fund and is likely to lie idle waiting the maturity of the bonds against the district, the city council or commission, under proper safeguards, may invest it temporarily, or may borrow it temporarily, at a reasonable rate of interest, but when so invested or borrowed, the city shall be responsible and liable for the restoration to such fund of the money so invested or borrowed with interest thereon, whenever required for the redemption of bonds maturing against such district. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.160. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 15; RRS § 9463.]

35.56.170 Letting contracts for improvement—Excess or deficiency of fund. The contract for the making of the improvement may be let either before or after the making up of the equalization of the assessment roll, and warrants or bonds may be issued against the local improvement district fund either before or after the equalization of the roll as in the judgment of the council or commission may best subserve the public interest.

If after the assessment roll is made up and equalized, based in whole or in part upon an estimate of the cost of the improvement, and it is found that the estimate was too high, the excess shall be rebated pro rata to the property owners on the assessment roll, the rebates to be deducted from the last installment, or installments, when the assessment is upon the installment plan.

If it is found that the estimated cost was too low and that the actual bona fide cost of the improvement is greater than the estimate, the city council or commission after due notice and a hearing, as in case of the original equalization of the roll, may add the required additional amount to the assessment roll to be apportioned among the several parcels of property upon the same rules and principles as if it had been originally included except that the additional amount shall be added to the last installment of an assessment if assessments are payable upon the installment plan. The same notice shall be required for adding to the assessment roll in this manner as is required for the original equalization of the roll, and the property owner shall have the right of appeal. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.170. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 13; RRS § 9461.]

35.56.180 Payment of contractor—Bonds—Warrants—Cash. The city council or commission may provide in letting the contract for an improvement, that the contractor shall accept special fund warrants or local improvement bonds against the local improvement district within which such improvement is to be made, in payment for the contract price of the work, and that the warrants or bonds may be issued to the contractor from time to time as the work progresses, or the city council or commission may negotiate the special fund warrants or bonds against the local improve-

ment district at not less than ninety-five cents in money for each dollar of warrants or bonds, and with the proceeds pay the contractor for the work and pay the other costs of such improvement. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.180. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 14; RRS § 9462.]

35.56.190 Tax levy—General—Purposes—Limit.

For the purpose of raising revenues to carry on any project under this chapter including funds for the payment for the lands taken, purchased, acquired or condemned and the expenses incident to the acquiring thereof, or any other cost or expenses incurred by the city under the provisions of this chapter but not including the cost of actually filling the lands for which the local improvement district was created, a city may levy an annual tax of not exceeding seventy-five cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation of all property within the city. The city council or commission may create a fund into which all moneys so derived from taxation and moneys derived from rents and issues of the lands shall be paid and against which special fund warrants may be drawn or negotiable bonds issued to meet expenditures under this chapter. [1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 22; 1965 c 7 § 35.56.190. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 19; RRS § 9467.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.56.200 Waterways constructed—Requirements.

In the filling of any marshland, swampland, tideland or tide-flats no canal or waterway shall be constructed in connection therewith less than three hundred feet wide at the top between the shore lines and with sufficient slope to the sides or banks thereof to as nearly as practicable render bulkheadings or other protection against caving or falling in of said sides or banks unnecessary and of sufficient depth to meet all ordinary requirements of navigation and commerce. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.200. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 17, part; RRS § 9465, part.]

35.56.210 Waterways constructed—Control. The canal or waterway shall be and remain under the control of the city and immediately upon its completion the city shall establish outer dock lines lengthwise of said canal or waterway on both sides thereof in such manner and position that not less than two hundred feet of the width thereof shall always remain open between such lines and beyond and between which lines no right shall ever be granted to build wharves or other obstructions except bridges; nor shall any permanent obstruction to the free use of the channel so laid out between said wharf or dock lines excepting bridges, their approaches, piers, abutments and spans, ever be permitted but the same shall be kept open for navigation. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.210. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 17, part; RRS § 9465, part.]

35.56.220 Waterways constructed—Leasing facilities. The city shall have the right to lease the area so created between the said shore lines and the wharf lines so established or any part, parts or parcels thereof during times when the use thereof is not required by the city, for periods not exceeding thirty years, to private individuals or concerns for wharf, warehouse or manufacturing purposes at such annual rate or rental per lineal foot of frontage on the canal or waterway as it may deem reasonable.

The rates of wharfage, and other charges to the public which any lessee may impose shall be reasonable; and the city council or commission may regulate such rates. The lease so granted by the city shall never be transferred or assigned without the consent of the city council or commission having been first obtained.

A city shall never lease to any individual or concern more than four hundred lineal feet of frontage of the area lying between the shore lines and the dock lines and no individual or concern shall ever hold or occupy by lease, sublease or otherwise more than the said four hundred lineal feet of frontage of such area: PROVIDED, That any individual or concern may acquire by lease or sublease whatever additional number of lineal feet of frontage of such area may in the judgment of the city council or commission be necessary for the use of such individual or concern, upon petition therefor to the city council or commission signed by not less than five hundred resident freeholders of the city. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.220. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 17, part; RRS § 9465, part.]

35.56.230 Waterway shoreline front—Lessee must lease abutting property.

If the city owns the land abutting upon any part of the area between the shore lines and dock lines, no portion of the area which has city owned property abutting upon it shall ever be leased unless an equal frontage of the abutting property immediately adjoining it is leased at the same time for the same period to the same individual or concern. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.230. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 17, part; RRS § 9465, part.]

35.56.240 Waterways constructed—Acquisition of abutting property.

While acquiring the rights-of-way for such canals or waterways or at any time thereafter such city may acquire for its own use and public use by purchase, gift, condemnation or otherwise, and pay therefor by any lawful means including but not restricted to payment out of the current expense fund of such city or by bonding the city or by pledging revenues to be derived from rents and issues therefrom, lands abutting upon the shore lines or right-of-way of such canals or waterways to a distance, depth or width of not more than three hundred feet back from the banks or shore lines of such canals or waterways on either side or both sides thereof, or not more than three hundred lineal feet back from and abutting on the outer lines of such rights-of-way on either side or both sides of such rights-of-way, and such area of such abutting lands as the council or commission may deem necessary for its use for public docks, bridges, wharves, streets and other conveniences of navigation and commerce and for its own use and benefit generally. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.240. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 18, part; RRS § 9466, part.]

35.56.250 Waterways—Abutting city owned lands—

Lease of. If the city is not using the abutting lands so acquired it may lease any parcels thereof as may be deemed for the best interest and convenience of navigation, commerce and the public interest and welfare to private individuals or concerns for terms not exceeding thirty years each at such annual rate or rental as the city council or commission of such city may deem just, proper and fair, for the purpose of erecting wharves for wholesale and retail warehouses and for general commercial purposes and manufacturing sites, but

the said city shall never convey or part with title to the abutting lands above mentioned and so acquired nor with the control other than in the manner herein specified. Any lease or leases granted by the city on such abutting lands shall never be transferred or assigned without the consent of the city council or commission having been first obtained.

A city shall never lease to any individual or concern more than four hundred lineal feet of canal or waterway frontage of said land and no individual or concern shall ever hold or occupy by lease, sublease, or otherwise more than the said four hundred lineal feet of said frontage: PROVIDED, That any individual or concern may acquire by lease or sublease whatever additional frontage of such abutting land may be in the judgment of the city council or commission necessary for the use of such individual or concern, upon petition presented to the city council or commission therefor signed by not less than five hundred resident freeholders of such city. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.250. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 18, part; RRS § 9466, part.]

35.56.260 Waterways—Abutting lands—Lessee must lease shoreline property. At the time that the city leases to any individual or concern any of the land abutting on the area between the shore lines and the dock lines the same individual or concern must likewise for the same period of time lease all of the area between the shore line and dock line of such canal or waterway lying contiguous to and immediately in front of the abutting land so leased. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.260. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 18, part; RRS § 9466, part.]

35.56.270 Work by day labor. When a city undertakes any improvement authorized by this chapter and the expenditures required exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, it shall be done by contract and shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, after due notice, under such regulation as may be prescribed by ordinance: PROVIDED, That the city council or commission may reject all bids presented and readvertise, or, if in the judgment of the city council or commission the work can be performed, or supplies or materials furnished by the city independent of contract, cheaper than under the bid submitted, it may after having so advertised and examined the bids, cause the work to be performed or supplies or materials to be furnished independent of contract. This section shall be construed as a concurrent and cumulative power conferred on cities and shall not be construed as in any wise repealing or affecting any law now in force relating to the performing, execution and construction of public works. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.270. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 20; RRS § 9468.]

35.56.280 Reassessments. If any assessment is found to be invalid for any cause or if it is set aside for any reason in judicial proceeding, a reassessment may be made and all laws then in force relative to the reassessment of local assessments, for street or other improvements, shall, as far as practical, be applicable hereto. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.280. Prior: 1913 c 16 § 16; RRS § 9464.]

Local improvements, assessments and reassessments: Chapter 35.44 RCW.

35.56.290 Provisions of chapter not exclusive. The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed as repealing or in any wise affecting other existing laws relative to the

making of any such improvements but shall be considered as concurrent therewith. [1965 c 7 § 35.56.290. Prior: 1929 c 63 § 5; 1913 c 16 § 22; RRS § 9470.]

Chapter 35.57 RCW

PUBLIC FACILITIES DISTRICTS

Sections

35.57.010	Creation—Board of directors—Corporate powers.
35.57.020	Regional centers, recreational facilities—Charges and fees—Powers.
35.57.025	Independent financial feasibility review—When required—Public document.
35.57.027	Statutorily authorized taxing authority.
35.57.030	General obligation bonds.
35.57.040	Authorized charges, fees, and taxes—Gifts.
35.57.050	Travel, expense reimbursement policy—Required.
35.57.060	Expenditure of funds—Purposes.
35.57.070	Service provider agreements.
35.57.080	Purchases and sales—Procedures.
35.57.090	Revenue bonds—Limitations.
35.57.100	Tax on admissions.
35.57.110	Tax on vehicle parking charges.
35.57.900	Severability—1999 c 165.

35.57.010 Creation—Board of directors—Corporate powers. (1)(a) The legislative authority of any town or city located in a county with a population of less than one million may create a public facilities district.

(b) The legislative authorities of any contiguous group of towns or cities located in a county or counties each with a population of less than one million may enter an agreement under chapter 39.34 RCW for the creation and joint operation of a public facilities district.

(c) The legislative authority of any town or city, or any contiguous group of towns or cities, located in a county with a population of less than one million and the legislative authority of a contiguous county, or the legislative authority of the county or counties in which the towns or cities are located, may enter into an agreement under chapter 39.34 RCW for the creation and joint operation of a public facilities district.

(d) The legislative authority of a city located in a county with a population greater than one million may create a public facilities district, when the city has a total population of less than one hundred fifteen thousand but greater than eighty thousand and commences construction of a regional center prior to July 1, 2008.

(e) At least three contiguous towns or cities with a combined population of at least one hundred sixty thousand, each of which previously created a public facilities district under (a) of this subsection, may create an additional public facilities district. The previously created districts may continue their full corporate existence and activities notwithstanding the creation and existence of the additional district within the same geographic area.

(2)(a) A public facilities district is coextensive with the boundaries of the city or town or contiguous group of cities or towns that created the district.

(b) A public facilities district created by an agreement between a town or city, or a contiguous group of towns or cities, and a contiguous county or the county in which they are located, is coextensive with the boundaries of the towns or cities, and the boundaries of the county or counties as to the unincorporated areas of the county or counties. The bound-

aries do not include incorporated towns or cities that are not parties to the agreement for the creation and joint operation of the district.

(3)(a) A public facilities district created by a single city or town shall be governed by a board of directors consisting of five members selected as follows: (i) Two members appointed by the legislative authority of the city or town; and (ii) three members appointed by legislative authority based on recommendations from local organizations. The members appointed under (a)(i) of this subsection, shall not be members of the legislative authority of the city or town. The members appointed under (a)(ii) of this subsection, must be based on recommendations received from local organizations that may include, but are not limited to the local chamber of commerce, local economic development council, and local labor council. The members shall serve four-year terms. Of the initial members, one must be appointed for a one-year term, one must be appointed for a two-year term, one must be appointed for a three-year term, and the remainder must be appointed for four-year terms.

(b) A public facilities district created by a contiguous group of cities and towns must be governed by a board of directors consisting of seven members selected as follows: (i) Three members appointed by the legislative authorities of the cities and towns; and (ii) four members appointed by the legislative authorities of the cities and towns based on recommendations from local organizations. The members appointed under (b)(i) of this subsection shall not be members of the legislative authorities of the cities and towns. The members appointed under (b)(ii) of this subsection, must be based on recommendations received from local organizations that include, but are not limited to the local chamber of commerce, local economic development council, local labor council, and a neighborhood organization that is directly affected by the location of the regional center in their area. The members of the board of directors must be appointed in accordance with the terms of the agreement under chapter 39.34 RCW for the joint operation of the district and shall serve four-year terms. Of the initial members, one must be appointed for a one-year term, one must be appointed for a two-year term, one must be appointed for a three-year term, and the remainder must be appointed for four-year terms.

(c) A public facilities district created by a town or city, or a contiguous group of towns or cities, and a contiguous county or the county or counties in which they are located, must be governed by a board of directors consisting of seven members selected as follows: (i) Three members appointed by the legislative authorities of the cities, towns, and county; and (ii) four members appointed by the legislative authorities of the cities, towns, and county based on recommendations from local organizations. The members appointed under (c)(i) of this subsection shall not be members of the legislative authorities of the cities, towns, or county. The members appointed under (c)(ii) of this subsection must be based on recommendations received from local organizations that include, but are not limited to, the local chamber of commerce, the local economic development council, the local labor council, and a neighborhood organization that is directly affected by the location of the regional center in their area. The members of the board of directors must be appointed in accordance with the terms of the agreement

under chapter 39.34 RCW for the joint operation of the district and shall serve four-year terms. Of the initial members, one must be appointed for a one-year term, one must be appointed for a two-year term, one must be appointed for a three-year term, and the remainder must be appointed for four-year terms.

(d)(i) A public facilities district created under subsection (1)(e) of this section must provide, in the agreement providing for its creation and operation, that the district must be governed by an odd-numbered board of directors of not more than nine members who are also members of the legislative authorities that created the public facilities district or of the governing boards of the public facilities districts previously created by those legislative authorities, or both.

(ii) A board of directors formed under this subsection must have an equal number of members representing each city or town participating in the public facilities district. If there are unfilled board member positions after each city or town has appointed an equal number of board members, the members so appointed must appoint a number of additional board members necessary to fill any remaining positions. For a board formed under this subsection to submit a proposition to the voters under RCW 82.14.048, a majority of the members representing or appointed by each legislative authority participating in the public facilities district must agree to submit the proposition to the voters; however, the board may not submit a proposition to the voters prior to January 1, 2011.

(4) A public facilities district is a municipal corporation, an independent taxing "authority" within the meaning of Article VII, section 1 of the state Constitution, and a "taxing district" within the meaning of Article VII, section 2 of the state Constitution.

(5) A public facilities district constitutes a body corporate and possesses all the usual powers of a corporation for public purposes as well as all other powers that may now or hereafter be specifically conferred by statute, including, but not limited to, the authority to hire employees, staff, and services, to enter into contracts, and to sue and be sued.

(6) A public facilities district may acquire and transfer real and personal property by lease, sublease, purchase, or sale. No direct or collateral attack on any public facilities district purported to be authorized or created in conformance with this chapter may be commenced more than thirty days after creation by the city and/or county legislative authority. [2010 c 192 § 1; 2009 c 533 § 1; 2007 c 486 § 1; 2002 c 363 § 1; 1999 c 165 § 1.]

35.57.020 Regional centers, recreational facilities—Charges and fees—Powers. (1)(a) A public facilities district is authorized to acquire, construct, own, remodel, maintain, equip, reequip, repair, finance, and operate one or more regional centers. For purposes of this chapter, "regional center" means a convention, conference, or special events center, or any combination of facilities, and related parking facilities, serving a regional population constructed, improved, or rehabilitated after July 25, 1999, at a cost of at least ten million dollars, including debt service. "Regional center" also includes an existing convention, conference, or special events center, and related parking facilities, serving a regional population, that is improved or rehabilitated after July 25, 1999, where the costs of improvement or rehabilitation are at least

ten million dollars, including debt service. A "special events center" is a facility, available to the public, used for community events, sporting events, trade shows, and artistic, musical, theatrical, or other cultural exhibitions, presentations, or performances. A regional center is conclusively presumed to serve a regional population if state and local government investment in the construction, improvement, or rehabilitation of the regional center is equal to or greater than ten million dollars.

(b) A public facilities district created under RCW 35.57.010(1)(e):

(i) Is authorized, in addition to the authority granted under (a) of this subsection, to acquire, construct, own, remodel, maintain, equip, reequip, repair, finance, and operate one or more recreational facilities other than a ski area;

(ii) If exercising its authority under (a) or (b)(i) of this subsection, must obtain voter approval to fund each recreational facility or regional center pursuant to *RCW 82.14.048(3); and

(iii) Possesses all of the powers with respect to recreational facilities other than a ski area that all public facilities districts possess with respect to regional centers under subsections (3), (4), and (7) of this section.

(2) A public facilities district may enter into contracts with any city or town for the purpose of exercising any powers of a community renewal agency under chapter 35.81 RCW.

(3) A public facilities district may impose charges and fees for the use of its facilities, and may accept and expend or use gifts, grants, and donations for the purpose of a regional center.

(4) A public facilities district may impose charges, fees, and taxes authorized in RCW 35.57.040, and use revenues derived therefrom for the purpose of paying principal and interest payments on bonds issued by the public facilities district to construct a regional center.

(5) Notwithstanding the establishment of a career, civil, or merit service system, a public facilities district may contract with a public or private entity for the operation or management of its public facilities.

(6) A public facilities district is authorized to use the supplemental alternative public works contracting procedures set forth in chapter 39.10 RCW in connection with the design, construction, reconstruction, remodel, or alteration of any regional center.

(7) A city or town in conjunction with any special agency, authority, or other district established by a county or any other governmental agency is authorized to use the supplemental alternative public works contracting procedures set forth in chapter 39.10 RCW in connection with the design, construction, reconstruction, remodel, or alteration of any regional center funded in whole or in part by a public facilities district.

(8) Any provision required to be submitted for voter approval under this section, may not be submitted for voter approval prior to January 1, 2011. [2010 c 192 § 2; 2009 c 533 § 2. Prior: 2002 c 363 § 2; 2002 c 218 § 25; 1999 c 165 § 2.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 82.14.048 was amended by 2012 c 4 § 6, changing subsection (3) to subsection (4).

(2012 Ed.)

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

35.57.025 Independent financial feasibility review—When required—Public document. (1) An independent financial feasibility review under this section is required to be performed prior to any of the following events:

(a) The formation of a public facilities district under this chapter;

(b) The issuance of any indebtedness, excluding the issuance of obligations to refund or replace such indebtedness, by a public facilities district under this chapter; or

(c) The long-term lease, purchase, or development of a facility under RCW 35.57.020.

(2) The independent financial feasibility review required by this section must be conducted by the department of commerce through the municipal research and services center under RCW 43.110.030 or under a contract with another entity under the authority of RCW 43.110.080. The review must examine the potential costs to be incurred by the public facility [facilities] district and the adequacy of revenues or expected revenues to meet those costs. The cost of the independent financial feasibility review must be borne by the public facility [facilities] district or the local government proposing to form a public facility [facilities] district.

(3) The independent financial feasibility review, upon completion, must be a public document and must be submitted to the governor, the state treasurer, the state auditor, the public facility [facilities] district and participating local political subdivisions, and appropriate committees of the legislature. [2012 c 4 § 1.]

35.57.027 Statutorily authorized taxing authority. After June 7, 2012, the statutorily authorized taxing authority of a public facility [facilities] district may not be restricted in any manner by the forming jurisdiction or jurisdictions or by any action of the public facility [facilities] district. [2012 c 4 § 3.]

35.57.030 General obligation bonds. (1) To carry out the purpose of this chapter, a public facilities district may issue general obligation bonds, not to exceed an amount, together with any outstanding nonvoter-approved general obligation indebtedness, equal to one-half of one percent of the value of the taxable property within the district, as the term "value of the taxable property" is defined in RCW 39.36.015. A facilities district additionally may issue general obligation bonds for capital purposes only, together with any outstanding general obligation indebtedness, not to exceed an amount equal to one and one-fourth percent of the value of the taxable property within the district, as the term "value of the taxable property" is defined in RCW 39.36.015, when authorized by the voters of the public facilities district pursuant to Article VIII, section 6 of the state Constitution, and to provide for the retirement thereof by taxes authorized in chapter 165, Laws of 1999.

(2) General obligation bonds may be issued with a maturity of up to thirty years, and shall be issued and sold in accordance with the provisions of chapter 39.46 RCW.

(3) The general obligation bonds may be payable from the operating revenues of the public facilities district in addition to the tax receipts of the district. [1999 c 165 § 3.]

35.57.040 Authorized charges, fees, and taxes—Gifts. (1) The board of directors of the public facilities district may impose the following for the purpose of funding a regional center:

- (a) Charges and fees for the use of any of its facilities;
- (b) Admission charges under RCW 35.57.100;
- (c) Vehicle parking charges under RCW 35.57.110; and
- (d) Sales and use taxes authorized under RCW 82.14.048 and 82.14.390.

(2) The board may accept and expend or use gifts, grants, and donations for the purpose of a regional center. The revenue from the charges, fees, and taxes imposed under this section shall be used only for the purposes authorized by this chapter. [1999 c 165 § 4.]

35.57.050 Travel, expense reimbursement policy—Required. The board of directors of the public facilities district shall adopt a resolution that may be amended from time to time that shall establish the basic requirements governing methods and amounts of reimbursement payable to such district officials and employees for travel and other business expenses incurred on behalf of the district. The resolution shall, among other things, establish procedures for approving such expenses; the form of the travel and expense voucher; and requirements governing the use of credit cards issued in the name of the district. The resolution may also establish procedures for payment of per diem to board members. The state auditor shall, as provided by general law, cooperate with the public facilities district in establishing adequate procedures for regulating and auditing the reimbursement of all such expenses. [1999 c 165 § 5.]

35.57.060 Expenditure of funds—Purposes. (1) The board of directors of the public facilities district shall have authority to authorize the expenditure of funds for the public purposes of preparing and distributing information to the general public and promoting, advertising, improving, developing, operating, and maintaining a regional center. For promotional activities the district board must: (a) Identify the proposed expenditure in its annual budget; and (b) adopt written rules governing promotional hosting by employees, agents, and the board, including requirements for identifying and evaluating the public benefits to be derived and documenting the public benefits realized.

(2) Nothing contained in this section may be construed to authorize preparation and distribution of information to the general public for the purpose of influencing the outcome of a district election. [2009 c 167 § 2; 1999 c 165 § 6.]

35.57.070 Service provider agreements. The public facilities district may secure services by means of an agreement with a service provider. The public facilities district shall publish notice, establish criteria, receive and evaluate proposals, and negotiate with respondents under requirements set forth by district resolution. [1999 c 165 § 7.]

35.57.080 Purchases and sales—Procedures. In addition to provisions contained in chapter 39.04 RCW, the public facilities district is authorized to follow procedures contained in *RCW 43.19.1906 and 43.19.1911 for all purchases, contracts for purchase, and sales. [1999 c 165 § 8.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 43.19.1906 and 43.19.1911 were repealed by 2012 c 224 § 29, effective January 1, 2013.

35.57.090 Revenue bonds—Limitations. (1) A public facilities district may issue revenue bonds to fund revenue-generating facilities, or portions of facilities, which it is authorized to provide or operate. Whenever revenue bonds are to be issued, the board of directors of the district shall create or have created a special fund or funds from which, along with any reserves created pursuant to RCW 39.44.140, the principal and interest on such revenue bonds shall exclusively be payable. The board may obligate the district to set aside and pay into the special fund or funds a fixed proportion or a fixed amount of the revenues from the public improvements, projects, or facilities, and all related additions, that are funded by the revenue bonds. This amount or proportion shall be a lien and charge against these revenues, subject only to operating and maintenance expenses. The board shall have due regard for the cost of operation and maintenance of the public improvements, projects, or facilities, or additions, that are funded by the revenue bonds, and shall not set aside into the special fund or funds a greater amount or proportion of the revenues that in its judgment will be available over and above the cost of maintenance and operation and the amount or proportion, if any, of the revenue so previously pledged. The board may also provide that revenue bonds payable out of the same source or sources of revenue may later be issued on a parity with any revenue bonds being issued and sold.

(2) Revenue bonds issued under this section shall not be an indebtedness of the district issuing the bonds, and the interest and principal on the bonds shall only be payable from the revenues lawfully pledged to meet the principal and interest requirements and any reserves created under RCW 39.44.140. The owner or bearer of a revenue bond or any interest coupon issued under this section shall not have any claim against the district arising from the bond or coupon except for payment from the revenues lawfully pledged to meet the principal and interest requirements and any reserves created under RCW 39.44.140. The substance of the limitations included in this subsection shall be plainly printed, written, or engraved on each bond issued under this section.

(3) Revenue bonds with a maturity in excess of thirty years shall not be issued. The board of directors of the district shall by resolution determine for each revenue bond issue the amount, date, form, terms, conditions, denominations, maximum fixed or variable interest rate or rates, maturity or maturities, redemption rights, registration privileges, manner of execution, manner of sale, callable provisions, if any, and covenants including the refunding of existing revenue bonds. Facsimile signatures may be used on the bonds and any coupons. Refunding revenue bonds may be issued in the same manner as revenue bonds are issued. [1999 c 165 § 9.]

35.57.100 Tax on admissions. A public facility district may levy and fix a tax of not more than one cent on twenty cents or fraction thereof to be paid by the person who pays an

admission charge to a regional center. This includes a tax on persons who are admitted free of charge or at reduced rates if other persons pay a charge or a regular higher charge for the same privileges or accommodations.

The term "admission charge" includes:

- (1) A charge made for season tickets or subscriptions;
- (2) A cover charge, or a charge made for use of seats and tables reserved or otherwise, and other similar accommodations;
- (3) A charge made for food and refreshment if free entertainment, recreation, or amusement is provided;
- (4) A charge made for rental or use of equipment or facilities for purposes of recreation or amusement; if the rental of the equipment or facilities is necessary to the enjoyment of a privilege for which a general admission is charged, the combined charges shall be considered as the admission charge;
- (5) Automobile parking charges if the amount of the charge is determined according to the number of passengers in the automobile. [1999 c 165 § 10.]

35.57.110 Tax on vehicle parking charges. A public facility district may levy and fix a tax on any vehicle parking charges imposed at any parking facility that is owned or leased by the public facility district as part of a regional center. No county or city or town within which the regional center is located may impose a tax of the same or similar kind on any vehicle parking charges at the facility. For the purposes of this section, "vehicle parking charges" means only the actual parking charges exclusive of taxes and service charges and the value of any other benefit conferred. The tax authorized under this section shall be at the rate of not more than ten percent. [1999 c 165 § 11.]

35.57.900 Severability—1999 c 165. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1999 c 165 § 23.]

Chapter 35.58 RCW

METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

Sections

35.58.010	Declaration of policy and purpose.	35.58.130	Metropolitan council—Organization, chair, procedures.
35.58.020	Definitions.	35.58.140	Metropolitan council—Terms.
35.58.030	Corporations authorized—Limitation on boundaries.	35.58.150	Metropolitan council—Vacancies.
35.58.040	Territory which must be included or excluded—Boundaries.	35.58.160	Metropolitan council—Compensation—Waiver of compensation.
35.58.050	Functions authorized.	35.58.170	Corporation name and seal.
35.58.060	Unauthorized functions to be performed under other law.	35.58.180	General powers of corporation.
35.58.070	Resolution, petition for election—Requirements, procedure.	35.58.190	Performance of function or functions—Commencement date.
35.58.080	Hearings on petition, resolution—Inclusion, exclusion of territory—Boundaries—Calling election.	35.58.200	Powers relative to water pollution abatement.
35.58.090	Election procedure to form corporation and levy tax—Qualified voters—Establishment of corporation—First meeting of council.	35.58.210	Metropolitan water pollution abatement advisory committee.
35.58.100	Additional functions—Authorized by election.	35.58.215	Powers relative to systems of sewerage.
35.58.110	Additional functions—Authorized without election.	35.58.220	Powers relative to water supply.
35.58.112	Recommended comprehensive plan for performance of additional function—Study and preparation.	35.58.230	Metropolitan water advisory committee.
35.58.114	Recommended comprehensive plan for performance of additional function—Resolution for special election to authorize additional function—Contents—Hearings—Election procedure.	35.58.240	Powers relative to transportation.
35.58.116	Proposition for issuance of general obligation bonds or levy of general tax—Submission at same election or special election.	35.58.245	Public transportation function—Authorization by election required—Procedure.
35.58.120	Metropolitan council—Composition.	35.58.250	Other local public passenger transportation service prohibited—Agreements—Purchase—Condemnation.
		35.58.260	Transportation function—Acquisition of city system.
		35.58.262	Transportation function—Fuel purchasing strategies—Reports.
		35.58.263	Transportation function—Fuel purchasing strategies—Liability immunity.
		35.58.265	Acquisition of existing transportation system—Assumption of labor contracts—Transfer of employees—Preservation of employee benefits—Collective bargaining.
		35.58.268	Public transportation employees—Payroll deduction for political action committees.
		35.58.270	Metropolitan transit commission.
		35.58.271	Public transportation in municipalities—Financing.
		35.58.2711	Local sales and use taxes for financing public transportation systems.
		35.58.2712	Public transportation feasibility study—Advanced financial support payments.
		35.58.272	Public transportation systems—Definitions.
		35.58.2721	Public transportation systems—Authority of municipalities to acquire, operate, etc.—Indebtedness—Bond issues.
		35.58.2794	Public transportation systems—Research, testing, development, etc., of systems—Powers to comply with federal laws.
		35.58.2795	Public transportation systems—Six-year transit plans.
		35.58.2796	Public transportation systems—Annual report by department.
		35.58.280	Powers relative to garbage disposal.
		35.58.290	Powers relative to parks and parkways.
		35.58.300	Metropolitan park board.
		35.58.310	Powers relative to planning.
		35.58.320	Eminent domain.
		35.58.330	Powers may be exercised with relation to public rights-of-way without franchise—Conditions.
		35.58.340	Disposition of unneeded property.
		35.58.350	Powers and functions of metropolitan municipal corporation—Where vested—Powers of metropolitan council.
		35.58.360	Rules and regulations—Penalties—Enforcement.
		35.58.370	Merit system.
		35.58.380	Retention of existing personnel.
		35.58.390	Prior employees pension rights preserved.
		35.58.400	Prior employees sick leave and vacation rights preserved.
		35.58.410	Budget—Expenditures—Revenue estimates—Requirements for a county assuming the powers of a metropolitan municipal corporation.
		35.58.420	Supplemental income payments by component city and county.
		35.58.430	Funds—Disbursements—Treasurer—Expenses—Election expenses.
		35.58.450	General obligation bonds—Issuance, sale, form, term, election, payment.
		35.58.460	Revenue bonds—Issuance, sale, form, term, payment, reserves, actions.
		35.58.470	Funding, refunding bonds.
		35.58.480	Borrowing money from component city or county.
		35.58.490	Interest bearing warrants.
		35.58.500	Local improvement districts—Utility local improvement districts.
		35.58.510	Obligations of corporation are legal investments and security for public deposits.
		35.58.520	Investment of corporate funds.
		35.58.530	Annexation—Requirements, procedure.
		35.58.540	Annexation—Hearings—Inclusion, exclusion of territory—Boundaries—Calling election.
		35.58.550	Annexation—Election—Favorable vote.
		35.58.560	Taxes—Counties or cities not to impose on certain operations—Credits or offsets against state taxes—Refund of motor vehicle fuel taxes paid.
		35.58.570	Sewage facilities—Capacity charge.

- 35.58.580 Public transportation fares—Proof of payment—Civil infractions.
- 35.58.585 Public transportation fares—Schedule of fines and penalties—Who may monitor fare payment—Administration of citations.
- 35.58.590 Public transportation fares—Powers of law enforcement authorities.
- 35.58.595 Public transportation fares—Powers and authority are supplemental to other laws.
- 35.58.600 Collaboration with local coordinating coalitions to advance transportation services for persons with special transportation needs.
- 35.58.610 Supplemental transportation improvements.
- 35.58.900 Liberal construction.
- 35.58.911 Prior proceedings validated, ratified, approved and confirmed.
- 35.58.920 Severability—1967 c 105.
- 35.58.930 Severability—1971 ex.s. c 303.
- 35.58.931 Severability—1974 ex.s. c 70.

Acquisition of

interests in land for conservation, protection, preservation, or open space purposes by metropolitan municipal corporation: RCW 64.04.130. open space, land, or rights to future development by counties, cities, or metropolitan municipal corporations, tax levy: RCW 84.34.200 through 84.34.240, 84.52.010.

County assumption of metropolitan municipal corporation functions: Chapter 36.56 RCW.

Local governmental organizations, actions affecting boundaries, etc., review by boundary review board: Chapter 36.93 RCW.

School districts, educational service districts, agreements with other governmental entities for transportation of students, the public or other non-common school purposes—Limitations: RCW 28A.160.120.

Transportation centers authorized: Chapter 81.75 RCW.

35.58.010 Declaration of policy and purpose. It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the state of Washington to provide for the people of the populous metropolitan areas in the state the means of obtaining essential services not adequately provided by existing agencies of local government. The growth of urban population and the movement of people into suburban areas has created problems of water pollution abatement, garbage disposal, water supply, transportation, planning, parks and parkways which extend beyond the boundaries of cities, counties and special districts. For reasons of topography, location and movement of population, and land conditions and development, one or more of these problems cannot be adequately met by the individual cities, counties and districts of many metropolitan areas.

It is the purpose of this chapter to enable cities and counties to act jointly to meet these common problems in order that the proper growth and development of the metropolitan areas of the state may be assured and the health and welfare of the people residing therein may be secured. [1974 ex.s. c 70 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.010. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 1.]

35.58.020 Definitions. The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Authorized metropolitan function" means a metropolitan function which a metropolitan municipal corporation shall have been authorized to perform in the manner provided in this chapter.

(2) "Central city" means the city with the largest population in a metropolitan area.

(3) "Central county" means the county containing the city with the largest population in a metropolitan area.

(4) "City" means an incorporated city or town.

(5) "City council" means the legislative body of any city or town.

(6) "City-owned transit system" means a system of public transportation owned or operated, including contracts for the services of a publicly owned or operated system of transportation, by a city that is not located within the boundaries of a metropolitan municipal corporation, county transportation authority, or public transportation benefit area.

(7) "Component city" means an incorporated city or town within a metropolitan area.

(8) "Component county" means a county, all or part of which is included within a metropolitan area.

(9) "Metropolitan area" means the area contained within the boundaries of a metropolitan municipal corporation, or within the boundaries of an area proposed to be organized as such a corporation.

(10) "Metropolitan council" means the legislative body of a metropolitan municipal corporation, or the legislative body of a county which has by ordinance or resolution assumed the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of a metropolitan municipal corporation pursuant to the provisions of chapter 36.56 RCW.

(11) "Metropolitan function" means any of the functions of government named in RCW 35.58.050.

(12) "Metropolitan municipal corporation" means a municipal corporation of the state of Washington created pursuant to this chapter, or a county which has by ordinance or resolution assumed the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of a metropolitan municipal corporation pursuant to the provisions of chapter 36.56 RCW.

(13) "Metropolitan public transportation" or "metropolitan transportation" for the purposes of this chapter means the transportation of packages, passengers, and their incidental baggage by means other than by chartered bus, sightseeing bus, or any other motor vehicle not on an individual fare-paying basis, together with the necessary passenger terminals and parking facilities or other properties necessary for passenger and vehicular access to and from such people-moving systems: PROVIDED, That nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit a metropolitan municipal corporation from leasing its buses to private certified carriers; to prohibit a metropolitan municipal corporation from providing school bus service for the transportation of pupils; or to prohibit a metropolitan municipal corporation from chartering an electric streetcar on rails which it operates entirely within a city.

(14) "Pollution" has the meaning given in RCW 90.48.020.

(15) "Population" means the number of residents as shown by the figures released for the most recent official state, federal, or county census, or population determination made under the direction of the office of financial management.

(16) "Proof of payment" means evidence of fare prepayment authorized by a metropolitan municipal corporation or a city-owned transit system for the use of buses or other modes of public transportation.

(17) "Special district" means any municipal corporation of the state of Washington other than a city, county, or metropolitan municipal corporation. [2008 c 123 § 5; 1982 c 103 § 1; 1979 c 151 § 28; 1977 ex.s. c 277 § 12. Prior: 1974 ex.s. c 84 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 70 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 303 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.020; prior: 1957 c 213 § 2.]

Alphabetization—2008 c 123: "The code reviser shall alphabetize and renumber the definitions in RCW 35.58.020 and 36.57A.010." [2008 c 123 § 11.]

Population determinations, office of financial management: Chapter 43.62 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.58.030 Corporations authorized—Limitation on boundaries. Any area of the state containing two or more cities, at least one of which is of ten thousand or more population, may organize as a metropolitan municipal corporation for the performance of certain functions, as provided in this chapter. The boundaries of a metropolitan municipal corporation may not be expanded to include territory located in a county other than a component county except as a result of the consolidation of two or more contiguous metropolitan municipal corporations. [1993 c 240 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.030. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 3.]

Inclusion of code cities in metropolitan municipal corporations: Chapter 35A.57 RCW.

35.58.040 Territory which must be included or excluded—Boundaries. At the time of its formation no metropolitan municipal corporation shall include only a part of any city, and every city shall be either wholly included or wholly excluded from the boundaries of such corporation. If subsequent to the formation of a metropolitan municipal corporation a part only of any city shall be included within the boundaries of a metropolitan municipal corporation such part shall be deemed to be "unincorporated" for the purpose of selecting a member of the metropolitan council pursuant to *RCW 35.58.120(3) and such city shall neither select nor participate in the selection of a member on the metropolitan council pursuant to RCW 35.58.120.

Any metropolitan municipal corporation now existing within a county with a population of one million or more shall, upon May 21, 1971, have the same boundaries as those of the respective central county of such metropolitan corporation. The boundaries of such metropolitan corporation may not be enlarged or diminished after such date by annexation as provided in chapter 35.58 RCW and any purported annexation of territory shall be deemed void. Any contiguous metropolitan municipal corporations may be consolidated into a single metropolitan municipal corporation upon such terms, for the purpose of performing such metropolitan function or functions, and to be effective at such time as may be approved by resolutions of the respective metropolitan councils. In the event of such consolidation the component city with the largest population shall be the central city of such consolidated metropolitan municipal corporation and the component county with the largest population shall be the central county of such consolidated metropolitan municipal corporation. [1993 c 240 § 2; 1991 c 363 § 39; 1971 ex.s. c 303 § 3; 1967 c 105 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.040. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 4.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 35.58.120 was amended by 1993 c 240 § 4 deleting subsection (3).

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

35.58.050 Functions authorized. A metropolitan municipal corporation shall have the power to perform any (2012 Ed.)

one or more of the following functions, when authorized in the manner provided in this chapter:

- (1) Metropolitan water pollution abatement.
- (2) Metropolitan water supply.
- (3) Metropolitan public transportation.
- (4) Metropolitan garbage disposal.
- (5) Metropolitan parks and parkways.
- (6) Metropolitan comprehensive planning. [1974 ex.s. c 70 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.050. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 5.]

35.58.060 Unauthorized functions to be performed under other law. All functions of local government which are not authorized as provided in this chapter to be performed by a metropolitan municipal corporation, shall continue to be performed by the counties, cities and special districts within the metropolitan area as provided by law. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.060. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 6.]

35.58.070 Resolution, petition for election—Requirements, procedure. A metropolitan municipal corporation may be created by vote of the qualified electors residing in a metropolitan area in the manner provided in this chapter. An election to authorize the creation of a metropolitan municipal corporation may be called pursuant to resolution or petition in the following manner:

- (1) A resolution or concurring resolutions calling for such an election may be adopted by either:
 - (a) The city council of a central city; or
 - (b) The city councils of two or more component cities other than a central city; or
 - (c) The board of commissioners of a central county.

A certified copy of such resolution or certified copies of such concurring resolutions shall be transmitted to the board of commissioners of the central county.

- (2) A petition calling for such an election shall be signed by at least four percent of the qualified voters residing within the metropolitan area and shall be filed with the auditor of the central county.

Any resolution or petition calling for such an election shall describe the boundaries of the proposed metropolitan area, name the metropolitan function or functions which the metropolitan municipal corporation shall be authorized to perform initially and state that the formation of the metropolitan municipal corporation will be conducive to the welfare and benefit of the persons and property within the metropolitan area. After the filing of a first sufficient petition or resolution with such county auditor or board of county commissioners respectively, action by such auditor or board shall be deferred on any subsequent petition or resolution until after the election has been held pursuant to such first petition or resolution.

Upon receipt of such a petition, the auditor shall examine the same and certify to the sufficiency of the signatures thereon. For the purpose of examining the signatures on such petition, the auditor shall be permitted access to the voter registration books of each component county and each component city. No person may withdraw his or her name from a petition after it has been filed with the auditor. Within thirty days following the receipt of such petition, the auditor shall transmit the same to the board of commissioners of the central county, together with his or her certificate as to the suffi-

ciency thereof. [2009 c 549 § 2097; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.070. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 7.]

35.58.080 Hearings on petition, resolution—Inclusion, exclusion of territory—Boundaries—Calling election. Upon receipt of a duly certified petition or a valid resolution calling for an election on the formation of a metropolitan municipal corporation, the board of commissioners of the central county shall fix a date for a public hearing thereon which shall be not more than sixty nor less than forty days following the receipt of such resolution or petition. Notice of such hearing shall be published once a week for at least four consecutive weeks in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the metropolitan area. The notice shall contain a description of the boundaries of the proposed metropolitan area, shall name the initial metropolitan function or functions and shall state the time and place of the hearing and the fact that any changes in the boundaries of the metropolitan area will be considered at such time and place. At such hearing or any continuation thereof, any interested person may appear and be heard on all matters relating to the effect of the formation of the proposed municipal metropolitan corporation. The commissioners may make such changes in the boundaries of the metropolitan area as they shall deem reasonable and proper, but may not delete any portion of the proposed area which will create an island of included or excluded lands, may not delete a portion of any city, and may not delete any portion of the proposed area which is contributing or may reasonably be expected to contribute to the pollution of any water course or body of water in the proposed area when the petition or resolution names metropolitan water pollution abatement as a function to be performed by the proposed metropolitan municipal corporation. If the commissioners shall determine that any additional territory should be included in the metropolitan area, a second hearing shall be held and notice given in the same manner as for the original hearing. The commissioners may adjourn the hearing on the formation of a metropolitan municipal corporation from time to time not exceeding thirty days in all. At the next regular meeting following the conclusion of such hearing the commissioners shall adopt a resolution fixing the boundaries of the proposed metropolitan municipal corporation, declaring that the formation of the proposed metropolitan municipal corporation will be conducive to the welfare and benefit of the persons and property therein and providing for the calling of a special election on the formation of the metropolitan municipal corporation to be held not more than one hundred twenty days nor less than sixty days following the adoption of such resolution. [1974 ex.s. c 70 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.080. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 8.]

Elections: Title 29A RCW.

35.58.090 Election procedure to form corporation and levy tax—Qualified voters—Establishment of corporation—First meeting of council. The election on the formation of the metropolitan municipal corporation shall be conducted by the auditor of the central county in accordance with the general election laws of the state and the results thereof shall be canvassed by the county canvassing board of the central county, which shall certify the result of the election to the county legislative authority of the central county,

and shall cause a certified copy of such canvass to be filed in the office of the secretary of state. Notice of the election shall be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation in each component county in the manner provided in the general election laws. No person shall be entitled to vote at such election unless that person is a qualified voter under the laws of the state in effect at the time of such election and has resided within the metropolitan area for at least thirty days preceding the date of the election. The ballot proposition shall be in substantially the following form:

"FORMATION OF METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Shall a metropolitan municipal corporation be established for the area described in a resolution of the county legislative authority of county adopted on the day of, 19. . . ., to perform the metropolitan functions of (here insert the title of each of the functions to be authorized as set forth in the petition or initial resolution).

YES
NO "

If a majority of the persons voting on the proposition residing within the central city shall vote in favor thereof and a majority of the persons voting on the proposition residing in the metropolitan area outside of the central city shall vote in favor thereof, the metropolitan municipal corporation shall thereupon be established and the county legislative authority of the central county shall adopt a resolution setting a time and place for the first meeting of the metropolitan council which shall be held not later than sixty days after the date of such election. A copy of such resolution shall be transmitted to the legislative body of each component city and county and of each special district which shall be affected by the particular metropolitan functions authorized.

At the same election there shall be submitted to the voters residing within the metropolitan area, for their approval or rejection, a proposition authorizing the metropolitan municipal corporation, if formed, to levy at the earliest time permitted by law on all taxable property located within the metropolitan municipal corporation a general tax, for one year, of twenty-five cents per thousand dollars of assessed value in excess of any constitutional or statutory limitation for authorized purposes of the metropolitan municipal corporation. The proposition shall be expressed on the ballots in substantially the following form:

"ONE YEAR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER THOUSAND DOLLARS OF ASSESSED VALUE LEVY

Shall the metropolitan municipal corporation, if formed, levy a general tax of twenty-five cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for one year upon all the taxable property within said corporation in excess of the constitutional and/or statutory tax limits for authorized purposes of the corporation?

YES
NO "

Such proposition to be effective must be approved by a majority of at least three-fifths of the persons voting on the proposition to levy such tax, with a forty percent validation requirement, in the manner set forth in Article VII, section 2(a) of the Constitution of this state. [1993 c 240 § 3; 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 23; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.090. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 9.]

Canvassing the returns, generally: Chapter 29A.60 RCW.

Conduct of elections—Canvass: RCW 29A.60.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.58.100 Additional functions—Authorized by election. A metropolitan municipal corporation may be authorized to perform one or more metropolitan functions in addition to those which it has previously been authorized to perform, with the approval of the voters at an election, in the manner provided in this section.

An election to authorize a metropolitan municipal corporation to perform one or more additional metropolitan functions may be called pursuant to a resolution or a petition in the following manner:

- (1) A resolution calling for such an election may be adopted by:
 - (a) The city council of the central city; or
 - (b) The city councils of at least one-half in number of the component cities other than the central city; or
 - (c) The board of commissioners of the central county.
 Such resolution shall be transmitted to the metropolitan council.

(2) A petition calling for such an election shall be signed by at least four percent of the registered voters residing within the metropolitan area and shall be filed with the auditor of the central county.

Any resolution or petition calling for such an election shall name the additional metropolitan functions which the metropolitan municipal corporation shall be authorized to perform.

Upon receipt of such a petition, the auditor shall examine the signatures thereon and certify to the sufficiency thereof. For the purpose of examining the signatures on such petition, the auditor shall be permitted access to all voter registration books of any component county and of all component cities. No person may withdraw his or her name from a petition after it has been filed with the auditor. Within thirty days following the receipt of such petition, the auditor shall transmit the same to the metropolitan council, together with his or her certificate as to the sufficiency of signatures thereon.

Upon receipt of a valid resolution or duly certified petition calling for an election on the authorization of the performance of one or more additional metropolitan functions, the metropolitan council shall cause to be called a special election to be held not more than one hundred and twenty days nor less than sixty days following such receipt. Such special election shall be conducted and canvassed as provided in this chapter for an election on the question of forming a metropolitan municipal corporation. The ballot proposition shall be in substantially the following form:

"Shall the metropolitan municipal corporation be authorized to perform the additional metropolitan functions of (here insert the title of

each of the additional functions to be authorized as set forth in the petition or resolution)?

YES
NO "

If a majority of the persons voting on the proposition shall vote in favor thereof, the metropolitan municipal corporation shall be authorized to perform such additional metropolitan function or functions. [2009 c 549 § 2098; 1967 c 105 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.100. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 10.]

35.58.110 Additional functions—Authorized without election. A metropolitan municipal corporation may be authorized to perform one or more metropolitan functions in addition to those which it previously has been authorized to perform, without an election, in the manner provided in this section. A resolution providing for the performance of such additional metropolitan function or functions shall be adopted by the metropolitan council. A copy of such resolution shall be transmitted by registered mail to the legislative body of each component city and county. If, within ninety days after the date of such mailing, a concurring resolution is adopted by the legislative body of each component county, of each component city of the first class, and of at least two-thirds of all other component cities, and such concurring resolutions are transmitted to the metropolitan council, such council shall by resolution declare that the metropolitan municipal corporation has been authorized to perform such additional metropolitan function or functions. A copy of such resolution shall be transmitted by registered mail to the legislative body of each component city and county and of each special district which will be affected by the particular additional metropolitan function authorized. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.110. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 11.]

Election required to authorize public transportation function: RCW 35.58.245.

35.58.112 Recommended comprehensive plan for performance of additional function—Study and preparation. The metropolitan council of a metropolitan municipal corporation upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of such council may make planning, engineering, legal, financial and feasibility studies preliminary to or incident to the preparation of a recommended comprehensive plan for any metropolitan function, and may prepare such a recommended comprehensive plan before the metropolitan municipal corporation has been authorized to perform such function. The studies and plan may cover territory within and without the metropolitan municipal corporation. A recommended comprehensive plan prepared pursuant to this section for any metropolitan function may not be adopted by the metropolitan council unless the metropolitan municipal corporation shall have been authorized to perform such function. [1967 c 105 § 7.]

35.58.114 Recommended comprehensive plan for performance of additional function—Resolution for special election to authorize additional function—Contents—Hearings—Election procedure. Whenever a recommended comprehensive plan for the performance of any additional metropolitan function shall have been prepared

and the metropolitan council shall have found the plan to be feasible the council may by resolution call a special election to authorize the performance of such additional function without the filing of the petitions or resolutions provided for in RCW 35.58.100.

If the metropolitan council shall determine that the performance of such function requires enlargement of the metropolitan area, such resolution shall contain a description of the boundaries of the proposed metropolitan area and may be adopted only after a public hearing thereon before the council. Notice of such hearing shall be published once a week for at least two consecutive weeks in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the proposed metropolitan area. The notice shall contain a description of the boundaries of the proposed metropolitan area, shall name the additional function or functions to be performed and shall state the time and place of the hearing and the fact that any changes in the boundaries of the proposed metropolitan area will be considered at such time and place. At such hearing any interested person may appear and be heard. The council may make such changes in the proposed metropolitan area as they shall deem reasonable and proper, but may not delete any portion of the existing metropolitan area and may not delete any portion of the proposed additional area which will create an island of included or excluded lands. If the council shall determine that the proposed additional area should be further enlarged, a second hearing shall be held and notice given in the same manner as for the original hearing. The council may adjourn the hearing or hearings from time to time.

Following the conclusion of such hearing or hearings the council may adopt a resolution fixing the boundaries of the proposed metropolitan area and calling a special election on the performance of such additional function. If the metropolitan municipal corporation is then authorized to perform the function of metropolitan sewage disposal the council may provide in such resolution that local governmental agencies collecting sewage from areas outside the metropolitan area as same is constituted on the date of adoption of such resolution will not thereafter be required to discharge such sewage into the metropolitan sewer system or to secure approval of local construction plans from the metropolitan municipal corporation unless such local agency shall first have entered into a contract with the metropolitan municipal corporation for the disposal of such sewage. The metropolitan council may also provide in such resolution that the authorization to perform such additional function be effective only if the voters at such election also authorize the issuance of any general obligation bonds required to carry out the recommended comprehensive plan.

The resolution calling such election shall fix the form of the ballot proposition and the same may vary from that specified in RCW 35.58.100. If the metropolitan council shall find that the issuance of general obligation bonds is necessary to perform such additional function and to carry out such recommended comprehensive plan then the ballot proposition shall set forth the principal amount of such bonds and the maximum maturity thereof and the proposition shall be so worded that the voters may by a single yes or no vote authorize the performance of the designated function in the area described in the resolution and the issuance of such general obligation bonds.

The persons voting at such election shall be all of the qualified voters who have resided within the boundaries of the proposed metropolitan area for at least thirty days preceding the date of the election. The election shall be conducted and canvassed as provided in RCW 35.58.090.

If the resolution calling such election does not require the approval of general obligation bonds as a condition of the performance of such additional function and if a majority of the persons voting on the ballot proposition residing within the existing metropolitan municipal corporation shall vote in favor thereof and a majority of the persons residing within the area proposed to be added to the existing metropolitan municipal corporation shall vote in favor thereof the boundaries described in the resolution calling the election shall become the boundaries of the metropolitan municipal corporation and the metropolitan municipal corporation shall be authorized to perform the additional function described in the proposition.

If the resolution calling such election shall require the authorization of general obligation bonds as a condition of the performance of such additional function, then to be effective the ballot proposition must be approved as provided in the preceding paragraph and must also be approved by at least three-fifths of the persons voting thereon and the number of persons voting on such proposition must constitute not less than forty percent of the total number of votes cast within such area at the last preceding state general election. [1967 c 105 § 8.]

35.58.116 Proposition for issuance of general obligation bonds or levy of general tax—Submission at same election or special election. The metropolitan council may at the same election called to authorize the performance of an additional function or at a special election called by the council after it has been authorized to perform any metropolitan function submit a proposition for the issuance of general obligation bonds for capital purposes as provided in RCW 35.58.450 or a proposition for the levy of a general tax for any authorized purpose for one year in such total dollar amount as the metropolitan council may determine and specify in such proposition. Any such proposition to be effective must be assented to by at least three-fifths of the persons voting thereon and the number of persons voting on such proposition shall constitute not less than forty percent of the total number of votes cast within the metropolitan area at the last preceding state general election. Any such proposition shall only be effective if the performance of the additional function shall be authorized at such election or shall have been authorized prior thereto. [1967 c 105 § 9.]

35.58.120 Metropolitan council—Composition. Unless the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of a metropolitan municipal corporation have been assumed by a county as provided in chapter 36.56 RCW, a metropolitan municipal corporation shall be governed by a metropolitan council composed of elected officials of the component counties and component cities, and possibly other persons, as determined by agreement of each of the component counties and the component cities equal in number to at least twenty-five percent of the total number of component cities that have at least seventy-five percent of the combined component city

populations. The agreement shall remain in effect until altered in the same manner as the initial composition is determined. [1993 c 240 § 4; 1983 c 92 § 1; 1981 c 190 § 3; 1974 ex.s. c 70 § 5; 1971 ex.s. c 303 § 5; 1969 ex.s. c 135 § 1; 1967 c 105 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.120. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 12.]

35.58.130 Metropolitan council—Organization, chair, procedures. At the first meeting of the metropolitan council following the formation of a metropolitan municipal corporation, the mayor of the central city shall serve as temporary chair. As its first official act the council shall elect a chair. The chair shall be a voting member of the council and shall preside at all meetings. In the event of his or her absence or inability to act the council shall select one of its members to act as chair pro tempore. A majority of all members of the council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A smaller number of councilmembers than a quorum may adjourn from time to time and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as the council may provide. The council shall determine its own rules and order of business, shall provide by resolution for the manner and time of holding all regular and special meetings and shall keep a journal of its proceedings which shall be a public record. Every legislative act of the council of a general or permanent nature shall be by resolution. [2009 c 549 § 2099; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.130. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 13.]

35.58.140 Metropolitan council—Terms. Each member of a metropolitan council except those selected under the provisions of RCW 35.58.120, shall hold office at the pleasure of the body which selected him or her. Each member, who shall hold office ex officio, may not hold office after he or she ceases to hold the position of elected county executive, mayor, commissioner, or councilmember. The chair shall hold office until the second Tuesday in July of each even-numbered year and may, if reelected, serve more than one term. Each member shall hold office until his or her successor has been selected as provided in this chapter. [2009 c 549 § 2100; 1971 ex.s. c 303 § 6; 1969 ex.s. c 135 § 2; 1967 c 105 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.140. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 14.]

35.58.150 Metropolitan council—Vacancies. A vacancy in the office of a member of the metropolitan council shall be filled in the same manner as provided for the original selection. The meeting of mayors to fill a vacancy of the member selected under the provisions of RCW 35.58.120 or of special district representatives to fill a vacancy of a member selected under RCW 35.58.120 shall be held at such time and place as shall be designated by the chair of the metropolitan council after ten days' written notice mailed to the mayors of each of the cities specified in RCW 35.58.120 or to the representatives of the special purpose districts specified in RCW 35.58.120, whichever is applicable. [2009 c 549 § 2101; 1984 c 44 § 1; 1967 c 105 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.150. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 15.]

35.58.160 Metropolitan council—Compensation—Waiver of compensation. The chair and committee chairs of the metropolitan council except elected public officials serving on a full-time salaried basis may receive such com-

penensation as the other members of the metropolitan council shall provide. Members of the council other than the chair and committee chairs shall receive compensation of fifty dollars per day or portion thereof for attendance at metropolitan council or committee meetings, or for performing other services on behalf of the metropolitan municipal corporation, but not exceeding a total of four thousand eight hundred dollars in any year, in addition to any compensation which they may receive as officers of component cities or counties: PROVIDED, That elected public officers serving in such capacities on a full-time basis shall not receive compensation for attendance at metropolitan, council, or committee meetings, or otherwise performing services on behalf of the metropolitan municipal corporation: PROVIDED FURTHER, That committee chairs shall not receive compensation in any one year greater than one-third of the compensation authorized for the county commissioners or county councilmembers of the central county.

Any member of the council may waive all or any portion of his or her compensation payable under this section as to any month or months during his or her term of office, by a written waiver filed with the council as provided in this section. The waiver, to be effective, must be filed any time after the member's selection and prior to the date on which the compensation would otherwise be paid. The waiver shall specify the month or period of months for which it is made.

All members of the council shall be reimbursed for expenses actually incurred by them in the conduct of official business for the metropolitan municipal corporation. [2009 c 549 § 2102; 1985 c 330 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 84 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.160. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 16.]

35.58.170 Corporation name and seal. The name of a metropolitan municipal corporation shall be established by its metropolitan council. Each metropolitan municipal corporation shall adopt a corporate seal containing the name of the corporation and the date of its formation. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.170. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 17.]

35.58.180 General powers of corporation. In addition to the powers specifically granted by this chapter a metropolitan municipal corporation shall have all powers which are necessary to carry out the purposes of the metropolitan municipal corporation and to perform authorized metropolitan functions. A metropolitan municipal corporation may contract with the United States or any agency thereof, any state or agency thereof, any other metropolitan municipal corporation, any county, city, special district, or governmental agency and any private person, firm or corporation for the purpose of receiving gifts or grants or securing loans or advances for preliminary planning and feasibility studies, or for the design, construction or operation of metropolitan facilities and a metropolitan municipal corporation may contract with any governmental agency or with any private person, firm or corporation for the use by either contracting party of all or any part of the facilities, structures, lands, interests in lands, air rights over lands and rights-of-way of all kinds which are owned, leased or held by the other party and for the purpose of planning, constructing or operating any facility or performing any service which the metropolitan municipal corporation may be authorized to operate or per-

form, on such terms as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties: PROVIDED, That before any contract for the lease or operation of any metropolitan public transportation facilities shall be let to any private person, firm or corporation, a general schedule of rental rates for bus equipment with or without drivers shall be publicly posted applicable to all private certificated carriers, and for other facilities competitive bids shall first be called upon such notice, bidder qualifications and bid conditions as the metropolitan council shall determine.

A metropolitan municipal corporation may sue and be sued in its corporate capacity in all courts and in all proceedings. [1974 ex.s. c 84 § 3; 1967 c 105 § 6; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.180. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 18.]

35.58.190 Performance of function or functions—Commencement date. The metropolitan council shall provide by resolution the effective date on which the metropolitan municipal corporation will commence to perform any one or more of the metropolitan functions which it shall have been authorized to perform. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.190. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 19.]

35.58.200 Powers relative to water pollution abatement. If a metropolitan municipal corporation shall be authorized to perform the function of metropolitan water pollution abatement, it shall have the following powers in addition to the general powers granted by this chapter:

(1) To prepare a comprehensive water pollution abatement plan including provisions for waterborne pollutant removal, water quality improvement, sewage disposal, and storm water drainage for the metropolitan area.

(2) To acquire by purchase, condemnation, gift, or grant and to lease, construct, add to, improve, replace, repair, maintain, operate and regulate the use of metropolitan facilities for water pollution abatement, including but not limited to, removal of waterborne pollutants, water quality improvement, sewage disposal and storm water drainage within or without the metropolitan area, including but not limited to trunk, interceptor and outfall sewers, whether used to carry sanitary waste, storm water, or combined storm and sanitary sewage, lift and pumping stations, pipelines, drains, sewage treatment plants, flow control structures together with all lands, property rights, equipment and accessories necessary for such facilities. Sewer facilities which are owned by a county, city, or special district may be acquired or used by the metropolitan municipal corporation only with the consent of the legislative body of the county, city, or special districts owning such facilities. Counties, cities, and special districts are hereby authorized to convey or lease such facilities to metropolitan municipal corporations or to contract for their joint use on such terms as may be fixed by agreement between the legislative body of such county, city, or special district and the metropolitan council, without submitting the matter to the voters of such county, city, or district.

(3) To require counties, cities, special districts and other political subdivisions to discharge sewage collected by such entities from any portion of the metropolitan area which can drain by gravity flow into such metropolitan facilities as may be provided to serve such areas when the metropolitan council shall declare by resolution that the health, safety, or wel-

fare of the people within the metropolitan area requires such action.

(4) To fix rates and charges for the use of metropolitan water pollution abatement facilities, and to expend the moneys so collected for authorized water pollution abatement activities.

(5) To establish minimum standards for the construction of local water pollution abatement facilities and to approve plans for construction of such facilities by component counties or cities or by special districts, which are connected to the facilities of the metropolitan municipal corporation. No such county, city, or special district shall construct such facilities without first securing such approval.

(6) To acquire by purchase, condemnation, gift, or grant, to lease, construct, add to, improve, replace, repair, maintain, operate and regulate the use of facilities for the local collection of sewage or storm water in portions of the metropolitan area not contained within any city or special district operating local public sewer facilities and, with the consent of the legislative body of any such city or special district, to exercise such powers within such city or special district and for such purpose to have all the powers conferred by law upon such city or special district with respect to such local collection facilities: PROVIDED, That such consent shall not be required if the department of ecology certifies that a water pollution problem exists within any such city or special district and notifies the city or special district to correct such problem and corrective construction of necessary local collection facilities shall not have been commenced within one year after notification. All costs of such local collection facilities shall be paid for by the area served thereby.

(7) To participate fully in federal and state programs under the federal water pollution control act (86 Stat. 816 et seq., 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) and to take all actions necessary to secure to itself or its component agencies the benefits of that act and to meet the requirements of that act, including but not limited to the following:

(a) authority to develop and implement such plans as may be appropriate or necessary under the act.

(b) authority to require by appropriate regulations that its component agencies comply with all effluent treatment and limitation requirements, standards of performance requirements, pretreatment requirements, a user charge and industrial cost recovery system conforming to federal regulation, and all conditions of national permit discharge elimination system permits issued to the metropolitan municipal corporation or its component agencies. Adoption of such regulations and compliance therewith shall not constitute a breach of any sewage disposal contract between a metropolitan municipal corporation and its component agencies nor a defense to an action for the performance of all terms and conditions of such contracts not inconsistent with such regulations and such contracts, as modified by such regulations, shall be in all respects valid and enforceable. [1975 c 36 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 70 § 6; 1971 ex.s. c 303 § 7; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.200. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 20.]

35.58.210 Metropolitan water pollution abatement advisory committee. If a metropolitan municipal corporation shall be authorized to perform the function of metropolitan water pollution abatement, the metropolitan council shall,

prior to the effective date of the assumption of such function, cause a metropolitan water pollution abatement advisory committee to be formed by notifying the legislative body of each component city and county which operates a sewer system to appoint one person to serve on such advisory committee and the board of commissioners of each water-sewer district which operates a sewer system, any portion of which lies within the metropolitan area, to appoint one person to serve on such committee. The metropolitan water pollution abatement advisory committee shall meet at the time and place provided in the notice and elect a chair. The members of such committee shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing bodies and shall receive no compensation other than reimbursement for expenses actually incurred in the performance of their duties. The function of such advisory committee shall be to advise the metropolitan council in matters relating to the performance of the water pollution abatement function. [2011 c 124 § 1; 2009 c 549 § 2103; 1999 c 153 § 33; 1974 ex.s. c 70 § 7; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.210. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 21.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.58.215 Powers relative to systems of sewerage. A metropolitan municipal corporation authorized to perform water pollution abatement may exercise all the powers relating to systems of sewerage authorized by RCW 36.94.010, 36.94.020, and 36.94.140 for counties. [1997 c 447 § 13.]

Finding—Purpose—1997 c 447: See note following RCW 70.05.074.

35.58.220 Powers relative to water supply. If a metropolitan municipal corporation shall be authorized to perform the function of metropolitan water supply, it shall have the following powers in addition to the general powers granted by this chapter:

(1) To prepare a comprehensive plan for the development of sources of water supply, trunk supply mains and water treatment and storage facilities for the metropolitan area.

(2) To acquire by purchase, condemnation, gift or grant and to lease, construct, add to, improve, replace, repair, maintain, operate and regulate the use of metropolitan facilities for water supply within or without the metropolitan area, including buildings, structures, water sheds, wells, springs, dams, settling basins, intakes, treatment plants, trunk supply mains and pumping stations, together with all lands, property, equipment and accessories necessary to enable the metropolitan municipal corporation to obtain and develop sources of water supply, treat and store water and deliver water through trunk supply mains. Water supply facilities which are owned by a city or special district may be acquired or used by the metropolitan municipal corporation only with the consent of the legislative body of the city or special district owning such facilities. Cities and special districts are hereby authorized to convey or lease such facilities to metropolitan municipal corporations or to contract for their joint use on such terms as may be fixed by agreement between the legislative body of such city or special district and the metropolitan council, without submitting the matter to the voters of such city or special district.

(3) To fix rates and charges for water supplied by the metropolitan municipal corporation.

(2012 Ed.)

(4) To acquire by purchase, condemnation, gift or grant and to lease, construct, add to, improve, replace, repair, maintain, operate and regulate the use of facilities for the local distribution of water in portions of the metropolitan area not contained within any city, or water-sewer district that operates a water system, and, with the consent of the legislative body of any city or the water-sewer district, to exercise such powers within such city or water-sewer district and for such purpose to have all the powers conferred by law upon such city or water-sewer district with respect to such local distribution facilities. All costs of such local distribution facilities shall be paid for by the area served thereby. [1999 c 153 § 34; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.220. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 22.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.58.230 Metropolitan water advisory committee. If a metropolitan municipal corporation shall be authorized to perform the function of metropolitan water supply, the metropolitan council shall, prior to the effective date of the assumption of such function, cause a metropolitan water advisory committee to be formed by notifying the legislative body of each component city which operates a water system to appoint one person to serve on such advisory committee and the board of commissioners of each water-sewer district that operates a water system, any portion of which lies within the metropolitan area, to appoint one person to serve on such committee who shall be a water-sewer district commissioner. The metropolitan water advisory committee shall meet at the time and place provided in the notice and elect a chair. The members of such committee shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing bodies and shall receive no compensation other than reimbursement for expenses actually incurred in the performance of their duties. The function of such advisory committee shall be to advise the metropolitan council with respect to matters relating to the performance of the water supply function.

The requirement to create a metropolitan water advisory committee shall not apply to a county that has assumed the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of the metropolitan municipal corporation under chapter 36.56 RCW. [2009 c 549 § 2104; 1999 c 153 § 35; 1993 c 240 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.230. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 23.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.58.240 Powers relative to transportation. If a metropolitan municipal corporation shall be authorized to perform the function of metropolitan transportation, it shall have the following powers in addition to the general powers granted by this chapter:

(1) To prepare, adopt, and carry out a general comprehensive plan for public transportation service which will best serve the residents of the metropolitan area and to amend said plan from time to time to meet changed conditions and requirements.

(2) To acquire by purchase, condemnation, gift, or grant and to lease, construct, add to, improve, replace, repair, maintain, operate, and regulate the use of metropolitan transportation facilities and properties within or without the metropolitan area, including systems of surface, underground, or overhead railways, tramways, buses, or any other means of local transportation except taxis, and including escalators, moving

sidewalks, or other people-moving systems, passenger terminal and parking facilities and properties, and such other facilities and properties as may be necessary for passenger and vehicular access to and from such people-moving systems, terminal and parking facilities and properties, together with all lands, rights-of-way, property, equipment, and accessories necessary for such systems and facilities. Public transportation facilities and properties which are owned by any city may be acquired or used by the metropolitan municipal corporation only with the consent of the city council of the city owning such facilities. Cities are hereby authorized to convey or lease such facilities to metropolitan corporations or to contract for their joint use on such terms as may be fixed by agreement between the city council of such city and the metropolitan council, without submitting the matter to the voters of such city.

The facilities and properties of a metropolitan public transportation system whose vehicles will operate primarily within the rights-of-way of public streets, roads, or highways, may be acquired, developed and operated without the corridor and design hearings which are required by *RCW 35.58.273 for mass transit facilities operating on a separate right-of-way.

(3) To fix rates, tolls, fares, and charges for the use of such facilities and to establish various routes and classes of service. Fares or charges may be adjusted or eliminated for any distinguishable class of users including, but not limited to, senior citizens, handicapped persons, and students. Classes of service and fares will be maintained in the several parts of the metropolitan area at such levels as will provide, insofar as reasonably practicable, that the portion of any annual transit operating deficit of the metropolitan municipal corporation attributable to the operation of all routes, taken as a whole, which are located within the central city is approximately in proportion to the portion of total taxes collected by or on behalf of the metropolitan municipal corporation for transit purposes within the central city, and that the portion of such annual transit operating deficit attributable to the operation of all routes, taken as a whole, which are located outside the central city, is approximately in proportion to the portion of such taxes collected outside the central city.

In the event any metropolitan municipal corporation shall extend its metropolitan transportation function to any area or service already offered by any company holding a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Washington utilities and transportation commission under RCW 81.68.040, it shall by purchase or condemnation acquire at the fair market value, from the person holding the existing certificate for providing the services, that portion of the operating authority and equipment representing the services within the area of public operation. [1981 c 25 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 303 § 8; 1967 c 105 § 11; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.240. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 24.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 35.58.273 was repealed by 2002 c 6 § 2.

35.58.245 Public transportation function—Authorization by election required—Procedure. Notwithstanding any other provision of chapter 35.58 RCW a metropolitan municipal corporation may perform the function of metropolitan public transportation only if the performance of such function is authorized by election. The metropolitan council

may call such election and certify the ballot proposition. The election shall be conducted and canvassed as provided in RCW 35.58.090 and the municipality shall be authorized to perform the function of metropolitan public transportation if a majority of the persons voting on the proposition shall vote in favor. [1971 ex.s. c 303 § 1.]

35.58.250 Other local public passenger transportation service prohibited—Agreements—Purchase—Condemnation. Except in accordance with an agreement made as provided herein, upon the effective date on which the metropolitan municipal corporation commences to perform the metropolitan transportation function, no person or private corporation shall operate a local public passenger transportation service within the metropolitan area with the exception of taxis, busses owned or operated by a school district or private school, and busses owned or operated by any corporation or organization solely for the purposes of the corporation or organization and for the use of which no fee or fare is charged.

An agreement may be entered into between the metropolitan municipal corporation and any person or corporation legally operating a local public passenger transportation service wholly within or partly within and partly without the metropolitan area and on said effective date under which such person or corporation may continue to operate such service or any part thereof for such time and upon such terms and conditions as provided in such agreement. Where any such local public passenger transportation service will be required to cease to operate within the metropolitan area, the commission may agree with the owner of such service to purchase the assets used in providing such service, or if no agreement can be reached, the commission shall condemn such assets in the manner provided herein for the condemnation of other properties.

Wherever a privately owned public carrier operates wholly or partly within a metropolitan municipal corporation, the Washington utilities and transportation commission shall continue to exercise jurisdiction over such operation as provided by law. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.250. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 25.]

35.58.260 Transportation function—Acquisition of city system. If a metropolitan municipal corporation shall be authorized to perform the metropolitan transportation function, it shall, upon the effective date of the assumption of such power, have and exercise all rights with respect to the construction, acquisition, maintenance, operation, extension, alteration, repair, control and management of passenger transportation which any component city shall have been previously empowered to exercise and, except as provided in RCW 35.21.925 and 36.73.180, such powers shall not thereafter be exercised by such component cities without the consent of the metropolitan municipal corporation: PROVIDED, That any city owning and operating a public transportation system on such effective date may continue to operate such system within such city until such system shall have been acquired by the metropolitan municipal corporation and a metropolitan municipal corporation may not acquire such system without the consent of the city council of such city. [2010 c 251 § 7; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.260. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 26.]

35.58.262 Transportation function—Fuel purchasing strategies—Reports. (1) In performing the metropolitan transportation function, metropolitan municipal corporations and counties that have assumed the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of metropolitan municipal corporations under chapter 36.56 RCW may explore and implement strategies designed to reduce the overall cost of fuel and mitigate the impact of market fluctuations and pressure on both short-term and long-term fuel costs. These strategies may include, but are not limited to, futures contracts, hedging, swap transactions, option contracts, costless collars, and long-term storage.

(2) Metropolitan municipal corporations and counties that have assumed the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of metropolitan municipal corporations under chapter 36.56 RCW that choose to implement the strategies authorized in this section must submit periodic reports to the transportation committees of the legislature on the status of any such implemented strategies. Each report must include a description of each contract established to mitigate fuel costs, the amounts of fuel covered by the contracts, the cost mitigation results, and any related recommendations. The first report must be submitted within one year of implementation. [2008 c 126 § 2.]

Finding—Intent—2008 c 126: "The legislature finds and declares that units of state and local government purchasing large amounts of fuel in the regular course of performing their function should have substantial flexibility in acquiring fuel to obtain predictability and control of fuel costs, and to maximize the use of renewable fuels. The legislature hereby declares its intent to allow certain units of government that regularly purchase large amounts of fuel to explore and implement strategies that are designed to reduce the overall cost of fuel and mitigate the impact of market fluctuations and pressure on both short-term and long-term fuel costs." [2008 c 126 § 1.]

35.58.263 Transportation function—Fuel purchasing strategies—Liability immunity. If metropolitan municipal corporations and counties that have assumed the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of metropolitan municipal corporations under chapter 36.56 RCW choose to implement the strategies authorized in RCW 35.58.262, the state is not liable for any financial losses that may be incurred as the result of participating in such strategies. [2008 c 126 § 3.]

Finding—Intent—2008 c 126: See note following RCW 35.58.262.

35.58.265 Acquisition of existing transportation system—Assumption of labor contracts—Transfer of employees—Preservation of employee benefits—Collective bargaining. If a metropolitan municipal corporation shall perform the metropolitan transportation function and shall acquire any existing transportation system, it shall assume and observe all existing labor contracts relating to such system and, to the extent necessary for operation of facilities, all of the employees of such acquired transportation system whose duties are necessary to operate efficiently the facilities acquired shall be appointed to comparable positions to those which they held at the time of such transfer, and no employee or retired or pensioned employee of such systems shall be placed in any worse position with respect to pension seniority, wages, sick leave, vacation or other benefits that he or she enjoyed as an employee of such system prior to such acquisition. The metropolitan municipal corporation shall engage in collective bargaining with the duly appointed representatives of any employee labor organization having exist-

ing contracts with the acquired transportation system and may enter into labor contracts with such employee labor organization. [2009 c 549 § 2105; 1965 c 91 § 1.]

Retention of employees, preservation of pension rights and other benefits upon acquisition of metropolitan facility: RCW 35.58.380 through 35.58.400.

35.58.268 Public transportation employees—Payroll deduction for political action committees. Any public official authorized to disburse funds in payment of salaries and wages of public transportation employees may, upon written request of the employee, deduct from the salary or wages of the employee, contributions for payment of voluntary deductions for political action committees sponsored by labor or employee organizations with public transportation employees as members. For the purposes of this section, "public transportation employees" means employees of a public transportation system specified in RCW 35.58.272 who are covered by a collective bargaining agreement. [1985 c 204 § 1.]

35.58.270 Metropolitan transit commission. (1) If a metropolitan municipal corporation shall be authorized to perform the function of metropolitan transportation with a commission form of management, a metropolitan transit commission shall be formed prior to the effective date of the assumption of such function. Except as provided in this section, the metropolitan transit commission shall exercise all powers of the metropolitan municipal corporation with respect to metropolitan transportation facilities, including but not limited to the power to construct, acquire, maintain, operate, extend, alter, repair, control and manage a local public transportation system within and without the metropolitan area, to establish new passenger transportation services and to alter, curtail, or abolish any services as the commission may deem desirable and to fix tolls and fares.

(2) The comprehensive plan for public transportation service and any amendments thereof shall be adopted by the metropolitan council and the metropolitan transit commission shall provide transportation facilities and service consistent with such plan. The metropolitan transit commission shall authorize expenditures for transportation purposes within the budget adopted by the metropolitan council. Tolls and fares may be fixed or altered by the commission only after approval thereof by the metropolitan council. Bonds of the metropolitan municipal corporation for public transportation purposes shall be issued by the metropolitan council as provided in this chapter.

(3) The metropolitan transit commission shall consist of seven members. Six of such members shall be appointed by the metropolitan council and the seventh member shall be the chair of the metropolitan council who shall be ex officio the chair of the metropolitan transit commission. Three of the six appointed members of the commission shall be residents of the central city and three shall be residents of the metropolitan area outside of the central city. The three central city members of the first metropolitan transit commission shall be selected from the existing transit commission of the central city, if there be a transit commission in such city. The terms of first appointees shall be for one, two, three, four, five and six years, respectively. Thereafter, commissioners shall

serve for a term of four years. Compensation of transit commissioners shall be determined by the metropolitan council.

(4) There is one nonvoting member of the metropolitan transit commission. The nonvoting member is recommended by the labor organization representing the public transportation employees within the local public transportation system. If the public transportation employees are represented by more than one labor organization, all such labor organizations shall select the nonvoting member by majority vote. The nonvoting member is appointed for a term of four years. The nonvoting member shall comply with all governing bylaws and policies of the commission. The chair or cochair of the commission shall exclude the nonvoting member from attending any executive session held for the purpose of discussing negotiations with labor organizations. The chair or cochair may exclude the nonvoting member from attending any other executive session.

(5) The requirement to create a metropolitan transit commission shall not apply to a county that has assumed the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of the metropolitan municipal corporation under chapter 36.56 RCW. [2010 c 278 § 1; 2009 c 549 § 2106; 1993 c 240 § 6; 1967 c 105 § 12; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.270. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 27.]

35.58.271 Public transportation in municipalities—Financing. See chapter 35.95 RCW.

35.58.2711 Local sales and use taxes for financing public transportation systems. See RCW 82.14.045 through 82.14.060.

35.58.2712 Public transportation feasibility study—Advanced financial support payments. Any municipality, as defined in RCW 35.95.020, may be eligible to receive a one-time advanced financial support payment to perform a feasibility study to determine the need for public transportation to serve its residents. This payment shall be governed by the following conditions:

(1) The payment shall precede any advanced financial support payment to develop a plan pursuant to RCW 36.57A.150;

(2) The amount of such payment shall be commensurate with the number of residents in and the size of the land area of such municipality and the number and size of school districts in such municipality and shall not exceed one hundred ten thousand dollars; and

(3) Repayment of an advanced financial support payment shall be made to the general fund by the municipality within two years after the date such advanced payment was received. The study shall be completed within one year after the date such advanced payment was received. The study and its recommendations shall then be presented to the legislative authority of the municipality. Within six months of its receipt of the study and its recommendations, the legislative authority shall pass a resolution adopting or rejecting all or part of the study. A copy of the resolution shall be transmitted to the state agency administering this section. Such repayment shall be waived within two years of the date such advanced payment was received if the legislative authority or the voters in such municipality do not elect to levy and collect taxes to support public transportation in their area. Such repayment

shall not be waived in the event any of the provisions of this subsection are not followed;

(4) The feasibility study shall give consideration to consolidating or coordinating all or any portion of the K-12 pupil transportation system within the proposed boundaries of the municipality. Any school district lying wholly or in part within the proposed boundaries shall fully cooperate in the study unless the school board shall pass a resolution to the contrary setting forth the reasons therefor. A copy of the resolution shall be forwarded to the secretary of the department of transportation for inclusion in the municipality's application file.

The department of transportation shall provide technical assistance in the preparation of feasibility studies, and shall adopt reasonable rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section. [1979 c 59 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 44 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.58.272 Public transportation systems—Definitions. "Municipality" as used in *RCW 35.58.272 through 35.58.279, as now or hereafter amended, and in RCW 36.57.080, 36.57.100, 36.57.110, 35.58.2721, 35.58.2794, and chapter 36.57A RCW, means any metropolitan municipal corporation which shall have been authorized to perform the function of metropolitan public transportation; any county performing the public transportation function as authorized by RCW 36.57.100 and 36.57.110 or which has established a county transportation authority pursuant to chapter 36.57 RCW; any public transportation benefit area established pursuant to chapter 36.57A RCW; and any city, which is not located within the boundaries of a metropolitan municipal corporation unless provided otherwise in RCW 35.21.925 and 36.73.180, county transportation authority, or public transportation benefit area, and which owns, operates or contracts for the services of a publicly owned or operated system of transportation: PROVIDED, That the term "municipality" shall mean in respect to any county performing the public transportation function pursuant to RCW 36.57.100 and 36.57.110 only that portion of the unincorporated area lying wholly within such unincorporated transportation benefit area.

"Motor vehicle" as used in *RCW 35.58.272 through 35.58.279, as now or hereafter amended, shall have the same meaning as in RCW 82.44.010.

"County auditor" shall mean the county auditor of any county or any person designated to perform the duties of a county auditor pursuant to RCW 82.44.140.

"Person" shall mean any individual, corporation, firm, association or other form of business association. [2010 c 251 § 8; 1975 1st ex.s. c 270 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 255 § 7.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 35.58.273 through 35.58.279 were repealed by 2002 c 6 § 2.

Contracts between political subdivisions for services and use of public transportation systems: RCW 39.33.050.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.58.2721 Public transportation systems—Authority of municipalities to acquire, operate, etc.—Indebtedness—Bond issues. (1) In addition to any other authority now provided by law, and subject only to constitutional limitations, the governing body of any municipality shall be

authorized to acquire, construct, operate, and maintain a public transportation system and additions and betterments thereto, and to issue general obligation bonds for public mass transportation capital purposes including but not limited to replacement of equipment: PROVIDED, That the general indebtedness incurred under this section when considered together with all the other outstanding general indebtedness of the municipality shall not exceed the amounts of indebtedness authorized by chapter 39.36 RCW and chapter 35.58 RCW, as now or hereafter amended, to be incurred without and with the assent of the voters. Such bonds may be in any form, including bearer bonds or registered bonds as provided in RCW 39.46.030.

Any municipality is authorized to pledge for the payment or security of the principal of and interest on any bonds issued for authorized public transportation purposes all or any portion of any taxes authorized to be levied by the issuer, including, but not limited to, the local sales and use tax authorized pursuant to RCW 82.14.045, as now or hereafter amended. No motor vehicle excise taxes under *RCW 35.58.273 may be pledged for bonds.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, such bonds may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1990 c 42 § 315; 1983 c 167 § 46; 1979 ex.s. c 175 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 270 § 7.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 35.58.273 was repealed by 2002 c 6 § 2.

Purpose—Headings—Severability—Effective dates—Application—Implementation—1990 c 42: See notes following RCW 82.36.025.

Financing of public transportation systems in municipalities: Chapter 35.95 RCW and RCW 82.14.045.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.58.2794 Public transportation systems—Research, testing, development, etc., of systems—Powers to comply with federal laws. Any city, county, public transportation benefit area authority, county transportation authority, or metropolitan municipal corporation operating a public transportation system shall be authorized to conduct, contract for, participate in and support research, demonstration, testing and development of public transportation systems, equipment and use incentives and shall have all powers necessary to comply with any criteria, standards, and regulations which may be adopted under the urban mass transportation act (78 Stat. 302 et seq., 49 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) and to take all actions necessary to meet the requirements of that act. Any county in which a county transportation authority or public transportation benefit area shall have been established and any metropolitan municipal corporation which shall have been authorized to perform the function of metropolitan public transportation shall have, in addition to such powers, the authority to prepare, adopt and carry out a comprehensive transit plan and to make such other plans and studies and to perform such programs as the governing body of the county authority public transportation benefit area authority or metropolitan municipal corporation shall deem necessary to implement and comply with said federal act. [1975 1st ex.s. c 270 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.58.2795 Public transportation systems—Six-year transit plans. By September 1st of each year, the legislative

(2012 Ed.)

authority of each municipality, as defined in RCW 35.58.272, and each regional transit authority shall prepare a six-year transit development plan for that calendar year and the ensuing five years. The program shall be consistent with the comprehensive plans adopted by counties, cities, and towns, pursuant to chapter 35.63, 35A.63, or 36.70 RCW, the inherent authority of a first-class city or charter county derived from its charter, or chapter 36.70A RCW. The program shall contain information as to how the municipality intends to meet state and local long-range priorities for public transportation, capital improvements, significant operating changes planned for the system, and how the municipality intends to fund program needs. The six-year plan for each municipality and regional transit authority shall specifically set forth those projects of regional significance for inclusion in the transportation improvement program within that region. Each municipality and regional transit authority shall file the six-year program with the state department of transportation, the transportation improvement board, and cities, counties, and regional planning councils within which the municipality is located.

In developing its program, the municipality and the regional transit authority shall consider those policy recommendations affecting public transportation contained in the state transportation policy plan approved by the state transportation commission and, where appropriate, adopted by the legislature. The municipality shall conduct one or more public hearings while developing its program and for each annual update. [2011 c 371 § 1; 1994 c 158 § 6; 1990 1st ex.s. c 17 § 60; 1989 c 396 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.58.2796 Public transportation systems—Annual report by department. (1) The department of transportation shall develop an annual report summarizing the status of public transportation systems in the state for the previous calendar year. By December 1st of each year, the report must be made available to the transportation committees of the legislature and to each municipality, as defined in RCW 35.58.272, and to individual members of the municipality's legislative authority.

(2) To assist the department with preparation of the report, each municipality shall file a system report by September 1st of each year with the state department of transportation identifying its public transportation services for the previous calendar year and its objectives for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of those services. The system report shall address those items required for each public transportation system in the department's report.

(3) The department report shall describe individual public transportation systems, including contracted transportation services and dial-a-ride services, and include a statewide summary of public transportation issues and data. The descriptions shall include the following elements and such other elements as the department deems appropriate after consultation with the municipalities and the transportation committees of the legislature:

- (a) Equipment and facilities, including vehicle replacement standards;
- (b) Services and service standards;

(c) Revenues, expenses, and ending balances, by fund source;

(d) Policy issues and system improvement objectives, including community participation in development of those objectives and how those objectives address statewide transportation priorities;

(e) Operating indicators applied to public transportation services, revenues, and expenses. Operating indicators shall include operating cost per passenger trip, operating cost per revenue vehicle service hour, passenger trips per revenue service hour, passenger trips per vehicle service mile, vehicle service hours per employee, and farebox revenue as a percent of operating costs.

(4) To the extent that information is available, the department report must include descriptive information on any other modes of public transportation, the impact of public transportation on transportation system performance, and how public transportation helps the state meet the transportation system policy goals described in RCW 47.04.280. [2011 c 371 § 2; 2005 c 319 § 101; 1989 c 396 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—Part headings—Effective dates—2005 c 319: See notes following RCW 43.17.020.

35.58.280 Powers relative to garbage disposal. If a metropolitan municipal corporation shall be authorized to perform the function of metropolitan garbage disposal, it shall have the following powers in addition to the general powers granted by this chapter:

(1) To prepare a comprehensive garbage disposal plan for the metropolitan area.

(2) To acquire by purchase, condemnation, gift, or grant and to lease, construct, add to, improve, replace, repair, maintain, operate and regulate the use of metropolitan facilities for garbage disposal within or without the metropolitan area, including garbage disposal sites, central collection station sites, structures, machinery and equipment for the operation of central collection stations and for the hauling and disposal of garbage by any means, together with all lands, property, equipment and accessories necessary for such facilities. Garbage disposal facilities which are owned by a city or county may be acquired or used by the metropolitan municipal corporation only with the consent of the legislative body of the city or county owning such facilities. Cities and counties are hereby authorized to convey or lease such facilities to metropolitan municipal corporations or to contract for their joint use on such terms as may be fixed by agreement between the legislative body of such city or county and the metropolitan council, without submitting the matter to the voters of such city or county.

(3) To fix rates and charges for the use of metropolitan garbage disposal facilities.

(4) With the consent of any component city, to acquire by purchase, condemnation, gift or grant and to lease, construct, add to, improve, replace, repair, maintain, operate and regulate the use of facilities for the local collection of garbage within such city, and for such purpose to have all the powers conferred by law upon such city with respect to such local collection facilities. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the local collection of garbage except in component cities. All costs of such local collection facilities

shall be paid for by the area served thereby. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.280. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 28.]

35.58.290 Powers relative to parks and parkways. If a metropolitan municipal corporation shall be authorized to perform the function of metropolitan parks and parkways, it shall have the following powers in addition to the general powers granted by this chapter:

(1) To prepare a comprehensive plan of metropolitan parks and parkways.

(2) To acquire by purchase, condemnation, gift or grant, to lease, construct, add to, improve, develop, replace, repair, maintain, operate and regulate the use of metropolitan parks and parkways, together with all lands, rights-of-way, property, equipment and accessories necessary therefor. A park or parkway shall be considered to be a metropolitan facility if the metropolitan council shall by resolution find it to be of use and benefit to all or a major portion of the residents of the metropolitan area. Parks or parkways which are owned by a component city or county may be acquired or used by the metropolitan municipal corporation only with the consent of the legislative body of such city or county. Cities and counties are hereby authorized to convey or lease such facilities to metropolitan municipal corporations or to contract for their joint use on such terms as may be fixed by agreement between the legislative bodies of such city or county and the metropolitan council, without submitting the matter to the voters of such city or county. If parks or parkways which have been acquired or used as metropolitan facilities shall no longer be used for park purposes by the metropolitan municipal corporation, such facilities shall revert to the component city or county which formerly owned them.

(3) To fix fees and charges for the use of metropolitan park and parkway facilities. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.290. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 29.]

35.58.300 Metropolitan park board. If a metropolitan municipal corporation shall be authorized to perform the function of metropolitan parks and parkways, a metropolitan park board shall be formed prior to the effective date of the assumption of such function. Except as provided in this section, the metropolitan park board shall exercise all powers of the metropolitan municipal corporation with respect to metropolitan park and parkway facilities.

The metropolitan park board shall authorize expenditures for park and parkway purposes within the budget adopted by the metropolitan council. Bonds of the metropolitan municipal corporation for park and parkway purposes shall be issued by the metropolitan council as provided in this chapter.

The metropolitan park board shall consist of five members appointed by the metropolitan council at least two of whom shall be residents of the central city. The terms of first appointees shall be for one, two, three, four and five years, respectively. Thereafter members shall serve for a term of four years. Compensation of park board members shall be determined by the metropolitan council.

The requirement to create a metropolitan park board shall not apply to a county that has assumed the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of the metropolitan municipal

corporation under chapter 36.56 RCW. [1993 c 240 § 7; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.300. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 30.]

35.58.310 Powers relative to planning. If a metropolitan municipal corporation shall be authorized to perform the function of metropolitan comprehensive planning, it shall have the following powers in addition to the general powers granted by this chapter:

(1) To prepare a recommended comprehensive land use and capital facilities plan for the metropolitan area.

(2) To review proposed zoning ordinances and resolutions or comprehensive plans of component cities and counties and make recommendations thereon. Such proposed zoning ordinances and resolutions or comprehensive plans must be submitted to the metropolitan council prior to adoption and may not be adopted until reviewed and returned by the metropolitan council. The metropolitan council shall cause such ordinances, resolutions and plans to be reviewed by the planning staff of the metropolitan municipal corporation and return such ordinances, resolutions and plans, together with their findings and recommendations thereon within sixty days following their submission.

(3) To provide planning services for component cities and counties upon request and upon payment therefor by the cities or counties receiving such service. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.310. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 31.]

35.58.320 Eminent domain. A metropolitan municipal corporation shall have power to acquire by purchase and condemnation all lands and property rights, both within and without the metropolitan area, which are necessary for its purposes. Such right of eminent domain shall be exercised by the metropolitan council in the same manner and by the same procedure as is or may be provided by law for cities, except insofar as such laws may be inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter. [1993 c 240 § 8; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.320. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 32.]

Eminent domain by cities: Chapter 8.12 RCW.

35.58.330 Powers may be exercised with relation to public rights-of-way without franchise—Conditions. A metropolitan municipal corporation shall have power to construct or maintain metropolitan facilities in, along, on, under, over, or through public streets, bridges, viaducts, and other public rights-of-way without first obtaining a franchise from the county or city having jurisdiction over the same: PROVIDED, That such facilities shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the ordinances and resolutions of such city or county relating to construction, installation and maintenance of similar facilities in such public properties. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.330. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 33.]

35.58.340 Disposition of unneeded property. Except as otherwise provided herein, a metropolitan municipal corporation may sell, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property acquired in connection with any authorized metropolitan function and which is no longer required for the purposes of the metropolitan municipal corporation in the same manner as provided for cities. When the metropolitan council determines that a metropolitan facility or any part thereof which has been acquired from a component city or

county without compensation is no longer required for metropolitan purposes, but is required as a local facility by the city or county from which it was acquired, the metropolitan council shall by resolution transfer it to such city or county. [1993 c 240 § 9; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.340. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 34.]

35.58.350 Powers and functions of metropolitan municipal corporation—Where vested—Powers of metropolitan council. All the powers and functions of a metropolitan municipal corporation shall be vested in the metropolitan council unless expressly vested in specific officers, boards, or commissions by this chapter, or vested in the county legislative authority of a county that has assumed the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of a metropolitan municipal corporation as provided in chapter 36.56 RCW. Without limitation of the foregoing authority, or of other powers given it by this chapter, the metropolitan council shall have the following powers:

(1) To establish offices, departments, boards and commissions in addition to those provided by this chapter which are necessary to carry out the purposes of the metropolitan municipal corporation, and to prescribe the functions, powers and duties thereof.

(2) To appoint or provide for the appointment of, and to remove or to provide for the removal of, all officers and employees of the metropolitan municipal corporation except those whose appointment or removal is otherwise provided by this chapter.

(3) To fix the salaries, wages and other compensation of all officers and employees of the metropolitan municipal corporation unless the same shall be otherwise fixed in this chapter.

(4) To employ such engineering, legal, financial, or other specialized personnel as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the metropolitan municipal corporation. [1993 c 240 § 10; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.350. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 35.]

35.58.360 Rules and regulations—Penalties—Enforcement. A metropolitan municipal corporation shall have power to adopt by resolution such rules and regulations as shall be necessary or proper to enable it to carry out authorized metropolitan functions and may provide penalties for the violation thereof. Actions to impose or enforce such penalties may be brought in the superior court of the state of Washington in and for the central county. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.360. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 36.]

35.58.370 Merit system. The metropolitan council shall establish and provide for the operation and maintenance of a personnel merit system for the employment, classification, promotion, demotion, suspension, transfer, layoff and discharge of its appointive officers and employees solely on the basis of merit and fitness without regard to political influence or affiliation. The person appointed or body created for the purpose of administering such personnel system shall have power to make, amend and repeal rules and regulations as are deemed necessary for such merit system. Such rules and regulations shall provide:

(1) That the person to be discharged or demoted must be presented with the reasons for such discharge or demotion specifically stated; and

(2) That he or she shall be allowed a reasonable time in which to reply thereto in writing and that he or she be given a hearing thereon within a reasonable time. [2009 c 549 § 2107; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.370. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 37.]

35.58.380 Retention of existing personnel. A metropolitan municipal corporation shall offer to employ every person who on the date such corporation acquires a metropolitan facility is employed in the operation of such facility by a component city or county or by a special district. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.380. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 38.]

Assumption of labor contracts upon acquisition of transportation system: RCW 35.58.265.

35.58.390 Prior employees pension rights preserved. Where a metropolitan municipal corporation employs a person employed immediately prior thereto by a component city or county, or by a special district, such employee shall be deemed to remain an employee of such city, county, or special district for the purposes of any pension plan of such city, county, or special district, and shall continue to be entitled to all rights and benefits thereunder as if he or she had remained as an employee of the city, county, or special district, until the metropolitan municipal corporation has provided a pension plan and such employee has elected, in writing, to participate therein.

Until such election, the metropolitan municipal corporation shall deduct from the remuneration of such employee the amount which such employee is or may be required to pay in accordance with the provisions of the plan of such city, county, or special district and the metropolitan municipal corporation shall pay to the city, county, or special district any amounts required to be paid under the provisions of such plan by employer or employee. [2009 c 549 § 2108; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.390. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 39.]

Preservation of pension rights upon acquisition of transportation system: RCW 35.58.265.

Public employment, civil service and pensions: Title 41 RCW.

35.58.400 Prior employees sick leave and vacation rights preserved. Where a metropolitan municipal corporation employs a person employed immediately prior thereto by a component city or county or by a special district, the employee shall be deemed to remain an employee of such city, county, or special district for the purposes of any sick leave credit plan of the component city, county, or special district until the metropolitan municipal corporation has established a sick leave credit plan for its employees, whereupon the metropolitan municipal corporation shall place to the credit of the employee the sick leave credits standing to his or her credit in the plan of such city, county, or special district.

Where a metropolitan municipal corporation employs a person theretofore employed by a component city, county, or by a special district, the metropolitan municipal corporation shall, during the first year of his or her employment by the metropolitan municipal corporation, provide for such employee a vacation with pay equivalent to that which he or she would have been entitled if he or she had remained in the employment of the city, county, or special district. [2009 c 549 § 2109; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.400. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 40.]

Preservation of sick leave, vacation, and other benefits upon acquisition of transportation system: RCW 35.58.265.

35.58.410 Budget—Expenditures—Revenue estimates—Requirements for a county assuming the powers of a metropolitan municipal corporation. (1) On or before the third Monday in June of each year, each metropolitan municipal corporation shall adopt a budget for the following calendar year. Such budget shall include a separate section for each authorized metropolitan function. Expenditures shall be segregated as to operation and maintenance expenses and capital and betterment outlays. Administrative and other expense general to the corporation shall be allocated between the authorized metropolitan functions. The budget shall contain an estimate of all revenues to be collected during the following budget year, including any surplus funds remaining unexpended from the preceding year. The metropolitan council shall not be required to confine capital or betterment expenditures made from bond proceeds or emergency expenditures to items provided in the budget. The affirmative vote of three-fourths of all members of the metropolitan council shall be required to authorize emergency expenditures.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to a county that has assumed the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of a metropolitan municipal corporation under chapter 36.56 RCW. This subsection (2) shall apply only to each county that has assumed the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of a metropolitan municipal corporation under chapter 36.56 RCW.

Each county that has assumed the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of a metropolitan municipal corporation under chapter 36.56 RCW shall, on or before the third Monday in June of each year, prepare an estimate of all revenues to be collected during the following calendar year, including any surplus funds remaining unexpended from the preceding year for each authorized metropolitan function.

By June 30 of each year, the county shall adopt the rate for sewage disposal that will be charged to component cities and water-sewer districts during the following budget year.

As long as any general obligation indebtedness remains outstanding that was issued by the metropolitan municipal corporation prior to the assumption by the county, the county shall continue to impose the taxes authorized by RCW 82.14.045 and *35.58.273(4) at the maximum rates and on all of the taxable events authorized by law. If, despite the continued imposition of those taxes, the estimate of revenues made on or before the third Monday in June shows that estimated revenues will be insufficient to make all debt service payments falling due in the following calendar year on all general obligation indebtedness issued by the metropolitan municipal corporation prior to the assumption by the county of the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of the metropolitan municipal corporation, the remaining amount required to make the debt service payments shall be designated as "supplemental income" and shall be obtained from component cities and component counties as provided under RCW 35.58.420.

The county shall prepare and adopt a budget each year in accordance with applicable general law or county charter. If supplemental income has been designated under this subsection, the supplemental income shall be reflected in the budget

that is adopted. If during the budget year the actual tax revenues from the taxes imposed under the authority of RCW 82.14.045 and *35.58.273(4) exceed the estimates upon which the supplemental income was based, the difference shall be refunded to the component cities and component counties in proportion to their payments promptly after the end of the budget year. A county that has assumed the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of a metropolitan municipal corporation under chapter 36.56 RCW shall not be required to confine capital or betterment expenditures for authorized metropolitan functions from bond proceeds or emergency expenditures to items provided in the budget. [1999 c 153 § 36; 1998 c 321 § 26 (Referendum Bill No. 49, approved November 3, 1998); 1993 c 240 § 11; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.410. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 41.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 35.58.273 was repealed by 2002 c 6 § 2.

Purpose—Severability—1998 c 321: See notes following RCW 82.14.045.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.58.420 Supplemental income payments by component city and county. Each component city shall pay such proportion of the supplemental income of the metropolitan municipal corporation as the assessed valuation of property within its limits bears to the total assessed valuation of taxable property within the metropolitan area. Each component county shall pay such proportion of such supplemental income as the assessed valuation of the property within the unincorporated area of such county lying within the metropolitan area bears to the total assessed valuation of taxable property within the metropolitan area. In making such determination, the metropolitan council shall use the last available assessed valuations. The metropolitan council shall certify to each component city and county, prior to the fourth Monday in June of each year, the share of the supplemental income to be paid by such component city or county for the next calendar year. The latter shall then include such amount in its budget for the ensuing calendar year, and during such year shall pay to the metropolitan municipal corporation, in equal quarterly installments, the amount of its supplemental income share from whatever sources may be available to it. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.420. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 42.]

35.58.430 Funds—Disbursements—Treasurer—Expenses—Election expenses. The treasurer of each component county shall create a separate fund into which shall be paid all money collected from taxes levied by the metropolitan municipal corporation on property in such county and such money shall be forwarded quarterly by the treasurer of each such county to the treasurer of the central county as directed by the metropolitan council. The treasurer of the central county shall act as the treasurer of the metropolitan municipal corporation and shall establish and maintain such funds as may be authorized by the metropolitan council. Money shall be disbursed from such funds upon warrants drawn by the auditor of the central county as authorized by the metropolitan council. The central county shall be reimbursed by the metropolitan municipal corporation for services rendered by the treasurer and auditor of the central county in connection with the receipt and disbursement of such funds. The expense of all special elections held pursuant

to this chapter shall be paid by the metropolitan municipal corporation. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.430. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 43.]

35.58.450 General obligation bonds—Issuance, sale, form, term, election, payment. Notwithstanding the limitations of chapter 39.36 RCW and any other statutory limitations otherwise applicable and limiting municipal debt, a metropolitan municipal corporation shall have the power to contract indebtedness and issue general obligation bonds and to pledge the full faith and credit of the corporation to the payment thereof, for any authorized capital purpose of the metropolitan municipal corporation, not to exceed an amount, together with any outstanding nonvoter approved general indebtedness, equal to three-fourths of one percent of the value of the taxable property within the metropolitan municipal corporation, as the term "value of the taxable property" is defined in RCW 39.36.015. A metropolitan municipal corporation may additionally contract indebtedness and issue general obligation bonds, for any authorized capital purpose of a metropolitan municipal corporation, together with any other outstanding general indebtedness, not to exceed an amount equal to five percent of the value of the taxable property within the corporation, as the term "value of the taxable property" is defined in RCW 39.36.015, when a proposition authorizing the indebtedness has been approved by three-fifths of the persons voting on said proposition at said election at which such election the total number of persons voting on such bond proposition shall constitute not less than forty percent of the total number of voters voting within the area of said metropolitan municipal corporation at the last preceding state general election. Such general obligation bonds may be authorized in any total amount in one or more propositions and the amount of such authorization may exceed the amount of bonds which could then lawfully be issued. Such bonds may be issued in one or more series from time to time out of such authorization. The elections shall be held pursuant to RCW 39.36.050.

Whenever the voters of a metropolitan municipal corporation have, pursuant to RCW 84.52.056, approved excess property tax levies to retire such bond issues, both the principal of and interest on such general obligation bonds may be made payable from annual tax levies to be made upon all the taxable property within the metropolitan municipal corporation in excess of the constitutional and/or statutory tax limit. The principal of and interest on any general obligation bond may be made payable from any other taxes or any special assessments which the metropolitan municipal corporation may be authorized to levy or from any otherwise unpledged revenue which may be derived from the ownership or operation of properties or facilities incident to the performance of the authorized function for which such bonds are issued or may be made payable from any combination of the foregoing sources. The metropolitan council may include in the principal amount of such bond issue an amount for engineering, architectural, planning, financial, legal, urban design and other services incident to acquisition or construction solely for authorized capital purposes.

General obligation bonds shall be issued and sold by the metropolitan council as provided in chapter 39.46 RCW and shall mature in not to exceed forty years from the date of issue. [1993 c 240 § 13; 1984 c 186 § 18; 1983 c 167 § 47;

1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 24; 1971 ex.s. c 303 § 9; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 38; 1970 ex.s. c 42 § 13; 1970 ex.s. c 11 § 1. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 255 § 17; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 16; 1967 c 105 § 13; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.450; prior: 1957 c 213 § 45.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Limitations upon indebtedness: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27), chapter 39.36 RCW, RCW 84.52.050.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.58.460 Revenue bonds—Issuance, sale, form, term, payment, reserves, actions. (1) A metropolitan municipal corporation may issue revenue bonds to provide funds to carry out its authorized metropolitan water pollution abatement, water supply, garbage disposal or transportation purposes, without submitting the matter to the voters of the metropolitan municipal corporation. The metropolitan council shall create a special fund or funds for the sole purpose of paying the principal of and interest on the bonds of each such issue, into which fund or funds the metropolitan council may obligate the metropolitan municipal corporation to pay such amounts of the gross revenue of the particular utility constructed, acquired, improved, added to, or repaired out of the proceeds of sale of such bonds, as the metropolitan council shall determine and may obligate the metropolitan municipal corporation to pay such amounts out of otherwise unpledged revenue which may be derived from the ownership, use or operation of properties or facilities owned, used or operated incident to the performance of the authorized function for which such bonds are issued or out of otherwise unpledged fees, tolls, charges, tariffs, fares, rentals, special taxes or other sources of payment lawfully authorized for such purpose, as the metropolitan council shall determine. The principal of, and interest on, such bonds shall be payable only out of such special fund or funds, and the owners of such bonds shall have a lien and charge against the gross revenue of such utility or any other revenue, fees, tolls, charges, tariffs, fares, special taxes or other authorized sources pledged to the payment of such bonds.

Such revenue bonds and the interest thereon issued against such fund or funds shall be a valid claim of the owners thereof only as against such fund or funds and the revenue pledged therefor, and shall not constitute a general indebtedness of the metropolitan municipal corporation.

Each such revenue bond shall state upon its face that it is payable from such special fund or funds, and all revenue bonds issued under this chapter shall be negotiable securities within the provisions of the law of this state. Such revenue bonds may be registered either as to principal only or as to principal and interest as provided in RCW 39.46.030, or may be bearer bonds; shall be in such denominations as the metropolitan council shall deem proper; shall be payable at such time or times and at such places as shall be determined by the metropolitan council; shall bear interest at such rate or rates as shall be determined by the metropolitan council; shall be signed by the chair and attested by the secretary of the metropolitan council, any of which signatures may be facsimile signatures, and the seal of the metropolitan municipal corporation shall be impressed or imprinted thereon; any attached

interest coupons shall be signed by the facsimile signatures of said officials.

Such revenue bonds shall be sold in such manner, at such price and at such rate or rates of interest as the metropolitan council shall deem to be for the best interests of the metropolitan municipal corporation, either at public or private sale.

The metropolitan council may at the time of the issuance of such revenue bonds make such covenants with the owners of said bonds as it may deem necessary to secure and guarantee the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon, including but not being limited to covenants to set aside adequate reserves to secure or guarantee the payment of such principal and interest, to maintain rates sufficient to pay such principal and interest and to maintain adequate coverage over debt service, to appoint a trustee or trustees for the bond owners to safeguard the expenditure of the proceeds of sale of such bonds and to fix the powers and duties of such trustee or trustees and to make such other covenants as the metropolitan council may deem necessary to accomplish the most advantageous sale of such bonds. The metropolitan council may also provide that revenue bonds payable out of the same source may later be issued on a parity with revenue bonds being issued and sold.

The metropolitan council may include in the principal amount of any such revenue bond issue an amount to establish necessary reserves, an amount for working capital and an amount necessary for interest during the period of construction of any such metropolitan facilities plus six months. The metropolitan council may, if it deems it to be the best interest of the metropolitan municipal corporation, provide in any contract for the construction or acquisition of any metropolitan facilities or additions or improvements thereto or replacements or extensions thereof that payment therefor shall be made only in such revenue bonds at the par value thereof.

If the metropolitan municipal corporation shall fail to carry out or perform any of its obligations or covenants made in the authorization, issuance and sale of such bonds, the owner of any such bond may bring action against the metropolitan municipal corporation and compel the performance of any or all of such covenants.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, such bonds may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [2009 c 549 § 2110; 1993 c 240 § 14; 1983 c 167 § 48; 1974 ex.s. c 70 § 8; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 39; 1970 ex.s. c 11 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 255 § 18; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 17; 1967 c 105 § 14; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.460. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 46.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Alternative authority to issue revenue bonds: RCW 39.46.150, 39.46.160.

Funds for reserve purposes may be included in issue amount: RCW 39.44.140.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.58.470 Funding, refunding bonds. The metropolitan council may, by resolution, without submitting the matter to the voters of the metropolitan municipal corporation, provide for the issuance of funding or refunding general obligation bonds to refund any outstanding general obligation bonds or any part thereof at maturity, or before maturity if they are by their terms or by other agreement subject to prior redemption, with the right in the metropolitan council to combine various series and issues of the outstanding bonds

by a single issue of funding or refunding bonds, and to issue refunding bonds to pay any redemption premium payable on the outstanding bonds being refunded. The funding or refunding general obligation bonds shall, except as specifically provided in this section, be issued in accordance with the provisions of this chapter with respect to general obligation bonds.

The metropolitan council may, by resolution, without submitting the matter to the voters of the metropolitan municipal corporation, provide for the issuance of funding or refunding revenue bonds to refund any outstanding revenue bonds or any part thereof at maturity, or before maturity if they are by their terms or by agreement subject to prior redemption, with the right in the metropolitan council to combine various series and issues of the outstanding bonds by a single issue of refunding bonds, and to issue refunding bonds to pay any redemption premium payable on the outstanding bonds being refunded. The funding or refunding revenue bonds shall be payable only out of a special fund created out of the gross revenue of the particular utility, and shall be a valid claim only as against such special fund and the amount of the revenue of the utility pledged to the fund. The funding or refunding revenue bonds shall, except as specifically provided in this section, be issued in accordance with the provisions of this chapter with respect to revenue bonds.

The metropolitan council may exchange the funding or refunding bonds at par for the bonds which are being funded or refunded, or it may sell them in such manner, at such price and at such rate or rates of interest as it deems for the best interest of the metropolitan municipal corporation. [1970 ex.s. c 56 § 40; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 18; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.470. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 47.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.58.480 Borrowing money from component city or county. A metropolitan municipal corporation shall have the power when authorized by a majority of all members of the metropolitan council to borrow money from any component city or county and such cities or counties are hereby authorized to make such loans or advances on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon by the legislative bodies of the metropolitan municipal corporation and any such component city or county to provide funds to carry out the purposes of the metropolitan municipal corporation. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.480. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 48.]

35.58.490 Interest bearing warrants. A metropolitan council shall have the power to authorize the issuance of interest bearing warrants on such terms and conditions as the metropolitan council shall provide and to repay the interest bearing warrants with any moneys legally authorized for such purposes, including tax receipts where appropriate. [1993 c 240 § 15; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.490. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 49.]

35.58.500 Local improvement districts—Utility local improvement districts. The metropolitan municipal corporation shall have the power to levy special assessments payable over a period of not exceeding twenty years on all property within the metropolitan area specially benefited by any improvement, on the basis of special benefits conferred, to pay in whole, or in part, the damages or costs of any such

improvement, and for such purpose may establish local improvement districts and enlarged local improvement districts, issue local improvement warrants and bonds to be repaid by the collection of local improvement assessments and generally to exercise with respect to any improvements which it may be authorized to construct or acquire the same powers as may now or hereafter be conferred by law upon cities. Such local improvement districts shall be created and such special assessments levied and collected and local improvement warrants and bonds issued and sold in the same manner as shall now or hereafter be provided by law for cities. The duties imposed upon the city treasurer under such acts shall be imposed upon the treasurer of the county in which such local improvement district shall be located.

A metropolitan municipal corporation may provide that special benefit assessments levied in any local improvement district may be paid into such revenue bond redemption fund or funds as may be designated by the metropolitan council to secure the payment of revenue bonds issued to provide funds to pay the cost of improvements for which such assessments were levied. If local improvement district assessments shall be levied for payment into a revenue bond fund, the local improvement district created therefor shall be designated a utility local improvement district. A metropolitan municipal corporation that creates a utility local improvement district shall conform with the laws relating to utility local improvement districts created by a city. [1993 c 240 § 16; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.500. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 50.]

Local improvements, supplemental authority: Chapter 35.51 RCW.

Special assessments or taxation for local improvements: State Constitution Art. 7 § 9.

35.58.510 Obligations of corporation are legal investments and security for public deposits. All banks, trust companies, bankers, savings banks, and institutions, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies and other persons carrying on a banking or investment business, all insurance companies, insurance associations, and other persons carrying on an insurance business, and all executors, administrators, curators, trustees and other fiduciaries, may legally invest any sinking funds, moneys, or other funds belonging to them or within their control in any bonds or other obligations issued by a metropolitan municipal corporation pursuant to this chapter. Such bonds and other obligations shall be authorized security for all public deposits. It is the purpose of this section to authorize any persons, political subdivisions and officers, public or private, to use any funds owned or controlled by them for the purchase of any such bonds or other obligations. Nothing contained in this section with regard to legal investments shall be construed as relieving any person of any duty of exercising reasonable care in selecting securities. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.510. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 51.]

35.58.520 Investment of corporate funds. A metropolitan municipal corporation shall have the power to invest its funds held in reserves or sinking funds or any such funds which are not required for immediate disbursement, in any investments in which a city is authorized to invest, as provided in RCW 35.39.030. [1993 c 240 § 17; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.520. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 52.]

35.58.530 Annexation—Requirements, procedure.

Territory located within a component county that is annexed to a component city after the establishment of a metropolitan municipal corporation shall by such act be annexed to the metropolitan municipal corporation. Territory within a metropolitan municipal corporation may be annexed to a city which is not within such metropolitan municipal corporation in the manner provided by law and in such event either (1) such city may be annexed to such metropolitan municipal corporation by ordinance of the legislative body of the city concurred in by resolution of the metropolitan council, or (2) if such city shall not be so annexed such territory shall remain within the metropolitan municipal corporation unless such city shall by resolution of its legislative body request the withdrawal of such territory subject to any outstanding indebtedness of the metropolitan corporation and the metropolitan council shall by resolution consent to such withdrawal.

Any territory located within a component county that is contiguous to a metropolitan municipal corporation and lying wholly within an incorporated city or town may be annexed to such metropolitan municipal corporation by ordinance of the legislative body of such city or town requesting such annexation concurred in by resolution of the metropolitan council.

Any other territory located within a component county that is adjacent to a metropolitan municipal corporation may be annexed thereto by vote of the qualified electors residing in the territory to be annexed, in the manner provided in this chapter. An election to annex such territory may be called pursuant to a petition or resolution in the following manner:

(1) A petition calling for such an election shall be signed by at least four percent of the qualified voters residing within the territory to be annexed and shall be filed with the auditor of the central county.

(2) A resolution calling for such an election may be adopted by the metropolitan council.

Any resolution or petition calling for such an election shall describe the boundaries of the territory to be annexed, and state that the annexation of such territory to the metropolitan municipal corporation will be conducive to the welfare and benefit of the persons or property within the metropolitan municipal corporation and within the territory proposed to be annexed.

Upon receipt of such a petition, the auditor shall examine the same and certify to the sufficiency of the signatures thereon. Within thirty days following the receipt of such petition, the auditor shall transmit the same to the metropolitan council, together with his or her certificate as to the sufficiency thereof. [2009 c 549 § 2111; 1993 c 240 § 18; 1969 ex.s. c 135 § 3; 1967 c 105 § 15; 1965 c 7 § 35.58.530. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 53.]

35.58.540 Annexation—Hearings—Inclusion, exclusion of territory—Boundaries—Calling election. Upon receipt of a duly certified petition calling for an election on the annexation of territory to a metropolitan municipal corporation, or if the metropolitan council shall determine without a petition being filed, that an election on the annexation of any adjacent territory shall be held, the metropolitan council shall fix a date for a public hearing thereon which shall be not

more than sixty nor less than forty days following the receipt of such petition or adoption of such resolution. Notice of such hearing shall be published once a week for at least four consecutive weeks in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the territory proposed to be annexed. The notice shall contain a description of the boundaries of the territory proposed to be annexed and shall state the time and place of the hearing thereon and the fact that any changes in the boundaries of such territory will be considered at such time and place. At such hearing or any continuation thereof, any interested person may appear and be heard on all matters relating to the proposed annexation. The metropolitan council may make such changes in the boundaries of the territory proposed to be annexed as it shall deem reasonable and proper, but may not delete any portion of the proposed area which will create an island of included or excluded lands and may not delete a portion of any city. If the metropolitan council shall determine that any additional territory should be included in the territory to be annexed, a second hearing shall be held and notice given in the same manner as for the original hearing. The metropolitan council may adjourn the hearing on the proposed annexation from time to time not exceeding thirty days in all. At the next regular meeting following the conclusion of such hearing, the metropolitan council shall, if it finds that the annexation of such territory will be conducive to the welfare and benefit of the persons and property therein and the welfare and benefit of the persons and property within the metropolitan municipal corporation, adopt a resolution fixing the boundaries of the territory to be annexed and causing to be called a special election on such annexation to be held not more than one hundred twenty days nor less than sixty days following the adoption of such resolution. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.540. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 54.]

35.58.550 Annexation—Election—Favorable vote.

An election on the annexation of territory to a metropolitan municipal corporation shall be conducted and canvassed in the same manner as provided for the conduct of an election on the formation of a metropolitan municipal corporation except that notice of such election shall be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the territory proposed to be annexed and the ballot proposition shall be in substantially the following form:

ANNEXATION TO (here insert name of metropolitan municipal corporation).

"Shall the territory described in a resolution of the metropolitan council of (here insert name of metropolitan municipal corporation) adopted on the, 19. . . , be annexed to such incorporation?"

YES
NO

If a majority of those voting on such proposition vote in favor thereof, the territory shall thereupon be annexed to the metropolitan municipal corporation. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.550. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 55.]

*Canvassing returns, generally: Chapter 29A.60 RCW.
Conduct of elections—Canvass: RCW 29A.60.010.*

35.58.560 Taxes—Counties or cities not to impose on certain operations—Credits or offsets against state taxes—Refund of motor vehicle fuel taxes paid. No county or city shall have the right to impose a tax upon the gross revenues derived by a metropolitan municipal corporation from the operation of a metropolitan sewage disposal, water supply, garbage disposal or public transportation system.

A metropolitan municipal corporation may credit or offset against the amount of any tax which is levied by the state during any calendar year upon the gross revenues derived by such metropolitan municipal corporation from the performance of any authorized function, the amount of any expenditures made from such gross revenues by such metropolitan municipal corporation during the same calendar year or any year prior to May 21, 1971 in planning for or performing the function of metropolitan public transportation and including interest on any moneys advanced for such purpose from other funds and to the extent of such credit a metropolitan municipal corporation may expend such revenues for such purposes.

A metropolitan municipal corporation authorized to perform the function of metropolitan public transportation and engaged in the operation of an urban passenger transportation system shall receive a refund of the amount of the motor vehicle fuel tax levied by the state and paid on each gallon of motor vehicle fuel used, whether such vehicle fuel tax has been paid either directly to the vendor from whom the motor vehicle fuel was purchased or indirectly by adding the amount of such tax to the price of such fuel: PROVIDED, That no refunds authorized by this section shall be granted on fuel used by any urban transportation vehicle on any trip where any portion of said trip is more than six road miles beyond the corporate limits of the metropolitan municipal corporation in which said trip originated. [1971 ex.s. c 303 § 10; 1967 c 105 § 16.]

35.58.570 Sewage facilities—Capacity charge. (1) A metropolitan municipal corporation that is engaged in the transmission, treatment, and disposal of sewage may impose a capacity charge on users of the metropolitan municipal corporation's sewage facilities when the user connects, reconnects, or establishes a new service to sewer facilities of a city, county, or special district that discharges into the metropolitan facilities. The capacity charge shall be based upon the cost of the sewage facilities' excess capacity that is necessary to provide sewerage treatment for new users to the system.

(2) The capacity charge is a monthly charge reviewed and approved annually by the metropolitan council. A metropolitan municipal corporation may charge property owners seeking to connect to the sewage facilities of the metropolitan municipal corporation as a condition to granting the right to so connect, in addition to the cost of such connection, such reasonable capacity charge as the legislative body of the metropolitan municipal corporation shall determine proper in order that such property owners shall bear their equitable share of the cost of such system. The equitable share may include interest charges applied from the date of construction of the sewage facilities until the connection, or for a period not to exceed ten years, at a rate commensurate with the rate of interest applicable to the metropolitan municipal corporation at the time of construction or major rehabilitation of the

sewage facilities, or at the time of installation of the sewer lines to which the property owner is seeking to connect but not to exceed ten percent per year: PROVIDED, That the aggregate amount of interest shall not exceed the equitable share of the cost of the sewage facilities allocated to such property owners. Capacity charges collected shall be considered revenue of the sewage facilities.

(3) The council of the metropolitan municipal corporation shall enforce the collection of the capacity charge in the same manner provided for the collection, enforcement, and payment of rates and charges for water-sewer districts provided in RCW 57.08.081. At least thirty days before commencement of an action to foreclose a lien for a capacity charge, the metropolitan municipal corporation shall send written notice of delinquency in payment of the capacity charge to any first mortgage or deed of trust holder of record at the address of record. [2000 c 161 § 1; 1996 c 230 § 1602; 1989 c 389 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.58.580 Public transportation fares—Proof of payment—Civil infractions. (1) Persons traveling on public transportation operated by a metropolitan municipal corporation or a city-owned transit system shall pay the fare established by the metropolitan municipal corporation or the city-owned transit system and shall produce proof of payment in accordance with the terms of use established by the metropolitan municipal corporation or the city-owned transit system. Such persons shall produce proof of payment when requested by a person designated to monitor fare payment. The required manner of producing proof of payment specified in the terms of use established by the metropolitan municipal corporation or the city-owned transit system may include, but is not limited to, requiring a person using an electronic fare payment card to validate the card by presenting the card to an electronic card reader before or upon entering a public transportation vehicle or a restricted fare paid area.

(2) The following constitute civil infractions punishable according to the schedule of fines and penalties established by a metropolitan municipal corporation or a city-owned transit system under RCW 35.58.585:

(a) Failure to pay the required fare, except when a metropolitan municipal corporation or a city-owned transit system under RCW 35.58.585 fails to meet the requirements of subsection (3) of this section;

(b) Failure to produce proof of payment in the manner required by the terms of use established by the metropolitan municipal corporation or the city-owned transit system including, but not limited to, the failure to produce a validated fare payment card when requested to do so by a person designated to monitor fare payment; and

(c) Failure to depart the bus or other mode of public transportation when requested to do so by a person designated to monitor fare payment.

(3) If fare payment is required before entering a transit vehicle, as defined in RCW 9.91.025(2)(b), or before entering a fare paid area in a transit facility, as defined in RCW 9.91.025(2)(a), signage must be conspicuously posted at the place of boarding or within ten feet of the nearest entrance to a transit facility that clearly indicates: (a) The locations where tickets or fare media may be purchased; and (b) that a

person using an electronic fare payment card must present the card to an electronic card reader before entering a transit vehicle or before entering a restricted fare paid area. [2012 c 68 § 1; 2008 c 123 § 1.]

35.58.585 Public transportation fares—Schedule of fines and penalties—Who may monitor fare payment—Administration of citations. (1) Both a metropolitan municipal corporation and a city-owned transit system may establish, by resolution, a schedule of fines and penalties for civil infractions established in RCW 35.58.580. Fines established shall not exceed those imposed for class 1 infractions under RCW 7.80.120.

(2)(a) Both a metropolitan municipal corporation and a city-owned transit system may designate persons to monitor fare payment who are equivalent to, and are authorized to exercise all the powers of, an enforcement officer as defined in RCW 7.80.040. Both a metropolitan municipal corporation and a city-owned transit system may employ personnel to either monitor fare payment or contract for such services, or both.

(b) In addition to the specific powers granted to enforcement officers under RCW 7.80.050 and 7.80.060, persons designated to monitor fare payment may also take the following actions:

- (i) Request proof of payment from passengers;
- (ii) Request personal identification from a passenger who does not produce proof of payment when requested;
- (iii) Issue a citation conforming to the requirements established in RCW 7.80.070; and
- (iv) Request that a passenger leave the bus or other mode of public transportation when the passenger has not produced proof of payment after being asked to do so by a person designated to monitor fare payment.

(3) Both a metropolitan municipal corporation and a city-owned transit system shall keep records of citations in the manner prescribed by RCW 7.80.150. All civil infractions established by this section and RCW 35.58.580 and 35.58.590 shall be heard and determined by a district court as provided in RCW 7.80.010 (1) and (4). [2008 c 123 § 2.]

35.58.590 Public transportation fares—Powers of law enforcement authorities. RCW 35.58.580 and 35.58.585 do not prevent law enforcement authorities from prosecuting for theft, trespass, or other charges by any individual who:

- (1) Fails to pay the required fare on more than one occasion within a twelve-month period;
- (2) Fails to timely select one of the options for responding to the notice of civil infraction after receiving a statement of the options for responding to the notice of infraction and the procedures necessary to exercise these options; or
- (3) Fails to depart the bus or other mode of public transportation when requested to do so by a person designated to monitor fare payment. [2008 c 123 § 3.]

35.58.595 Public transportation fares—Powers and authority are supplemental to other laws. The powers and authority conferred by RCW 35.58.580 through 35.58.590 shall be construed as in addition and supplemental to powers or authority conferred by any other law, and nothing con-

tained therein shall be construed as limiting any other powers or authority of any public agency. [2008 c 123 § 4.]

35.58.600 Collaboration with local coordinating coalitions to advance transportation services for persons with special transportation needs. A municipality, as defined in RCW 35.58.272, and each regional transit authority shall work collaboratively with the appropriate local coordinating coalition or coalitions as described under *RCW 47.06B.070 to advance the coordination of and maximize efficiencies in transportation services provided to persons with special transportation needs as defined in *RCW 47.06B.012. [2009 c 515 § 13.]

**Reviser's note:* RCW 47.06B.070 and 47.06B.012 were repealed by 2011 c 60 § 51.

35.58.610 Supplemental transportation improvements. If the legislative authority of a city provides or contracts for supplemental transportation improvements, as described in RCW 35.21.925 or under chapter 36.73 RCW, a metropolitan municipal corporation serving the city or border jurisdictions shall coordinate its services with the supplemental transportation improvements to maximize efficiencies in public transportation services within and across service boundaries. [2010 c 251 § 4.]

35.58.900 Liberal construction. The rule of strict construction shall have no application to this chapter, but the same shall be liberally construed in all respects in order to carry out the purposes and objects for which this chapter is intended. [1965 c 7 § 35.58.900. Prior: 1957 c 213 § 56.]

35.58.911 Prior proceedings validated, ratified, approved and confirmed. All proceedings which have been taken prior to the date *this 1967 amendatory act takes effect for the purpose of financing or aiding in the financing of any work, undertaking or project by any metropolitan municipal corporation, including all proceedings for the authorization and issuance of bonds and for the sale, execution, and delivery thereof, are hereby validated, ratified, approved, and confirmed, notwithstanding any lack of power (other than constitutional) of such metropolitan municipal corporation or the governing body or officers thereof, to authorize and issue such bonds, or to sell, execute, or deliver the same and notwithstanding any defects or irregularities (other than constitutional) in such proceedings. [1967 c 105 § 17.]

**Reviser's note:* The effective date of "this 1967 amendatory act" [1967 c 105] is March 21, 1967; see preface to 1967 session laws. For codification of 1967 c 105, see Codification Tables.

35.58.920 Severability—1967 c 105. If any provision of this 1967 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this 1967 amendatory act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1967 c 105 § 18.]

35.58.930 Severability—1971 ex.s. c 303. If any provision of this 1971 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1971 ex.s. c 303 § 11.]

35.58.931 Severability—1974 ex.s. c 70. If any provision of this 1974 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1974 ex.s. c 70 § 9.]

Chapter 35.59 RCW

MULTI-PURPOSE COMMUNITY CENTERS

Sections

35.59.010	Definitions.
35.59.020	Legislative finding—Purposes for which authority granted may be exercised.
35.59.030	Acquisition, construction, operation, etc., of community centers authorized.
35.59.040	Conveyance or lease of lands or facilities to other municipality for community center development—Participation in financing.
35.59.050	Powers of condemnation.
35.59.060	Appropriation and expenditure of public moneys, issuance of general obligation bonds authorized—Procedure.
35.59.070	Revenue bonds.
35.59.080	Lease or contract for use or operation of facilities.
35.59.090	Counties authorized to establish community centers.
35.59.100	Prior proceedings validated and ratified.
35.59.110	Powers and authority conferred deemed additional and supplemental.
35.59.900	Severability—1967 c 110.

35.59.010 Definitions. "Municipality" as used in this chapter means any county, city or town of the state of Washington.

"Government agency" as used in this chapter means the federal government or any agency thereof, or the state or any agency, subdivision, taxing district or municipal corporation thereof other than a county, city or town.

"Person" as used in this chapter means any private corporation, partnership, association or individual.

"Multi-purpose community center" as used in this chapter means the lands, interests in lands, property, property rights, equipment, buildings, structures and other improvements developed as an integrated, multi-purpose, public facility on a single site or immediately adjacent sites for the housing and furnishing of any combination of the following community or public services or facilities: Administrative, legislative or judicial offices and chambers of any municipality, public health facilities, public safety facilities including without limitation, adult and juvenile detention facilities, fire and police stations, public halls, auditoria, libraries and museums, public facilities for the teaching, practice or exhibition of arts and crafts, educational facilities, playfields, playgrounds, parks, indoor and outdoor sports and recreation facilities. The term multi-purpose community center shall also mean and include walks, ramps, bridges, terminal and parking facilities for private vehicles and public transportation vehicles and systems, utilities, accessories, landscaping, and appurtenances incident to and necessary for such centers. [1967 c 110 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.59.020 Legislative finding—Purposes for which authority granted may be exercised. The legislature finds that in many areas of the state local services and facilities can be more effectively and economically provided by combining two or more services and/or facilities in a single multi-purpose community center or a system of such centers. Any

municipality shall have and exercise the authority and powers granted by this chapter whenever it appears to the legislative body of such municipality that the acquisition, construction, development and operation of a multi-purpose community center or a system of such centers will accomplish one or more of the following: Reduce costs of land acquisition, construction, maintenance or operation for affected public services or facilities; avoid duplication of structures, facilities or personnel; improve communication and coordination between departments of a municipality or governmental agency or between municipalities and governmental agencies; make local public services or facilities more convenient or useful to the residents and citizens of such municipality. [1967 c 110 § 2.]

35.59.030 Acquisition, construction, operation, etc., of community centers authorized. Any municipality is authorized either individually or jointly with any other municipality or municipalities or any governmental agency or agencies, or any combination thereof, to acquire by purchase, condemnation, gift or grant, to lease as lessee, and to construct, install, add to, improve, replace, repair, maintain, operate and regulate the use of multi-purpose community centers located within such municipality, and to pay for any investigations and any engineering, planning, financial, legal and professional services incident to the development and operation of such multi-purpose community centers. [1967 c 110 § 3.]

35.59.040 Conveyance or lease of lands or facilities to other municipality for community center development—Participation in financing. Any municipality, and any agency, subdivision, taxing district or municipal corporation of the state is authorized to convey or lease any lands, properties or facilities to any other municipality for the development by such other municipality of a multi-purpose community center or a system of such centers or to provide for the joint use of such lands, properties or facilities or any other facilities of a multi-purpose community center, and is authorized to participate in the financing of all or any part of such multi-purpose community center or system of such centers on such terms as may be fixed by agreement between the respective legislative bodies without submitting the matter to a vote of the electors thereof, unless the provisions of the Constitution or laws of this state applicable to the incurring of indebtedness shall require such submission. [1967 c 110 § 4.]

Joint operations by municipal corporations, deposit and control of funds: RCW 43.09.285.

35.59.050 Powers of condemnation. The accomplishment of the objectives authorized by this chapter is declared to be a strictly public purpose of the municipality or municipalities authorized to perform the same. Any such municipality shall have the power to acquire by condemnation and purchase any lands and property rights within its boundaries which are necessary to carry out the purposes authorized by this chapter. Such right of eminent domain shall be exercised by the legislative body of each such municipality in the manner provided by applicable general law. [1967 c 110 § 5.]

35.59.060 Appropriation and expenditure of public moneys, issuance of general obligation bonds authorized—Procedure. To carry out the purposes of this chapter any municipality shall have the power to appropriate and/or expend any public moneys available therefor and to issue general obligation bonds within the limitations now or hereafter prescribed by the Constitution and laws of this state. Such general obligation bonds shall be issued and sold as provided in chapter 39.46 RCW. If the governing body of any municipality shall submit a proposition for the approval of general obligation bonds at any general or special election and shall declare in the ordinance or resolution setting forth such proposition that its purpose is the creation of a single integrated multi-purpose community center or a citywide or countywide system of such centers, all pursuant to this chapter, and that the creation of such center or system of centers constitutes a single purpose, such declaration shall be presumed to be correct and, upon the issuance of the bonds, such presumption shall become conclusive. Any such election shall be held pursuant to RCW 39.36.050. [1984 c 186 § 19; 1983 c 167 § 49; 1967 c 110 § 6.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.
Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.59.070 Revenue bonds. (1) To carry out the purposes authorized by this chapter the legislative body of any municipality shall have the power to issue revenue bonds, and to create a special fund or funds for the sole purpose of paying the principal of and interest on such bonds into which fund or funds the legislative body may obligate the municipality to pay all or part of the revenues derived from any one or more facilities or properties which will form part of the multi-purpose community center. The provisions of chapter 35.41 RCW not inconsistent with this chapter shall apply to the issuance and retirement of any revenue bonds issued for the purposes authorized in this chapter and for such purposes any municipality shall have and may exercise the powers, duties, and functions incident thereto held by cities and towns under such chapter 35.41 RCW. Such bonds may be in any form, including bearer bonds or registered bonds as provided in RCW 39.46.030. The legislative body of any municipality may fix the denominations of such bonds in any amount and the manner of executing such bonds, and may take such action as may be necessary and incidental to the issuance of such bonds and the retirement thereof.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, such bonds may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 50; 1967 c 110 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.59.080 Lease or contract for use or operation of facilities. The legislative body of any municipality owning or operating a multi-purpose community center acquired or developed pursuant to this chapter shall have power to lease to any municipality, governmental agency or person, or to contract for the use or operation by any municipality, governmental agency or person, of all or any part of the multi-purpose community center facilities authorized by this chapter, for such period and under such terms and conditions and upon such rentals, fees and charges as such legislative body may determine, and may pledge all or any portion of such

rentals, fees and charges and any other revenue derived from the ownership and/or operation of any facilities of a multi-purpose community center to pay and to secure the payment of general obligation bonds and/or revenue bonds of such municipality issued for multi-purpose community center purposes. [1967 c 110 § 8.]

35.59.090 Counties authorized to establish community centers. Counties may establish multi-purpose community centers, pursuant to this chapter, in unincorporated areas and/or within cities or towns: PROVIDED, That no such center shall be located in any city or town without the prior consent of the legislative body of such city or town. [1967 c 110 § 9.]

35.59.100 Prior proceedings validated and ratified. All proceedings which have been taken prior to the date this chapter takes effect for the purpose of financing or aiding in the financing of any work, undertaking or project authorized in this chapter by any municipality, including all proceedings for the authorization and issuance of bonds and for the sale, execution and delivery thereof, are hereby validated, ratified, approved and confirmed, notwithstanding any lack of power (other than constitutional) of such municipality or the legislative body or officers thereof to authorize and issue such bonds, or to sell, execute, or deliver the same and notwithstanding any defects or irregularities (other than constitutional) in such proceedings. [1967 c 110 § 10.]

35.59.110 Powers and authority conferred deemed additional and supplemental. The powers and authority conferred upon municipalities under the provisions of this chapter, shall be construed as in addition and supplemental to powers or authority conferred by any other law, and nothing contained herein shall be construed as limiting any other powers or authority of such municipalities. [1967 c 110 § 11.]

35.59.900 Severability—1967 c 110. If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1967 c 110 § 12.]

Chapter 35.60 RCW

WORLD FAIRS OR EXPOSITIONS— PARTICIPATION BY MUNICIPALITIES

Sections

- 35.60.010 "Municipality" defined.
- 35.60.020 Participation, exercise of powers declared public purpose and necessity.
- 35.60.030 Participation authorized—Powers—Costs.
- 35.60.040 Bonds—Laws applicable to authorization and issuance.
- 35.60.050 Authorization to appropriate funds and levy taxes.
- 35.60.060 Cooperation between municipalities—Use of facilities after conclusion of fair or exposition—Intergovernmental disposition of property.
- 35.60.070 Chapter supplemental to other laws.

35.60.010 "Municipality" defined. "Municipality" as used in this chapter, means any political subdivision or

municipal corporation of the state. [1965 c 7 § 35.60.010. Prior: 1961 c 149 § 1; prior: 1961 c 39 § 1.]

State participation in world fair and state international trade fairs: RCW 43.31.800 through 43.31.850.

35.60.020 Participation, exercise of powers declared public purpose and necessity. The participation of any municipality in any world fair or exposition, whether held within the boundaries of such municipality or within the boundaries of another municipality; the purchase, lease, or other acquisition of necessary lands therefor; the acquisition, lease, construction, improvements, maintenance, and equipping of buildings or other structures upon such lands or other lands; the operation and maintenance necessary for such participation, and the exercise of any other powers herein granted to such municipalities, are hereby declared to be public, governmental, county and municipal functions, exercised for a public purpose, and matters of public necessity, and such lands and other property acquired, constructed, improved, maintained, equipped, used, and disposed of by such municipalities in the manner and for the purposes enumerated in this chapter shall and are hereby declared to be acquired, constructed, improved, maintained, equipped, used, and disposed of for public, governmental, county, and municipal purposes and as a matter of public necessity. [1965 c 7 § 35.60.020. Prior: 1961 c 149 § 2; prior: 1961 c 39 § 2.]

35.60.030 Participation authorized—Powers—Costs. Municipalities are authorized to participate in any world fair or exposition to be held within the state by the state or any political subdivision or municipal corporation thereof, whether held within the boundaries of such municipality or within the boundaries of another municipality. Any municipality so participating is authorized, through its governing authorities, to purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire property, real or personal; to construct, improve, maintain and equip buildings or other structures; and expend moneys for investigations, planning, operations, and maintenance necessary for such participation.

The cost of any such acquisition, construction, improvement, maintenance, equipping, investigations, planning, operation, or maintenance necessary for such participation may be paid for by appropriation of moneys available therefor, gifts, or wholly or partly from the proceeds of bonds of the municipality, as the governing authority of the municipality may determine. [1965 c 7 § 35.60.030. Prior: 1961 c 149 § 3; prior: 1961 c 39 § 3.]

35.60.040 Bonds—Laws applicable to authorization and issuance. Any bonds to be issued by any municipality pursuant to the provisions of RCW 35.60.030, shall be authorized and issued in the manner and within the limitations prescribed by the Constitution and laws of this state or charter of the municipality for the issuance and authorization of bonds thereof for public purposes generally and secured by a general tax levy as provided by law. Such bonds shall be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1984 c 186 § 20; 1983 c 167 § 51; 1965 c 7 § 35.60.040. Prior: 1961 c 149 § 4; prior: 1961 c 39 § 4.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.60.050 Authorization to appropriate funds and levy taxes. The governing bodies having power to appropriate moneys within such municipalities for the purpose of purchasing, leasing or otherwise acquiring property, constructing, improving, maintaining, and equipping buildings or other structures, and the investigations, planning, operation or maintenance necessary to participation in any such world fair or exposition, are hereby authorized to appropriate and cause to be raised by taxation or otherwise in such municipalities, moneys sufficient to carry out such purpose. [1965 c 7 § 35.60.050. Prior: 1961 c 149 § 5; prior: 1961 c 39 § 5.]

35.60.060 Cooperation between municipalities—Use of facilities after conclusion of fair or exposition—Inter-governmental disposition of property. In any case where the participation of a municipality includes the construction of buildings or other structures on lands of another municipality, the governing authorities constructing such buildings or structures shall endeavor to cooperate with such other municipality for the construction and maintenance of such buildings or structures to a standard of health and safety common in the county where the world fair or exposition is being or will be held; and shall cooperate with such other municipality in any comprehensive plans it may promulgate for the general construction and maintenance of said world fair or exposition and utilization of the grounds and buildings or structures after the conclusion of such world fair or exposition to the end that a reasonable, economic use of said buildings or structures shall be returned for the life of said buildings or structures.

The governing authorities of any municipality are hereby authorized and empowered to sell, exchange, transfer, lease or otherwise dispose of any property, real or personal, acquired or constructed for the purpose of participation in such fair or exposition, in accordance with the provisions of RCW 39.33.010. [1965 c 7 § 35.60.060. Prior: 1961 c 149 § 6; prior: 1961 c 39 § 6.]

35.60.070 Chapter supplemental to other laws. The powers and authority conferred upon municipalities under the provisions of this chapter, shall be construed as in addition and supplemental to powers or authority conferred by any other law, and nothing contained herein shall be construed as limiting any other powers or authority of such municipalities. [1965 c 7 § 35.60.070. Prior: 1961 c 149 § 7; prior: 1961 c 39 § 7.]

Chapter 35.61 RCW

METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICTS

Sections

35.61.001	Actions subject to review by boundary review board.
35.61.010	Creation—Territory included.
35.61.020	Election—Resolution or petition—Area.
35.61.030	Election—Review by boundary review board—Question stated.
35.61.040	Election—Creation of district.
35.61.050	Composition of board—Election of commissioners—Terms—Vacancies.
35.61.090	Elections—Laws governing.
35.61.100	Indebtedness limit—Without popular vote.
35.61.110	Indebtedness limit—With popular vote.
35.61.115	Revenue bonds.
35.61.120	Park commissioners as officers of district—Organization.

- 35.61.130 Eminent domain—Park commissioners' authority, generally—Prospective staff screening.
- 35.61.132 Disposition of surplus property.
- 35.61.133 Executory conditional sales contracts for purchase of property—Limit on indebtedness—Election, when.
- 35.61.135 Contracts—Competitive bidding—Small works roster—Exemption.
- 35.61.137 Community revitalization financing—Public improvements.
- 35.61.140 Park commissioners—Civil service for employees.
- 35.61.150 Park commissioners—Compensation.
- 35.61.180 Designation of district treasurer.
- 35.61.190 Park district bonds—Retirement.
- 35.61.200 Park district bonds—Payment of interest.
- 35.61.210 Park district tax levy—Metropolitan park district fund.
- 35.61.220 Petition for improvements on assessment plan.
- 35.61.230 Objections—Appeal.
- 35.61.240 Assessment lien—Collection.
- 35.61.250 Territorial annexation—Authority—Petition.
- 35.61.260 Territorial annexation—Hearing on petition.
- 35.61.270 Territorial annexation—Election—Method.
- 35.61.275 Territorial annexation—Park district containing city with population over one hundred thousand—Assumption of indebtedness.
- 35.61.280 Territorial annexation—Election—Result.
- 35.61.290 Transfer of property by city, county, or other municipal corporation—Emergency grant, loan, of funds by city.
- 35.61.300 Transfer of property by city, county, or other municipal corporation—Assumption of indebtedness—Issuance of refunding bonds.
- 35.61.310 Dissolution.
- 35.61.315 Disincorporation of district located in county with a population of two hundred ten thousand or more and inactive for five years.
- 35.61.350 Moorage facilities—Regulations authorized—Port charges, delinquency—Abandoned vessels, public sale.
- 35.61.360 Withdrawal or reannexation of areas.
- 35.61.370 Park district containing city with population over one hundred thousand—May commission police officers.
- 35.61.380 Community athletics programs—Sex discrimination prohibited.

Acquisition of

land for and operation of public parks, beaches or camps: RCW 67.20.010.

real or personal property for park purposes, conditional sales contracts: RCW 39.30.010.

Appeal of assessments and reassessments: RCW 35.44.200 through 35.44.270.

Contracts with community service organizations for public improvements: RCW 35.21.278.

Limitations upon indebtedness: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27), chapter 39.36 RCW, RCW 84.52.050.

Local governmental organizations, actions affecting boundaries, etc., review by boundary review board: Chapter 36.93 RCW.

Metropolitan park district property subject to assessment: RCW 35.44.170.

Park and recreation districts: Chapter 36.69 RCW.

Public bonds, form, terms of sale, payment, etc.: Chapter 39.44 RCW.

Shorelands, parks or playgrounds, application, grant or exchange: RCW 79.125.710, 79.125.720.

35.61.001 Actions subject to review by boundary review board. The creation of a metropolitan park district, and an annexation by, or dissolution or disincorporation of, a metropolitan park district may be subject to potential review by a boundary review board under chapter 36.93 RCW. [1989 c 84 § 31.]

35.61.010 Creation—Territory included. A metropolitan park district may be created for the management, control, improvement, maintenance, and acquisition of parks, parkways, boulevards, and recreational facilities. A metropolitan park district may include territory located in portions or all of one or more cities or counties, or one or more cities

and counties, when created or enlarged as provided in this chapter. [2002 c 88 § 1; 1994 c 81 § 60; 1985 c 416 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.010. Prior: 1959 c 45 § 1; 1943 c 264 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-1; prior: 1907 c 98 § 1; RRS § 6720.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.61.020 Election—Resolution or petition—Area.

(1) When proposed by citizen petition or by local government resolution as provided in this section, a ballot proposition authorizing the creation of a metropolitan park district shall be submitted by resolution to the voters of the area proposed to be included in the district at any general election, or at any special election which may be called for that purpose.

(2) The ballot proposition shall be submitted if the governing body of each city in which all or a portion of the proposed district is located, and the legislative authority of each county in which all or a portion of the proposed district is located within the unincorporated portion of the county, each adopts a resolution submitting the proposition to create a metropolitan park district.

(3) As an alternative to the method provided under subsection (2) of this section, the ballot proposition shall be submitted if a petition proposing creation of a metropolitan park district is submitted to the county auditor of each county in which all or a portion of the proposed district is located that is signed by at least fifteen percent of the registered voters residing in the area to be included within the proposed district. Where the petition is for creation of a district in more than one county, the petition shall be filed with the county auditor of the county having the greater area of the proposed district, and a copy filed with each other county auditor of the other counties covering the proposed district.

Territory by virtue of its annexation to any city whose territory lies entirely within a park district shall be deemed to be within the limits of the metropolitan park district. Such an extension of a park district's boundaries shall not be subject to review by a boundary review board independent of the board's review of the city annexation of territory. [2002 c 88 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.020. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 2, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-2, part; prior: 1909 c 131 § 1; 1907 c 98 § 2, part; RRS § 6721, part.]

35.61.030 Election—Review by boundary review board—Question stated.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section for review by a boundary review board, the ballot proposition authorizing creation of a metropolitan park district that is submitted to voters for their approval or rejection shall appear on the ballot of the next general election or at the next special election date specified under *RCW 29.13.020 occurring sixty or more days after the last resolution proposing the creation of the park district is adopted or the date the county auditor certifies that the petition proposing the creation of the park district contains sufficient valid signatures. Where the petition or copy thereof is filed with two or more county auditors in the case of a proposed district in two or more counties, the county auditors shall confer and issue a joint certification upon finding that the required number of signatures on the petition has been obtained.

(2) Where the proposed district is located wholly or in part in a county in which a boundary review board has been

created, notice of the proposal to create a metropolitan park district shall be filed with the boundary review board as provided under RCW 36.93.090 and the special election at which a ballot proposition authorizing creation of the park district shall be held on the special election date specified under *RCW 29.13.020 that is sixty or more days after the date the boundary review board is deemed to have approved the proposal, approves the proposal, or modifies and approves the proposal. The creation of a metropolitan park district is not subject to review by a boundary review board if the proposed district only includes one or more cities and in such cases the special election at which a ballot proposition authorizing creation of the park district shall be held as if a boundary review board does not exist in the county or counties.

(3) The petition proposing the creation of a metropolitan park district, or the resolution submitting the question to the voters, shall choose and describe the composition of the initial board of commissioners of the district that is proposed under RCW 35.61.050 and shall choose a name for the district. The proposition shall include the following terms:

"For the formation of a metropolitan park district to be governed by [insert board composition described in ballot proposition]."

"Against the formation of a metropolitan park district."

[2002 c 88 § 3; 1985 c 469 § 32; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.030. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 2, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-2, part; prior: 1909 c 131 § 1; 1907 c 98 § 2, part; RRS § 6721, part.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29.13.020 was recodified as RCW 29A.04.330 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

35.61.040 Election—Creation of district. If a majority of the voters voting on the ballot proposition authorizing the creation of the metropolitan park district vote in favor of the formation of a metropolitan park district, the metropolitan park district shall be created as a municipal corporation effective immediately upon certification of the election results and its name shall be that designated in the ballot proposition. [2002 c 88 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.040. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 3, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-3, part; prior: 1909 c 131 § 2; 1907 c 98 § 3, part; RRS § 6722, part.]

35.61.050 Composition of board—Election of commissioners—Terms—Vacancies. (1) The resolution or petition submitting the ballot proposition shall designate the composition of the board of metropolitan park commissioners from among the alternatives provided under subsections (2) through (4) of this section. The ballot proposition shall clearly describe the designated composition of the board.

(2) The commissioners of the district may be selected by election, in which case at the same election at which the proposition is submitted to the voters as to whether a metropolitan park district is to be formed, five park commissioners shall be elected. The election of park commissioners shall be null and void if the metropolitan park district is not created. Candidates shall run for specific commission positions. No primary shall be held to nominate candidates. The person receiving the greatest number of votes for each position shall be elected as a commissioner. The staggering of the terms of office shall

occur as follows: (a) The two persons who are elected receiving the two greatest numbers of votes shall be elected to six-year terms of office if the election is held in an odd-numbered year or five-year terms of office if the election is held in an even-numbered year; (b) the two persons who are elected receiving the next two greatest numbers of votes shall be elected to four-year terms of office if the election is held in an odd-numbered year or three-year terms of office if the election is held in an even-numbered year; and (c) the other person who is elected shall be elected to a two-year term of office if the election is held in an odd-numbered year or a one-year term of office if the election is held in an even-numbered year. The initial commissioners shall take office immediately when they are elected and qualified, and for purposes of computing their terms of office the terms shall be assumed to commence on the first day of January in the year after they are elected. Thereafter, all commissioners shall be elected to six-year terms of office. All commissioners shall serve until their respective successors are elected and qualified and assume office in accordance with *RCW 29.04.170. Vacancies shall occur and shall be filled as provided in chapter 42.12 RCW.

(3) In a district wholly located within a city or within the unincorporated area of a county, the governing body of such city or legislative authority of such county may be designated to serve in an ex officio capacity as the board of metropolitan park commissioners, provided that when creation of the district is proposed by citizen petition, the city or county approves by resolution such designation.

(4) Where the proposed district is located within more than one city, more than one county, or any combination of cities and counties, each city governing body and county legislative authority may be designated to collectively serve ex officio as the board of metropolitan park commissioners through selection of one or more members from each to serve as the board, provided that when creation of the district is proposed by citizen petition, each city governing body and county legislative authority approve by resolution such designation. Within six months of the date of certification of election results approving creation of the district, the size and membership of the board shall be determined through interlocal agreement of each city and county. The interlocal agreement shall specify the method for filling vacancies on the board.

(5) Metropolitan park districts created by a vote of the people prior to June 13, 2002, may not change the composition and method of selection of their governing authority without approval of the voters. Should such a change be desired, the board of park commissioners shall submit a ballot proposition to the voters of the metropolitan park district. [2002 c 88 § 5; 1994 c 223 § 23; 1979 ex.s. c 126 § 24; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.050. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 3, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-3, part; prior: 1909 c 131 § 2; 1907 c 98 § 3, part; RRS § 6722, part.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29.04.170 was recodified as RCW 29A.20.040 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

Purpose—1979 ex.s. c 126: See RCW 29A.20.040(1).

35.61.090 Elections—Laws governing. The manner of holding any general or special election in a metropolitan park district shall be in accordance with the general election laws

of this state insofar as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter. [1985 c 416 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.090. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 3, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-3, part; prior: 1909 c 131 § 2; 1907 c 98 § 3, part; RRS § 6722, part.]

Elections: Title 29A RCW.

35.61.100 Indebtedness limit—Without popular vote. Every metropolitan park district through its board of commissioners may contract indebtedness and evidence such indebtedness by the issuance and sale of warrants, short-term obligations as provided by chapter 39.50 RCW, or general obligation bonds, for park, boulevard, aviation landings, playgrounds, and parkway purposes, and the extension and maintenance thereof, not exceeding, together with all other outstanding nonvoter approved general indebtedness, one-quarter of one percent of the value of the taxable property in such metropolitan park district, as the term "value of the taxable property" is defined in RCW 39.36.015. General obligation bonds shall not be issued with a maximum term in excess of twenty years. Such general obligation bonds shall be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1993 c 247 § 1; 1989 c 319 § 2; 1984 c 186 § 21; 1983 c 61 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 42 § 14; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.100. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 6; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-6; prior: 1927 c 268 § 1; 1907 c 98 § 6; RRS § 6725.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.61.110 Indebtedness limit—With popular vote. Every metropolitan park district may contract indebtedness not exceeding in amount, together with existing voter-approved indebtedness and nonvoter-approved indebtedness, equal to two and one-half percent of the value of the taxable property in said district, as the term "value of the taxable property" is defined in RCW 39.36.015, whenever three-fifths of the voters voting at an election held in the metropolitan park district assent thereto; the election may be either a special or a general election, and the park commissioners of the metropolitan park district may cause the question of incurring such indebtedness, and issuing negotiable bonds of such metropolitan park district, to be submitted to the qualified voters of the district at any time. [1989 c 319 § 3; 1970 ex.s. c 42 § 15; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.110. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 7; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-7; prior: 1907 c 98 § 7; RRS § 6726.]

Limitations upon indebtedness: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27), chapter 39.36 RCW, RCW 84.52.050.

Validation requirement: RCW 39.40.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.61.115 Revenue bonds. A metropolitan park district may issue and sell revenue bonds as provided in chapter 39.46 RCW to be made payable from the operating revenues of the metropolitan park district. [1989 c 319 § 1.]

35.61.120 Park commissioners as officers of district—Organization. The officers of a metropolitan park district shall be a board of park commissioners consisting of five members. The board shall annually elect one of their

number as president and another of their number as clerk of the board. [1965 c 7 § 35.61.120. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-4, part; prior: 1919 c 135 § 1, part; 1907 c 98 § 4; RRS § 6723, part.]

35.61.130 Eminent domain—Park commissioners' authority, generally—Prospective staff screening. (1) A metropolitan park district has the right of eminent domain, and may purchase, acquire and condemn lands lying within or without the boundaries of said park district, for public parks, parkways, boulevards, aviation landings and playgrounds, and may condemn such lands to widen, alter and extend streets, avenues, boulevards, parkways, aviation landings and playgrounds, to enlarge and extend existing parks, and to acquire lands for the establishment of new parks, boulevards, parkways, aviation landings and playgrounds. The right of eminent domain shall be exercised and instituted pursuant to resolution of the board of park commissioners and conducted in the same manner and under the same procedure as is or may be provided by law for the exercise of the power of eminent domain by incorporated cities and towns of the state of Washington in the acquisition of property rights: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, Funds to pay for condemnation allowed by this section shall be raised only as specified in this chapter.

(2) The board of park commissioners shall have power to employ counsel, and to regulate, manage and control the parks, parkways, boulevards, streets, avenues, aviation landings and playgrounds under its control, and to provide for park police, for a secretary of the board of park commissioners and for all necessary employees, to fix their salaries and duties.

(3) The board of park commissioners shall have power to improve, acquire, extend and maintain, open and lay out, parks, parkways, boulevards, avenues, aviation landings and playgrounds, within or without the park district, and to authorize, conduct and manage the letting of boats, or other amusement apparatus, the operation of bath houses, the purchase and sale of foodstuffs or other merchandise, the giving of vocal or instrumental concerts or other entertainments, the establishment and maintenance of aviation landings and playgrounds, and generally the management and conduct of such forms of recreation or business as it shall judge desirable or beneficial for the public, or for the production of revenue for expenditure for park purposes; and may pay out moneys for the maintenance and improvement of any such parks, parkways, boulevards, avenues, aviation landings and playgrounds as now exist, or may hereafter be acquired, within or without the limits of said city and for the purchase of lands within or without the limits of said city, whenever it deems the purchase to be for the benefit of the public and for the interest of the park district, and for the maintenance and improvement thereof and for all expenses incidental to its duties: PROVIDED, That all parks, boulevards, parkways, aviation landings and playgrounds shall be subject to the police regulations of the city within whose limits they lie.

(4) For all employees, volunteers, or independent contractors, who may, in the course of their work or volunteer activity with the park district, have unsupervised access to children or vulnerable adults, or be responsible for collecting or disbursing cash or processing credit/debit card transac-

tions, park districts shall establish by resolution the requirements for a record check through the Washington state patrol criminal identification system under RCW 43.43.830 through 43.43.834, 10.97.030, and 10.97.050 and through the federal bureau of investigation, including a fingerprint check using a complete Washington state criminal identification fingerprint card. The park district shall provide a copy of the record report to the employee, volunteer, or independent contractor. When necessary, as determined by the park district, prospective employees, volunteers, or independent contractors may be employed on a conditional basis pending completion of the investigation. If the prospective employee, volunteer, or independent contractor has had a record check within the previous twelve months, the park district may waive the requirement upon receiving a copy of the record. The park district may in its discretion require that the prospective employee, volunteer, or independent contractor pay the costs associated with the record check. [2006 c 222 § 1; 1969 c 54 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.130. Prior: (i) 1943 c 264 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-4, part; prior: 1919 c 135 § 1, part; 1907 c 98 § 4; RRS § 6723, part. (ii) 1943 c 264 § 14; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-14; prior: 1919 c 135 § 2; 1907 c 98 § 14; RRS § 6733.]

Outdoor recreation land acquisition or improvement under marine recreation land act: Chapter 79A.25 RCW.

35.61.132 Disposition of surplus property. Every metropolitan park district may, by unanimous decision of its board of park commissioners, sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property acquired for park or recreational purposes when such property is declared surplus for park or other recreational purposes: PROVIDED, That where the property is acquired by donation or dedication for park or recreational purposes, the consent of the donor or dedicator, his or her heirs, successors, or assigns is first obtained if the consent of the donor is required in the instrument conveying the property to the metropolitan park district. In the event the donor or dedicator, his or her heirs, successors, or assigns cannot be located after a reasonable search, the metropolitan park district may petition the superior court in the county where the property is located for approval of the sale. If sold, all sales shall be by public bids and sale made only to the highest and best bidder. [1989 c 319 § 4; (2005 c 4 § 1 expired December 31, 2006); 1965 c 7 § 35.61.132. Prior: 1959 c 93 § 1.]

Expiration date—2005 c 4 § 1: "Section 1 of this act expires December 31, 2006." [2005 c 4 § 2.]

35.61.133 Executory conditional sales contracts for purchase of property—Limit on indebtedness—Election, when. See RCW 39.30.010.

35.61.135 Contracts—Competitive bidding—Small works roster—Exemption. (1) All work ordered, the estimated cost of which is in excess of twenty thousand dollars, shall be let by contract and competitive bidding. Before awarding any such contract the board of park commissioners shall publish a notice in a newspaper of general circulation where the district is located at least once thirteen days before the last date upon which bids will be received, inviting sealed proposals for such work, plans, and specifications which

must at the time of publication of such notice be on file in the office of the board of park commissioners subject to the public inspection. The notice shall state generally the work to be done and shall call for proposals for doing the same to be sealed and filed with the board of park commissioners on or before the day and hour named therein.

Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check or postal money order payable to the order of the metropolitan park district for a sum not less than five percent of the amount of the bid, or accompanied by a bid bond in an amount not less than five percent of the bid with a corporate surety licensed to do business in the state, conditioned that the bidder will pay the metropolitan park district as liquidated damages the amount specified in the bond, unless the bidder enters into a contract in accordance with the bidder's bid, and no bid shall be considered unless accompanied by such check, cash, or bid bond. At the time and place named such bids shall be publicly opened and read and the board of park commissioners shall proceed to canvass the bids and may let such contract to the lowest responsible bidder upon plans and specifications on file or to the best bidder submitting the bidder's own plans and specifications. The board of park commissioners may reject all bids for good cause and readvertise and in such case all checks, cash, or bid bonds shall be returned to the bidders. If the contract is let, then all checks, cash, or bid bonds shall be returned to the bidders, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be retained until a contract is entered into for doing the work, and a bond to perform such work furnished with sureties satisfactory to the board of park commissioners in the full amount of the contract price between the bidder and the metropolitan park district in accordance with the bid. If the bidder fails to enter into the contract in accordance with the bid and furnish the bond within ten days from the date at which the bidder is notified that the bidder is the successful bidder, the check, cash, or bid bonds and the amount thereof shall be forfeited to the metropolitan park district. If the bidder fails to enter into a contract in accordance with the bidder's bid, and the board of park commissioners deems it necessary to take legal action to collect on any bid bond required by this section, then the metropolitan park district is entitled to collect from the bidder any legal expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees occasioned thereby. A low bidder who claims error and fails to enter into a contract is prohibited from bidding on the same project if a second or subsequent call for bids is made for the project.

(2) As an alternative to requirements under subsection (1) of this section, a metropolitan park district may let contracts using the small works roster process under RCW 39.04.155.

(3) Any purchase of materials, supplies, or equipment, with an estimated cost in excess of forty thousand dollars, shall be by contract. Any purchase of materials, supplies, or equipment, with an estimated cost of less than fifty thousand dollars shall be made using the process provided in RCW 39.04.190. Any purchase of materials, supplies, or equipment with an estimated cost of fifty thousand dollars or more shall be made by competitive bidding following the procedure for letting contracts for projects under subsection (1) of this section.

(4) As an alternative to requirements under subsection (3) of this section, a metropolitan park district may let contracts for purchase of materials, supplies, or equipment with the suppliers designated on current state agency, county, city, or town purchasing rosters for the materials, supplies, or equipment, when the roster has been established in accordance with the competitive bidding law for purchases applicable to the state agency, county, city, or town. The price and terms for purchases shall be as described on the applicable roster.

(5) The park board may waive the competitive bidding requirements of this section pursuant to RCW 39.04.280 if an exemption contained within RCW 39.04.280 applies to the purchase or public work. [2009 c 229 § 10; 2001 c 29 § 1.]

35.61.137 Community revitalization financing—Public improvements. In addition to other authority that a metropolitan park district possesses, a metropolitan park district may provide any public improvement as defined under RCW 39.89.020, but this additional authority is limited to participating in the financing of the public improvements as provided under RCW 39.89.050.

This section does not limit the authority of a metropolitan park district to otherwise participate in the public improvements if that authority exists elsewhere. [2001 c 212 § 12.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.61.140 Park commissioners—Civil service for employees. A metropolitan park district may establish civil service for its employees by resolution upon the following plan:

(1) It shall create a civil service commission with authority to appoint a personnel officer and to make rules and regulations for classification based upon suitable differences in pay for differences in work, and for like pay for like work, and for competitive entrance and promotional examinations; for certifications, appointments, probationary service periods and for dismissals therein; for demotions and promotions based upon merit and for reemployments, suspensions, transfers, sick leaves and vacations; for lay-offs when necessary according to seniority; for separations from the service by discharge for cause; for hearings and reinstatements, for establishing status for incumbent employees, and for prescribing penalties for violations.

(2) The civil service commission and personnel officer shall adopt rules to be known as civil service rules to govern the administration of personnel transactions and procedure. The rules so adopted shall have the force and effect of law, and, in any and all proceedings, the rules shall be liberally interpreted and construed to the end that the purposes and basic requirements of the civil service system may be given the fullest force and effect. [1965 c 7 § 35.61.140. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-4, part; prior: 1919 c 135 § 1, part; 1907 c 98 § 4; RRS § 6723, part.]

Public employment, civil service and pensions: Title 41 RCW.

35.61.150 Park commissioners—Compensation. Metropolitan park commissioners selected by election according to RCW 35.61.050(2) shall perform their duties and may provide, by resolution passed by the commissioners,

for the payment of compensation to each of its commissioners at a rate of up to ninety dollars for each day or portion of a day spent in actual attendance at official meetings or in performance of other official services or duties on behalf of the district. However, the compensation for each commissioner must not exceed eight thousand six hundred forty dollars per year.

Any commissioner may waive all or any portion of his or her compensation payable under this section as to any month or months during his or her term of office, by a written waiver filed with the clerk of the board. The waiver, to be effective, must be filed any time after the commissioner's election and prior to the date on which the compensation would otherwise be paid. The waiver shall specify the month or period of months for which it is made.

The dollar thresholds established in this section must be adjusted for inflation by the office of financial management every five years, beginning July 1, 2008, based upon changes in the consumer price index during that time period. "Consumer price index" means, for any calendar year, that year's annual average consumer price index, for Washington state, for wage earners and clerical workers, all items, compiled by the bureau of labor and statistics, United States department of labor. If the bureau of labor and statistics develops more than one consumer price index for areas within the state, the index covering the greatest number of people, covering areas exclusively within the boundaries of the state, and including all items shall be used for the adjustments for inflation in this section. The office of financial management must calculate the new dollar threshold and transmit it to the office of the code reviser for publication in the Washington State Register at least one month before the new dollar threshold is to take effect.

A person holding office as commissioner for two or more special purpose districts shall receive only that per diem compensation authorized for one of his or her commissioner positions as compensation for attending an official meeting or conducting official services or duties while representing more than one of his or her districts. However, such commissioner may receive additional per diem compensation if approved by resolution of all boards of the affected commissions. [2007 c 469 § 1; 2002 c 88 § 6; 1998 c 121 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.150. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 3, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-3, part; prior: 1909 c 131 § 2; 1907 c 98 § 3, part; RRS § 6722, part.]

35.61.180 Designation of district treasurer. The county treasurer of the county within which all, or the major portion, of the district lies shall be the ex officio treasurer of a metropolitan park district, but shall receive no compensation other than his or her regular salary for receiving and disbursing the funds of a metropolitan park district.

A metropolitan park district may designate someone other than the county treasurer who has experience in financial or fiscal affairs to act as the district treasurer if the board has received the approval of the county treasurer to designate this person. If the board designates someone other than the county treasurer to act as the district treasurer, the board shall purchase a bond from a surety company operating in the state that is sufficient to protect the district from loss. [1987 c 203 § 1; 1983 c 167 § 55; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.180. Prior: 1943 c 264

§ 13; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-13; prior: 1907 c 98 § 13; RRS § 6732.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.61.190 Park district bonds—Retirement. Whenever there is money in the metropolitan park district fund and the commissioners of the park district deem it advisable to apply any part thereof to the payment of bonded indebtedness, they shall advertise in a newspaper of general circulation within the park district for the presentation to them for payment of as many bonds as they may desire to pay with the funds on hand, the bonds to be paid in numerical order, beginning with the lowest number outstanding and called by number.

Thirty days after the first publication of the notice by the board calling in bonds they shall cease to bear interest, and this shall be stated in the notice. [1985 c 469 § 33; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.190. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 11; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-11; prior: 1907 c 98 § 11; RRS § 6730.]

35.61.200 Park district bonds—Payment of interest. Any coupons for the payment of interest on metropolitan park district bonds shall be considered for all purposes as warrants drawn upon the metropolitan park district fund against which the bonds were issued, and when presented after maturity to the treasurer of the county having custody of the fund. If there are no funds in the treasury to pay the coupons, the county treasurer shall endorse said coupons as presented for payment, in the same manner as county warrants are endorsed, and thereafter the coupon shall bear interest at the same rate as the bond to which it was attached. If there are no funds in the treasury to make payment on a bond not having coupons, the interest payment shall continue bearing interest at the bond rate until it is paid, unless otherwise provided in the proceedings authorizing the sale of the bonds. [1983 c 167 § 56; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.200. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 12; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-12; prior: 1907 c 98 § 12; RRS § 6731.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.61.210 Park district tax levy—Metropolitan park district fund. The board of park commissioners may levy or cause to be levied a general tax on all the property located in said park district each year not to exceed fifty cents per thousand dollars of assessed value of the property in such park district. In addition, the board of park commissioners may levy or cause to be levied a general tax on all property located in said park district each year not to exceed twenty-five cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation. Although park districts are authorized to impose two separate regular property tax levies, the levies shall be considered to be a single levy for purposes of the limitation provided for in chapter 84.55 RCW.

The board is hereby authorized to levy a general tax in excess of its regular property tax levy or levies when authorized so to do at a special election conducted in accordance with and subject to all the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the state now in force or hereafter enacted governing the limitation of tax levies. The board is hereby authorized to call a special election for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters of the park district a proposition to levy a

tax in excess of the seventy-five cents per thousand dollars of assessed value herein specifically authorized. The manner of submitting any such proposition, of certifying the same, and of giving or publishing notice thereof, shall be as provided by law for the submission of propositions by cities or towns.

The board shall include in its general tax levy for each year a sufficient sum to pay the interest on all outstanding bonds and may include a sufficient amount to create a sinking fund for the redemption of all outstanding bonds. The levy shall be certified to the proper county officials for collection the same as other general taxes and when collected, the general tax shall be placed in a separate fund in the office of the county treasurer to be known as the "metropolitan park district fund" and disbursed under RCW 36.29.010(1) and 39.58.750. [2007 c 295 § 1; 1997 c 3 § 205 (Referendum Bill No. 47, approved November 4, 1997); 1990 c 234 § 3; 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 25; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.210. Prior: 1951 c 179 § 1; prior: (i) 1943 c 264 § 10, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-10, part; prior: 1909 c 131 § 4; 1907 c 98 § 10; RRS § 6729. (ii) 1947 c 117 § 1; 1943 c 264 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6741-5; prior: 1925 ex.s. c 97 § 1; 1907 c 98 § 5; RRS § 6724.]

Intent—1997 c 3 §§ 201-207: See note following RCW 84.55.010.

Limitation on levies: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), RCW 84.52.050.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.61.220 Petition for improvements on assessment plan. If at any time any proposed improvement of any parkway, avenue, street, or boulevard is deemed by the board of metropolitan park commissioners to be a special benefit to the lands adjoining, contiguous, approximate to or in the neighborhood of the proposed improvement, which lie within the city, the board may so declare, describing the property to be benefited. Thereupon they may petition the city council to cause the improvement contemplated by the commissioners to be done and made on the local assessment plan, and the portion of the cost of the improvement as fixed by such assessment roll to be assessed against the said property so benefited in the same manner and under the same procedure as of other local improvements, and the remainder of the cost of such improvement to be paid out of the metropolitan park district fund.

The board of park commissioners shall designate the kind, manner and style of the improvement to be made, and may designate the time within which it shall be made. [1965 c 7 § 35.61.220. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 15; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-15; prior: 1909 c 131 § 5; 1907 c 98 § 15; RRS § 6734.]

Local improvements, supplemental authority: Chapter 35.51 RCW.

35.61.230 Objections—Appeal. Any person, firm or corporation feeling aggrieved by the assessment against his or her or its property may file objections with the city council and may appeal from the order confirming the assessment roll in the same manner as objections and appeals are made in regard to local improvements in cities of the first class. [2009 c 549 § 2112; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.230. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 16; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-16; prior: 1907 c 98 § 17; RRS § 6736.]

Appeal of assessments and reassessments: RCW 35.44.200 through 35.44.270.

35.61.240 Assessment lien—Collection. The assessment for local improvements authorized by this chapter shall become a lien in the same manner, and be governed by the same law, as is provided for local assessments in cities of the first class and be collected as such assessments are collected. [1965 c 7 § 35.61.240. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 17; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-17; prior: 1907 c 98 § 18; RRS § 6737.]

Collection and foreclosure of assessments: Chapters 35.49, 35.50 RCW.

35.61.250 Territorial annexation—Authority—Petition. The territory adjoining a metropolitan park district may be annexed to and become a part thereof upon petition and an election held pursuant thereto. The petition shall define the territory proposed to be annexed and must be signed by twenty-five registered voters, resident within the territory proposed to be annexed, unless the territory is within the limits of another city when it must be signed by twenty percent of the registered voters residing within the territory proposed to be annexed. The petition must be addressed to the board of park commissioners requesting that the question be submitted to the legal voters of the territory proposed to be annexed, whether they will be annexed and become a part of the park district. [1985 c 416 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.250. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 20, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-20, part; prior: 1907 c 98 § 20, part; RRS § 6739, part.]

35.61.260 Territorial annexation—Hearing on petition. Upon the filing of an annexation petition with the board of park commissioners, if the commissioners concur in the petition, they shall provide for a hearing to be held for the discussion of the proposed annexation at the office of the board of park commissioners, and shall give due notice thereof by publication at least once a week for two consecutive weeks before the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the park district. [1985 c 469 § 34; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.260. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 20, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-20, part; prior: 1907 c 98 § 20, part; RRS § 6739, part.]

35.61.270 Territorial annexation—Election—Method. If the park commissioners concur in the petition, they shall cause the proposal to be submitted to the electors of the territory proposed to be annexed, at an election to be held in the territory, which shall be called, canvassed and conducted in accordance with the general election laws. The board of park commissioners by resolution shall fix a time for the holding of the election to determine the question of annexation, and in addition to the notice required by *RCW 29.27.080 shall give notice thereof by causing notice to be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the park district, and by posting notices in five public places within the territory proposed to be annexed in the district.

The ballot to be used at the election shall be in the following form:

- "For annexation to metropolitan park district."
- "Against annexation to metropolitan park district."

[1985 c 469 § 35; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.270. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 20, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-20, part; prior: 1907 c 98 § 20, part; RRS § 6739, part.]

[Title 35 RCW—page 234]

*Reviser's note: RCW 29.27.080 was recodified as RCW 29A.52.350 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004. RCW 29A.52.350 was subsequently repealed by 2004 c 271 § 193. Later enactment of RCW 29A.52.350, see RCW 29A.52.351. RCW 29A.52.351 was subsequently repealed by 2011 c 10 § 86.

Canvassing returns, generally: Chapter 29A.60 RCW.

Conduct of elections—Canvass: RCW 29A.60.010.

Times for holding elections: RCW 29A.04.311 through 29A.04.330.

35.61.275 Territorial annexation—Park district containing city with population over one hundred thousand—Assumption of indebtedness. The board of park commissioners of any metropolitan park district which includes a city with a population greater than one hundred thousand may submit to the electorate of the territory sought to be annexed a proposition that all property within the area annexed shall, upon annexation, be assessed and taxed at the same rate and on the same basis as the property of such annexing metropolitan park district to pay for all or any portion of the then outstanding indebtedness of the metropolitan park district. [1989 c 319 § 6.]

35.61.280 Territorial annexation—Election—Result. The canvassing authority shall cause a statement of the result of such election to be forwarded to the board of park commissioners for entry on the record of the board. If the majority of the votes cast upon that question at the election shall favor annexation, the territory shall immediately become annexed to the park district, and shall thenceforth be a part of the park district, the same as though originally included in the district. The expense of such election shall be paid out of park district funds. [1965 c 7 § 35.61.280. Prior: (i) 1943 c 264 § 20, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-20, part; prior: 1907 c 98 § 20, part; RRS § 6739, part. (ii) 1943 c 264 § 21; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-21; prior: 1907 c 98 § 21; RRS § 6740.]

35.61.290 Transfer of property by city, county, or other municipal corporation—Emergency grant, loan, or funds by city. (1) Any city within or comprising any metropolitan park district may turn over to the park district any lands which it may own, or any street, avenue, or public place within the city for playground, park or parkway purposes, and thereafter its control and management shall vest in the board of park commissioners: PROVIDED, That the police regulations of such city shall apply to all such premises.

At any time that any such metropolitan park district is unable, through lack of sufficient funds, to provide for the continuous operation, maintenance and improvement of the parks and playgrounds and other properties or facilities owned by it or under its control, and the legislative body of any city within or comprising such metropolitan park district shall determine that an emergency exists requiring the financial aid of such city to be extended in order to provide for such continuous operation, maintenance and/or improvement of parks, playgrounds facilities, other properties, and programs of such park district within its limits, such city may grant or loan to such metropolitan park district such of its available funds, or such funds which it may lawfully procure and make available, as it shall find necessary to provide for such continuous operation and maintenance and, pursuant thereto, any such city and the board of park commissioners of such district are authorized and empowered to enter into an

(2012 Ed.)

agreement embodying such terms and conditions of any such grant or loan as may be mutually agreed upon.

The board of metropolitan park commissioners may accept public streets of the city and grounds for public purposes when donated for park, playground, boulevard and park purposes.

(2) Counties and other municipal corporations, including but not limited to park and recreation districts operating under chapter 36.69 RCW, may transfer to the metropolitan park district, with or without consideration therefor, any lands, facilities, equipment, other interests in real or personal property, or interests under contracts, leases, or similar agreements. The board of metropolitan park commissioners may accept, for metropolitan park district purposes, such transfer of lands, facilities, equipment, other interests in real or personal property, and interests under contracts, leases, or similar agreements. [2005 c 226 § 1; 1985 c 416 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.290. Prior: 1953 c 194 § 1. Formerly: (i) 1943 c 264 § 18; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-18; prior: 1907 c 98 § 16; RRS § 6735. (ii) 1943 c 264 § 19; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-19; prior: 1907 c 98 § 19; RRS § 6738.]

Application—2005 c 226: "Sections 1 through 3 of this act apply retroactively to metropolitan park district elections occurring on or after May 1, 2004." [2005 c 226 § 4.]

Effective date—2005 c 226: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [April 28, 2005]." [2005 c 226 § 5.]

35.61.300 Transfer of property by city, county, or other municipal corporation—Assumption of indebtedness—Issuance of refunding bonds. (1) When any metropolitan park district is formed pursuant to this chapter and assumes control of the parks, parkways, boulevards, and park property of the city in which said park district is created, or the metropolitan park district accepts, pursuant to RCW 35.61.290, any lands, facilities, equipment, other interests in real or personal property, or interests under contracts, leases, or similar agreements from a county or other municipal corporation (including but not limited to a park and recreation district operating under chapter 36.69 RCW), such metropolitan park district may assume all existing indebtedness, bonded or otherwise, incurred in relation to the transferred property or interest, in which case it shall arrange by taxation or issuing bonds, as herein provided, for the payment of such indebtedness, and shall relieve such city, county, or municipal corporation from such payment.

(2) A metropolitan park district is hereby given authority to issue refunding bonds when necessary, subject to chapters 39.36 and 39.53 RCW, in order to enable it to comply with this section.

(3)(a) In addition, refunding bonds issued under subsection (2) of this section for the purpose of assuming existing voter-approved indebtedness may be issued, by majority vote of the commissioners, as voter-approved indebtedness, if:

(i) The boundaries of the metropolitan park district are identical to the boundaries of the taxing district in which voter approval was originally obtained;

(ii) The governing body of the original taxing district has adopted a resolution declaring its intent to dissolve its operations and has named the metropolitan park district as its successor; and

(iii) The requisite number of voters of the original taxing district approved issuance of the indebtedness and the levy of excess taxes to pay and retire that indebtedness.

(b) A metropolitan park district acting under this subsection (3) is deemed the successor to the original taxing district and any refunding bonds issued under this subsection (3) constitute voter-approved indebtedness. The metropolitan park district shall levy and collect annual property taxes in excess of the district's regular property tax levy, in an amount sufficient to pay and retire the principal of and interest on those refunding bonds. [2005 c 226 § 2; 1985 c 416 § 6; 1965 c 7 § 35.61.300. Prior: 1943 c 264 § 22; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6741-22; prior: 1907 c 98 § 22; RRS § 6741.]

Application—Effective date—2005 c 226: See notes following RCW 35.61.290.

35.61.310 Dissolution. A board of commissioners of a metropolitan park district may, upon a majority vote of all its members, dissolve any metropolitan park district, prorate the liabilities thereof, and turn over to the city and/or county so much of the district as is respectively located therein, when:

(1) Such city and/or county, through its governing officials, agrees to, and petitions for, such dissolution and the assumption of such assets and liabilities, or;

(2) Ten percent of the voters of such city and/or county who voted at the last general election petition the governing officials for such a vote. [1965 c 7 § 35.61.310. Prior: 1953 c 269 § 1.]

Dissolution of special districts: Chapters 36.96 and 53.48 RCW.

35.61.315 Disincorporation of district located in county with a population of two hundred ten thousand or more and inactive for five years. See chapter 57.90 RCW.

35.61.350 Moorage facilities—Regulations authorized—Port charges, delinquency—Abandoned vessels, public sale. See RCW 53.08.310 and 53.08.320.

35.61.360 Withdrawal or reannexation of areas. (1) As provided in this section, a metropolitan park district may withdraw areas from its boundaries, or reannex areas into the metropolitan park district that previously had been withdrawn from the metropolitan park district under this section.

(2) The withdrawal of an area shall be authorized upon: (a) Adoption of a resolution by the park district commissioners requesting the withdrawal and finding that, in the opinion of the commissioners, inclusion of this area within the metropolitan park district will result in a reduction of the district's tax levy rate under the provisions of RCW 84.52.010; and (b) adoption of a resolution by the city or town council approving the withdrawal, if the area is located within the city or town, or adoption of a resolution by the county legislative authority of the county within which the area is located approving the withdrawal, if the area is located outside of a city or town. A withdrawal shall be effective at the end of the day on the thirty-first day of December in the year in which the resolutions are adopted, but for purposes of establishing boundaries for property tax purposes, the boundaries shall be established immediately upon the adoption of the second resolution.

The withdrawal of an area from the boundaries of a metropolitan park district shall not exempt any property therein from taxation for the purpose of paying the costs of redeeming any indebtedness of the metropolitan park district existing at the time of the withdrawal.

(3) An area that has been withdrawn from the boundaries of a metropolitan park district under this section may be reannexed into the metropolitan park district upon: (a) Adoption of a resolution by the park district commissioners proposing the reannexation; and (b) adoption of a resolution by the city or town council approving the reannexation, if the area is located within the city or town, or adoption of a resolution by the county legislative authority of the county within which the area is located approving the reannexation, if the area is located outside of a city or town. The reannexation shall be effective at the end of the day on the thirty-first day of December in the year in which the adoption of the second resolution occurs, but for purposes of establishing boundaries for property tax purposes, the boundaries shall be established immediately upon the adoption of the second resolution. Referendum action on the proposed reannexation may be taken by the voters of the area proposed to be reannexed if a petition calling for a referendum is filed with the city or town council, or county legislative authority, within a thirty-day period after the adoption of the second resolution, which petition has been signed by registered voters of the area proposed to be reannexed equal in number to ten percent of the total number of the registered voters residing in that area.

If a valid petition signed by the requisite number of registered voters has been so filed, the effect of the resolutions shall be held in abeyance and a ballot proposition to authorize the reannexation shall be submitted to the voters of the area at the next special election date according to RCW 29A.04.330. Approval of the ballot proposition authorizing the reannexation by a simple majority vote shall authorize the reannexation. [2006 c 344 § 24; 1987 c 138 § 2.]

Effective date—2006 c 344 §§ 1-16 and 18-40: See note following RCW 29A.04.311.

35.61.370 Park district containing city with population over one hundred thousand—May commission police officers. A metropolitan park district which contains a city with a population greater than one hundred thousand may commission its own police officers with full police powers to enforce the laws and regulations of the city or county on metropolitan park district property. Police officers initially employed after June 30, 1989, pursuant to this section shall be required to successfully complete basic law enforcement training in accordance with chapter 43.101 RCW. [1989 c 319 § 5.]

35.61.380 Community athletics programs—Sex discrimination prohibited. The antidiscrimination provisions of RCW 49.60.500 apply to community athletics programs and facilities operated, conducted, or administered by a metropolitan park district. [2009 c 467 § 5.]

Findings—Declarations—2009 c 467: See note following RCW 49.60.500.

Chapter 35.62 RCW NAME—CHANGE OF

Sections

35.62.010	Authority for.
35.62.021	Election—Petition or resolution.
35.62.031	Ballot—One name proposed.
35.62.041	Ballot—More than one name proposed—Votes necessary.
35.62.060	Results—Certification.

35.62.010 Authority for. Any city or town may change its name in accordance with the procedure provided in this chapter. [1965 c 7 § 35.62.010. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 146 § 1; RRS § 8891-1.]

35.62.021 Election—Petition or resolution. The question of whether the name of a city or town shall be changed shall be presented to the voters of the city or town upon either: (1) The adoption of a resolution by the city or town council proposing a specific name change; or (2) the submission of a petition proposing a specific name change that has been signed by voters of the city or town equal in number to at least ten percent of the total number of voters of the city or town who voted at the last municipal general election. However, for any newly incorporated city or town that has not had city officials elected at a normal general municipal election, the election that is used as the base for determining the number of required signatures shall be the election at which the initial elected officials were elected.

The election on changing the name of the city or town shall be held at the next general election occurring sixty or more days after the resolution was adopted, or the resolution [petition] was submitted that has been certified by the county auditor as having sufficient valid signatures. [1990 c 193 § 1.]

35.62.031 Ballot—One name proposed. Where only one new name has been proposed by petition or resolution such question shall be in substantially the following form:

"Shall the name of the city (or town) of (insert name) be changed to the city (or town) of (insert the proposed new name) ?

Yes . . .
No . . ."

If a majority of the votes cast favor the name change, the city or town shall have its name changed effective thirty days after the certification of the election results. [1990 c 193 § 2.]

35.62.041 Ballot—More than one name proposed—Votes necessary. Where more than one name is proposed by either petition or resolution, the question shall be separated into two separate parts and shall be in substantially the following form:

"Shall the name of the city (or town) of (insert name) be changed?

Yes . . .
No . . ."

"If a name change is approved, which of the following should be the new name?"

(insert name)
(insert name)
 Vote for one."

Voters may select a name change whether or not they vote in favor of changing the name of the city or town. If a majority of the votes cast on the first proposition favor changing the name, the name that receives at least a majority of the total number of votes cast for an alternative name shall become the new name of the city or town effective thirty days after the certification of the election results.

If no alternative name receives a simple majority vote, then an election shall be held at the next November special election date, at which voters shall be given the option of choosing which of the two alternative names that received the most votes shall become the new name of the city or town. This ballot proposition shall be worded substantially as follows:

"Which of the following names shall become the new name of the city (or town) of (insert name) ?

(insert name)
(insert name)
 Vote for one."

The name that receives the majority vote shall become the new name of the city or town effective thirty days after the certification of the election results. [1990 c 193 § 3.]

35.62.060 Results—Certification. Whenever any city or town has changed its name, the clerk shall certify the new name to the secretary of state prior to the date when the change takes effect. [1965 c 7 § 35.62.060. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 146 § 6; RRS § 8891-6.]

**Chapter 35.63 RCW
 PLANNING COMMISSIONS**

Sections

- 35.63.010 Definitions.
- 35.63.015 "Solar energy system" defined.
- 35.63.020 Commissioners—Manner of appointment.
- 35.63.030 Commissioners—Number—Tenure—Compensation.
- 35.63.040 Commissions—Organization—Meeting—Rules.
- 35.63.050 Expenditures.
- 35.63.060 Powers of commissions.
- 35.63.065 Public notice—Identification of affected property.
- 35.63.070 Regional commissions—Appointment—Powers.
- 35.63.080 Restrictions on buildings—Use of land.
- 35.63.090 Restrictions—Purposes of.
- 35.63.100 Restrictions—Recommendations of commission—Hearings—Adoption of comprehensive plan—Certifying—Filing or recording.
- 35.63.105 Amendments to comprehensive plan to be adopted, certified, and recorded or filed in accordance with RCW 35.63.100.
- 35.63.110 Restrictive zones.
- 35.63.120 Supplemental restrictions—Hearing—Affirmance, disaffirmance, modification of commission's decision.
- 35.63.125 Development regulations—Consistency with comprehensive plan.
- 35.63.126 Development regulations—Jurisdictions specified—Electric vehicle infrastructure—City retrofitting incentive programs.
- 35.63.127 Development regulations—Jurisdictions specified—Electric vehicle infrastructure—County retrofitting incentive programs.

- 35.63.130 Hearing examiner system—Adoption authorized—Alternative—Functions—Procedures.
- 35.63.140 Residential care facilities—Review of need and demand—Adoption of ordinances.
- 35.63.150 Conformance with chapter 43.97 RCW required.
- 35.63.160 Regulation of manufactured homes—Definitions.
- 35.63.161 Manufactured housing communities—Prohibitions of city due to community status as a nonconforming use.
- 35.63.170 Definitions.
- 35.63.180 Child care facilities—Review of need and demand—Adoption of ordinances.
- 35.63.185 Family day-care provider's home facility—City may not prohibit in residential or commercial area—Conditions.
- 35.63.200 Moratoria, interim zoning controls—Public hearing—Limitation on length.
- 35.63.210 Accessory apartments.
- 35.63.220 Treatment of residential structures occupied by persons with handicaps.
- 35.63.230 Watershed restoration projects—Permit processing—Fish habitat enhancement project.
- 35.63.240 Planning regulations—Copies provided to county assessor.
- 35.63.250 General aviation airports.
- 35.63.260 Conditional and special use permit applications by parties licensed or certified by the department of social and health services or the department of corrections—Mediation prior to appeal required.
- 35.63.270 Application for a permit to site an energy plant or alternative energy resource—Written notice to United States department of defense.

Acquisition of interests in land for conservation, protection, preservation, or open space purposes by cities or towns: RCW 64.04.130.

Airport zoning: Chapter 14.12 RCW.

Appearance of fairness doctrine—Application to local land use decisions: RCW 42.36.010.

Approval of proposed plats, subdivisions, and dedications of land: Chapter 58.17 RCW.

Boundaries and plats: Title 58 RCW.

Counties, planning enabling act: Chapter 36.70 RCW.

County sewerage, water and drainage systems: Chapter 36.94 RCW.

Housing authorities law: Chapter 35.82 RCW.

Joint operations by municipal corporations or political subdivisions, deposit and control of funds: RCW 43.09.285.

Local governmental organizations, actions affecting boundaries, etc., review by boundary review board: Chapter 36.93 RCW.

Municipal revenue bond act: Chapter 35.41 RCW.

Police and sanitary regulations: State Constitution Art. 11 § 11.

Recording of plats: Chapter 58.08 RCW.

35.63.010 Definitions. As used in this chapter the following terms shall have the meaning herein given them:

"Appointive members" means all members of a commission other than ex officio members;

"Board" means the board of county commissioners;

"City" includes every incorporated city and town;

"Commission" means a city or county planning commission;

"Council" means the chief legislative body of a city;

"Ex officio members" means the members of a commission chosen from among city or county officials;

"Highways" include streets, roads, boulevards, lanes, alleys, viaducts and other traveled ways;

"Mayor" means the chief executive of a city;

"Municipality" includes every county and city. [1965 c 7 § 35.63.010. Prior: 1935 c 44 § 1; RRS § 9322-1.]

35.63.015 "Solar energy system" defined. As used in this chapter, "solar energy system" means any device or combination of devices or elements which rely upon direct sun-

light as an energy source, including but not limited to any substance or device which collects sunlight for use in:

- (1) The heating or cooling of a structure or building;
- (2) The heating or pumping of water;
- (3) Industrial, commercial, or agricultural processes; or
- (4) The generation of electricity.

A solar energy system may be used for purposes in addition to the collection of solar energy. These uses include, but are not limited to, serving as a structural member or part of a roof of a building or structure and serving as a window or wall. [1979 ex.s. c 170 § 2.]

Local governments authorized to encourage and protect solar energy systems: RCW 64.04.140.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.63.020 Commissioners—Manner of appointment.

If any council or board desires to avail itself of the powers conferred by this chapter it shall create a city or county planning commission consisting of from three to twelve members to be appointed by the mayor or chair of the municipality and confirmed by the council or board: PROVIDED, That in cities of the first class having a commission form of government consisting of three or more members, the commissioner of public works shall appoint the planning commission, which appointment shall be confirmed by a majority of the city commissioners. Cities of the first class operating under self-government charters may extend the membership and the duties and powers of its commission beyond those prescribed in this chapter. [2009 c 549 § 2113; 1965 c 7 § 35.63.020. Prior: (i) 1935 c 44 § 2, part; RRS § 9322-2, part. (ii) 1935 c 44 § 12; RRS § 9322-12.]

35.63.030 Commissioners—Number—Tenure—

Compensation. The ordinance, resolution, or act creating the commission shall set forth the number of members to be appointed, not more than one-third of which number may be ex officio members by virtue of office held in any municipality. The term of office for ex officio members shall correspond to their respective tenures. The term of office for the first appointive members appointed to such commission shall be designated from one to six years in such manner as to provide that the fewest possible terms will expire in any one year. Thereafter the term of office for each appointive member shall be either four or six years, as determined by legislative action of the council.

Vacancies occurring otherwise than through the expiration of terms shall be filled for the unexpired term. Members may be removed, after public hearing, by the appointing official, with the approval of his or her council or board, for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office.

The members shall be selected without respect to political affiliations and they shall serve without compensation. [2011 c 59 § 1; 2009 c 549 § 2114; 1965 c 7 § 35.63.030. Prior: 1935 c 44 § 2, part; RRS § 9322-2, part.]

35.63.040 Commissions—Organization—Meeting—

Rules. The commission shall elect its own chair and create and fill such other offices as it may determine it requires. The commission shall hold at least one regular meeting in each month for not less than nine months in each year. It shall adopt rules for transaction of business and shall keep a writ-

ten record of its meetings, resolutions, transactions, findings and determinations which record shall be a public record. [2009 c 549 § 2115; 1965 c 7 § 35.63.040. Prior: 1935 c 44 § 3; RRS § 9322-3.]

35.63.050 Expenditures. The expenditures of any commission or regional commission authorized and established under this chapter, exclusive of gifts, shall be within the amounts appropriated for the purpose by the council or board. Within such limits, any commission may employ such employees and expert consultants as are deemed necessary for its work. [1965 c 7 § 35.63.050. Prior: 1935 c 44 § 4; RRS § 9322-4.]

35.63.060 Powers of commissions. The commission may act as the research and fact-finding agency of the municipality. To that end it may make such surveys, analyses, researches and reports as are generally authorized or requested by its council or board, or by the state with the approval of its council or board. The commission, upon such request or authority may also:

(1) Make inquiries, investigations, and surveys concerning the resources of the county, including but not limited to the potential for solar energy development and alternative means to encourage and protect access to direct sunlight for solar energy systems;

(2) Assemble and analyze the data thus obtained and formulate plans for the conservation of such resources and the systematic utilization and development thereof;

(3) Make recommendations from time to time as to the best methods of such conservation, utilization, and development;

(4) Cooperate with other commissions and with other public agencies of the municipality, state and United States in such planning, conservation, and development; and

(5) In particular cooperate with and aid the state within its territorial limits in the preparation of the state master plan provided for in RCW 43.21A.350 and in advance planning of public works programs.

In carrying out its powers and duties, the commission should demonstrate how land use planning is integrated with transportation planning. [2002 c 189 § 1; 1988 c 127 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 170 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.63.060. Prior: 1935 c 44 § 10; RRS § 9322-10.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.63.065 Public notice—Identification of affected property.

Any notice made under chapter 35.63 RCW that identifies affected property may identify this affected property without using a legal description of the property including, but not limited to, identification by an address, written description, vicinity sketch, or other reasonable means. [1988 c 168 § 9.]

35.63.070 Regional commissions—Appointment—Powers.

The commissions of two or more adjoining counties, of two or more adjacent cities and towns, of one or more cities and towns and/or one or more counties, together with the boards of such counties and the councils of such cities and towns may cooperate to form, organize and administer a regional planning commission for the making of a regional

plan for the region defined as may be agreed upon by the commissions, boards and councils. The regional commission when requested by the commissions of its region, may further perform any of the other duties for its region that are specified in RCW 35.63.060 for city and county commissions. The number of members of a regional commission, their method of appointment and the proportion of the cost of regional planning, surveys and studies to be borne respectively by the various counties and cities in the region, shall be such as may be agreed upon by commissions, boards and councils.

Any regional planning commission, or the councils or boards respectively of any city, town, or county, are authorized to receive grants-in-aid from the government of the United States or of any of its agencies, and are authorized to enter into any reasonable agreement with any department or agency of the government of the United States to arrange for the receipt of federal funds for planning in the interest of furthering the planning program. [1965 c 7 § 35.63.070. Prior: 1957 c 130 § 1; 1935 c 44 § 11; RRS § 9322-11.]

Commission as employer for retirement system purposes: RCW 41.40.010.

35.63.080 Restrictions on buildings—Use of land.

The council or board may provide for the preparation by its commission and the adoption and enforcement of coordinated plans for the physical development of the municipality. For this purpose the council or board, in such measure as is deemed reasonably necessary or requisite in the interest of health, safety, morals and the general welfare, upon recommendation by its commission, by general ordinances of the city or general resolution of the board, may regulate and restrict the location and the use of buildings, structures and land for residence, trade, industrial and other purposes; the height, number of stories, size, construction and design of buildings and other structures; the size of yards, courts and other open spaces on the lot or tract; the density of population; the set-back of buildings along highways, parks or public water frontages; and the subdivision and development of land; and may encourage and protect access to direct sunlight for solar energy systems. A council where such ordinances are in effect, may, on the recommendation of its commission provide for the appointment of a board of adjustment, to make, in appropriate cases and subject to appropriate conditions and safeguards established by ordinance, special exceptions in harmony with the general purposes and intent and in accordance with general or specific rules therein contained. [1979 ex.s. c 170 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.63.080. Prior: 1935 c 44 § 5; RRS § 9322-5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.63.090 Restrictions—Purposes of. All regulations shall be worked out as parts of a comprehensive plan which each commission shall prepare for the physical and other generally advantageous development of the municipality and shall be designed, among other things, to encourage the most appropriate use of land throughout the municipality; to lessen traffic congestion and accidents; to secure safety from fire; to provide adequate light and air; to prevent overcrowding of land; to avoid undue concentration of population; to promote a coordinated development of the unbuilt areas; to encourage the formation of neighborhood or community units; to secure an appropriate allotment of land area in new developments

(2012 Ed.)

for all the requirements of community life; to conserve and restore natural beauty and other natural resources; to encourage and protect access to direct sunlight for solar energy systems; and to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage and other public uses and requirements, including protection of the quality and quantity of groundwater used for public water supplies. Each plan shall include a review of drainage, flooding, and storm water run-off in the area and nearby jurisdictions and provide guidance for corrective actions to mitigate or cleanse those discharges that pollute Puget Sound or waters entering Puget Sound. [1985 c 126 § 1; 1984 c 253 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 170 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.63.090. Prior: 1935 c 44 § 7; RRS § 9322-7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.63.100 Restrictions—Recommendations of commission—Hearings—Adoption of comprehensive plan—Certifying—Filing or recording. The commission may recommend to its council or board the plan prepared by it as a whole, or may recommend parts of the plan by successive recommendations; the parts corresponding with geographic or political sections, division or subdivisions of the municipality, or with functional subdivisions of the subject matter of the plan, or in the case of counties, with suburban settlement or arterial highway area. It may also prepare and recommend any amendment or extension thereof or addition thereto.

Before the recommendation of the initial plan to the municipality the commission shall hold at least one public hearing thereon, giving notice of the time and place by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality and in the official gazette, if any, of the municipality.

The council may adopt by resolution or ordinance and the board may adopt by resolution the plan recommended to it by the commission, or any part of the plan, as the comprehensive plan.

A true copy of the resolution of the board adopting or embodying such plan or any part thereof or any amendment thereto shall be certified by the clerk of the board and filed with the county auditor. A like certified copy of any map or plat referred to or adopted by the county resolution shall likewise be filed with the county auditor. The auditor shall record the resolution and keep on file the map or plat.

The original resolution or ordinance of the council adopting or embodying such plan or any part thereof or any amendment thereto shall be certified by the clerk of the city and filed by him or her. The original of any map or plat referred to or adopted by the resolution or ordinance of the council shall likewise be certified by the clerk of the city and filed by him or her. The clerk shall keep on file the resolution or ordinance and map or plat. [2009 c 549 § 2116; 1967 ex.s. c 144 § 8; 1965 c 7 § 35.63.100. Prior: 1935 c 44 § 8; RRS § 9322-8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.63.105 Amendments to comprehensive plan to be adopted, certified, and recorded or filed in accordance with RCW 35.63.100. All amendments to a comprehensive plan shall be adopted, certified, and recorded or filed in the same manner as authorized in RCW 35.63.100 for an initial comprehensive plan. [1967 ex.s. c 144 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.63.110 Restrictive zones. For any or all of such purposes the council or board, on recommendation of its commission, may divide the municipality or any portion thereof into districts of such size, shape and area, or may establish such official maps, or development plans for the whole or any portion of the municipality as may be deemed best suited to carry out the purposes of this chapter and within such districts it may regulate and restrict the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair or use of buildings, structures or land. [1965 c 7 § 35.63.110. Prior: 1935 c 44 § 6; RRS § 9322-6.]

35.63.120 Supplemental restrictions—Hearing—Affirmance, disaffirmance, modification of commission's decision. Any ordinance or resolution adopting any such plan or regulations, or any part thereof, may be amended, supplemented or modified by subsequent ordinance or resolution.

Proposed amendments, supplementations, or modifications shall first be heard by the commission and the decision shall be made and reported by the commission within ninety days of the time that the proposed amendments, supplementations, or modifications were made.

The council or board, pursuant to public hearing called by them upon application therefor by any interested party or upon their own order, may affirm, modify or disaffirm any decision of the commission. [1965 c 7 § 35.63.120. Prior: 1957 c 194 § 1; 1935 c 44 § 9; RRS § 9322-9.]

35.63.125 Development regulations—Consistency with comprehensive plan. Beginning July 1, 1992, the development regulations of each city and county that does not plan under RCW 36.70A.040 shall not be inconsistent with the city's or county's comprehensive plan. For the purposes of this section, "development regulations" has the same meaning as set forth in RCW 36.70A.030. [1990 1st ex.s. c 17 § 22.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.63.126 Development regulations—Jurisdictions specified—Electric vehicle infrastructure—City retrofitting incentive programs. (1) By July 1, 2010, the development regulations of any jurisdiction:

(a) Adjacent to Interstate 5, Interstate 90, Interstate 405, or state route number 520, with a population over twenty thousand, and located in a county with a population over one million five hundred thousand; or

(b) Adjacent to Interstate 5 and located in a county with a population greater than six hundred thousand; or

(c) Adjacent to Interstate 5 and located in a county with a state capitol within its borders; planning under this chapter must allow electric vehicle infrastructure as a use in all areas except those zoned for residential or resource use or critical areas. A jurisdiction may adopt and apply other development regulations that do not have the effect of precluding the siting of electric vehicle infrastructure in areas where that use is allowed.

(2) By July 1, 2011, or six months after the distribution required under RCW 43.31.970 occurs, whichever is later,

the development regulations of any jurisdiction adjacent to Interstate 5, Interstate 90, Interstate 405, or state route number 520 planning under this chapter must allow electric vehicle infrastructure as a use in all areas except those zoned for residential or resource use or critical areas. A jurisdiction may adopt and apply other development regulations that do not have the effect of precluding the siting of electric vehicle infrastructure in areas where that use is allowed.

(3) By July 1, 2011, or six months after the distribution required under RCW 43.31.970 occurs, whichever is later, the development regulations of any jurisdiction planning under this chapter must allow battery charging stations as a use in all areas except those zoned for residential or resource use or critical areas. A jurisdiction may adopt and apply other development regulations that do not have the effect of precluding the siting of electric vehicle infrastructure in areas where that use is allowed.

(4) Cities are authorized to adopt incentive programs to encourage the retrofitting of existing structures with the electrical outlets capable of charging electric vehicles. Incentives may include bonus height, site coverage, floor area ratio, and transferable development rights for use in urban growth areas.

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

(a) "Battery charging station" means an electrical component assembly or cluster of component assemblies designed specifically to charge batteries within electric vehicles, which meet or exceed any standards, codes, and regulations set forth by chapter 19.28 RCW and consistent with rules adopted under RCW 19.27.540.

(b) "Battery exchange station" means a fully automated facility that will enable an electric vehicle with a swappable battery to enter a drive lane and exchange the depleted battery with a fully charged battery through a fully automated process, which meets or exceeds any standards, codes, and regulations set forth by chapter 19.28 RCW and consistent with rules adopted under RCW 19.27.540.

(c) "Electric vehicle infrastructure" means structures, machinery, and equipment necessary and integral to support an electric vehicle, including battery charging stations, rapid charging stations, and battery exchange stations.

(d) "Rapid charging station" means an industrial grade electrical outlet that allows for faster recharging of electric vehicle batteries through higher power levels, which meets or exceeds any standards, codes, and regulations set forth by chapter 19.28 RCW and consistent with rules adopted under RCW 19.27.540.

(6) If federal funding for public investment in electric vehicles, electric vehicle infrastructure, or alternative fuel distribution infrastructure is not provided by February 1, 2010, subsection (1) of this section is null and void. [2009 c 459 § 9.]

Finding—Purpose—2009 c 459: See note following RCW 47.80.090.

Regional transportation planning organizations—Electric vehicle infrastructure: RCW 47.80.090.

35.63.127 Development regulations—Jurisdictions specified—Electric vehicle infrastructure—County retrofitting incentive programs. (1) By July 1, 2010, the development regulations of any jurisdiction with a population over

six hundred thousand or with a state capitol within its borders planning under this chapter must allow electric vehicle infrastructure as a use in all areas within one mile of Interstate 5, Interstate 90, Interstate 405, or state route number 520, except those zoned for residential or resource use or critical areas. A jurisdiction may adopt and apply other development regulations that do not have the effect of precluding the siting of electric vehicle infrastructure in areas where that use is allowed.

(2) By July 1, 2011, or six months after the distribution required under RCW 43.31.970 occurs, whichever is later, the development regulations of any jurisdiction adjacent to Interstate 5, Interstate 90, Interstate 405, or state route number 520 planning under this chapter must allow electric vehicle infrastructure as a use in all areas except those zoned for residential or resource use or critical areas. A jurisdiction may adopt and apply other development regulations that do not have the effect of precluding the siting of electric vehicle infrastructure in areas where that use is allowed.

(3) By July 1, 2011, or six months after the distribution required under RCW 43.31.970 occurs, whichever is later, the development regulations of any jurisdiction planning under this chapter must allow battery charging stations as a use in all areas except those zoned for residential or resource use or critical areas. A jurisdiction may adopt and apply other development regulations that do not have the effect of precluding the siting of electric vehicle infrastructure in areas where that use is allowed.

(4) Counties are authorized to adopt incentive programs to encourage the retrofitting of existing structures with the electrical outlets capable of charging electric vehicles. Incentives may include bonus height, site coverage, floor area ratio, and transferable development rights for use in urban growth areas.

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

(a) "Battery charging station" means an electrical component assembly or cluster of component assemblies designed specifically to charge batteries within electric vehicles, which meet or exceed any standards, codes, and regulations set forth by chapter 19.28 RCW and consistent with rules adopted under RCW 19.27.540.

(b) "Battery exchange station" means a fully automated facility that will enable an electric vehicle with a swappable battery to enter a drive lane and exchange the depleted battery with a fully charged battery through a fully automated process, which meets or exceeds any standards, codes, and regulations set forth by chapter 19.28 RCW and consistent with rules adopted under RCW 19.27.540.

(c) "Electric vehicle infrastructure" means structures, machinery, and equipment necessary and integral to support an electric vehicle, including battery charging stations, rapid charging stations, and battery exchange stations.

(d) "Rapid charging station" means an industrial grade electrical outlet that allows for faster recharging of electric vehicle batteries through higher power levels, which meets or exceeds any standards, codes, and regulations set forth by chapter 19.28 RCW and consistent with rules adopted under RCW 19.27.540.

(6) If federal funding for public investment in electric vehicles, electric vehicle infrastructure, or alternative fuel

distribution infrastructure is not provided by February 1, 2010, subsection (1) of this section is null and void. [2009 c 459 § 13.]

Finding—Purpose—2009 c 459: See note following RCW 47.80.090.

Regional transportation planning organizations—Electric vehicle infrastructure: RCW 47.80.090.

35.63.130 Hearing examiner system—Adoption authorized—Alternative—Functions—Procedures. (1)

As an alternative to those provisions of this chapter relating to powers or duties of the planning commission to hear and report on any proposal to amend a zoning ordinance, the legislative body of a city or county may adopt a hearing examiner system under which a hearing examiner or hearing examiners may hear and decide applications for amending the zoning ordinance when the amendment which is applied for is not of general applicability. In addition, the legislative body may vest in a hearing examiner the power to hear and decide those issues it believes should be reviewed and decided by a hearing examiner, including but not limited to:

(a) Applications for conditional uses, variances, subdivisions, shoreline permits, or any other class of applications for or pertaining to development of land or land use;

(b) Appeals of administrative decisions or determinations; and

(c) Appeals of administrative decisions or determinations pursuant to chapter 43.21C RCW.

The legislative body shall prescribe procedures to be followed by the hearing examiner.

(2) Each city or county legislative body electing to use a hearing examiner pursuant to this section shall by ordinance specify the legal effect of the decisions made by the examiner. The legal effect of such decisions may vary for the different classes of applications decided by the examiner but shall include one of the following:

(a) The decision may be given the effect of a recommendation to the legislative body;

(b) The decision may be given the effect of an administrative decision appealable within a specified time limit to the legislative body; or

(c) Except in the case of a rezone, the decision may be given the effect of a final decision of the legislative body.

(3) Each final decision of a hearing examiner shall be in writing and shall include findings and conclusions, based on the record, to support the decision. Such findings and conclusions shall also set forth the manner in which the decision would carry out and conform to the city's or county's comprehensive plan and the city's or county's development regulations. Each final decision of a hearing examiner, unless a longer period is mutually agreed to in writing by the applicant and the hearing examiner, shall be rendered within ten working days following conclusion of all testimony and hearings. [1995 c 347 § 423; 1994 c 257 § 8; 1977 ex.s. c 213 § 1.]

Finding—Severability—Part headings and table of contents not law—1995 c 347: See notes following RCW 36.70A.470.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.63.140 Residential care facilities—Review of need and demand—Adoption of ordinances.

Each municipality that does not provide for the siting of residential care facilities in zones or areas that are designated for single-family or

other residential uses, shall conduct a review of the need and demand for the facilities, including the cost of any conditional or special use permit that may be required. The review shall be completed by August 31, 1990. A copy of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations resulting from the review shall be sent to the *department of community development by September 30, 1990.

On or before June 30, 1991, each municipality that plans and zones under this chapter shall have adopted an ordinance or ordinances that are necessary to implement the findings of this review, if the findings indicate that such changes are necessary, or shall notify the *department of community development as to why such implementing ordinances were not adopted. [1989 c 427 § 36.]

***Reviser's note:** Powers, duties, and functions of the department of community development and the department of trade and economic development were transferred to the department of community, trade, and economic development by 1993 c 280, effective July 1, 1994. The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.63.150 Conformance with chapter 43.97 RCW required. With respect to the National Scenic Area, as defined in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act, P.L. 99-663, the exercise of any power or authority by a county or city pursuant to this chapter shall be subject to and in conformity with the requirements of chapter 43.97 RCW, including the Interstate Compact adopted by RCW 43.97.015, and with the management plan regulations and ordinances adopted by the Columbia River Gorge commission pursuant to the Compact. [1987 c 499 § 6.]

35.63.160 Regulation of manufactured homes—Definitions. (1) A "designated manufactured home" is a manufactured home constructed after June 15, 1976, in accordance with state and federal requirements for manufactured homes, which:

(a) Is comprised of at least two fully enclosed parallel sections each of not less than twelve feet wide by thirty-six feet long;

(b) Was originally constructed with and now has a composition or wood shake or shingle, coated metal, or similar roof of nominal 3:12 pitch; and

(c) Has exterior siding similar in appearance to siding materials commonly used on conventional site-built uniform building code single-family residences.

(2) "New manufactured home" means any manufactured home required to be titled under Title 46 RCW, which has not been previously titled to a retail purchaser, and is not a "used mobile home" as defined in RCW 82.45.032(2).

(3) Nothing in this section precludes cities from allowing any manufactured home from being sited on individual lots through local standards which differ from the designated manufactured home or new manufactured home as described in this section, except that the term "designated manufactured home" and "new manufactured home" shall not be used except as defined in subsections (1) and (2) of this section. [2004 c 256 § 5; 1988 c 239 § 1.]

Findings—Intent—Effective date—2004 c 256: See notes following RCW 35.21.684.

[Title 35 RCW—page 242]

35.63.161 Manufactured housing communities—Prohibitions of city due to community status as a nonconforming use. (1) After June 10, 2004, a city may designate a new manufactured housing community as a nonconforming use, but may not order the removal or phased elimination of an existing manufactured housing community because of its status as a nonconforming use.

(2) A city may not prohibit the entry or require the removal of a manufactured/mobile home, park model, or recreational vehicle authorized in a manufactured housing community under chapter 59.20 RCW on the basis of the community's status as a nonconforming use. [2011 c 158 § 9; 2004 c 210 § 1.]

Transfer of residual funds to manufactured home installation training account—2011 c 158: See note following RCW 43.22A.100.

35.63.170 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout RCW 35.22.660, 35.63.180, 35A.63.210, 36.32.520, and 36.70.675:

(1) "Family day care home" means a person regularly providing care during part of the twenty-four-hour day to six or fewer children in the family abode of the person or persons under whose direct care the children are placed.

(2) "Mini-day care center" means a person or agency providing care during part of the twenty-four-hour day to twelve or fewer children in a facility other than the family abode of the person or persons under whose direct care the children are placed, or for the care of seven through twelve children in the family abode of such person or persons.

(3) "Day care center" means a person or agency that provides care for thirteen or more children during part of the twenty-four-hour day.

(4) "Child care facility" means a family day care home, mini-day care center, and day care center. [1989 c 335 § 3.]

Findings—1989 c 335: "The legislature finds that:

(1) A majority of women with preschool and school age children in Washington state are working outside of the home and are in need of child care services for their children;

(2) The supply of licensed child care facilities in Washington state is insufficient to meet the growing demand for child care services;

(3) The most convenient location of child care facilities for many working families is near the family's home or workplace." [1989 c 335 § 1.]

Purpose—1989 c 335: "The purpose of this act is to encourage the dispersion of child care facilities throughout cities and counties in Washington state so that child care services are available at convenient locations to working parents." [1989 c 335 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.63.180 Child care facilities—Review of need and demand—Adoption of ordinances. Each municipality that does not provide for the siting of family day care homes in zones or areas that are designated for single-family or other residential uses, and for the siting of mini-day care centers and day care centers in zones or areas that are designated for any residential or commercial uses, shall conduct a review of the need and demand for child care facilities, including the cost of any conditional or special use permit that may be required. The review shall be completed by August 31, 1990. A copy of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations resulting from the review shall be sent to the *department of community development by September 30, 1990.

(2012 Ed.)

On or before June 30, 1991, each municipality that plans and zones under this chapter shall have adopted an ordinance or ordinances that are necessary to implement the findings of this review, if the findings indicate that such changes are necessary, or shall notify the *department of community development as to why such implementing ordinances were not adopted. [1989 c 335 § 4.]

***Reviser's note:** Powers, duties, and functions of the department of community development and the department of trade and economic development were transferred to the department of community, trade, and economic development by 1993 c 280, effective July 1, 1994. The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

Findings—Purpose—Severability—1989 c 335: See notes following RCW 35.63.170.

Definitions for RCW 35.63.180: See RCW 35.63.170.

35.63.185 Family day-care provider's home facility—City may not prohibit in residential or commercial area—Conditions. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, no city may enact, enforce, or maintain an ordinance, development regulation, zoning regulation, or official control, policy, or administrative practice that prohibits the use of a residential dwelling, located in an area zoned for residential or commercial use, as a family day-care provider's home facility.

(2) A city may require that the facility: (a) Comply with all building, fire, safety, health code, and business licensing requirements; (b) conform to lot size, building size, setbacks, and lot coverage standards applicable to the zoning district except if the structure is a legal nonconforming structure; (c) is certified by the department of early learning licenser as providing a safe passenger loading area; (d) include signage, if any, that conforms to applicable regulations; and (e) limit hours of operations to facilitate neighborhood compatibility, while also providing appropriate opportunity for persons who use family day-care and who work a nonstandard work shift.

(3) A city may also require that the family day-care provider, before state licensing, require proof of written notification by the provider that the immediately adjoining property owners have been informed of the intent to locate and maintain such a facility. If a dispute arises between neighbors and the family day-care provider over licensing requirements, the licenser may provide a forum to resolve the dispute.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a city from imposing zoning conditions on the establishment and maintenance of a family day-care provider's home in an area zoned for residential or commercial use, so long as such conditions are no more restrictive than conditions imposed on other residential dwellings in the same zone and the establishment of such facilities is not precluded. As used in this section, "family day-care provider" is as defined in RCW 43.215.010. [2007 c 17 § 10; 2003 c 286 § 3; 1995 c 49 § 1; 1994 c 273 § 14.]

35.63.200 Moratoria, interim zoning controls—Public hearing—Limitation on length. A council or board that adopts a moratorium or interim zoning control, without holding a public hearing on the proposed moratorium or interim zoning control, shall hold a public hearing on the adopted moratorium or interim zoning control within at least sixty days of its adoption, whether or not the council or board

(2012 Ed.)

received a recommendation on the matter from the commission. If the council or board does not adopt findings of fact justifying its action before this hearing, then the council or board shall do so immediately after this public hearing. A moratorium or interim zoning control adopted under this section may be effective for not longer than six months, but may be effective for up to one year if a work plan is developed for related studies providing for such a longer period. A moratorium or interim zoning control may be renewed for one or more six-month periods if a subsequent public hearing is held and findings of fact are made prior to each renewal. [1992 c 207 § 1.]

35.63.210 Accessory apartments. Any local government, as defined in RCW 43.63A.215, that is planning under this chapter shall comply with RCW 43.63A.215(3). [1993 c 478 § 8.]

35.63.220 Treatment of residential structures occupied by persons with handicaps. No city may enact or maintain an ordinance, development regulation, zoning regulation or official control, policy, or administrative practice which treats a residential structure occupied by persons with handicaps differently than a similar residential structure occupied by a family or other unrelated individuals. As used in this section, "handicaps" are as defined in the federal fair housing amendments act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 3602). [1993 c 478 § 20.]

35.63.230 Watershed restoration projects—Permit processing—Fish habitat enhancement project. A permit required under this chapter for a watershed restoration project as defined in RCW 89.08.460 shall be processed in compliance with RCW 89.08.450 through 89.08.510. A fish habitat enhancement project meeting the criteria of *RCW 77.55.290(1) shall be reviewed and approved according to the provisions of *RCW 77.55.290. [2003 c 39 § 15; 1998 c 249 § 5; 1995 c 378 § 8.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 77.55.290 was recodified as RCW 77.55.181 pursuant to 2005 c 146 § 1001.

Findings—Purpose—Report—Effective date—1998 c 249: See notes following RCW 77.55.181.

35.63.240 Planning regulations—Copies provided to county assessor. By July 31, 1997, a city planning under RCW 36.70A.040 shall provide to the county assessor a copy of the city's comprehensive plan and development regulations in effect on July 1st of that year and shall thereafter provide any amendments to the plan and regulations that were adopted before July 31st of each following year. [1996 c 254 § 3.]

35.63.250 General aviation airports. Adoption and amendment of comprehensive plan provisions and development regulations under this chapter affecting a general aviation airport are subject to RCW 36.70.547. [1996 c 239 § 3.]

35.63.260 Conditional and special use permit applications by parties licensed or certified by the department of social and health services or the department of corrections—Mediation prior to appeal required. (1) Prior to fil-

ing an appeal of a final decision by a hearing examiner involving a conditional or special use permit application requested by a party that is licensed or certified by the department of social and health services or the department of corrections, the aggrieved party must, within five days after the final decision, initiate formal mediation procedures in an attempt to resolve the parties' differences. If, after initial evaluation of the dispute, the parties agree to proceed with a mediation, the mediation shall be conducted by a trained mediator selected by agreement of the parties. The agreement to mediate shall be in writing and subject to chapter 7.07 RCW. If the parties are unable to agree on a mediator, each party shall nominate a mediator and the mediator shall be selected by lot from among the nominees. The mediator must be selected within five days after formal mediation procedures are initiated. The mediation process must be completed within fourteen days from the time the mediator is selected except that the mediation process may extend beyond fourteen days by agreement of the parties. The mediator shall, within the fourteen-day period or within the extension if an extension is agreed to, provide the parties with a written summary of the issues and any agreements reached. If the parties agree, the mediation report shall be made available to the governing jurisdiction. The cost of the mediation shall be shared by the parties.

(2) Any time limits for filing of appeals are tolled during the pendency of the mediation process.

(3) As used in this section, "party" does not include county, city, or town. [2005 c 172 § 18; 1998 c 119 § 1.]

Short title—Captions not law—Severability—Effective date—2005 c 172: See RCW 7.07.900 through 7.07.902 and 7.07.904.

35.63.270 Application for a permit to site an energy plant or alternative energy resource—Written notice to United States department of defense. (1) Upon receipt of an application for a permit to site an energy plant or alternative energy resource that is connected to electrical transmission facilities of a nominal voltage of at least one hundred fifteen thousand volts, the city or town shall notify in writing the United States department of defense. The notification shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) A description of the proposed energy plant or alternative energy resource;
- (b) The location of the site;
- (c) The placement of the energy plant or alternative energy resource on the site;
- (d) The date and time by which comments must be received by the city or town; and
- (e) Contact information of the city or town permitting authority and the applicant.

(2) The purpose of the written notification is to provide an opportunity for the United States department of defense to comment upon the application, and to identify potential issues relating to the placement and operations of the energy plant or alternative energy resource, before a permit application is approved. The time period set forth by the city or town for receipt of such comments shall not extend the time period for the city's processing of the application.

(3) For the purpose of this section, "alternative energy resource," "energy plant," and "electrical transmission facil-

ity" shall each have the meaning set forth in RCW 80.50.020. [2011 c 261 § 3.]

Chapter 35.64 RCW ZOOS AND AQUARIUMS

Sections

- 35.64.010 Contracts for management and operation—Terms—Public hearing.
- 35.64.020 Construction—Collective bargaining agreement not affected.

35.64.010 Contracts for management and operation—Terms—Public hearing. (1) If the legislative authority of a city with a population over one hundred fifty thousand that is not in a metropolitan park district contracts with one or more nonprofit corporations or other public organizations for the overall management and operation of a zoo, an aquarium, or both, that contract shall be subject to this section. No such contract for the overall management and operation of zoo or aquarium facilities by a nonprofit corporation or other public organization shall have an initial term or any renewal term longer than twenty years, but may be renewed by the legislative authority of the city upon the expiration of an initial term or any renewal term.

(2) Before approving each initial and any renewal contract with a nonprofit corporation or other public organization for the overall management and operation of any facilities, the city legislative authority shall hold a public hearing on the proposed management and operation by the nonprofit corporation or other public organization. At least thirty days prior to the hearing, a public notice setting forth the date, time, and place of the hearing must be published at least once in a local newspaper of general circulation. Notice of the hearing shall also be mailed or otherwise delivered to all who would be entitled to notice of a special meeting of the city legislative authority under RCW 42.30.080. The notice shall identify the facilities involved and the nonprofit corporation or other public organization proposed for management and operation under the contract with the city. The terms and conditions under which the city proposes to contract with the nonprofit corporation or other public organization for management and operation shall be available upon request from and after the date of publication of the hearing notice and at the hearing, but after the public hearing the city legislative authority may amend the proposed terms and conditions at open public meetings.

(3) As part of the management and operation contract, the legislative authority of the city may authorize the managing and operating entity to grant to any nonprofit corporation or public or private organization franchises or concessions that further the public use and enjoyment of the zoo or aquarium, as the case may be, and may authorize the managing and operating entity to contract with any public or private organization for any specific services as are routinely so procured by the city.

(4) Notwithstanding any provision in the charter of the city so contracting for the overall management and operation of a zoo or an aquarium, or any other provision of law, the nonprofit corporation or other public organization with responsibility for overall management or operation of any such facilities pursuant to a contract under this section may,

in carrying out that responsibility under such contract, manage, supervise, and control those employees of the city employed in connection with the zoo or aquarium and may hire, fire, and otherwise discipline those employees. Notwithstanding any provision in the charter of the city so contracting for the overall management and operation of a zoo or an aquarium, or any other provision of law, the civil service system of any such city shall provide for the nonprofit corporation or other public organization to manage, supervise, control, hire, fire, and otherwise discipline those employees of the city employed in connection with the zoo or aquarium.

(5) As part of the management and operation contract, the legislative authority of the city shall provide for oversight of the managing and operating entity to ensure public accountability of the entity and its performance in a manner consistent with the contract. [2000 c 206 § 1.]

35.64.020 Construction—Collective bargaining agreement not affected. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to affect any terms, conditions, or practices contained in a collective bargaining agreement in effect on June 8, 2000. [2000 c 206 § 2.]

Chapter 35.66 RCW POLICE MATRONS

Sections

35.66.010	Authority to establish.
35.66.020	Appointment.
35.66.030	Assistance by police.
35.66.040	Compensation.
35.66.050	Persons under arrest—Separate quarters.

35.66.010 Authority to establish. There shall be annexed to the police force of each city in this state having a population of not less than ten thousand inhabitants one or more police matrons who, subject to the control of the chief of police or other proper officer, shall have the immediate care of all females under arrest and while detained in the city prison until they are finally discharged therefrom. [1965 c 7 § 35.66.010. Prior: 1893 c 15 § 1; RRS § 9282.]

35.66.020 Appointment. The police matron or matrons employed or appointed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall be employed or appointed in the same manner as other regular members of the police departments in the city where the appointment is made. [1965 c 7 § 35.66.020. Prior: 1939 c 115 § 1; 1893 c 15 § 4; RRS § 9285.] [SLC-RO-4]

35.66.030 Assistance by police. Any person on the police force or, in their absence, any other person present, must aid and assist the matron when from necessity she may require it. [1965 c 7 § 35.66.030. Prior: 1893 c 15 § 2; RRS § 9283.]

35.66.040 Compensation. A police matron must be paid such compensation for her services as shall be fixed by the city council and at such time as may be appointed for the payment of police officers. [2007 c 218 § 68; 1965 c 7 § 35.66.040. Prior: 1893 c 15 § 6; RRS § 9287.]

Intent—Finding—2007 c 218: See note following RCW 1.08.130.

(2012 Ed.)

35.66.050 Persons under arrest—Separate quarters. For the purpose of effecting the main object of this chapter, no member of one sex under arrest shall be confined in the same cell or apartment of the city jail or prison, with any member of the other sex whatever. [1973 1st ex.s. c 154 § 53; 1965 c 7 § 35.66.050. Prior: 1893 c 15 § 3; RRS § 9284.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 35.67 RCW SEWERAGE SYSTEMS— REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Sections

35.67.010	Definitions—"System of sewerage," "public utility."
35.67.020	Authority to construct system and fix rates and charges—Classification of services and facilities—Assistance for low-income persons.
35.67.022	Extension outside city subject to review by boundary review board.
35.67.025	Public property subject to rates and charges for storm water control facilities.
35.67.030	Adoption of plan—Ordinance.
35.67.065	General obligation bonds—Issuance.
35.67.110	General obligation bonds—Payment—Revenue from service charges.
35.67.120	Revenue bond fund—Authority to establish.
35.67.130	Revenue bond fund—Limitations upon creation.
35.67.140	Revenue bonds—Authority—Denominations—Terms.
35.67.150	Revenue bonds—Signatures—Form.
35.67.160	Revenue bonds—Obligation against fund, not city.
35.67.170	Revenue bonds—Sale of—Other disposition.
35.67.180	Revenue bonds—Remedy of owners.
35.67.190	Revenues from system—Classification of services—Minimum rates—Compulsory use.
35.67.194	Revenue bonds validated.
35.67.200	Sewerage lien—Authority.
35.67.210	Sewerage lien—Extent—Notice.
35.67.215	Sewerage lien—Extension of coverage.
35.67.220	Sewerage lien foreclosure—Parts—Tracts.
35.67.230	Sewerage lien foreclosure—Limitation on time of commencement.
35.67.240	Sewerage lien foreclosure—Procedure.
35.67.250	Sewerage lien foreclosure—Trial.
35.67.260	Sewerage lien foreclosure—Redemption.
35.67.270	Sewerage sale acquired property—Disposition.
35.67.280	Sewerage sale acquired property—Payment of delinquent taxes.
35.67.290	Sewerage lien—Enforcement—Alternative method.
35.67.300	Water-sewer districts and municipalities—Joint agreements.
35.67.310	Sewers—Outside city connections.
35.67.331	Water, sewerage, garbage systems—Combined facilities.
35.67.340	Statutes governing combined facility.
35.67.350	Penalty for sewer connection without permission.
35.67.360	Conservation of storm water and sewer services—Use of public moneys.
35.67.370	Mobile home parks—Replacement of septic systems—Charges for unused sewer service.
35.67.380	Cooperative watershed management.

Assessments and charges against state lands: Chapter 79.44 RCW.

Municipal water and sewer facilities act: Chapter 35.91 RCW.

Prepayment of taxes and assessments: RCW 35.21.650.

Sewer facilities act: Chapter 35.91 RCW.

Sewerage improvement districts: Chapter 85.08 RCW.

35.67.010 Definitions—"System of sewerage," "public utility." A "system of sewerage" means and may include any or all of the following:

(1) Sanitary sewage collection, treatment, and/or disposal facilities and services, on-site or off-site sanitary sewerage facilities, inspection services and maintenance services for public or private on-site systems, or any other means of sewage treatment and disposal approved by the city;

- (2) Combined sanitary sewage disposal and storm or surface water sewers;
- (3) Storm or surface water sewers;
- (4) Outfalls for storm drainage or sanitary sewage and works, plants, and facilities for storm drainage or sanitary sewage treatment and disposal, and rights and interests in property relating to the system;
- (5) Combined water and sewerage systems;
- (6) Point and nonpoint water pollution monitoring programs that are directly related to the sewerage facilities and programs operated by a city or town;
- (7) Public restroom and sanitary facilities; and
- (8) Any combination of or part of any or all of such facilities.

The words "public utility" when used in this chapter has the same meaning as the words "system of sewerage." [1997 c 447 § 7; 1965 c 110 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.67.010. Prior: 1955 c 266 § 2; prior: 1941 c 193 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-4, part.]

Finding—Purpose—1997 c 447: See note following RCW 70.05.074.

35.67.020 Authority to construct system and fix rates and charges—Classification of services and facilities—Assistance for low-income persons. (1) Every city and town may construct, condemn and purchase, acquire, add to, maintain, conduct, and operate systems of sewerage and systems and plants for refuse collection and disposal together with additions, extensions, and betterments thereto, within and without its limits. Every city and town has full jurisdiction and authority to manage, regulate, and control them and, except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, to fix, alter, regulate, and control the rates and charges for their use.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, the rates charged under this section must be uniform for the same class of customers or service and facilities furnished. In classifying customers served or service and facilities furnished by such system of sewerage, the city or town legislative body may in its discretion consider any or all of the following factors:

- (a) The difference in cost of service and facilities to the various customers;
- (b) The location of the various customers within and without the city or town;
- (c) The difference in cost of maintenance, operation, repair, and replacement of the various parts of the system;
- (d) The different character of the service and facilities furnished various customers;
- (e) The quantity and quality of the sewage delivered and the time of its delivery;
- (f) The achievement of water conservation goals and the discouragement of wasteful water use practices;
- (g) Capital contributions made to the system, including but not limited to, assessments;
- (h) The nonprofit public benefit status, as defined in RCW 24.03.490, of the land user; and
- (i) Any other matters which present a reasonable difference as a ground for distinction.

(3) The rate a city or town may charge under this section for storm or surface water sewer systems or the portion of the rate allocable to the storm or surface water sewer system of combined sanitary sewage and storm or surface water sewer

systems shall be reduced by a minimum of ten percent for any new or remodeled commercial building that utilizes a permissive rainwater harvesting system. Rainwater harvesting systems shall be properly sized to utilize the available roof surface of the building. The jurisdiction shall consider rate reductions in excess of ten percent dependent upon the amount of rainwater harvested.

(4) Rates or charges for on-site inspection and maintenance services may not be imposed under this chapter on the development, construction, or reconstruction of property.

(5) A city or town may provide assistance to aid low-income persons in connection with services provided under this chapter.

(6) Under this chapter, after July 1, 1998, any requirements for pumping the septic tank of an on-site sewage system should be based, among other things, on actual measurement of accumulation of sludge and scum by a trained inspector, trained owner's agent, or trained owner. Training must occur in a program approved by the state board of health or by a local health officer.

(7) Before adopting on-site inspection and maintenance utility services, or incorporating residences into an on-site inspection and maintenance or sewer utility under this chapter, notification must be provided, prior to the applicable public hearing, to all residences within the proposed service area that have on-site systems permitted by the local health officer. The notice must clearly state that the residence is within the proposed service area and must provide information on estimated rates or charges that may be imposed for the service.

(8) A city or town shall not provide on-site sewage system inspection, pumping services, or other maintenance or repair services under this section using city or town employees unless the on-site system is connected by a publicly owned collection system to the city or town's sewerage system, and the on-site system represents the first step in the sewage disposal process. Nothing in this section shall affect the authority of state or local health officers to carry out their responsibilities under any other applicable law. [2003 c 394 § 1; 1997 c 447 § 8; 1995 c 124 § 3; 1991 c 347 § 17; 1965 c 7 § 35.67.020. Prior: 1959 c 90 § 1; 1955 c 266 § 3; prior: 1941 c 193 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-4, part.]

Finding—Purpose—1997 c 447: See note following RCW 70.05.074.

Purposes—1991 c 347: See note following RCW 90.42.005.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.67.022 Extension outside city subject to review by boundary review board. The extension of sewer facilities outside of the boundaries of a city or town may be subject to potential review by a boundary review board under chapter 36.93 RCW. [1989 c 84 § 32.]

35.67.025 Public property subject to rates and charges for storm water control facilities. Except as otherwise provided in RCW 90.03.525, any public entity and public property, including the state of Washington and state property, shall be subject to rates and charges for storm water control facilities to the same extent private persons and private property are subject to such rates and charges that are imposed by cities and towns pursuant to RCW 35.67.020. In setting these rates and charges, consideration may be made of

in-kind services, such as stream improvements or donation of property. [1986 c 278 § 55; 1983 c 315 § 1.]

Flood control zone districts—Storm water control improvements: Chapter 86.15 RCW.

Rates and charges for storm water control facilities—Limitations—Definitions: RCW 90.03.500 through 90.03.525. See also RCW 35.92.021, 36.89.085, and 36.94.145.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.67.030 Adoption of plan—Ordinance. Whenever the legislative body of any city or town, shall deem it advisable that such city or town shall purchase, acquire or construct any public utility mentioned in RCW 35.67.020, or make any additions, betterments, or alterations thereto, or extensions thereof, such legislative body shall provide therefor by ordinance, which shall specify and adopt the system or plan proposed, and declare the estimated cost thereof as near as may be. [1985 c 445 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.67.030. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-5.]

Elections: Title 29A RCW.

Limitations upon indebtedness, how exceeded: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27), chapter 39.36 RCW, RCW 84.52.050.

35.67.065 General obligation bonds—Issuance. General obligation bonds issued by a city or town to pay for all or part of the costs of purchasing, acquiring, or constructing any public utility mentioned in RCW 35.67.020, or the costs of making any additions, betterments, or alterations thereto, or extensions thereof, shall be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1985 c 445 § 2.]

35.67.110 General obligation bonds—Payment—Revenue from service charges. In addition to taxes pledged to pay the principal of and interest on general obligation bonds issued to pay for costs of purchasing, acquiring, or constructing any public utility mentioned in RCW 35.67.020, or to make any additions, betterments, or alterations thereto, or extensions thereof, the city or town legislative body, may set aside into a special fund and pledge to the payment of such principal and interest any sums or amounts which may accrue from the collection of service rates and charges for the private and public use of said sewerage system or systems for the collection and disposal of refuse, in excess of the cost of operation and maintenance thereof as constructed or added to, and the same shall be applied solely to the payment of such interest and bonds. Such pledge of revenue shall constitute a binding obligation, according to its terms, to continue the collection of such revenue so long as such bonds or any of them are outstanding. If the rates and charges are sufficient to meet the debt service requirements on such bonds no general tax need be levied. [1985 c 445 § 3; 1965 c 118 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.67.110. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 3, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-6, part.]

35.67.120 Revenue bond fund—Authority to establish. After the city or town legislative body adopts a proposition for any such public utility, and either (1) no general indebtedness has been authorized, or (2) the city or town legislative body does not desire to incur a general indebtedness, and the legislative body can lawfully proceed without submitting the proposition to a vote of the people, it may create a

special fund or funds for the sole purpose of defraying the cost of the proposed system, or additions, betterments or extensions thereto.

The city or town legislative body may obligate the city or town to set aside and pay into this special fund: (1) A fixed proportion of the gross revenues of the system, or (2) a fixed amount out of and not exceeding a fixed proportion of the gross revenues, or (3) a fixed amount without regard to any fixed proportion, and (4) amounts received from any utility local improvement district assessments pledged to secure such bonds. [1967 c 52 § 24; 1965 c 7 § 35.67.120. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-7, part.]

Alternative authority to issue revenue bonds: RCW 39.46.150, 39.46.160.

Funds for reserve purposes may be included in issue amount: RCW 39.44.140.

35.67.130 Revenue bond fund—Limitations upon creation. In creating the special fund, the city or town legislative body shall have due regard to the cost of operation and maintenance of the system as constructed or added to, and to any proportion or part of the revenue previously pledged as a fund for the payment of bonds, warrants and other indebtedness. It shall not set aside into the special fund a greater amount or proportion of the revenue and proceeds than in its judgment will be available over and above the cost of maintenance and operation and the amount or proportion of the revenue so previously pledged. [1965 c 7 § 35.67.130. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-7, part.]

35.67.140 Revenue bonds—Authority—Denominations—Terms. A city or town may issue revenue bonds against the special fund or funds created solely from revenues. The revenue bonds so issued shall: (1) Be registered bonds as provided in RCW 39.46.030 or coupon bonds, (2) be issued in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, (3) be numbered from one upwards consecutively, (4) bear the date of their issue, (5) be serial in form finally maturing not more than thirty years from their date, (6) bear interest at the rate or rates as authorized by the legislative body of the city or town, payable annually or semiannually, (7) be payable as to principal and interest at such place as may be designated therein, and (8) shall state upon their face that they are payable from a special fund, naming it and the ordinance creating it: PROVIDED, That such bonds may also be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 59; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 43; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 71; 1965 c 7 § 35.67.140. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-7, part.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.67.150 Revenue bonds—Signatures—Form. Every revenue bond and any coupon shall be signed by the mayor and attested by the clerk. The seal of the city or town shall be attached to all bonds but not to any coupons. Signatures on any coupons may be printed or may be the lithographic facsimile of the signatures. The bonds shall be printed, engraved or lithographed upon good bond paper. [1983 c 167 § 60; 1965 c 7 § 35.67.150. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-7, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.67.160 Revenue bonds—Obligation against fund, not city. Revenue bonds or warrants and interest shall be payable only out of the special fund. Every bond or warrant and interest thereon issued against the special fund shall be a valid claim of the holder thereof only as against that fund and its fixed proportion of the amount of revenue pledged to the fund, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or town. Every warrant as well as every bond shall state on its face that it is payable from a special fund, naming it and the ordinance creating it. [1965 c 7 § 35.67.160. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-7, part.]

35.67.170 Revenue bonds—Sale of—Other disposition. Revenue bonds and warrants may be sold in any manner the city or town legislative body deems for the best interests of the city or town. The legislative body may provide in any contract for the construction or acquisition of a proposed utility that payment therefor shall be made only in revenue bonds and warrants at their par value. [1965 c 7 § 35.67.170. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-7, part.]

35.67.180 Revenue bonds—Remedy of owners. If a city or town fails to set aside and pay into the special fund created for the payment of revenue bonds and warrants the amount which it has obligated itself in the ordinance creating the fund to set aside and pay therein, the owner of any bond or warrant issued against the fund may bring suit against the city or town to compel it to do so. [1983 c 167 § 61; 1965 c 7 § 35.67.180. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 c 9354-7, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.67.190 Revenues from system—Classification of services—Minimum rates—Compulsory use. The legislative body of such city or town may provide by ordinance for revenues by fixing rates and charges for the furnishing of service to those served by its system of sewerage or system for refuse collection and disposal, which rates and charges shall be uniform for the same class of customer or service. In classifying customers served or service furnished by such system of sewerage, the city or town legislative body may in its discretion consider any or all of the following factors: (1) The difference in cost of service to the various customers; (2) the location of the various customers within and without the city or town; (3) the difference in cost of maintenance, operation, repair, and replacement of the various parts of the system; (4) the different character of the service furnished various customers; (5) the quantity and quality of the sewage delivered and the time of its delivery; (6) capital contributions made to the system, including but not limited to, assessments; (7) the nonprofit public benefit status, as defined in RCW 24.03.490, of the land user; and (8) any other matters which present a reasonable difference as a ground for distinction.

If special indebtedness bonds or warrants are issued against the revenues, the legislative body shall by ordinance fix charges at rates which will be sufficient to take care of the costs of maintenance and operation, bond and warrant principal and interest, sinking fund requirements, and all other expenses necessary for efficient and proper operation of the system.

All property owners within the area served by such sewerage system shall be compelled to connect their private drains and sewers with such city or town system, under such penalty as the legislative body of such city or town may by ordinance direct. Such penalty may in the discretion of such legislative body be an amount equal to the charge that would be made for sewer service if the property was connected to such system. All penalties collected shall be considered revenue of the system. [1995 c 124 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.67.190. Prior: 1959 c 90 § 2; 1941 c 193 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-8.]

35.67.194 Revenue bonds validated. Any and all water, sewer, or water and sewer revenue bonds part or all of which may have been heretofore (prior to June 8, 1955) issued by any city or town for the purpose of providing funds to pay part or all of the cost of acquiring, constructing, or installing a system of storm or surface water sewers or any part thereof necessary for the proper and efficient operation of a system of sanitary sewage disposal sewers or a sanitary sewage treatment plant, the proceedings for the issuance of which were valid in all other respects, are approved, ratified and validated, and are declared to be legal and binding obligations of such city or town, both principal and interest on which are payable only out of the revenues of the utility or utilities pledged for such payment. [1965 c 7 § 35.67.194. Prior: 1955 c 266 § 5.]

35.67.200 Sewerage lien—Authority. Cities and towns owning their own sewer systems shall have a lien for delinquent and unpaid rates and charges for sewer service, penalties levied pursuant to RCW 35.67.190, and connection charges, including interest thereon, against the premises to which such service has been furnished or is available, which lien shall be superior to all other liens and encumbrances except general taxes and local and special assessments. The city or town by ordinance may provide that delinquent charges shall bear interest at not exceeding eight percent per annum computed on a monthly basis: PROVIDED, That a city or town using the property tax system for utility billing may, by resolution or ordinance, adopt the alternative lien procedure as set forth in RCW 35.67.215. [1991 c 36 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.67.200. Prior: 1959 c 90 § 4; prior: 1941 c 193 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-9, part.]

35.67.210 Sewerage lien—Extent—Notice. The sewerage lien shall be effective for a total of not to exceed six months' delinquent charges without the necessity of any writing or recording. In order to make such lien effective for more than six months' charges the city or town treasurer, clerk, or official charged with the administration of the affairs of the utility shall cause to be filed for record in the office of the county auditor of the county in which such city or town is located, a notice in substantially the following form:

"Sewerage lien notice
City (or town) of
vs.
..... reputed owner.

Notice is hereby given that the city (or town) of has and claims a lien for sewer charges against the following described premises situated in county, Washington, to wit:

(here insert legal description of premises)

Said lien is claimed for not exceeding six months such charges and interest now delinquent, amount to \$., and is also claimed for future sewerage charges against said premises.

Dated
City (or town) of
By"

The lien notice may be signed by the city or town treasurer or clerk or other official in charge of the administration of the utility. The lien notice shall be recorded as prescribed by law for the recording of mechanics' liens. [1965 c 7 § 35.67.210. Prior: 1959 c 90 § 5; prior: 1941 c 193 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-9, part.]

35.67.215 Sewerage lien—Extension of coverage. Any city or town may, by resolution or ordinance, provide that the sewerage lien shall be effective for a total not to exceed one year's delinquent service charges without the necessity of any writing or recording of the lien with the county auditor, in lieu of the provisions provided for in RCW 35.67.210. [1991 c 36 § 3.]

35.67.220 Sewerage lien foreclosure—Parts—Tracts. The city or town may foreclose its sewerage lien in an action in the superior court. All or any of the tracts subject to the lien may be proceeded against in the same action, and all parties appearing of record as owning or claiming to own, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon the tracts involved in the action shall be impleaded in the action as parties defendant. [1965 c 7 § 35.67.220. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 7, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-10, part.]

35.67.230 Sewerage lien foreclosure—Limitation on time of commencement. An action to foreclose a sewerage lien pursuant to a lien notice filed as required by law must be commenced within two years from the date of the filing thereof.

An action to foreclose a six months' lien may be commenced at any time after six months subsequent to the furnishing of the sewerage service for which payment has not been made. [1965 c 7 § 35.67.230. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 7, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-10, part.]

35.67.240 Sewerage lien foreclosure—Procedure. The service of summons, and all other proceedings except as herein otherwise prescribed including appeal, order of sale, sale, redemption, and issuance of deed, shall be governed by the statutes now or hereafter in force relating to the foreclosure of mortgages on real property. The terms "judgment debtor" or "successor in interest" in the statutes governing redemption when applied herein shall include an owner or a vendee. [1965 c 7 § 35.67.240. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 7, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-10, part.]

(2012 Ed.)

35.67.250 Sewerage lien foreclosure—Trial. A sewerage lien foreclosure action shall be tried before the court without a jury. The court may allow in addition to interest on the service charges at a rate not exceeding eight percent per year from date of delinquency, costs and disbursements as provided by statute and such attorneys' fees as the court may adjudge reasonable.

If the owners and parties interested in any particular tract default, the court may enter judgment of foreclosure and sale as to such parties and tracts and the action may proceed as to the remaining defendants and tracts. The judgment shall specify separately the amount of the sewerage charges, with interest, penalty and costs chargeable to each tract. The judgment shall have the effect of a separate judgment as to each tract described in the judgment, and any appeal shall not invalidate or delay the judgment except as to the property concerning which the appeal is taken. In the judgment the court shall order the tracts therein described sold at one general sale, and an order of sale shall issue pursuant thereto for the enforcement of the judgment. Judgment may be entered as to any one or more separate tracts involved in the action, and the court shall retain jurisdiction of other properties. [1965 c 7 § 35.67.250. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 7, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-10, part.]

35.67.260 Sewerage lien foreclosure—Redemption. All sales shall be subject to the right of redemption within one year from date of sale. [1965 c 7 § 35.67.260. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 7, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-10, part.]

35.67.270 Sewerage sale acquired property—Disposition. At any time after deed is issued to it pursuant to lien, a city or town may lease or sell or convey any property at public or private sale for such price and on such terms as may be determined by resolution of the city or town legislative body, any provision of law, charter or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. [1965 c 7 § 35.67.270. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 8; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-11.]

35.67.280 Sewerage sale acquired property—Payment of delinquent taxes. After the entry of judgment of foreclosure against any tract, the city or town may pay delinquent general taxes or purchase certificates of delinquency for general taxes on the tract or purchase the tract at county tax foreclosure or from the county after foreclosure.

After entry of judgment of foreclosure against any premises the city or town may pay local or special assessments which are delinquent or are about to become delinquent and if the tract has been foreclosed upon for local or special assessments and the time for redemption has not expired, it may redeem it.

No moneys shall be expended for the purposes enumerated in this section except upon enactment by the city or town legislative body of a resolution determining the desirability or necessity of making the expenditure. [1965 c 7 § 35.67.280. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 9; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-12.]

35.67.290 Sewerage lien—Enforcement—Alternative method. As an additional and concurrent method of enforcing the lien authorized in this chapter any city or town

operating its own municipal water system may provide by ordinance for the enforcement of the lien by cutting off the water service from the premises to which such sewer service was furnished after the charges become delinquent and unpaid, until the charges are paid.

The right to enforce the lien by cutting off and refusing water service shall not be exercised after two years from the date of the recording of sewerage lien notice except to enforce payment of six months' charges for which no lien notice is required to be recorded. [1965 c 7 § 35.67.290. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 10; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-13.]

35.67.300 Water-sewer districts and municipalities—Joint agreements. Any city, town, or organized and established water-sewer district owning or operating its own sewer system, whenever topographic conditions shall make it feasible and whenever such existing sewer system shall be adequate therefor in view of the sewerage and drainage requirements of the property in such city, town, or water-sewer district, served or to be served by such system, may contract with any other city, town, or organized and established water-sewer district for the discharge into its sewer system of sewage from all or any part or parts of such other city, town, or water-sewer district upon such terms and conditions and for such periods of time as may be deemed reasonable.

Any city, town, or organized and established water-sewer district may contract with any other city, town, or organized and established water-sewer district for the construction and/or operation of any sewer or sewage disposal facilities for the joint use and benefit of the contracting parties upon such terms and conditions and for such period of time as the governing bodies of the contracting parties may determine. Any such contract may provide that the responsibility for the management of the construction and/or maintenance and operation of any sewer disposal facilities or part thereof covered by such contract shall be vested solely in one of the contracting parties, with the other party or parties thereto paying to the managing party such portion of the expenses thereof as shall be agreed upon. [1999 c 153 § 37; 1965 c 7 § 35.67.300. Prior: 1947 c 212 § 3; 1941 c 193 § 11; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 9354-14.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.67.310 Sewers—Outside city connections. Every city or town may permit connections with any of its sewers, either directly or indirectly, from property beyond its limits, upon such terms, conditions and payments as may be prescribed by ordinance, which may be required by the city or town to be evidenced by a written agreement between the city or town and the owner of the property to be served by the connecting sewer.

If any such agreement is made and filed with the county auditor of the county in which said property is located, it shall constitute a covenant running with the land and the agreements and covenants therein shall be binding on the owner and all persons subsequently acquiring any right, title or interest in or to said property.

If the terms and conditions of the ordinance or of the agreement are not kept and performed, or the payments made, as required, the city or town may disconnect the sewer and for

that purpose may at any time enter upon any public street or road or upon said property. [1965 c 7 § 35.67.310. Prior: 1941 c 75 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-19.]

35.67.331 Water, sewerage, garbage systems—Combined facilities. A city or town may by ordinance provide that its water system, sewerage system, and garbage and refuse collection and disposal system may be acquired, constructed, maintained and operated jointly, either by combining any two of such systems or all three. All powers granted to cities and towns to acquire, construct, maintain and operate such systems may be exercised in the joint acquisition, construction, maintenance and operation of such combined systems: PROVIDED, That if a general indebtedness is to be incurred to pay a part or all of the cost of construction, maintenance, or operation of such a combined system, no such indebtedness shall be incurred without such indebtedness first being authorized by a vote of the people at a special or general election conducted in the manner prescribed by law: PROVIDED FURTHER, That nothing in chapter 51, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. shall be construed to supersede charter provisions to the contrary. [1969 ex.s. c 51 § 1.]

35.67.340 Statutes governing combined facility. The operation by a city or town of a combined facility as provided for in RCW 35.67.331 shall be governed by the statutes relating to the establishment and maintenance of a city or town water system if the water system is one of the systems included in the combined acquisition, construction, or operation; otherwise the combined system shall be governed by the statutes relating to the establishment and maintenance of a city or town sewerage system. [1969 ex.s. c 51 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.67.340. Prior: 1941 c 193 § 12, part; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-15, part.]

35.67.350 Penalty for sewer connection without permission. It is unlawful and a misdemeanor to make or cause to be made or to maintain any sewer connection with any sewer of any city or town, or with any sewer which is connected directly or indirectly with any sewer of any city or town without having permission from the city or town. [1965 c 7 § 35.67.350. Prior: 1943 c 100 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 9354-20.]

35.67.360 Conservation of storm water and sewer services—Use of public moneys. Any city, code city, town, county, special purpose district, municipal corporation, or quasi-municipal corporation that is engaged in the sale or distribution of storm water or sewer services may use public moneys or credit derived from operating revenues from the sale of storm water or sewer services to assist the owners of structures or equipment in financing the acquisition and installation of materials and equipment, for compensation or otherwise, for the conservation or more efficient use of storm water or sewer services in such structures or equipment. Except for the necessary support of the poor and infirm, an appropriate charge-back shall be made for the extension of public moneys or credit. The charge-back shall be a lien against the structure benefited or a security interest in the equipment benefited. [1998 c 31 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—1998 c 31: "The legislature finds that the voters approved an amendment to Article VIII, section 10 of the state Constitution in 1997. The legislature finds that this amendment to the state Constitution will allow necessary improvements to be made to storm water and sewer services so that less pollution is discharged into the waters of the state, less treatment will be needed, and capacity for existing treatment systems will be saved. It is the intent of the legislature to enact legislation that grants specific authority to units of local government that provide storm water and sewer services to operate programs that are consistent with the authority granted in House Joint Resolution No. 4209." [1998 c 31 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.67.370 Mobile home parks—Replacement of septic systems—Charges for unused sewer service. (1) Cities, towns, or counties may not require existing mobile home parks to replace existing, functional septic systems with a sewer system within the community unless the local board of health determines that the septic system is failing.

(2) Cities, towns, and counties are prohibited from requiring existing mobile home parks to pay a sewer service availability charge, standby charge, consumption charge, or any other similar types of charges associated with available but unused sewer service, including any interest or penalties for nonpayment or enforcement charges, until the mobile home park connects to the sewer service. When a mobile home park connects to a sewer, cities, towns, and counties may only charge mobile home parks prospectively from the date of connection for their sewer service. Chapter 297, Laws of 2003 is remedial in nature and applies retroactively to 1993. [2003 c 297 § 1; 1998 c 61 § 1.]

35.67.380 Cooperative watershed management. In addition to the authority provided in RCW 35.67.020, a city may, as part of maintaining a system sewerage, participate in and expend revenue on cooperative watershed management actions, including watershed management partnerships under RCW 39.34.210 and other intergovernmental agreements, for purposes of water supply, water quality, and water resource and habitat protection and management. [2003 c 327 § 12.]

Finding—Intent—2003 c 327: See note following RCW 39.34.190.

Chapter 35.68 RCW

SIDEWALKS, GUTTERS, CURBS, AND DRIVEWAYS—ALL CITIES AND TOWNS

Sections

35.68.010	Authority conferred.
35.68.020	Resolution—Contents.
35.68.030	Resolution—Publication—Notice—Hearing.
35.68.040	"Sidewalk construction fund."
35.68.050	Assessment roll—Hearing—Notice—Confirmation—Appeal.
35.68.060	Method of payment of assessments.
35.68.070	Collection of assessments.
35.68.075	Curb ramps for persons with disabilities—Required—Standards and requirements.
35.68.076	Curb ramps for persons with disabilities—Model standards.
35.68.080	Construction of chapter.

Assessments and charges against state lands: Chapter 79.44 RCW.

35.68.010 Authority conferred. Any city or town, hereinafter referred to as city, is authorized to construct, reconstruct, and repair sidewalks, gutters and curbs along and driveways across sidewalks, which work is hereafter referred to as the improvement, and to pay the costs thereof from any available funds, or to require the abutting property owner to

construct the improvement at the owner's own cost or expense, or, subject to the limitations in RCW 35.69.020 (2) and (3), to assess all or any portion of the costs thereof against the abutting property owner. [1996 c 19 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.68.010. Prior: 1949 c 177 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9332a.]

35.68.020 Resolution—Contents. No such improvement shall be undertaken or required except pursuant to a resolution of the council or commission of the city or town, hereinafter referred to as the city council. The resolution shall state whether the cost of the improvement shall be borne by the city or whether all or a specified portion shall be borne by the city or whether all or a specified portion shall be borne by the abutting property owner; or whether the abutting owner is required to construct the improvement at his or her own cost and expense. If the abutting owner is required to construct the improvement the resolution shall specify the time within which the construction shall be commenced and completed; and further that if the improvement or construction is not undertaken and completed within the time specified that the city will perform or complete the improvement and assess the cost against the abutting owner. [2009 c 549 § 2117; 1965 c 7 § 35.68.020. Prior: 1949 c 177 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9332b.]

35.68.030 Resolution—Publication—Notice—Hearing. If all or any portion of the cost is to be assessed against the abutting property owner, or if the abutting property owner is required to construct the improvement, the resolution shall fix a time from and after its passage, and a place, for hearing on the resolution. The resolution shall be published for two consecutive weeks before the time of hearing in the official newspaper or regularly published official publication of the city or town and a notice of the date of the hearing shall be given each owner or reputed owner of the abutting property by mailing to the owner or reputed owner of the property as shown on the tax rolls of the county treasurer, at the address shown thereon a notice of the date of hearing, the mailing to be at least ten days before the date fixed for the hearing. If the publication and mailing is made as herein required, proof thereof by affidavit shall be filed with the city clerk, comptroller or auditor of the city before the hearing. The hearing may be postponed from time to time to a definite date until the hearing is held. At the time of hearing the council shall hear persons who appear for or against the improvement, and determine whether it will or will not proceed with the improvement and whether it will make any changes in the original plan, and what the changes shall be. This action may be taken by motion adopted in the usual manner. [1985 c 469 § 37; 1965 c 7 § 35.68.030. Prior: 1949 c 177 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9332c.]

35.68.040 "Sidewalk construction fund." When all or any portion of the cost is to be assessed against the abutting property owner, the city council may create a "sidewalk construction fund No. . . ." to be numbered differently for each improvement; and with warrants drawn on this fund the cost of the respective improvements may be paid. The city may advance as a loan to the sidewalk construction fund from any available funds the amounts necessary to pay any costs of the

improvement. When any assessments are made for the improvement, payments therefor shall be paid into the particular sidewalk improvement fund; and whenever any funds are available over the amounts necessary to pay outstanding warrants any advances or loans made to the fund shall be repaid. Whenever warrants are drawn on any such fund which are not paid for want of sufficient funds, they shall be so stamped and shall bear interest until called and paid at a rate established by the city council by resolution. [1965 c 7 § 35.68.040. Prior: 1949 c 177 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9332d.]

35.68.050 Assessment roll—Hearing—Notice—Confirmation—Appeal. Where all or any portion of the costs are to be assessed against the abutting property, an assessment roll shall be prepared by the proper city official or by the city council which shall to the extent necessary be based on benefits and which shall describe the property assessed, the name of the owner, if known, otherwise stating that the owner is unknown and fixing the amount of the assessment. The assessment roll shall be filed with the city clerk, and when so filed the council shall by resolution fix a date for hearing thereon and direct the clerk to give notice of the hearing and the time and place thereof. The notice of hearing shall be mailed to the person whose name appears on the county treasurer's tax roll as the owner or reputed owner of the property, at the address shown thereon, and shall be published before the date fixed for the hearing for two consecutive weeks in the official newspaper or regular official publication of the city. The notice shall be mailed and first publication made at least ten days before the hearing date. Proof of mailing and publication shall be made by affidavit and shall be filed with the city clerk before the date fixed for the hearing. Following the hearing the city council shall by ordinance affirm, modify, or reject or order recasting of the assessment roll. An appeal may be taken to the superior court from the ordinance confirming the assessment roll in the same manner as is provided for appeals from the assessment roll by chapters 35.43 to 35.54 RCW, inclusive, as now or hereafter amended. [1985 c 469 § 38; 1965 c 7 § 35.68.050. Prior: 1949 c 177 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9332e.]

35.68.060 Method of payment of assessments. The city council shall by resolution provide whether the full amount of the assessment shall be paid in one payment or whether it may be paid in installments and shall prescribe the time and amount of such payments; and if more than one payment is provided for, the city council may by resolution provide for interest on unpaid installments and fix the rate thereof. [1965 c 7 § 35.68.060. Prior: 1949 c 177 § 6; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9332f.]

35.68.070 Collection of assessments. The assessment roll as affirmed or modified by the city council shall be filed with the city treasurer for collection, and the amount thereof including interest, if any, shall become a lien against the property described therein from the date of such filing. Whenever any payment on any assessment or installment is delinquent and unpaid for a period of thirty days or more the lien may be foreclosed in the same manner and with the same effect as is provided by chapters 35.43 to 35.54 RCW, inclusive; as now or hereafter amended. Whenever the deed is

issued after the sale therein provided, the regularity, validity and correctness of the proceedings relating to such improvement and the assessment therefor shall be final and conclusive and no action shall thereafter be brought by or in behalf of any person to set aside said deed. [1965 c 7 § 35.68.070. Prior: 1949 c 177 § 7; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9332g.]

35.68.075 Curb ramps for persons with disabilities—Required—Standards and requirements. (1) The standard for construction on any county road, or city or town street, for which curbs in combination with sidewalks, paths, or other pedestrian access ways are to be constructed, shall be not less than two ramps per lineal block on or near the crosswalks at intersections. Such ramps shall be at least thirty-six inches wide and so constructed as to allow reasonable access to the crosswalk for physically handicapped persons, without uniquely endangering blind persons.

(2) Standards set for curb ramping under subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to any curb existing upon enactment of this section but shall apply to all new curb construction and to all replacement curbs constructed at any point in a block which gives reasonable access to a crosswalk.

(3) Upon September 21, 1977, every ramp thereafter constructed under subsection (1) of this section, which serves one end of a crosswalk, shall be matched by another ramp at the other end of the crosswalk. However, no ramp shall be required at the other end of the crosswalk if there is no curb nor sidewalk at the other end of the crosswalk. Nor shall any matching ramp constructed pursuant to this subsection require a subsequent matching ramp. [1989 c 173 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 137 § 1; 1973 c 83 § 1.]

35.68.076 Curb ramps for persons with disabilities—Model standards. The *department of general administration shall, pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW, the Administrative Procedure Act, adopt several suggested model design, construction, or location standards to aid counties, cities, and towns in constructing curb ramps to allow reasonable access to the crosswalk for physically handicapped persons without uniquely endangering blind persons. The *department of general administration shall consult with handicapped persons, blind persons, counties, cities, and the state building code council in adopting the suggested standards. [1989 c 175 § 84; 1977 ex.s. c 137 § 2.]

***Reviser's note:** The "department of general administration" was renamed the "department of enterprise services" by 2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 107.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.68.080 Construction of chapter. This chapter is supplemental and additional to any and all other laws relating to construction, reconstruction, and repair of sidewalks, gutters, and curbs along driveways across sidewalks in cities and towns. [1965 c 7 § 35.68.080. Prior: 1949 c 177 § 8; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9332h.]

Chapter 35.69 RCW
SIDEWALKS—CONSTRUCTION,
RECONSTRUCTION IN FIRST AND
SECOND-CLASS CITIES

Sections

35.69.010	Definitions.
35.69.020	Resolution of necessity—Liability of abutting property—Reconstruction.
35.69.030	Notice to owners—Service—Contents—Assessment—Collection.
35.69.040	Abutting property defined.
35.69.050	Construction of chapter.

Assessments and charges against state lands: Chapter 79.44 RCW.

35.69.010 Definitions. The term "street" as used herein includes boulevard, avenue, street, alley, way, lane, square or place.

The term "city" includes any city of the first or second class or any other city of equal population working under a special charter.

The term "sidewalk" includes any and all pedestrian structures or forms of improvement for pedestrians included in the space between the street margin, as defined by a curb or the edge of the traveled road surface, and the line where the public right-of-way meets the abutting property. [1996 c 19 § 2; 1994 c 81 § 61; 1965 c 7 § 35.69.010. Prior: 1927 c 203 § 1; RRS § 9332-1.]

35.69.020 Resolution of necessity—Liability of abutting property—Reconstruction. (1) Whenever a portion, not longer than one block in length, of any street in any city is not improved by the construction of a sidewalk thereon, or the sidewalk thereon has become unfit or unsafe for purposes of public travel, and such street adjacent to both ends of said portion is so improved and in good repair, and the city council of such city by resolution finds that the improvement of such portion of such street by the construction or reconstruction of a sidewalk thereon is necessary for the public safety and convenience, the duty, burden, and expense of constructing or reconstructing such sidewalk shall devolve upon the property directly abutting upon such portion except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

(2) An abutting property shall not be charged with any costs of construction or reconstruction under this chapter, or under chapter 35.68 or 35.70 RCW, in excess of fifty percent of the valuation of such abutting property, exclusive of improvements thereon, according to the valuation last placed upon it for purposes of general taxation.

(3) An abutting property shall not be charged with any costs of reconstruction under this chapter, or under chapter 35.68 or 35.70 RCW, if the reconstruction is required to correct deterioration of or damage to the sidewalk that is the direct result of actions by the city or its agents or to correct deterioration of or damage to the sidewalk that is the direct result of the failure of the city to enforce its ordinances. [1996 c 19 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.69.020. Prior: 1927 c 203 § 2; RRS § 9332-2.]

35.69.030 Notice to owners—Service—Contents—Assessment—Collection. Whenever the city council of any such city has adopted such resolution it shall cause a notice to be served on the owner of the property directly abutting on

such portion of such street, instructing him or her to construct or reconstruct a sidewalk on such portion in accordance with the plans and specifications which shall be attached to such notice. The notice shall be deemed sufficiently served if delivered in person to the owner or if left at the home of such owner with a person of suitable age and discretion then residing therein, or with an agent of such owner, authorized to collect rentals on such property, or, if the owner is a nonresident of the state of Washington, by mailing a copy to his or her last known address, or if he or she is unknown or if his or her address is unknown, then by posting a copy in a conspicuous place at such portion of the street where the improvement is to be made. The notice shall specify a reasonable time within which such construction or reconstruction shall be made, and shall state that in case the owner fails to make the same within such time, the city will proceed to make it through the officer or department thereof charged with the inspection of sidewalks and that such officer or department will report to the city council, at a subsequent date, to be definitely stated in the notice, an assessment roll showing the lot or parcel of land directly abutting on such portion of the street so improved, the cost of the improvement, and the name of the owner, if known, and that the city council at the time stated in the notice or at the time or times to which the same may be adjourned, will hear any and all protests against the proposed assessment. Upon the expiration of the time fixed within which the owner is required to construct or reconstruct such sidewalk, if the owner has failed to perform such work, the city may proceed to perform it, and the officer or department of the city performing the work shall, within the time fixed in the notice, report to the city council an assessment roll showing the lot or parcel of land directly abutting on that portion of the street so improved, the cost of the work, and the name of the owner, if known. The city council shall, at the time in such notice designated, or at an adjourned time or times, assess the cost of such improvement against said property and shall fix the time and manner for payment thereof, which said assessment shall become a lien upon said property and shall be collected in the manner as is provided by law for collection of local improvements assessments under this title. [2009 c 549 § 2118; 1965 c 7 § 35.69.030. Prior: 1927 c 203 § 3; RRS § 9332-3.]

35.69.040 Abutting property defined. For the purposes of this chapter all property having a frontage upon the sides or margins of any street shall be deemed to be abutting property, and such property shall be chargeable, as provided herein, for all costs of construction or reconstruction or any form of sidewalk improvement between the margin of said street and the roadway lying in front of and adjacent to said property. [1965 c 7 § 35.69.040. Prior: 1927 c 203 § 4; RRS § 9332-4.]

35.69.050 Construction of chapter. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit or repeal any existing powers of cities with reference to the construction or reconstruction of sidewalks or the improvement or maintenance of streets, but the power and authority herein granted is to be exercised concurrent with or in extension of powers and authority now existing. The legislative authority of any city before exercising the powers and authority herein granted

shall, by proper ordinance, provide for the application and enforcement of the same within the limitations herein specified. [1965 c 7 § 35.69.050. Prior: 1927 c 203 § 5; RRS § 9332-5.]

Chapter 35.70 RCW
SIDEWALKS—CONSTRUCTION IN
SECOND-CLASS CITIES AND TOWNS

Sections

35.70.010	Definitions.
35.70.020	Owners' responsibility.
35.70.030	Convenience and necessity reported by superintendent.
35.70.040	Council's resolution and notice—Adoption.
35.70.050	Council's resolution and notice—Contents.
35.70.060	Notice of resolution and order—Service.
35.70.070	Superintendent to construct and prepare assessment roll.
35.70.080	Hearing on assessment roll—Notice.
35.70.090	Lien of assessments and foreclosure.
35.70.100	Provisions of chapter not exclusive.

Assessments and charges against state lands: Chapter 79.44 RCW.

35.70.010 Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter all property having a frontage on the side or margin of any street shall be deemed abutting property, and such property shall be chargeable, as provided in this chapter, with all costs of construction of any form of sidewalk improvement, between the margin of the street, as defined by a curb or the edge of the traveled road surface, and the line where the public right-of-way meets the abutting property, and the term sidewalk as used in this chapter shall be construed to mean and include any and all pedestrian structures or forms of improvement for pedestrians included in the space between the street margin, as defined by a curb or the edge of the traveled road surface, and the line where the public right-of-way meets the abutting property. [1996 c 19 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.70.010. Prior: 1915 c 149 § 7; RRS § 9161.]

35.70.020 Owners' responsibility. In all cities of the second class and towns the burden and expense of constructing sidewalks along the side of any street or other public place shall devolve upon and be borne by the property directly abutting thereon. The cost of reconstructing or repairing existing sidewalks may devolve upon the abutting property subject to the limitations in RCW 35.69.020 (2) and (3). [1996 c 19 § 5; 1994 c 81 § 62; 1965 c 7 § 35.70.020. Prior: 1915 c 149 § 1; RRS § 9155.]

35.70.030 Convenience and necessity reported by superintendent. If in the judgment of the officer or department having superintendence of streets and public places, public convenience or safety requires that a sidewalk be constructed along either side of any street, he or she shall report the fact to the city or town council immediately. [2009 c 549 § 2119; 1965 c 7 § 35.70.030. Prior: 1915 c 149 § 2, part; RRS § 9156, part.]

35.70.040 Council's resolution and notice—Adoption. If upon receiving a report from the proper officer, the city or town council deems the construction of the proposed sidewalk necessary or convenient for the public it shall by an appropriate resolution order the sidewalk constructed and shall cause a written notice to be served upon the owner of

each parcel of land abutting upon that portion and side of the street where the sidewalk is constructed requiring him or her to construct the sidewalk in accordance with the resolution. [2009 c 549 § 2120; 1965 c 7 § 35.70.040. Prior: 1915 c 149 § 2, part; RRS § 9156, part.]

35.70.050 Council's resolution and notice—Contents. The resolution and notice and order to construct a sidewalk shall:

(1) Describe each parcel of land abutting upon that portion and side of the street where the sidewalk is ordered to be constructed,

(2) Specify the kind of sidewalk required, its size and dimensions, the method and material to be used in construction,

(3) Contain an estimate of the cost thereof, and

(4) State that unless the sidewalk is constructed in compliance with the notice, and within a reasonable time therein specified, the city or town will construct the sidewalk and assess the cost and expense thereof against the abutting property described in the notice. [1965 c 7 § 35.70.050. Prior: 1915 c 149 § 3; RRS § 9157.]

35.70.060 Notice of resolution and order—Service. The notice shall be served:

(1) By delivering a copy to the owner or reputed owner of each parcel of land affected, or to the authorized agent of the owners, or

(2) By leaving a copy thereof at the usual place of abode of the owner in the city or town with a person of suitable age and discretion residing therein, or

(3) If the owner is a nonresident of the city or town and his or her place of residence is known by mailing a copy to the owner addressed to his or her last known place of residence, or

(4) If the place of residence of the owner is unknown or if the owner of any parcel of land affected is unknown, by publication in the official newspaper of the city or town once a week for two consecutive weeks. The notice shall specify a reasonable time within which the sidewalk shall be constructed which in the case of publication of the notice shall not be less than sixty days from the date of the first publication of such notice. [2009 c 549 § 2121; 1985 c 469 § 36; 1965 c 7 § 35.70.060. Prior: 1915 c 149 § 4; RRS § 9158.]

35.70.070 Superintendent to construct and prepare assessment roll. If the notice and order to construct a sidewalk is not complied with within the time therein specified, the officer or department having the superintendence of streets shall proceed to construct said sidewalk forthwith and shall report to the city or town council at its next regular meeting or as soon thereafter as is practicable an assessment roll showing each parcel of land abutting upon the sidewalk, the name of the owner thereof if known, and apportion the cost of said improvement to be assessed against each parcel of such land. [1965 c 7 § 35.70.070. Prior: 1915 c 149 § 5, part; RRS § 9159, part.]

35.70.080 Hearing on assessment roll—Notice. Thereupon the city or town council shall set a date for hearing any protests against the proposed assessment roll and shall

cause a notice of the time and place of the hearing to be published once a week for two successive weeks in the official newspaper of the city or town, the date of the hearing to be not less than thirty days from the date of the first publication of the notice. At the hearing or at any adjournment thereof the council by ordinance shall assess the cost of constructing the sidewalk against the abutting property in accordance with the benefits thereto. [1985 c 469 § 39; 1965 c 7 § 35.70.080. Prior: (i) 1915 c 149 § 5, part; RRS § 9159, part. (ii) 1915 c 149 § 6, part; RRS § 9160, part.]

35.70.090 Lien of assessments and foreclosure. The assessments shall become a lien upon the respective parcels of land and shall be collected in the manner provided by law for the collection of local improvement assessments and shall bear interest at the rate of six percent per annum from the date of the approval of said assessment thereon. [1965 c 7 § 35.70.090. Prior: 1915 c 149 § 6, part; RRS § 9160, part.]

Collection and foreclosure of local improvement assessments: Chapters 35.49, 35.50 RCW.

35.70.100 Provisions of chapter not exclusive. This chapter shall not be construed as repealing or amending any provision relating to the improvement of streets or public places by special assessments commonly known as local improvement laws, but shall be considered as additional legislation and auxiliary thereto and the city or town council, of any city of the second class or town before exercising the authority herein granted may by ordinance provide for the application and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter within the limitations herein specified. [1994 c 81 § 63; 1965 c 7 § 35.70.100. Prior: 1915 c 149 § 8; RRS § 9162.]

Chapter 35.71 RCW PEDESTRIAN MALLS

Sections

35.71.010	Definitions.
35.71.020	Establishment declared public purpose—Authority to establish—General powers.
35.71.030	Resolution of intention—Traffic limitation—Property owner's right of ingress and egress.
35.71.040	Plan—Alternate vehicle routes—Off-street parking—Hearing, notice.
35.71.050	Real estate appraisers—Report.
35.71.060	Financing methods.
35.71.070	Waivers and quitclaim deeds—Rights in right-of-way.
35.71.080	Vacating, replatting right-of-way for mall purposes.
35.71.090	"Mall organization"—Powers in general—Directors—Officers.
35.71.100	Special assessment.
35.71.110	Claims for damages.
35.71.120	Contracts with mall organization for administration—Conflicting charter provisions.
35.71.130	Election to discontinue mall—Ordinance—Outstanding obligations—Restoration to former status.
35.71.910	Chapter controls inconsistent laws.

35.71.010 Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meaning herein given to each of them:

"City" means any city or town.

"Chief executive" means the mayor in a mayor-council or commission city and city manager in a council-manager city.

"Corporate authority" means the legislative body of any city.

"Project" means a pedestrian mall project.

"Right-of-way" means that area of land dedicated for public use or secured by the public for purposes of ingress and egress to abutting property and other public purposes.

"Mall" means an area of land, part of which may be surfaced, landscaped, and used entirely for pedestrian movements, except with respect to governmental functions, utilities, and loading and unloading of goods.

"Mall organization" means a group of property owners, lessors, or lessees in an area that has been organized to consider the establishment, maintenance, and operation of a mall in a given area and persons owning or having any legal or equitable interest in the real property affected by the establishment of the mall. [1965 c 7 § 35.71.010. Prior: 1961 c 111 § 1.]

35.71.020 Establishment declared public purpose—Authority to establish—General powers. The establishment of pedestrian malls is declared to be for a public purpose. Any corporate authority, by ordinance, may establish and regulate any street right-of-way as a mall, may prohibit, in whole or in part, vehicular traffic on a mall, and may provide for the acquisition of any interest in the right-of-way necessary to its establishment, and may provide for the determination of legal damages, if any, to abutting property. [1965 c 7 § 35.71.020. Prior: 1961 c 111 § 2.]

35.71.030 Resolution of intention—Traffic limitation—Property owner's right of ingress and egress. When the corporate authority determines that the public interest, safety, and convenience is best served by the establishment of a mall and that vehicular traffic will not be unduly inconvenienced thereby, it may adopt a resolution declaring its intention to do so, and announcing the intended extent of traffic limitation. Any corporate authority is authorized to limit the utilization of any right-of-way, except for utilities and governmental functions, provided adequate alternative routes for vehicular movement, and the loading and unloading of goods are established or are available. The abutting property owner's right of ingress and egress shall be considered to have been satisfied whenever the corporate authority has planned and constructed, or there is available, an alternate route, alleyway, and service driveway. [1965 c 7 § 35.71.030. Prior: 1961 c 111 § 3.]

35.71.040 Plan—Alternate vehicle routes—Off-street parking—Hearing, notice. Before a mall is established, a plan shall be formulated consistent with the city's comprehensive plan, including at least the area of the right-of-way between two intersecting streets and showing alternate routes outside the mall area upon which any vehicles excluded from using the mall may be accommodated; it may include a provision for on and off-street parking. After the plans have been prepared, the corporate authority shall hold a public hearing thereon, giving notice of time and place at least two weeks in advance of the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the city and as required by chapter 42.32 RCW. [1965 c 7 § 35.71.040. Prior: 1961 c 111 § 4.]

35.71.050 Real estate appraisers—Report. The corporate authority is authorized to engage duly qualified real estate appraisers, for the purpose of determining the value, or legal damages, if any, to any person, owning or having any legal or equitable interest in any real property who contends that he or she would suffer damage if a projected mall were established; in connection therewith the city shall take into account any increment in value that may result from the establishment of the mall. The appraisers shall submit their findings in writing to the chief executive of the city. [2009 c 549 § 2122; 1965 c 7 § 35.71.050. Prior: 1961 c 111 § 5.]

35.71.060 Financing methods. The corporate authority may finance the establishment of a mall, including, but not limited to, right-of-way improvements, traffic control devices, and off-street parking facilities in the vicinity of the mall, by one or more of the following methods or by a combination of any two or more of them:

(1) By creating local improvement districts under the laws applicable thereto in Title 35 RCW.

(2) By issuing revenue bonds pursuant to chapter 35.41 RCW, *RCW 35.24.305, chapter 35.92 RCW, RCW 35.81.100, and by such other statutes that may authorize such bonds.

(3) By issuing general obligation bonds pursuant to chapter 39.52 RCW, RCW 35.81.115, and by such other statutes and applicable provisions of the state Constitution that may authorize such bonds.

(4) By use of gifts and donations.

(5) General fund and other available moneys: PROVIDED, That if any general fund moneys are expended for a mall, provision may be made for repayment thereof to the general fund from money received from the financing of the mall.

The corporate authority may include within the cost of any mall project the expense of moving utilities, or any facility located within a right-of-way. [1965 c 7 § 35.71.060. Prior: 1961 c 111 § 6.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 35.24.305 was recodified as RCW 35.23.454 pursuant to 1994 c 81 § 90.

35.71.070 Waivers and quitclaim deeds—Rights in right-of-way. The corporate authority may formulate, solicit, finance and acquire, purchase, or negotiate the acquisition of waivers and the execution of quitclaim deeds by persons owning or having any legal or equitable interest in the real property affected by the establishment of a mall, conveying the necessary rights to the city to prohibit through vehicular traffic and otherwise limit vehicular access to, and from, such right-of-way: PROVIDED, That the execution of such waivers and quitclaim deeds shall not operate to extinguish the rights of the abutting owner, lessor, or lessee in the right-of-way, not included in such waiver or quitclaim deed. [1965 c 7 § 35.71.070. Prior: 1961 c 111 § 7.]

35.71.080 Vacating, replatting right-of-way for mall purposes. The corporate authority, as an alternate to the preceding methods, may find that the right-of-way no longer is needed as a right-of-way. When persons owning or having any legal or equitable interest in the real property affected by a proposed mall, present a petition to the corporate authority

for vacating the right-of-way pursuant to chapter 35.79 RCW, or the corporate authority initiates by resolution such a vacation proceeding, a right-of-way may be vacated and replatted for mall purposes, and closed to vehicular traffic except as provided in RCW 35.71.030, consistent with the subdivision standards allowed by Title 58 RCW, and chapter 35.63 RCW. [1965 c 7 § 35.71.080. Prior: 1961 c 111 § 8.]

35.71.090 "Mall organization"—Powers in general—Directors—Officers. The corporate authority may cause an organization of persons to be known as a "Mall organization" interested in creating a mall in a given area to be formed to provide for consultative assistance to the city with respect to the establishment and administration of a mall. This organization may elect a board of directors of not less than three nor more than twelve members. The board shall elect a president, a vice president, and a secretary from its membership. [1965 c 7 § 35.71.090. Prior: 1961 c 111 § 9.]

35.71.100 Special assessment. After the establishment of the mall, the corporate authority may levy a special assessment on the real property within the area specially benefited by the improvement. Such special levy, if any, shall be for operation and maintenance of the mall and appurtenances thereto, which may not exceed one percent of the aggregate actual valuation of the real property (including twenty-five percent of the actual valuation of the improvements thereon) according to the valuation last placed upon it for purposes of general taxation: PROVIDED, That if a mall organization board of directors exists as authorized by RCW 35.71.090, the corporate authority may entertain a recommendation from this organization with respect to such a levy by the corporate authority. [1965 c 7 § 35.71.100. Prior: 1961 c 111 § 10.]

35.71.110 Claims for damages. Following the public hearing on the ordinance to establish a mall any person owning or having any legal or equitable interest in property which might be affected by reason of the establishment of the proposed mall or the board of directors of a mall organization shall, within twenty days of such hearing, file with the city clerk a statement describing the real property as to which the claim is made, the nature of the claimant's interest therein, the nature of the alleged damage thereto and the amount of damages claimed. After the receipt thereof, the corporate authority may negotiate with the affected parties concerning them or deny them. [1965 c 7 § 35.71.110. Prior: 1961 c 111 § 11.]

35.71.120 Contracts with mall organization for administration—Conflicting charter provisions. If the corporate authority desires to have the mall administered by a mall organization rather than by one of its departments, the corporate authority may execute a contract with such an organization for the administration of the mall upon mutually satisfactory terms and conditions: PROVIDED, That if any provision of a city charter conflicts with this section, such provision of the city charter shall prevail. [1965 c 7 § 35.71.120. Prior: 1961 c 111 § 12.]

35.71.130 Election to discontinue mall—Ordinance—Outstanding obligations—Restoration to former status. The board of directors of a mall organization may call for an election, after the mall has been in operation for two years, at which the voting shall be by secret ballot, on the question: "Shall the mall be continued in operation?" If sixty percent of the membership of the organization vote to discontinue the mall, the results of the election shall be submitted to the corporate authority. The corporate authority may initiate proceedings by ordinance for the discontinuation of the mall, allocate the proportionate amount of the outstanding obligations of the mall to the abutting property of the mall or property specially benefited if a local improvement district is established, subject to the provisions of any applicable statutes and bond ordinances, resolutions, or agreements, and thereafter, at a time set by the corporate authority, the mall may be restored to its former right-of-way status. [1965 c 7 § 35.71.130. Prior: 1961 c 111 § 13.]

35.71.910 Chapter controls inconsistent laws. Insofar as the provisions of this chapter are inconsistent with a provision of any other law, the provisions of this chapter shall be controlling. [1965 c 7 § 35.71.910. Prior: 1961 c 111 § 15.]

**Chapter 35.72 RCW
CONTRACTS FOR STREET, ROAD, AND
HIGHWAY PROJECTS**

Sections

35.72.010	Contracts authorized for street projects.
35.72.020	Reimbursement by other property owners—Contract requirements.
35.72.030	Reimbursement by other property owners—Reimbursement share.
35.72.040	Assessment reimbursement contracts.
35.72.050	Alternative financing methods—Participation in or creation of assessment reimbursement area by county, city, town, or department of transportation—Eligibility for reimbursement.

35.72.010 Contracts authorized for street projects. The legislative authority of any city, town, or county may contract with owners of real estate for the construction or improvement of street projects which the owners elect to install as a result of ordinances that require the projects as a prerequisite to further property development. [1983 c 126 § 1.]

35.72.020 Reimbursement by other property owners—Contract requirements. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, the contract may provide for the partial reimbursement to the owner or the owner's assigns for a period not to exceed fifteen years of a portion of the costs of the project by other property owners who:

- (a) Are determined to be within the assessment reimbursement area pursuant to RCW 35.72.040;
- (b) Are determined to have a reimbursement share based upon a benefit to the property owner pursuant to RCW 35.72.030;
- (c) Did not contribute to the original cost of the street project; and
- (d) Subsequently develop their property within the period of time that the contract is effective and at the time of

(2012 Ed.)

development were not required to install similar street projects because they were already provided for by the contract.

Street projects subject to reimbursement may include design, grading, paving, installation of curbs, gutters, storm drainage, sidewalks, street lighting, traffic controls, and other similar improvements, as required by the street standards of the city, town, or county.

(2)(a) The contract may provide for an extension of the fifteen-year reimbursement period for a time not to exceed the duration of any moratorium, phasing ordinance, concurrency designation, or other governmental action that prevents making applications for, or the approval of, any new development within the benefit area for a period of six months or more.

(b) Upon the extension of the reimbursement period pursuant to (a) of this subsection, the contract must specify the duration of the contract extension and must be filed and recorded with the county auditor. Property owners who are subject to the reimbursement obligations under subsection (1) of this section shall be notified by the appropriate county, city, or town of the extension filed under this subsection.

(3) Each contract shall include a provision requiring that every two years from the date the contract is executed a property owner entitled to reimbursement under this section provide the appropriate county, city, or town with information regarding the current contract name, address, and telephone number of the person, company, or partnership that originally entered into the contract. If the property owner fails to comply with the notification requirements of this subsection within sixty days of the specified time, then the contracting county, city, or town may collect any reimbursement funds owed to the property owner under the contract. Such funds must be deposited in the capital fund of the county, city, or town. [2006 c 88 § 1; 1983 c 126 § 2.]

35.72.030 Reimbursement by other property owners—Reimbursement share. The reimbursement shall be a pro rata share of construction and reimbursement of contract administration costs of the street project. A city, town, or county shall determine the reimbursement share by using a method of cost apportionment which is based on the benefit to the property owner from such project. [1983 c 126 § 3.]

35.72.040 Assessment reimbursement contracts. The procedures for assessment reimbursement contracts shall be governed by the following:

- (1) An assessment reimbursement area shall be formulated by the city, town, or county based upon a determination by the city, town, or county of which parcels adjacent to the improvements would require similar street improvements upon development.
- (2) The preliminary determination of area boundaries and assessments, along with a description of the property owners' rights and options, shall be forwarded by certified mail to the property owners of record within the proposed assessment area. If any property owner requests a hearing in writing within twenty days of the mailing of the preliminary determination, a hearing shall be held before the legislative body, notice of which shall be given to all affected property

owners. The legislative body's ruling is determinative and final.

(3) The contract must be recorded in the appropriate county auditor's office within thirty days of the final execution of the agreement.

(4) If the contract is so filed, it shall be binding on owners of record within the assessment area who are not party to the contract. [1988 c 179 § 16; 1983 c 126 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.72.050 Alternative financing methods—Participation in or creation of assessment reimbursement area by county, city, town, or department of transportation—Eligibility for reimbursement. (1) As an alternative to financing projects under this chapter solely by owners of real estate, a county, city, or town may join in the financing of improvement projects and may be reimbursed in the same manner as the owners of real estate who participate in the projects, if the county, city, or town has specified the conditions of its participation in an ordinance. As another alternative, a county, city, or town may create an assessment reimbursement area on its own initiative, without the participation of a private property owner, finance the costs of the road or street improvements, and become the sole beneficiary of the reimbursements that are contributed. A county, city, or town may be reimbursed only for the costs of improvements that benefit that portion of the public who will use the developments within the assessment reimbursement area established pursuant to RCW 35.72.040(1). No county, city, or town costs for improvements that benefit the general public may be reimbursed.

(2) The department of transportation may, for state highways, participate with the owners of real estate or may be the sole participant in the financing of improvement projects, in the same manner and subject to the same restrictions as provided for counties, cities, and towns, in subsection (1) of this section. The department shall enter into agreements whereby the appropriate county, city, or town shall act as an agent of the department in administering this chapter. [1997 c 158 § 1; 1987 c 261 § 1; 1986 c 252 § 1.]

Chapter 35.73 RCW

STREET GRADES—SANITARY FILLS

Sections

35.73.010	Authority—First and second-class cities.
35.73.020	Estimates—Intention—Property included—Resolution.
35.73.030	Hearing—Time of—Publication of resolution.
35.73.040	Ordinance—Assessments.
35.73.050	Lien of assessments.
35.73.060	Improvement district bonds—Issuance.
35.73.070	Improvement district bonds—Payment—Remedies.
35.73.080	Provisions not exclusive.

35.73.010 Authority—First and second-class cities.

If a city of the first or second class establishes the grade of any street or alley at a higher elevation than any private property abutting thereon, thereby rendering the drainage of such private property or any part thereof impracticable without the raising of the surface of such private property, or if the surface of any private property in any such city is so low as to make sanitary drainage thereof impracticable and it is determined by resolution of the city council of such city that a fill

of such private property is necessary as a sanitary measure, the city may provide therefor, and by general or special ordinance or both make provision for the necessary surveys, estimates, bids, contract, bond and supervision of the work and for making and approving the assessment roll of the local improvement district and for the collection of the assessments made thereby, and for the doing of everything which in their discretion may be necessary or be incidental thereto: PROVIDED, That before the approval of the assessment roll, notice shall be given and an opportunity offered for the owners of the property affected by the assessment roll to be heard before such city council in the same manner as in case of assessments for drainage or sewerage in the city. [1965 c 7 § 35.73.010. Prior: (i) 1907 c 243 § 1; RRS § 9426. (ii) 1907 c 243 § 4; RRS § 9429.]

35.73.020 Estimates—Intention—Property included—Resolution. Before establishing a grade for property or providing for the fill of property, the city must adopt a resolution declaring its intention to do so.

The resolution shall:

- (1) Describe the property proposed to be improved by the fill,
- (2) State the estimated cost of making the improvement,
- (3) State that the cost thereof is to be assessed against the property improved thereby, and
- (4) Fix a time not less than thirty days after the first publication of the resolution within which protests against the proposed improvement may be filed with the city clerk.

The resolution may include as many separate parcels of property as may seem desirable whether or not they are contiguous so long as they lie in the same general neighborhood and may be included conveniently in one local improvement district. [1965 c 7 § 35.73.020. Prior: 1907 c 243 § 2, part; RRS § 9427, part.]

35.73.030 Hearing—Time of—Publication of resolution. Upon the passage of the resolution the city clerk shall cause it to be published in the official newspaper of the city in at least two successive issues before the time fixed in the resolution for filing protests. Proof of publication by affidavit shall be filed as part of the record of the proceedings. [1965 c 7 § 35.73.030. Prior: 1907 c 243 § 2, part; RRS § 9427, part.]

35.73.040 Ordinance—Assessments. If no protest is filed, or if protests are filed but the city council after full hearing determines that it is necessary to fill any portion of the private property it shall proceed to enact an ordinance for such improvement. By the provisions of the ordinance, a local improvement district shall be established to be called "local improvement district No. . . .," which shall include all the property found by the said council to require the fill as a sanitary measure. The ordinance shall provide that such improvement shall be made and shall fix and establish the grades to which the said property and the different portions thereof shall be brought by such improvement, and that the cost and expense thereof shall be taxed and assessed upon all the property in such local improvement district, which cost shall be assessed in proportion to the number of cubic yards of earth and bulkheading required for the different portions of

said property included in said improvement district and in proportion to the benefits derived by such improvement: PROVIDED, That the city council may expend from the general fund for such purposes such sums as in its judgment may seem fair and equitable in consideration of the benefits accruing to the general public by reason of such improvement. [1965 c 7 § 35.73.040. Prior: 1907 c 243 § 3, part; RRS § 9428, part.]

35.73.050 Lien of assessments. Whenever any expense or cost of work has been assessed the amount of such expense and cost shall become a lien upon said lands against which the same are so assessed and shall take precedence of all other liens, except general tax liens and special assessment liens theretofore assessed by the said city thereon and which may be foreclosed in accordance with law in the name of such city as plaintiff. And in any such proceeding if the court trying the same shall be satisfied that the work has been done or material furnished for the fill of such property, a recovery shall be permitted or charge enforced to the extent of the proper proportion of the value of the work or material which would be chargeable on such lot or land notwithstanding any informality, irregularity or defects in any of the proceedings of such municipal corporation or its officers. [1965 c 7 § 35.73.050. Prior: 1907 c 243 § 3, part; RRS § 9428, part.]

Collection and foreclosure of local improvement district assessments: Chapters 35.49, 35.50 RCW.

35.73.060 Improvement district bonds—Issuance. (1) The city may, in its discretion, by general or special ordinance, or both, instead of requiring immediate payment for the said work to be made by the owners of property included in the assessment roll, authorize the issuance of interest bearing bonds or warrants of the local improvement district, payable on or before a date not to exceed twelve years from and after their date. The bonds may be issued subject to call, the amount of the said assessment to be payable in installments or otherwise, and the bonds to be of such terms as may be provided in the ordinances and to bear interest at such rate or rates as may be prescribed in the ordinances. Such bonds or warrants may be of any form, including bearer bonds or bearer warrants, or registered bonds or registered warrants as provided in RCW 39.46.030.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, such bonds or warrants may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 62; 1981 c 156 § 9; 1979 ex.s. c 30 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.73.060. Prior: 1915 c 87 § 1, part; 1907 c 243 § 5, part; RRS § 9430, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.73.070 Improvement district bonds—Payment—Remedies. The bonds or warrants shall be payable only from the fund created by the special assessments upon the property in the local improvement district, and the owner of any bond or warrant shall look only to this fund for the payment of the principal and interest thereof and shall have no claim or lien therefor against the city by which the same was issued except from that fund. [1983 c 167 § 63; 1965 c 7 § 35.73.070. Prior: 1915 c 87 § 1, part; 1907 c 243 § 5, part; RRS § 9430, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

(2012 Ed.)

35.73.080 Provisions not exclusive. The provisions and remedies provided by this chapter for filling lowlands in connection with establishing street grades or for sanitary reasons are cumulative. [1965 c 7 § 35.73.080. Prior: 1907 c 243 § 6; RRS § 9431.]

Chapter 35.74 RCW STREETS—DRAWBRIDGES

Sections

35.74.010	Authority to construct or grant franchise to construct.
35.74.020	Initiation of proceedings—Notice to county commissioners.
35.74.030	Determination of width of draw—Appeal.
35.74.040	Required specifications.
35.74.050	Authority to operate toll bridges—Toll rate review and approval by tolling authority.
35.74.060	Prerequisites of grant of franchise—Approval of bridge—Tolls.
35.74.070	License fees—Renewal of license.

Counties may assist as to certain bridges on city streets: RCW 36.75.200.

35.74.010 Authority to construct or grant franchise to construct. Every city and town may erect and maintain drawbridges across navigable streams that flow through or penetrate the boundaries thereof, when the public necessity requires it, or it may grant franchises to persons or corporations to erect them and charge toll thereon. [1965 c 7 § 35.74.010. Prior: 1890 p 54 § 1; RRS § 9323.]

35.74.020 Initiation of proceedings—Notice to county commissioners. If the city or town council desires to erect a drawbridge across any navigable stream on any street, or to grant the privilege so to do to any corporation or individual, it shall notify the board of county commissioners to that effect stating the precise point where such bridge is proposed to be located. [1965 c 7 § 35.74.020. Prior: 1890 p 54 § 2, part; RRS § 9324, part.]

35.74.030 Determination of width of draw—Appeal. The board of county commissioners within ten days from the receipt of the notice, if in session, and if not in session, within five days after the first day of the next regular or special session, shall designate the width of the draw to be made in such bridge, and the length of span necessary to permit the free flow of water: PROVIDED, That if any persons deem themselves aggrieved by the determination of the matter by the board, they may appeal to the superior court which may hear and determine the matter upon such further notice and on such testimony as it shall direct to be produced. [1965 c 7 § 35.74.030. Prior: 1890 p 54 § 2, part; RRS § 9324, part.]

35.74.040 Required specifications. All bridges constructed under the provisions of this chapter must be so constructed as not to obstruct navigation, and must have a draw or swing of sufficient space or span to permit the safe, convenient, and expeditious passage at all times of any steamer or vessel or raft which may navigate the stream or waters bridged. [1965 c 7 § 35.74.040. Prior: 1890 p 55 § 5; RRS § 9327.]

35.74.050 Authority to operate toll bridges—Toll rate review and approval by tolling authority. A city or town may build and maintain toll bridges and charge and col-

lect tolls thereon, and to that end may provide a system and elect or appoint persons to operate the same, or the said bridges may be made free, as it may elect.

Consistent with RCW 47.56.850, any toll proposed under this section, including any change in an existing toll rate, must first be reviewed and approved by the tolling authority designated in RCW 47.56.850 if the toll, or change in toll rate, would have a significant impact, as determined by the tolling authority, on the operation of any state facility. [2008 c 122 § 15; 1965 c 7 § 35.74.050. Prior: 1890 p 55 § 6; RRS § 9328.]

35.74.060 Prerequisites of grant of franchise—Approval of bridge—Tolls. Before any franchise to build any bridge across any such navigable stream is granted by any city or town council it shall fix a license tax, not to exceed ten percent of the tolls collected annually. Upon the completion of the bridge the city or town council shall cause it to be inspected and if it is found to comply in all respects with the specifications previously made, and to be safe and convenient for the public, the council shall declare it open as a toll bridge, and shall immediately fix the rates of toll thereof. [1965 c 7 § 35.74.060. Prior: 1890 p 55 § 3; RRS § 9325.]

35.74.070 License fees—Renewal of license. The owner or keeper of any toll bridges in any city or town shall, before the renewal of any license, report to the city or town council under oath, the actual cost of construction and equipment of the toll bridge, the repairs and cost of maintaining it during the preceding year, the amount of tax collected, and the estimated cash value of the bridge, exclusive of the franchise. All funds arising from the license tax shall be paid into the general fund of the city or town. [1965 c 7 § 35.74.070. Prior: 1890 p 55 § 4; RRS § 9326.]

Chapter 35.75 RCW STREETS—BICYCLES—PATHS

Sections

35.75.010	Authority to regulate and license bicycles—Penalties.
35.75.020	Use of bicycle paths for other purposes prohibited.
35.75.030	License fees authorized.
35.75.040	Rules regulating use of bicycle paths.
35.75.050	Bicycle road fund—Sources—Use.
35.75.060	Use of street and road funds for bicycle paths, lanes, routes and improvements authorized—Standards.

Bicycle awareness program: RCW 43.43.390.

Bicycle transportation management program: RCW 47.04.190.

Pavement marking standards: RCW 47.36.280.

Rules of the road, bicycles: RCW 46.61.750 through 46.61.780.

35.75.010 Authority to regulate and license bicycles—Penalties. Every city and town may by ordinance regulate and license the riding of bicycles and other similar vehicles upon or along the streets, alleys, highways, or other public grounds within its limits and may construct and maintain bicycle paths or roadways within or outside of and beyond its limits leading to or from the city or town. The city or town may provide by ordinance for reasonable fines and penalties for violation of the ordinance. [1965 c 7 § 35.75.010. Prior:

(i) 1899 c 31 § 1; RRS § 9204. (ii) 1899 c 31 § 2; RRS § 9205.]

35.75.020 Use of bicycle paths for other purposes prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to lead, drive, ride, or propel any team, wagon, animal, or vehicle other than a bicycle, electric personal assistive mobility device, or similar vehicle upon and along any bicycle path constructed within or without the corporate limits of any city or town excepting at suitable crossings to be provided in the construction of such paths. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [2002 c 247 § 8; 1965 c 7 § 35.75.020. Prior: 1899 c 31 § 3; RRS § 9206.]

Legislative review—2002 c 247: See note following RCW 46.04.1695.

35.75.030 License fees authorized. Every city and town by ordinance may establish and collect reasonable license fees from all persons riding a bicycle or other similar vehicle within its respective corporate limits, and may enforce the payment thereof by reasonable fines and penalties. [1965 c 7 § 35.75.030. Prior: 1899 c 31 § 4; RRS § 9207.]

35.75.040 Rules regulating use of bicycle paths. The license fee to be paid and the rules regulating the riding of bicycles or other similar vehicles within any city or town shall be fixed by ordinance, and the rules regulating the use of such bicycle paths or roadways constructed or maintained within its limits and the fines and penalties for the violation of such rules shall be fixed by ordinance. [1965 c 7 § 35.75.040. Prior: 1899 c 31 § 5; RRS § 9208.]

35.75.050 Bicycle road fund—Sources—Use. The city or town council shall by ordinance provide that the whole amount or any amount not less than seventy-five percent of all license fees, penalties or other moneys collected under the authority of this chapter shall be paid into and placed to the credit of a special fund to be known as the "bicycle road fund." The moneys in the bicycle road fund shall not be transferred to any other fund and shall be paid out for the sole purpose of building and maintaining bicycle paths and roadways authorized to be constructed and maintained by this chapter or for special police officers, bicycle tags, stationery and other expenses growing out of the regulating and licensing of the riding of bicycles and other vehicles and the construction, maintenance and regulation of the use of bicycle paths and roadways. [2007 c 218 § 69; 1965 c 7 § 35.75.050. Prior: 1899 c 31 § 6; RRS § 9209.]

Intent—Finding—2007 c 218: See note following RCW 1.08.130.

35.75.060 Use of street and road funds for bicycle paths, lanes, routes and improvements authorized—Standards. Any city or town may use any funds available for street or road construction, maintenance, or improvement for building, improving, and maintaining bicycle paths, lanes, roadways, and routes, and for improvements to make existing streets and roads more suitable and safe for bicycle traffic: PROVIDED, That any such paths, lanes, roadways, routes, or streets for which any such street or road funds are expended shall be suitable for bicycle transportation purposes and not solely for recreation purposes. Bicycle facilities constructed

or modified after December 31, 2012, shall meet or exceed the standards adopted by the design standards committee under RCW 35.78.030. [2012 c 67 § 2; 1982 c 55 § 1; 1974 ex. s. c 141 § 10.]

Intent—2012 c 67: "It is the intent of the legislature that the Washington state department of transportation shall provide for the needs of drivers, public transportation vehicles and patrons, bicyclists, and pedestrians of all ages and abilities in all planning, programming, design, construction, reconstruction, retrofit, operations, and maintenance activities and products.

It is also the intent of the legislature that the department shall view all transportation improvements as opportunities to improve safety, access, and mobility for all travelers in Washington and recognize bicycle, pedestrian, and transit modes as integral elements of the transportation system.

The increase in Washington's older adult population, which is up to forty percent of total population in some counties, increases the need for locally based transportation options and a statewide transportation system less reliant on the automobile.

Washington is committed to providing community-based options for individuals with disabilities who require access to a broader range of transportation options.

Washington believes the full integration of all modes in the design of streets and roadways will increase the capacity and efficiency of the road network, reduce traffic congestion, improve mobility options, and limit greenhouse gas emissions.

Washington believes regular walking and bicycling improves physical health, increases mental well-being, and helps reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease, Type 2 diabetes, some cancers, and other chronic diseases. Increased physical activity is also critical to combating the obesity crisis in Washington." [2012 c 67 § 1.]

Chapter 35.76 RCW

STREETS—BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING

Sections

35.76.010	Declaration of purpose—Budget and accounting by functional categories.
35.76.020	Cost accounting and reporting—Cities over eight thousand.
35.76.030	Cost accounting and reporting—Cities of eight thousand or less.
35.76.040	Manual of instructions.
35.76.050	Cost-audit examination and report.
35.76.060	Budgets.

35.76.010 Declaration of purpose—Budget and accounting by functional categories. Records of city street expenditures are generally inadequate to meet the needs of cities for planning and administration of their street programs and the needs of the legislature in providing for city street financing. It is the intent of the legislature that each city and town shall budget and thereafter maintain records and accounts for all street expenditures by functional categories in a manner consistent with its size, administrative capabilities, and the amounts of money expended by it for street purposes. [1965 c 7 § 35.76.010. Prior: 1963 c 115 § 1.]

35.76.020 Cost accounting and reporting—Cities over eight thousand. The state auditor shall formulate, prescribe, and install a system of cost accounting and reporting for each city having a population of more than eight thousand, according to the last official census, which will correctly show all street expenditures by functional categories. The system shall also provide for reporting all revenues available for street purposes from whatever source including local improvement district assessments and state and federal aid. [1995 c 301 § 48; 1965 c 7 § 35.76.020. Prior: 1963 c 115 § 2.]

(2012 Ed.)

Cities over eight thousand, equipment rental fund in street department: RCW 35.21.088.

35.76.030 Cost accounting and reporting—Cities of eight thousand or less. Consistent with the intent of this chapter as stated in RCW 35.76.010, the state auditor, from and after July 1, 1965, is authorized and directed to prescribe accounting and reporting procedures for street expenditures for cities and towns having a population of eight thousand or less, according to the last official census. [1995 c 301 § 49; 1965 c 7 § 35.76.030. Prior: 1963 c 115 § 3.]

35.76.040 Manual of instructions. The state auditor, after consultation with the association of Washington cities and the planning division of the state department of transportation shall prepare and distribute to the cities and towns a manual of instructions governing accounting and reporting procedures for all street expenditures. [1984 c 7 § 21; 1965 c 7 § 35.76.040. Prior: 1963 c 115 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.76.050 Cost-audit examination and report. The state auditor shall annually make a cost-audit examination of street records for each city and town and make a written report thereon to the legislative body of each city and town. The expense of the examination shall be paid out of that portion of the motor vehicle fund allocated to the cities and towns and withheld for use by the state department of transportation under the terms of RCW 46.68.110(1). [1995 c 301 § 50; 1984 c 7 § 22; 1965 c 7 § 35.76.050. Prior: 1963 c 115 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.76.060 Budgets. Expenditures for city and town streets shall be budgeted by each city and town according to the same functional categories prescribed by the state auditor for purposes of accounting and reporting as provided in RCW 35.76.020 and 35.76.030.

In the preparation of city and town budgets, including the preparation and filing of budget estimates, adoption of preliminary budgets and adoption of final budgets, all expenditures for street purposes shall be designated by such functional categories only. [1965 c 7 § 35.76.060. Prior: 1963 c 115 § 6.]

Chapter 35.77 RCW

STREETS—PLANNING, ESTABLISHMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Sections

35.77.010	Perpetual advanced six-year plans for coordinated transportation program expenditures—Nonmotorized transportation—Railroad right-of-way.
35.77.015	Provisions for bicycle paths, lanes, routes, roadways and improvements to be included in annual revision or extension of comprehensive street programs—Exception.
35.77.020	Agreements with county for planning, establishment, construction, and maintenance.
35.77.030	Agreements with county for planning, establishment, construction, and maintenance—County may use road fund—Payments by city—Contracts, bids.
35.77.040	Agreements with county for planning, establishment, construction, and maintenance—Act is additional and concurrent method.

Bicycle awareness program: RCW 43.43.390.

Bicycle transportation management program: RCW 47.04.190.

Local adopt-a-highway programs: RCW 47.40.105.

Pavement marking standards: RCW 47.36.280.

Planning commissions: Chapter 35.63 RCW.

State highways in urban areas, allocation of funds, planning, bond issue, etc.: Chapter 47.26 RCW.

Urban arterials, planning, construction by cities and counties, transportation improvement board, bond issue, etc.: Chapter 47.26 RCW.

35.77.010 Perpetual advanced six-year plans for coordinated transportation program expenditures—Non-motorized transportation—Railroad right-of-way. (1) The legislative body of each city and town, pursuant to one or more public hearings thereon, shall prepare and adopt a comprehensive transportation program for the ensuing six calendar years. If the city or town has adopted a comprehensive plan pursuant to chapter 35.63 or 35A.63 RCW, the inherent authority of a first-class city derived from its charter, or chapter 36.70A RCW, the program shall be consistent with this comprehensive plan. The program shall include any new or enhanced bicycle or pedestrian facilities identified pursuant to RCW 36.70A.070(6) or other applicable changes that promote nonmotorized transit.

The program shall be filed with the secretary of transportation not more than thirty days after its adoption. Annually thereafter the legislative body of each city and town shall review the work accomplished under the program and determine current city transportation needs. Based on these findings each such legislative body shall prepare and after public hearings thereon adopt a revised and extended comprehensive transportation program before July 1st of each year, and each one-year extension and revision shall be filed with the secretary of transportation not more than thirty days after its adoption. The purpose of this section is to assure that each city and town shall perpetually have available advanced plans looking to the future for not less than six years as a guide in carrying out a coordinated transportation program. The program may at any time be revised by a majority of the legislative body of a city or town, but only after a public hearing.

The six-year plan for each city or town shall specifically set forth those projects and programs of regional significance for inclusion in the transportation improvement program within that region.

(2) Each six-year transportation program forwarded to the secretary in compliance with subsection (1) of this section shall contain information as to how a city or town will expend its moneys, including funds made available pursuant to chapter 47.30 RCW, for nonmotorized transportation purposes.

(3) Each six-year transportation program forwarded to the secretary in compliance with subsection (1) of this section shall contain information as to how a city or town shall act to preserve railroad right-of-way in the event the railroad ceases to operate in the city's or town's jurisdiction. [2005 c 360 § 4. Prior: 1994 c 179 § 1; 1994 c 158 § 7; 1990 1st ex.s. c 17 § 59; 1988 c 167 § 6; 1984 c 7 § 23; 1977 ex.s. c 317 § 7; 1975 1st ex.s. c 215 § 1; 1967 ex.s. c 83 § 27; 1965 c 7 § 35.77.010; prior: 1961 c 195 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—2005 c 360: See note following RCW 36.70A.070.

Highways, roads, streets in urban areas, urban arterials, development: Chapter 47.26 RCW.

Long-range arterial construction planning, counties and cities to prepare data: RCW 47.26.170.

Perpetual advanced six-year plans for coordinated transportation program: RCW 36.81.121.

Transportation improvement board: Chapter 47.26 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.77.015 Provisions for bicycle paths, lanes, routes, roadways and improvements to be included in annual revision or extension of comprehensive street programs—Exception. The annual revision and extension of comprehensive street programs pursuant to RCW 35.77.010 shall include consideration of and, wherever reasonably practicable, provisions for bicycle routes: PROVIDED, That no provision need be made for any such route where the cost of establishing it would be excessively disproportionate to the need or probable use. [1974 ex.s. c 141 § 11.]

35.77.020 Agreements with county for planning, establishment, construction, and maintenance. Any city or town may enter into an agreement with the county in which it is located authorizing the county to perform all or any part of the construction, repair, and maintenance of streets in such city or town at such cost as shall be mutually agreed upon. The agreement shall be approved by ordinance of the governing body of the city or town and by resolution of the board of county commissioners.

Any such agreement may include, but shall not be limited to the following:

(1) A provision that the county shall perform all or a specified part of the construction, repair, or maintenance of the city or town streets and bridges to the same standards provided by the county in unincorporated areas, or to increased standards as shall be specified which may include construction, repair, or maintenance of drainage facilities including storm sewers, sidewalks and curbsings, street lighting, and traffic control devices.

(2) A provision that the county may provide engineering and administrative services necessary for the planning, establishment, construction, and maintenance of the streets of the city or town, including engineering and clerical services necessary for the establishment of local improvement districts. In providing such services the county engineer may exercise all the powers and perform all the duties vested by law or by ordinance in the city or town engineer or other officer or department charged with street administration.

(3) A provision that the city or town shall enact ordinances for the administration, establishment, construction, repair, maintenance, regulation, and protection of its streets as may be necessary to authorize the county to lawfully carry out the terms of the agreement. [1965 c 7 § 35.77.020. Prior: 1961 c 245 § 1.]

35.77.030 Agreements with county for planning, establishment, construction, and maintenance—County may use road fund—Payments by city—Contracts, bids. Pursuant to an agreement authorized by RCW 35.77.020, the board of county commissioners may expend funds from the county road fund for the construction, repair, and maintenance of the streets of such city or town and for engineering and administrative services. Payments by a city or town

under such an agreement shall be made to the county treasurer and by him or her deposited in the county road fund. Such construction, repair, maintenance, and engineering service shall be ordered by resolution and proceedings conducted in respect thereto in the same manner as provided for the construction, repair, and maintenance of county roads by counties, and for the preparation of maps, plans and specifications, advertising and award of contracts therefor: PROVIDED, That except in case of emergency all construction work performed by a county on city streets pursuant to RCW 35.77.020 through 35.77.040, which exceeds ten thousand dollars, shall be done by contract, unless after advertisement and solicitation of competitive bids it appears that bids are unobtainable or that the lowest bid exceeds the amount for which such construction can be done by means other than contract. No street construction project shall be divided into lesser component parts for the purpose of avoiding the requirements for competitive bidding. [2009 c 549 § 2123; 1965 c 7 § 35.77.030. Prior: 1961 c 245 § 2.]

35.77.040 Agreements with county for planning, establishment, construction, and maintenance—Act is additional and concurrent method. RCW 35.77.020 through 35.77.040 shall not repeal, amend, or modify any law providing for joint or cooperative agreements between cities and counties with respect to city streets, but shall be held to be an additional and concurrent method providing for such purpose. [1965 c 7 § 35.77.040. Prior: 1961 c 245 § 3.]

Chapter 35.78 RCW STREETS—CLASSIFICATION AND DESIGN STANDARDS

Sections

35.78.010	Classification of streets.
35.78.020	State design standards—Committee—Membership.
35.78.030	Committee to adopt uniform design standards.
35.78.040	Design standards must be followed by municipalities—Approval of deviations.
35.78.050	Use of street and road funds for pedestrian rights-of-way—Standards.

City and town streets as part of state highways: Chapter 47.24 RCW.

Design standards committee for county roads: Chapter 43.32 RCW, RCW 36.86.070, 36.86.080.

35.78.010 Classification of streets. The governing body of each municipal corporation shall classify and designate city streets as follows:

Major arterials, which are defined as transportation arteries which connect the focal points of traffic interest within a city; arteries which provide communications with other communities and the outlying areas; or arteries which have relatively high traffic volume compared with other streets within the city;

Secondary arterials, which are defined as routes which serve lesser points of traffic interest within a city; provide communication with outlying districts in the same degree or serve to collect and distribute traffic from the major arterials to the local streets;

Access streets, which are defined as land service streets and are generally limited to providing access to abutting property. They are tributary to the major and secondary thor-

(2012 Ed.)

oughfares and generally discourage through traffic. [1965 c 7 § 35.78.010. Prior: 1949 c 164 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9300-1.]

35.78.020 State design standards—Committee—Membership. There is created a state design standards committee of seven members, six of whom shall be appointed by the executive committee of the Association of Washington Cities to hold office at its pleasure and the seventh to be the state aid engineer. The members to be appointed by the executive committee of the Association of Washington Cities shall be restricted to the membership of the association or to those holding office and/or performing the function of chief engineer in any of the several municipalities in the state. [1984 c 7 § 24; 1965 c 7 § 35.78.020. Prior: 1949 c 164 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9300-2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.78.030 Committee to adopt uniform design standards. (1) The design standards committee shall from time to time adopt uniform design standards for major arterial and secondary arterial streets.

(2) By July 1, 2012, and from time to time thereafter, the design standards committee shall adopt standards for bicycle and pedestrian facilities. [2012 c 67 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.78.030. Prior: 1949 c 164 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9300-3.]

Intent—2012 c 67: See note following RCW 35.75.060.

35.78.040 Design standards must be followed by municipalities—Approval of deviations. The governing body of the several municipalities shall apply the uniform design standards adopted under RCW 35.78.030 to all new construction on major arterial and secondary arterial streets and to reconstruction of old such streets as far as practicable. No deviation from the design standards as to such streets may be made without approval of the state aid engineer. [1984 c 7 § 25; 1965 c 7 § 35.78.040. Prior: 1949 c 164 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9300-4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.78.050 Use of street and road funds for pedestrian rights-of-way—Standards. Any city or town may use any funds available for street or road construction, maintenance, or improvement for building, improving, and maintaining a pedestrian right-of-way and for improvements to make existing streets and roads more suitable and safe for pedestrian travel. Any such paths, lanes, roadways, routes, or streets for which any such street or road funds are expended must be suitable for pedestrian travel purposes and not solely for recreation purposes. A pedestrian right-of-way constructed or modified after December 31, 2012, must meet or exceed the standards adopted by the design standards committee under RCW 35.78.030. [2012 c 67 § 3.]

Intent—2012 c 67: See note following RCW 35.75.060.

Chapter 35.79 RCW
STREETS—VACATION

Sections

35.79.010	Petition by owners—Fixing time for hearing.
35.79.020	Notice of hearing—Objections prior to hearing.
35.79.030	Hearing—Ordinance of vacation.
35.79.035	Limitations on vacations of streets abutting bodies of water—Procedure.
35.79.040	Title to vacated street or alley.
35.79.050	Vested rights not affected.

35.79.010 Petition by owners—Fixing time for hearing. The owners of an interest in any real estate abutting upon any street or alley who may desire to vacate the street or alley, or any part thereof, may petition the legislative authority to make vacation, giving a description of the property to be vacated, or the legislative authority may itself initiate by resolution such vacation procedure. The petition or resolution shall be filed with the city or town clerk, and, if the petition is signed by the owners of more than two-thirds of the property abutting upon the part of such street or alley sought to be vacated, legislative authority by resolution shall fix a time when the petition will be heard and determined by such authority or a committee thereof, which time shall not be more than sixty days nor less than twenty days after the date of the passage of such resolution. [1965 c 7 § 35.79.010. Prior: 1957 c 156 § 2; 1901 c 84 § 1, part; RRS § 9297, part.]

35.79.020 Notice of hearing—Objections prior to hearing. Upon the passage of the resolution the city or town clerk shall give twenty days' notice of the pendency of the petition by a written notice posted in three of the most public places in the city or town and a like notice in a conspicuous place on the street or alley sought to be vacated. The said notice shall contain a statement that a petition has been filed to vacate the street or alley described in the notice, together with a statement of the time and place fixed for the hearing of the petition. In all cases where the proceeding is initiated by resolution of the city or town council or similar legislative authority without a petition having been signed by the owners of more than two-thirds of the property abutting upon the part of the street or alley sought to be vacated, in addition to the notice hereinabove required, there shall be given by mail at least fifteen days before the date fixed for the hearing, a similar notice to the owners or reputed owners of all lots, tracts or parcels of land or other property abutting upon any street or alley or any part thereof sought to be vacated, as shown on the rolls of the county treasurer, directed to the address thereon shown: PROVIDED, That if fifty percent of the abutting property owners file written objection to the proposed vacation with the clerk, prior to the time of hearing, the city shall be prohibited from proceeding with the resolution. [1965 c 7 § 35.79.020. Prior: 1957 c 156 § 3; 1901 c 84 § 1, part; RRS § 9297, part.]

35.79.030 Hearing—Ordinance of vacation. The hearing on such petition may be held before the legislative authority, before a committee thereof, or before a hearing examiner, upon the date fixed by resolution or at the time the hearing may be adjourned to. If the hearing is before a committee the same shall, following the hearing, report its recommendation on the petition to the legislative authority which

may adopt or reject the recommendation. If the hearing is held before a committee it shall not be necessary to hold a hearing on the petition before the legislative authority. If the hearing is before a hearing examiner, the hearing examiner shall, following the hearing, report its recommendation on the petition to the legislative authority, which may adopt or reject the recommendation: PROVIDED, That the hearing examiner must include in its report to the legislative authority an explanation of the facts and reasoning underlying a recommendation to deny a petition. If a hearing is held before a hearing examiner, it shall not be necessary to hold a hearing on the petition before the legislative authority. If the legislative authority determines to grant the petition or any part thereof, such city or town shall be authorized and have authority by ordinance to vacate such street, or alley, or any part thereof, and the ordinance may provide that it shall not become effective until the owners of property abutting upon the street or alley, or part thereof so vacated, shall compensate such city or town in an amount which does not exceed one-half the appraised value of the area so vacated. If the street or alley has been part of a dedicated public right-of-way for twenty-five years or more, or if the subject property or portions thereof were acquired at public expense, the city or town may require the owners of the property abutting the street or alley to compensate the city or town in an amount that does not exceed the full appraised value of the area vacated. The ordinance may provide that the city retain an easement or the right to exercise and grant easements in respect to the vacated land for the construction, repair, and maintenance of public utilities and services. A certified copy of such ordinance shall be recorded by the clerk of the legislative authority and in the office of the auditor of the county in which the vacated land is located. One-half of the revenue received by the city or town as compensation for the area vacated must be dedicated to the acquisition, improvement, development, and related maintenance of public open space or transportation capital projects within the city or town. [2011 c 130 § 1; 2002 c 55 § 1; 2001 c 202 § 1; 1987 c 228 § 1; 1985 c 254 § 1; 1969 c 28 § 4. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 129 § 1; 1967 c 123 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.79.030; prior: 1957 c 156 § 4; 1949 c 14 § 1; 1901 c 84 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9298.]

35.79.035 Limitations on vacations of streets abutting bodies of water—Procedure. (1) A city or town shall not vacate a street or alley if any portion of the street or alley abuts a body of fresh or salt water unless:

(a) The vacation is sought to enable the city or town to acquire the property for port purposes, beach or water access purposes, boat moorage or launching sites, park, public view, recreation, or educational purposes, or other public uses;

(b) The city or town, by resolution of its legislative authority, declares that the street or alley is not presently being used as a street or alley and that the street or alley is not suitable for any of the following purposes: Port, beach or water access, boat moorage, launching sites, park, public view, recreation, or education; or

(c) The vacation is sought to enable a city or town to implement a plan, adopted by resolution or ordinance, that provides comparable or improved public access to the same shoreline area to which the streets or alleys sought to be

vacated abut, had the properties included in the plan not been vacated.

(2) Before adopting a resolution vacating a street or alley under subsection (1)(b) of this section, the city or town shall:

(a) Compile an inventory of all rights-of-way within the city or town that abut the same body of water that is abutted by the street or alley sought to be vacated;

(b) Conduct a study to determine if the street or alley to be vacated is suitable for use by the city or town for any of the following purposes: Port, boat moorage, launching sites, beach or water access, park, public view, recreation, or education;

(c) Hold a public hearing on the proposed vacation in the manner required by this chapter, where in addition to the normal requirements for publishing notice, notice of the public hearing is posted conspicuously on the street or alley sought to be vacated, which posted notice indicates that the area is public access, it is proposed to be vacated, and that anyone objecting to the proposed vacation should attend the public hearing or send a letter to a particular official indicating his or her objection; and

(d) Make a finding that the street or alley sought to be vacated is not suitable for any of the purposes listed under (b) of this subsection, and that the vacation is in the public interest.

(3) No vacation shall be effective until the fair market value has been paid for the street or alley that is vacated. Moneys received from the vacation may be used by the city or town only for acquiring additional beach or water access, acquiring additional public view sites to a body of water, or acquiring additional moorage or launching sites. [1987 c 228 § 2.]

35.79.040 Title to vacated street or alley. If any street or alley in any city or town is vacated by the city or town council, the property within the limits so vacated shall belong to the abutting property owners, one-half to each. [1965 c 7 § 35.79.040. Prior: 1901 c 84 § 3; RRS § 9299.]

35.79.050 Vested rights not affected. No vested rights shall be affected by the provisions of this chapter. [1965 c 7 § 35.79.050. Prior: 1901 c 84 § 4; RRS § 9300.]

Chapter 35.80 RCW UNFIT DWELLINGS, BUILDINGS, AND STRUCTURES

Sections

35.80.010	Declaration of purpose.
35.80.020	Definitions.
35.80.030	Permissible ordinances—Appeal.
35.80.040	Discrimination prohibited.

35.80.010 Declaration of purpose. It is hereby found that there exist, in the various municipalities and counties of the state, dwellings which are unfit for human habitation, and buildings, structures, and premises or portions thereof which are unfit for other uses due to dilapidation, disrepair, structural defects, defects increasing the hazards of fire, accidents, or other calamities, inadequate ventilation and uncleanliness, inadequate light or sanitary facilities, inadequate drainage, overcrowding, or due to other conditions which are inimical

to the health and welfare of the residents of such municipalities and counties.

It is further found and declared that the powers conferred by this chapter are for public uses and purposes for which public money may be expended, and that the necessity of the public interest for the enactment of this law is hereby declared to be a matter of local legislative determination. [1989 c 133 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 127 § 1; 1967 c 111 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.80.010. Prior: 1959 c 82 § 1.]

35.80.020 Definitions. The following terms, however used or referred to in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context:

(1) "Board" shall mean the improvement board as provided for in RCW 35.80.030(1)(a);

(2) "Local governing body" shall mean the council, board, commission, or other legislative body charged with governing the municipality or county;

(3) "Municipality" shall mean any city, town or county in the state;

(4) "Public officer" shall mean any officer who is in charge of any department or branch of the government of the municipality or county relating to health, fire, building regulation, or other activities concerning dwellings, buildings, structures, or premises in the municipality or county. [1989 c 133 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 127 § 2; 1967 c 111 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.80.020. Prior: 1959 c 82 § 2.]

35.80.030 Permissible ordinances—Appeal. (1) Whenever the local governing body of a municipality finds that one or more conditions of the character described in RCW 35.80.010 exist within its territorial limits, that governing body may adopt ordinances relating to such dwellings, buildings, structures, or premises. Such ordinances may provide for the following:

(a) That an "improvement board" or officer be designated or appointed to exercise the powers assigned to such board or officer by the ordinance as specified in this section. The board or officer may be an existing municipal board or officer in the municipality, or may be a separate board or officer appointed solely for the purpose of exercising the powers assigned by the ordinance.

If a board is created, the ordinance shall specify the terms, method of appointment, and type of membership of the board, which may be limited, if the local governing body chooses, to public officers under this section.

(b) That if a board is created, a public officer, other than a member of the improvement board, may be designated to work with the board and carry out the duties and exercise the powers assigned to the public officer by the ordinance.

(c) That if, after a preliminary investigation of any dwelling, building, structure, or premises, the board or officer finds that it is unfit for human habitation or other use, he or she shall cause to be served either personally or by certified mail, with return receipt requested, upon all persons having any interest therein, as shown upon the records of the auditor's office of the county in which such property is located, and shall post in a conspicuous place on such property, a complaint stating in what respects such dwelling, building, structure, or premises is unfit for human habitation or other use. If

the whereabouts of any of such persons is unknown and the same cannot be ascertained by the board or officer in the exercise of reasonable diligence, and the board or officer makes an affidavit to that effect, then the serving of such complaint or order upon such persons may be made either by personal service or by mailing a copy of the complaint and order by certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, to each such person at the address of the building involved in the proceedings, and mailing a copy of the complaint and order by first-class mail to any address of each such person in the records of the county assessor or the county auditor for the county where the property is located. Such complaint shall contain a notice that a hearing will be held before the board or officer, at a place therein fixed, not less than ten days nor more than thirty days after the serving of the complaint; and that all parties in interest shall be given the right to file an answer to the complaint, to appear in person, or otherwise, and to give testimony at the time and place in the complaint. The rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity shall not be controlling in hearings before the board or officer. A copy of such complaint shall also be filed with the auditor of the county in which the dwelling, building, structure, or premises is located, and such filing of the complaint or order shall have the same force and effect as other *lis pendens* notices provided by law.

(d) That the board or officer may determine that a dwelling, building, structure, or premises is unfit for human habitation or other use if it finds that conditions exist in such dwelling, building, structure, or premises which are dangerous or injurious to the health or safety of the occupants of such dwelling, building, structure, or premises, the occupants of neighboring dwellings, or other residents of such municipality. Such conditions may include the following, without limitations: Defects therein increasing the hazards of fire or accident; inadequate ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities, dilapidation, disrepair, structural defects, uncleanness, overcrowding, or inadequate drainage. The ordinance shall state reasonable and minimum standards covering such conditions, including those contained in ordinances adopted in accordance with subsection (7)(a) of this section, to guide the board or the public officer and the agents and employees of either, in determining the fitness of a dwelling for human habitation, or building, structure, or premises for other use.

(e) That the determination of whether a dwelling, building, structure, or premises should be repaired or demolished, shall be based on specific stated standards on (i) the degree of structural deterioration of the dwelling, building, structure, or premises, or (ii) the relationship that the estimated cost of repair bears to the value of the dwelling, building, structure, or premises, with the method of determining this value to be specified in the ordinance.

(f) That if, after the required hearing, the board or officer determines that the dwelling is unfit for human habitation, or building or structure or premises is unfit for other use, it shall state in writing its findings of fact in support of such determination, and shall issue and cause to be served upon the owner or party in interest thereof, as is provided in (c) of this subsection, and shall post in a conspicuous place on the property, an order that (i) requires the owner or party in interest, within the time specified in the order, to repair, alter, or improve such dwelling, building, structure, or premises to render it fit for

human habitation, or for other use, or to vacate and close the dwelling, building, structure, or premises, if such course of action is deemed proper on the basis of the standards set forth as required in (e) of this subsection; or (ii) requires the owner or party in interest, within the time specified in the order, to remove or demolish such dwelling, building, structure, or premises, if this course of action is deemed proper on the basis of those standards. If no appeal is filed, a copy of such order shall be filed with the auditor of the county in which the dwelling, building, structure, or premises is located.

(g) That the owner or any party in interest, within thirty days from the date of service upon the owner and posting of an order issued by the board under (c) of this subsection, may file an appeal with the appeals commission.

The local governing body of the municipality shall designate or establish a municipal agency to serve as the appeals commission. The local governing body shall also establish rules of procedure adequate to assure a prompt and thorough review of matters submitted to the appeals commission, and such rules of procedure shall include the following, without being limited thereto: (i) All matters submitted to the appeals commission must be resolved by the commission within sixty days from the date of filing therewith and (ii) a transcript of the findings of fact of the appeals commission shall be made available to the owner or other party in interest upon demand.

The findings and orders of the appeals commission shall be reported in the same manner and shall bear the same legal consequences as if issued by the board, and shall be subject to review only in the manner and to the extent provided in subsection (2) of this section.

If the owner or party in interest, following exhaustion of his or her rights to appeal, fails to comply with the final order to repair, alter, improve, vacate, close, remove, or demolish the dwelling, building, structure, or premises, the board or officer may direct or cause such dwelling, building, structure, or premises to be repaired, altered, improved, vacated, and closed, removed, or demolished.

(h) That the amount of the cost of such repairs, alterations or improvements; or vacating and closing; or removal or demolition by the board or officer, shall be assessed against the real property upon which such cost was incurred unless such amount is previously paid. For purposes of this subsection, the cost of vacating and closing shall include (i) the amount of relocation assistance payments that a property owner has not repaid to a municipality or other local government entity that has advanced relocation assistance payments to tenants under RCW 59.18.085 and (ii) all penalties and interest that accrue as a result of the failure of the property owner to timely repay the amount of these relocation assistance payments under RCW 59.18.085. Upon certification to him or her by the treasurer of the municipality in cases arising out of the city or town or by the county improvement board or officer, in cases arising out of the county, of the assessment amount being due and owing, the county treasurer shall enter the amount of such assessment upon the tax rolls against the property for the current year and the same shall become a part of the general taxes for that year to be collected at the same time and with interest at such rates and in such manner as provided for in RCW 84.56.020 for delinquent taxes, and when collected to be deposited to the credit of the general fund of the municipality. If the dwelling, building, structure, or pre-

mises is removed or demolished by the board or officer, the board or officer shall, if possible, sell the materials of such dwelling, building, structure, or premises in accordance with procedures set forth in the ordinance, and shall credit the proceeds of such sale against the cost of the removal or demolition and if there be any balance remaining, it shall be paid to the parties entitled thereto, as determined by the board or officer, after deducting the costs incident thereto.

The assessment shall constitute a lien against the property which shall be of equal rank with state, county and municipal taxes.

(2) Any person affected by an order issued by the appeals commission pursuant to subsection (1)(g) of this section may, within thirty days after the posting and service of the order, petition to the superior court for an injunction restraining the public officer or members of the board from carrying out the provisions of the order. In all such proceedings the court is authorized to affirm, reverse, or modify the order and such trial shall be heard de novo.

(3) An ordinance adopted by the local governing body of the municipality may authorize the board or officer to exercise such powers as may be necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this section. These powers shall include the following in addition to others granted in this section: (a)(i) To determine which dwellings within the municipality are unfit for human habitation; (ii) to determine which buildings, structures, or premises are unfit for other use; (b) to administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence; and (c) to investigate the dwelling and other property conditions in the municipality or county and to enter upon premises for the purpose of making examinations when the board or officer has reasonable ground for believing they are unfit for human habitation, or for other use: PROVIDED, That such entries shall be made in such manner as to cause the least possible inconvenience to the persons in possession, and to obtain an order for this purpose after submitting evidence in support of an application which is adequate to justify such an order from a court of competent jurisdiction in the event entry is denied or resisted.

(4) The local governing body of any municipality adopting an ordinance pursuant to this chapter may appropriate the necessary funds to administer such ordinance.

(5) This section does not abrogate or impair the powers of the courts or of any department of any municipality to enforce any provisions of its charter or its ordinances or regulations, nor to prevent or punish violations thereof; and the powers conferred by this section shall be in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by any other law.

(6) This section does not impair or limit in any way the power of the municipality to define and declare nuisances and to cause their removal or abatement, by summary proceedings or otherwise.

(7) Any municipality may by ordinance adopted by its governing body (a) prescribe minimum standards for the use and occupancy of dwellings throughout the municipality or county, (b) prescribe minimum standards for the use or occupancy of any building, structure, or premises used for any other purpose, (c) prevent the use or occupancy of any dwelling, building, structure, or premises, that is injurious to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare, and (d) prescribe punishment for the violation of any provision of such ordi-

nance. [2005 c 364 § 3; 1989 c 133 § 3; 1984 c 213 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 144 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 127 § 3; 1967 c 111 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.80.030. Prior: 1959 c 82 § 3.]

Purpose—Construction—2005 c 364: See notes following RCW 59.18.085.

35.80.040 Discrimination prohibited. For all the purposes of this chapter and the ordinances adopted as provided herein, no person shall, because of race, creed, color, or national origin, be subjected to any discrimination. [1965 c 7 § 35.80.040. Prior: 1959 c 82 § 4.]

Discrimination—Human rights commission: Chapter 49.60 RCW.

Chapter 35.80A RCW

CONDEMNATION OF BLIGHTED PROPERTY

Sections

- 35.80A.010 Condemnation of blighted property.
- 35.80A.020 Transfer of blighted property acquired by condemnation.
- 35.80A.030 Disposition of blighted property—Procedures.
- 35.80A.040 Authority to enter blighted buildings or property—Acceptance of financial assistance.
- 35.80A.900 Severability—1989 c 271.

35.80A.010 Condemnation of blighted property. Every county, city, and town may acquire by condemnation, in accordance with the notice requirements and other procedures for condemnation provided in Title 8 RCW, any property, dwelling, building, or structure which constitutes a blight on the surrounding neighborhood. A "blight on the surrounding neighborhood" is any property, dwelling, building, or structure that meets any two of the following factors: (1) If a dwelling, building, or structure exists on the property, the dwelling, building, or structure has not been lawfully occupied for a period of one year or more; (2) the property, dwelling, building, or structure constitutes a threat to the public health, safety, or welfare as determined by the executive authority of the county, city, or town, or the designee of the executive authority; or (3) the property, dwelling, building, or structure is or has been associated with illegal drug activity during the previous twelve months. Prior to such condemnation, the local governing body shall adopt a resolution declaring that the acquisition of the real property described therein is necessary to eliminate neighborhood blight. Condemnation of property, dwellings, buildings, and structures for the purposes described in this chapter is declared to be for a public use. [1994 c 175 § 1; 1989 c 271 § 239.]

35.80A.020 Transfer of blighted property acquired by condemnation. Counties, cities, and towns may sell, lease, or otherwise transfer real property acquired pursuant to this chapter for residential, recreational, commercial, industrial, or other uses or for public use, subject to such covenants, conditions, and restrictions, including covenants running with the land, as the county, city, or town deems to be necessary or desirable to rehabilitate and preserve the dwelling, building, or structure in a habitable condition. The purchasers or lessees and their successors and assigns shall be obligated to comply with such other requirements as the county, city, or town may determine to be in the public interest, including the obligation to begin, within a reasonable time, any improvements on such property required to make

the dwelling, building, or structure habitable. Such real property or interest shall be sold, leased, or otherwise transferred, at not less than its fair market value. In determining the fair market value of real property for uses in accordance with this section, a municipality shall take into account and give consideration to, the restrictions upon and the covenants, conditions, and obligations assumed by the purchaser or lessee. [1989 c 271 § 240.]

35.80A.030 Disposition of blighted property—Procedures. A county, city, or town may dispose of real property acquired pursuant to this section to private persons only under such reasonable, competitive procedures as it shall prescribe. The county, city, or town may accept such proposals as it deems to be in the public interest and in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter. Thereafter, the county, city, or town may execute and deliver contracts, deeds, leases, and other instruments of transfer. [1989 c 271 § 241.]

35.80A.040 Authority to enter blighted buildings or property—Acceptance of financial assistance. Every county, city, or town may, in addition to any other authority granted by this chapter: (1) Enter upon any building or property found to constitute a blight on the surrounding neighborhood in order to make surveys and appraisals, and to obtain an order for this purpose from a court of competent jurisdiction in the event entry is denied or resisted; and (2) borrow money, apply for, and accept, advances, loans, grants, contributions, and any other form of financial assistance from the federal government, the state, a county, or other public body, or from any sources, public or private, for the purposes of this chapter, and enter into and carry out contracts in connection herewith. [1989 c 271 § 242.]

35.80A.900 Severability—1989 c 271. See note following RCW 9.94A.510.

Chapter 35.81 RCW COMMUNITY RENEWAL LAW (Formerly: Urban renewal law)

Sections

35.81.005	Declaration of purpose and necessity.
35.81.015	Definitions.
35.81.030	Encouragement of private enterprise.
35.81.040	Formulation of workable program.
35.81.050	Findings by local governing body required—Exercise of community renewal agency powers.
35.81.060	Comprehensive plan—Preparation—Hearing—Approval—Modification—Effect.
35.81.070	Powers of municipality.
35.81.080	Eminent domain.
35.81.090	Acquisition, disposal of real property in community renewal area.
35.81.095	Selection of person to undertake redevelopment or rehabilitation of real property.
35.81.100	Bonds—Issuance—Form, terms, payment, etc.—Fund for excess property tax, excise tax.
35.81.110	Bonds as legal investment, security.
35.81.115	General obligation bonds authorized.
35.81.120	Property of municipality exempt from process and taxes.
35.81.130	Powers of public bodies.
35.81.140	Conveyance to purchaser, etc., presumed to be in compliance with chapter.
35.81.150	Exercise of community renewal project powers.
35.81.160	Exercise of community renewal project powers—Assignment of powers—Community renewal agency.
35.81.170	Discrimination prohibited.

35.81.180	Restrictions against public officials or employees acquiring or owning an interest in project, contract, etc.
35.81.190	Local improvement districts—Establishment—Special assessments—Bonds.
35.81.200	Local improvement districts—Content of notice.
35.81.910	Short title.

35.81.005 Declaration of purpose and necessity. It is hereby found and declared that blighted areas which constitute a serious and growing menace, injurious to the public health, safety, morals and welfare of the residents of the state exist in municipalities of the state; that the existence of such areas contributes substantially and increasingly to the spread of disease and crime and depreciation of property values, constitutes an economic and social liability, substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of municipalities, retards the provision of housing accommodations, hinders job creation and economic growth, aggravates traffic problems and substantially impairs or arrests the elimination of traffic hazards and the improvement of traffic facilities; and that the prevention and elimination of such areas is a matter of state policy and state concern in order that the state and its municipalities shall not continue to be endangered by areas which are focal centers of disease, promote juvenile delinquency, are conducive to fires, are difficult to police and to provide police protection for, and, while contributing little to the tax income of the state and its municipalities, consume an excessive proportion of its revenues because of the extra services required for police, fire, accident, hospitalization and other forms of public protection, services, and facilities.

It is further found and declared that certain of such areas, or portions thereof, may require acquisition, clearance, and disposition subject to use restrictions, as provided in this chapter, since the prevailing condition of decay may make impracticable the reclamation of the area by rehabilitation; that other areas or portions thereof may, through the means provided in this chapter, be susceptible of rehabilitation in such a manner that the conditions and evils hereinbefore enumerated may be eliminated, remedied or prevented; and that to the extent feasible salvable blighted areas should be rehabilitated through voluntary action and the regulatory process.

It is further found and declared that there is an urgent need to enhance the ability of municipalities to act effectively and expeditiously to revive blighted areas and to prevent further blight due to shocks to the economy of the state and their actual and threatened effects on unemployment, poverty, and the availability of private capital for businesses and projects in the area.

It is further found and declared that the powers conferred by this chapter are for public uses and purposes for which public money may be expended and the power of eminent domain exercised; and that the necessity in the public interest for the provisions herein enacted is hereby declared as a matter of legislative determination. [2002 c 218 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.020. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 2. Formerly RCW 35.81.020.]

Severability—2002 c 218: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [2002 c 218 § 28.]

Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: "(1) This act does not impair any authority granted, any actions undertaken, or any liability or obligation incurred under the sections amended in this act or under any rule, order, plan, or project adopted under those sections, nor does it impair any proceedings instituted under those sections.

(2) Any power granted in this act with respect to a community renewal plan, and any process authorized for the exercise of the power, may be used by any municipality in implementing any urban renewal plan or project adopted under chapter 35.81 RCW, to the same extent as if the plan were adopted as a community renewal plan.

(3) This act shall be liberally construed." [2002 c 218 § 29.]

35.81.015 Definitions. The following terms wherever used or referred to in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context:

(1) "Agency" or "community renewal agency" means a public agency created under RCW 35.81.160 or otherwise authorized to serve as a community renewal agency under this chapter.

(2) "Blighted area" means an area which, by reason of the substantial physical dilapidation, deterioration, defective construction, material, and arrangement and/or age or obsolescence of buildings or improvements, whether residential or nonresidential, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, proper sanitary facilities, or open spaces as determined by competent appraisers on the basis of an examination of the building standards of the municipality; inappropriate uses of land or buildings; existence of overcrowding of buildings or structures; defective or inadequate street layout; faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility or usefulness; excessive land coverage; insanitary or unsafe conditions; deterioration of site; existence of hazardous soils, substances, or materials; diversity of ownership; tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land; defective or unusual conditions of title; improper subdivision or obsolete platting; existence of persistent and high levels of unemployment or poverty within the area; or the existence of conditions that endanger life or property by fire or other causes, or any combination of such factors, is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency or crime; substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the municipality or its environs, or retards the provision of housing accommodations; constitutes an economic or social liability; and/or is detrimental, or constitutes a menace, to the public health, safety, welfare, or morals in its present condition and use.

(3) "Bonds" means any bonds, notes, or debentures (including refunding obligations) herein authorized to be issued.

(4) "Clerk" means the clerk or other official of the municipality who is the custodian of the official records of such municipality.

(5) "Community renewal area" means a blighted area which the local governing body designates as appropriate for a community renewal project or projects.

(6) "Community renewal plan" means a plan, as it exists from time to time, for a community renewal project or projects, which plan (a) shall be consistent with the comprehensive plan or parts thereof for the municipality as a whole; (b) shall be sufficiently complete to indicate such land acquisition, demolition, and removal of structures, redevelopment, improvements, and rehabilitation as may be proposed to be carried out in the community renewal area; zoning and planning changes, if any, which may include, among other things, changes related to land uses, densities, and building requirements; and the plan's relationship to definite local objectives

respecting appropriate land uses, improved traffic, public transportation, public utilities, recreational and community facilities, and other public improvements; (c) shall address the need for replacement housing, within the municipality, where existing housing is lost as a result of the community renewal project undertaken by the municipality under this chapter; and (d) may include a plan to address any persistent high levels of unemployment or poverty in the community renewal area.

(7) "Community renewal project" includes one or more undertakings or activities of a municipality in a community renewal area: (a) For the elimination and the prevention of the development or spread of blight; (b) for encouraging economic growth through job creation or retention; (c) for redevelopment or rehabilitation in a community renewal area; or (d) any combination or part thereof in accordance with a community renewal plan.

(8) "Federal government" includes the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States of America.

(9) "Local governing body" means the council or other legislative body charged with governing the municipality.

(10) "Mayor" means the chief executive of a city or town, or the elected executive, if any, of any county operating under a charter, or the county legislative authority of any other county.

(11) "Municipality" means any incorporated city or town, or any county, in the state.

(12) "Obligee" includes any bondholder, agent, or trustees for any bondholders, any lessor demising to the municipality property used in connection with a community renewal project, or any assignee or assignees of such lessor's interest or any part thereof, and the federal government when it is a party to any contract with the municipality.

(13) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint stock association, or school district; and shall include any trustee, receiver, assignee, or other person acting in a similar representative capacity.

(14) "Persons of low income" means an individual with an annual income, at the time of hiring or at the time assistance is provided under this chapter, that does not exceed the higher of either: (a) Eighty percent of the statewide median family income, adjusted for family size; or (b) eighty percent of the median family income for the county or standard metropolitan statistical area, adjusted for family size, where the community renewal area is located.

(15) "Public body" means the state or any municipality, board, commission, district, or any other subdivision or public body of the state or of a municipality.

(16) "Public officer" means any officer who is in charge of any department or branch of the government of the municipality relating to health, fire, building regulations, or to other activities concerning dwellings in the municipality.

(17) "Real property" includes all lands, including improvements and fixtures thereon, and property of any nature appurtenant thereto, or used in connection therewith, and every estate, interest, right and use, legal or equitable, therein, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage or otherwise.

(18) "Redevelopment" includes (a) acquisition of a blighted area or portion thereof; (b) demolition and removal of buildings and improvements; (c) installation, construction or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, and other improvements necessary for carrying out in the area the community renewal provisions of this chapter in accordance with the community renewal plan; (d) making the land available for development or redevelopment by private enterprise or public bodies (including sale, initial leasing, or retention by the municipality itself) at its fair value for uses in accordance with the community renewal plan; and (e) making loans or grants to a person or public body for the purpose of creating or retaining jobs, a substantial portion of which, as determined by the municipality, shall be for persons of low income.

(19) "Rehabilitation" includes the restoration and renewal of a blighted area or portion thereof, in accordance with a community renewal plan, by (a) carrying out plans for a program of voluntary or compulsory repair and rehabilitation of buildings or other improvements; (b) acquisition of real property and demolition or removal of buildings and improvements thereon where necessary to eliminate unhealthful, insanitary or unsafe conditions, lessen density, reduce traffic hazards, eliminate obsolete or other uses detrimental to the public welfare, or otherwise to remove or prevent the spread of blight or deterioration, or to provide land for needed public facilities; (c) installation, construction or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, and other improvements necessary for carrying out in the area the community renewal provisions of this chapter; and (d) the disposition of any property acquired in such community renewal area for uses in accordance with such community renewal plan. [2002 c 218 § 1; 1991 c 363 § 41; 1975 c 3 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 177 § 6; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.010. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 1. Formerly RCW 35.81.010.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

35.81.030 Encouragement of private enterprise. A municipality, to the greatest extent it determines to be feasible in carrying out the provisions of this chapter, shall afford maximum opportunity, consistent with the needs of the municipality as a whole, to the rehabilitation or redevelopment of the community renewal area by private enterprise. A municipality shall give consideration to this objective in exercising its powers under this chapter, including the formulation of a workable program, the approval of community renewal plans (consistent with the comprehensive plan or parts thereof for the municipality), the exercise of its zoning powers, the enforcement of other laws, codes and regulations relating to the use of land and the use and occupancy of buildings and improvements, the disposition of any property acquired, and the provision of necessary public improvements. [2002 c 218 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.030. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 3.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

[Title 35 RCW—page 270]

35.81.040 Formulation of workable program. A municipality for the purposes of this chapter may formulate a workable program for using appropriate private and public resources to eliminate, and prevent the development or spread of, blighted areas, to encourage needed community rehabilitation, to provide for the redevelopment of such areas, or to undertake the activities, or other feasible municipal activities as may be suitably employed to achieve the objectives of the workable program. The workable program may include, without limitation, provision for: The prevention of the spread of blight into areas of the municipality which are free from blight through diligent enforcement of housing, zoning, and occupancy controls and standards; the rehabilitation of blighted areas or portions thereof by replanning, removing congestion, providing parks, playgrounds and other public improvements, by encouraging voluntary rehabilitation and by compelling the repair and rehabilitation of deteriorated or deteriorating structures; the replacement of housing that is lost as a result of community renewal activities within a community renewal area; the clearance and redevelopment of blighted areas or portions thereof; and the reduction of unemployment and poverty within the community renewal area by providing financial or technical assistance to a person or public body that is used to create or retain jobs, a substantial portion of which, as determined by the municipality, shall be for persons of low income. [2002 c 218 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.040. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 4.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

35.81.050 Findings by local governing body required—Exercise of community renewal agency powers. (1) No municipality shall exercise any of the powers hereafter conferred upon municipalities by this chapter until after its local governing body shall have adopted an ordinance or resolution finding that: (a) One or more blighted areas exist in such municipality; and (b) the rehabilitation, redevelopment, or a combination thereof, of such area or areas is necessary in the interest of the public health, safety, morals, or welfare of the residents of such municipality.

(2) After adoption of the ordinance or resolution making the findings described in subsection (1) of this section, the local governing body of the municipality may elect to have the powers of a community renewal agency under this chapter exercised in one of the following ways:

(a) By appointing a board or commission composed of not less than five members, which board or commission shall include municipal officials and elected officials, selected by the mayor, with approval of the local governing body of the municipality; or

(b) By the local governing body of the municipality directly; or

(c) By the board of a public corporation, commission, or authority under chapter 35.21 RCW, or a public facilities district created under chapter 35.57 or 36.100 RCW, or a public port district created under chapter 53.04 RCW, or a housing authority created under chapter 35.82 RCW, that is authorized to conduct activities as a community renewal agency under this chapter. [2002 c 218 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.050. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 5.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

35.81.060 Comprehensive plan—Preparation—Hearing—Approval—Modification—Effect. (1) A municipality shall not approve a community renewal project for a community renewal area unless the local governing body has, by ordinance or resolution, determined such an area to be a blighted area and designated the area as appropriate for a community renewal project. The local governing body shall not approve a community renewal plan until a comprehensive plan or parts of the plan for an area which would include a community renewal area for the municipality have been prepared as provided in chapter 36.70A RCW. For municipalities not subject to the planning requirements of chapter 36.70A RCW, any proposed comprehensive plan must be consistent with a local comprehensive plan adopted under chapter 35.63 or 36.70 RCW, or any other applicable law. A municipality shall not acquire real property for a community renewal project unless the local governing body has approved the community renewal project plan in accordance with subsection (4) of this section.

(2) The municipality may itself prepare or cause to be prepared a community renewal plan, or any person or agency, public or private, may submit such a plan to the municipality. Prior to its approval of a community renewal project, the local governing body shall review and determine the conformity of the community renewal plan with the comprehensive plan or parts thereof for the development of the municipality as a whole. If the community renewal plan is not consistent with the existing comprehensive plan, the local governing body may amend its comprehensive plan or community renewal plan.

(3) Prior to adoption, the local governing body shall hold a public hearing on a community renewal plan after providing public notice. The notice shall be given by publication once each week for two consecutive weeks not less than ten nor more than thirty days prior to the date of the hearing in a newspaper having a general circulation in the community renewal area of the municipality and by mailing a notice of the hearing not less than ten days prior to the date of the hearing to the persons whose names appear on the county treasurer's tax roll as the owner or reputed owner of the property, at the address shown on the tax roll. The notice shall describe the time, date, place, and purpose of the hearing, shall generally identify the community renewal area affected, and shall outline the general scope of the community renewal plan under consideration.

(4) Following the hearing, the local governing body may approve a community renewal project if it finds that (a) a feasible plan exists for making available adequate housing for the residents who may be displaced by the project; (b) the community renewal plan conforms to the comprehensive plan for the municipality; (c) the community renewal plan will afford maximum opportunity, consistent with the needs of the municipality, for the rehabilitation or redevelopment of the community renewal area by private enterprise; (d) a sound and adequate financial program exists for the financing of the project; and (e) the community renewal project area is a blighted area as defined in RCW 35.81.015(2).

(5) A community renewal project plan may be modified at any time by the local governing body. However, if modified after the lease or sale by the municipality of real property in the community renewal project area, the modification shall be subject to the rights at law or in equity as a lessee or purchaser, or the successor or successors in interest may be entitled to assert.

(6) Unless otherwise expressly stated in an ordinance or resolution of the governing body of the municipality, a community renewal plan shall not be considered a subarea plan or part of a comprehensive plan for purposes of chapter 36.70A RCW. However, a municipality that has adopted a comprehensive plan under chapter 36.70A RCW may adopt all or part of a community renewal plan at any time as a new or amended subarea plan, whether or not any subarea plan has previously been adopted for all or part of the community renewal area. Any community renewal plan so adopted, unless otherwise determined by the growth management hearings board with jurisdiction under a timely appeal in RCW 36.70A.280, shall be conclusively presumed to comply with the requirements in this chapter for consistency with the comprehensive plan. [2002 c 218 § 6; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.060. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 6.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

35.81.070 Powers of municipality. Every municipality shall have all the powers necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this chapter, including the following powers in addition to others granted under this chapter:

(1) To undertake and carry out community renewal projects within the municipality, to make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers under this chapter, and to disseminate blight clearance and community renewal information.

(2) To provide or to arrange or contract for the furnishing or repair by any person or agency, public or private, of services, privileges, works, streets, roads, public utilities or other facilities for, or in connection with, a community renewal project; to install, construct, and reconstruct streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, and other public improvements; and to agree to any conditions that it may deem reasonable and appropriate attached to federal financial assistance and imposed pursuant to federal law relating to the determination of prevailing salaries or wages or compliance with labor standards, in the undertaking or carrying out of a community renewal project, and to include in any contract let in connection with such a project, provisions to fulfill such of said conditions as it may deem reasonable and appropriate.

(3) To provide financial or technical assistance, using available public or private funds, to a person or public body for the purpose of creating or retaining jobs, a substantial portion of which, as determined by the municipality, shall be for persons of low income.

(4) To make payments, loans, or grants to, provide assistance to, and contract with existing or new owners and tenants of property in the community renewal areas as compensation for any adverse impacts, such as relocation or interruption of business, that may be caused by the implementation of a community renewal project, and/or consideration for com-

mitments to develop, expand, or retain land uses that contribute to the success of the project or plan, including without limitation businesses that will create or retain jobs, a substantial portion of which, as determined by the municipality, shall be for persons of low income.

(5) To contract with a person or public body to provide financial assistance, authorized under this section, to property owners and tenants impacted by the implementation of the community renewal plan and to provide incentives to property owners and tenants to encourage them to locate in the community renewal area after adoption of the community renewal plan.

(6) Within the municipality, to enter upon any building or property in any community renewal area, in order to make surveys and appraisals, provided that such entries shall be made in such a manner as to cause the least possible inconvenience to the persons in possession, and to obtain an order for this purpose from a court of competent jurisdiction in the event entry is denied or resisted; to acquire by purchase, lease, option, gift, grant, bequest, devise, eminent domain, or otherwise, any real property and such personal property as may be necessary for the administration of the provisions herein contained, together with any improvements thereon; to hold, improve, clear, or prepare for redevelopment any such property; to dispose of any real property; to insure or provide for the insurance of any real or personal property or operations of the municipality against any risks or hazards, including the power to pay premiums on any such insurance: PROVIDED, That no statutory provision with respect to the acquisition, clearance, or disposition of property by public bodies shall restrict a municipality in the exercise of such functions with respect to a community renewal project.

(7) To invest any community renewal project funds held in reserves or sinking funds or any such funds which are not required for immediate disbursement, in property or securities in which mutual savings banks may legally invest funds subject to their control; to redeem such bonds as have been issued pursuant to RCW 35.81.100 at the redemption price established therein or to purchase such bonds at less than redemption price, all such bonds so redeemed or purchased to be canceled.

(8) To borrow money and to apply for, and accept, advances, loans, grants, contributions and any other form of financial assistance from the federal government, the state, county, or other public body, or from any sources, public or private, for the purposes of this chapter, and to enter into and carry out contracts in connection therewith. A municipality may include in any application or contract for financial assistance with the federal government for a community renewal project such conditions imposed pursuant to federal laws as the municipality may deem reasonable and appropriate and which are not inconsistent with the purposes of this chapter.

(9) Within the municipality, to make or have made all plans necessary to the carrying out of the purposes of this chapter and to contract with any person, public or private, in making and carrying out such plans and to adopt or approve, modify, and amend such plans. Such plans may include, without limitation: (a) A comprehensive plan or parts thereof for the locality as a whole, (b) community renewal plans, (c) plans for carrying out a program of voluntary or compulsory repair and rehabilitation of buildings and improvements, (d)

plans for the enforcement of state and local laws, codes, and regulations relating to the use of land and the use and occupancy of buildings and improvements and to the compulsory repair, rehabilitation, demolition, or removal of buildings and improvements, (e) appraisals, title searches, surveys, studies, and other preliminary plans and work necessary to prepare for the undertaking of community renewal projects, and (f) plans to provide financial or technical assistance to a person or public body for the purpose of creating or retaining jobs, a substantial portion of which, as determined by the municipality, shall be for persons of low income. The municipality is authorized to develop, test, and report methods and techniques, and carry out demonstrations and other activities, for the prevention and the elimination of blight, for job creation or retention activities, and to apply for, accept, and utilize grants of, funds from the federal government for such purposes.

(10) To prepare plans for the relocation of families displaced from a community renewal area, and to coordinate public and private agencies in such relocation, including requesting such assistance for this purpose as is available from other private and governmental agencies, both for the municipality and other parties.

(11) To appropriate such funds and make such expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter, and in accordance with state law: (a) Levy taxes and assessments for such purposes; (b) acquire land either by negotiation or eminent domain, or both; (c) close, vacate, plan, or replan streets, roads, sidewalks, ways, or other places; (d) plan or replan, zone or rezone any part of the municipality; (e) adopt annual budgets for the operation of a community renewal agency, department, or offices vested with community renewal project powers under RCW 35.81.150; and (f) enter into agreements with such agencies or departments (which agreements may extend over any period) respecting action to be taken by such municipality pursuant to any of the powers granted by this chapter.

(12) Within the municipality, to organize, coordinate, and direct the administration of the provisions of this chapter as they apply to such municipality in order that the objective of remedying blighted areas and preventing the causes thereof within such municipality may be most effectively promoted and achieved, and to establish such new office or offices of the municipality or to reorganize existing offices in order to carry out such purpose most effectively.

(13) To contract with a person or public body to assist in carrying out the purposes of this chapter.

(14) To exercise all or any part or combination of powers herein granted. [2002 c 218 § 7; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.070. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 7.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

35.81.080 Eminent domain. A municipality shall have the right to acquire by condemnation, in accordance with the procedure provided for condemnation by such municipality for other purposes, any interest in real property, which it may deem necessary for a community renewal project under this chapter after the adoption by the local governing body of a resolution declaring that the acquisition of the real property described therein is necessary for such purpose. Condemna-

tion for community renewal of blighted areas is declared to be a public use, and property already devoted to any other public use or acquired by the owner or a predecessor in interest by eminent domain may be condemned for the purposes of this chapter.

The award of compensation for real property taken for such a project shall not be increased by reason of any increase in the value of the real property caused by the assembly, clearance, or reconstruction, or proposed assembly, clearance, or reconstruction in the project area. No allowance shall be made for the improvements begun on real property after notice to the owner of such property of the institution of proceedings to condemn such property. Evidence shall be admissible bearing upon the insanitary, unsafe, or substandard condition of the premises, or the unlawful use thereof. [2002 c 218 § 8; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.080. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 8.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

Eminent domain by cities: Chapter 8.12 RCW.

35.81.090 Acquisition, disposal of real property in community renewal area. (1) A municipality, with approval of its legislative authority, may acquire real property, or any interest therein, for the purposes of a community renewal project (a) prior to the selection of one or more persons interested in undertaking to redevelop or rehabilitate the real property, or (b) after the selection of one or more persons interested in undertaking to redevelop or rehabilitate such real property. In either case the municipality may select a redeveloper through a competitive bidding process consistent with this section or through a process consistent with RCW 35.81.095.

(2) A municipality, with approval of its legislative authority, may sell, lease, or otherwise transfer real property or any interest therein acquired by it for a community renewal project, in a community renewal area for residential, recreational, commercial, industrial, or other uses or for public use, and may enter into contracts with respect thereto, or may retain such a property or interest only for parks and recreation, education, public utilities, public transportation, public safety, health, highways, streets, and alleys, administrative buildings, or civic centers, in accordance with the community renewal project plan, subject to such covenants, conditions, and restrictions, including covenants running with the land, as it may deem to be necessary or desirable to assist in preventing the development or spread of blighted areas or otherwise to carry out the purposes of this chapter. However, such a sale, lease, other transfer, or retention, and any agreement relating thereto, may be made only after the approval of the community renewal plan by the local governing body. The purchasers or lessees and their successors and assigns shall be obligated to devote the real property only to the uses specified in the community renewal plan, and may be obligated to comply with any other requirements as the municipality may determine to be in the public interest, including the obligation to begin and complete, within a reasonable time, any improvements on the real property required by the community renewal plan or promised by the transferee. The real property or interest shall be sold, leased, or otherwise transferred for the consideration the municipality determines adequate. In determining the adequacy of consideration, a

(2012 Ed.)

municipality may take into account the uses permitted under the community renewal plan; the restrictions upon, and the covenants, conditions, and obligations assumed by, the transferee; and the public benefits to be realized, including furthering of the objectives of the plan for the prevention of the recurrence of blighted areas.

(3) The municipality in any instrument of conveyance to a private purchaser or lessee may provide that the purchaser or lessee shall be without power to sell, lease, or otherwise transfer the real property, or to permit changes in ownership or control of a purchaser or lessee that is not a natural person, in each case without the prior written consent of the municipality until the purchaser or lessee has completed the construction of all improvements that it has obligated itself to construct thereon. The municipality may also retain the right, upon any earlier transfer or change in ownership or control without consent; or any failure or change in ownership or control without consent; or any failure to complete the improvements within the time agreed to terminate the transferee's interest in the property; or to retain or collect on any deposit or instrument provided as security, or both. The enforcement of these restrictions and remedies is declared to be consistent with the public policy of this state. Real property acquired by a municipality that, in accordance with the provisions of the community renewal plan, is to be transferred, shall be transferred as rapidly as feasible, in the public interest, consistent with the carrying out of the provisions of the community renewal plan. The inclusion in any contract or conveyance to a purchaser or lessee of any covenants, restrictions, or conditions (including the incorporation by reference therein of the provisions of a community renewal plan or any part thereof) shall not prevent the recording of such a contract or conveyance in the land records of the auditor or the county in which the city or town is located, in a manner that affords actual or constructive notice thereof.

(4)(a)(i) A municipality may dispose of real property in a community renewal area, acquired by the municipality under this chapter, to any private persons only under those reasonable competitive bidding procedures as it shall prescribe, or by competitive bidding as provided in this subsection, through direct negotiation where authorized under (c) of this subsection, or by a process authorized in RCW 35.81.095.

(ii) A competitive bidding process may occur (A) prior to the purchase of the real property by the municipality, or (B) after the purchase of the real property by the municipality.

(b)(i) A municipality may, by public notice by publication once each week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper having a general circulation in the community, prior to the execution of any contract or deed to sell, lease, or otherwise transfer real property and prior to the delivery of any instrument of conveyance with respect thereto under the provisions of this section, invite bids from, and make available all pertinent information to, private redevelopers or any persons interested in undertaking to redevelop or rehabilitate a community renewal area, or any part thereof. This notice shall identify the area, or portion thereof, and shall state that further information as is available may be obtained at the office as shall be designated in the notice.

(ii) The municipality shall consider all responsive redevelopment or rehabilitation bids and the financial and legal ability of the persons making the bids to carry them out. The municipality may accept the bids as it deems to be in the public interest and in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter. Thereafter, the municipality may execute, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, and deliver contracts, deeds, leases, and other instruments of transfer.

(c) If the legislative authority of the municipality determines that the sale of real property to a specific person is necessary to the success of a neighborhood revitalization or community renewal project for which the municipality is providing assistance to a nonprofit organization from federal community development block grant funds under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 5305(a)(15), or successor provision, under a plan or grant application approved by the United States department of housing and urban development, or successor agency, then the municipality may sell or lease that property to that person through direct negotiation, for consideration determined by the municipality to be adequate consistent with subsection (2) of this section. This direct negotiation may occur, and the municipality may enter into an agreement for sale or lease, either before or after the acquisition of the property by the municipality. Unless the municipality has provided notice to the public of the intent to sell or lease the property by direct negotiation, as part of a citizen participation process adopted under federal regulations for the plan or grant application under which the federal community development block grant funds have been awarded, the municipality shall publish notice of the sale at least fifteen days prior to the conveyance of the property.

(5) A municipality may operate and maintain real property acquired in a community renewal area for a period of three years pending the disposition of the property for redevelopment, without regard to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, for such uses and purposes as may be deemed desirable even though not in conformity with the community renewal plan. However, the municipality may, after a public hearing, extend the time for a period not to exceed three years.

(6) Any covenants, restrictions, promises, undertakings, releases, or waivers in favor of a municipality contained in any deed or other instrument accepted by any transferee of property from the municipality or community renewal agency under this chapter, or contained in any document executed by any owner of property in a community renewal area, shall run with the land to the extent provided in the deed, instrument, or other document, so as to bind, and be enforceable by the municipality against, the person accepting or making the deed, instrument, or other document and that person's heirs, successors in interest, or assigns having actual or constructive notice thereof. [2002 c 218 § 9; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.090. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 9.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

35.81.095 Selection of person to undertake redevelopment or rehabilitation of real property. (1) The process authorized under this section may occur (a) prior to the purchase of the real property by the municipality, or (b) after the purchase of the real property by the municipality.

(2) A municipality may, by public notice once each week for three consecutive weeks in a legal newspaper in the municipality, or prior to the execution of any contract or deed to sell, lease, or otherwise transfer real property and prior to the delivery of any instrument of conveyance with respect thereto under the provisions of this section, invite statements of interest and qualifications and, at the municipality's option, proposals from any persons interested in undertaking to redevelop or rehabilitate the real property.

(3) The notice required under this section shall identify the area, or portion thereof, the process the municipality will use to evaluate qualifications and, if applicable, proposals submitted by redevelopers or any persons, and other information relevant to the community renewal project. The notice shall also state that further information, as is available, may be obtained at the offices designated in the notice.

(4)(a) Based on its evaluation of qualifications and, if applicable, proposals, the municipality may select a proposer with whom to negotiate or may select two or more finalists to submit proposals, or to submit more detailed or revised proposals. The municipality may, in its sole discretion, reject all responses or proposals, amend any solicitation to allow modification or supplementation of qualifications or proposals, or waive irregularities in the content or timing of any qualifications or proposals.

(b) The municipality may initiate negotiations with the person selected on the basis of qualifications or proposals. If the municipality does not enter into a contract with that person, it may (i) enter into negotiations with the person that submitted the next highest ranked qualifications or proposal, (ii) solicit additional proposals using a process permitted by RCW 35.81.090, or (iii) otherwise dispose of or retain the real property consistent with the provisions of this chapter. A municipality shall not be required to select or enter into a contract with any proposer or to compensate any proposer for the cost of preparing a proposal or negotiating with the municipality.

(c) A municipality, with approval of its legislative authority, may select and enter into a contract with more than one proposer to carry out different aspects or parts of a community renewal plan. [2002 c 218 § 10.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

35.81.100 Bonds—Issuance—Form, terms, payment, etc.—Fund for excess property tax, excise tax. (1) A municipality shall have the power to issue bonds from time to time in its discretion to finance the undertaking of any community renewal project under this chapter, including, without limiting the generality of this power, the payment of principal and interest upon any advances for surveys and plans for community renewal projects, and shall also have power to issue refunding bonds for the payment or retirement of such bonds previously issued by it. Such bonds shall not pledge the general credit of the municipality and shall be made payable, as to both principal and interest, solely from the income, proceeds, revenues, and funds of the municipality derived from, or held in connection with, its undertaking and carrying out of community renewal projects under this chapter. However, the payment of such bonds, both as to principal and interest, may be further secured by a pledge of any loan,

grant, or contribution from the municipality, the federal government, or from other sources, in aid of any community renewal projects of the municipality under this chapter.

(2) Bonds issued under this section shall not constitute an indebtedness within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation or restriction, and shall not be subject to the provisions of any other law or charter relating to the authorization, issuance, or sale of bonds. Bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter are declared to be issued for an essential public and governmental purpose, and together with interest thereon and income therefrom, shall be exempted from all taxes.

(3) Bonds issued under this section shall be authorized by resolution or ordinance of the local governing body and may be issued in one or more series and shall bear such date or dates, be payable upon demand or mature at such time or times, bear interest at such rate or rates, be in such denomination or denominations, be in such form either coupon or registered as provided in RCW 39.46.030, carry such conversion or registration privileges, have such rank or priority, be executed in such manner, be payable in such medium of payment, at such place or places, and be subject to such terms of redemption (with or without premium), be secured in such manner, and have such other characteristics, as may be provided by such resolution or trust indenture or mortgage issued pursuant thereto.

(4) Such bonds may be sold at not less than ninety-eight percent of par at public or private sale, or may be exchanged for other bonds on the basis of par: PROVIDED, That such bonds may be sold to the federal government at private sale at not less than par and, in the event less than all of the authorized principal amount of such bonds is sold to the federal government, the balance may be sold at public or private sale at not less than ninety-eight percent of par at an interest cost to the municipality of not to exceed the interest cost to the municipality of the portion of the bonds sold to the federal government.

(5)(a) The municipality may annually pay into a fund to be established for the benefit of such bonds any and all excess of the taxes received by it from the same property over and above the average of the annual taxes authorized without vote for a five-year period immediately preceding the acquisition of the property by the municipality for renewal purposes, such payment to continue until such time as all bonds payable from the fund are paid in full. Any other taxing unit that receives property tax revenues from property in the community renewal area is authorized to allocate excess taxes, computed in the same manner, to the municipality or municipalities in which it is situated.

(b) In addition to the excess property tax revenues from property in the community renewal area, authorized in this subsection, the municipality may annually pay into the fund, established in this subsection, any and all excess of the excise tax received by it from business activity in the community renewal area over and above the average of the annual excise tax collected for a five-year period immediately preceding the establishment of a community renewal area. The payment may continue until all the bonds payable from the fund are paid in full. Any other taxing unit that receives excise tax from business activity in the community renewal area is authorized to allocate excess excise tax, computed in the

same manner, to the municipality or municipalities in which it is situated. As used in this subsection, "excise tax" means a local retail sales and use tax authorized in chapter 82.14 RCW. The legislature declares that it is a proper purpose of a municipality to allocate an excise tax for purposes of a community renewal project under this chapter.

(6) In case any of the public officials of the municipality whose signatures appear on any bonds or any coupons issued under this chapter shall cease to be such officials before the delivery of such bonds, such signatures shall, nevertheless, be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if such officials had remained in office until such delivery. Any provision of any law to the contrary notwithstanding, any bonds, issued pursuant to this chapter shall be fully negotiable.

(7) In any suit, action, or proceeding involving the validity or enforceability of any bond issued under this chapter or the security therefor, any such bond reciting in substance that it has been issued by the municipality in connection with a community renewal project, as herein defined, shall be conclusively deemed to have been issued for such purpose and such project shall be conclusively deemed to have been planned, located, and carried out in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(8) Notwithstanding subsections (1) through (7) of this section, such bonds may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [2002 c 218 § 11; 1983 c 167 § 64; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 44; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 21; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.100. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 10.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.81.110 Bonds as legal investment, security. All banks, trust companies, bankers, savings banks and institutions, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies, and other persons carrying on a banking or investment business, all insurance companies, insurance associations, and other persons carrying on an insurance business and all executors, administrators, curators, trustees, and other fiduciaries, may legally invest any sinking funds, moneys, or other funds belonging to them or within their control in any bonds or other obligations issued by a municipality under this chapter. Such bonds and other obligations shall be authorized security for all public deposits. It is the purpose of this section to authorize any persons, political subdivisions, and officers, public or private, to use any funds owned or controlled by them for the purchase of any such bonds or other obligations. Nothing contained in this section with regard to legal investments shall be construed as relieving any person of any duty of exercising reasonable care in selecting securities. [2002 c 218 § 12; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.110. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 11.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

35.81.115 General obligation bonds authorized. For the purposes of this chapter a municipality may (in addition to any authority to issue bonds pursuant to RCW 35.81.100) issue and sell its general obligation bonds. Any bonds issued by a municipality pursuant to this section shall be issued in

the manner and within the limitations prescribed by the laws of this state for the issuance and authorization of bonds by such municipality for public purposes generally. [1965 c 7 § 35.81.115. Prior: 1959 c 79 § 1.]

35.81.120 Property of municipality exempt from process and taxes. (1) All property of a municipality, including funds, owned or held by it for the purposes of this chapter, shall be exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution, and no execution or other judicial process shall issue against the same nor shall judgment against a municipality be a charge or lien upon such property: PROVIDED, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to, or limit the right of, obligees to pursue any remedies for the enforcement of any pledge or lien given pursuant to this chapter by a municipality on its rents, fees, grants, or revenues from community renewal projects.

(2) The property of a municipality, acquired or held for the purposes of this chapter, is declared to be public property used for essential public and governmental purposes and such property shall be exempt from all taxes of the municipality, the county, the state, or any political subdivision thereof: PROVIDED, That such tax exemption shall terminate when the municipality sells, leases, or otherwise disposes of such property in a community renewal area to a purchaser or lessee that is not a public body or other organization normally entitled to tax exemption with respect to such property. [2002 c 218 § 15; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.120. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 12.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

35.81.130 Powers of public bodies. For the purpose of aiding in the planning, undertaking, or carrying out of a community renewal project located within the area in which it is authorized to act, any public body authorized by law or by this chapter, may, upon such terms, with or without consideration, as it may determine: (1) Dedicate, sell, convey, or lease any of its interest in any property, or grant easements, licenses, or other rights or privileges therein to a municipality or other public body; (2) incur the entire expense of any public improvements made by a public body, in exercising the powers granted in this section; (3) do any and all things necessary to aid or cooperate in the planning or carrying out of a community renewal plan; (4) lend, grant, or contribute funds, including without limitation any funds derived from bonds issued or other borrowings authorized in this chapter, to a municipality or other public body and, subject only to any applicable constitutional limits, to any other person; (5) enter into agreements (which may extend over any period, notwithstanding any provision or rule of law to the contrary) with a municipality or other public body respecting action to be taken pursuant to any of the powers granted by this chapter, including the furnishing of funds or other assistance in connection with a community renewal project; (6) cause public building and public facilities, including parks, playgrounds, recreational, community, educational, water, sewer, or drainage facilities, or any other works that it is otherwise empowered to undertake to be furnished; furnish, dedicate, close, vacate, pave, install, grade, regrade, plan, or replan streets, roads, sidewalks, ways, or other places; (7) abate environmental problems; (8) plan or replan, zone or rezone any part

of the community renewal area; and (9) provide such administrative and other services as may be deemed requisite to the efficient exercise of the powers herein granted. [2002 c 218 § 16; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.130. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 13.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act—Authority to contract with federal government: RCW 35.21.660.

35.81.140 Conveyance to purchaser, etc., presumed to be in compliance with chapter. Any instrument executed by a municipality and purporting to convey any right, title, or interest in any property under this chapter shall be conclusively presumed to have been executed in compliance with the provisions of this chapter insofar as title or other interest of any bona fide purchasers, lessees, or transferees of such property is concerned. [1965 c 7 § 35.81.140. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 14.]

35.81.150 Exercise of community renewal project powers. (1) A municipality may itself exercise its community renewal project powers or may, if the local governing body by ordinance or resolution determines such action to be in the public interest, elect to have such powers exercised by the community renewal agency or a department or other officers of the municipality or by any other public body.

(2) In the event the local governing body determines to have the powers exercised by the community renewal agency, such body may authorize the community renewal agency or department or other officers of the municipality to exercise any of the following community renewal project powers:

(a) To formulate and coordinate a workable program as specified in RCW 35.81.040.

(b) To prepare community renewal plans.

(c) To prepare recommended modifications to a community renewal project plan.

(d) To undertake and carry out community renewal projects as required by the local governing body.

(e) To acquire, own, lease, encumber, and sell real or personal property. The agency may not acquire real or personal property using the eminent domain process, unless authorized independently of this chapter.

(f) To create local improvement districts under RCW 35.81.190 and 35.81.200.

(g) To issue bonds from time to time in its discretion to finance the undertaking of any community renewal project under this chapter. The bonds issued under this section must meet the requirements of RCW 35.81.100.

(h) To make and execute contracts as specified in RCW 35.81.070, with the exception of contracts for the purchase or sale of real or personal property.

(i) To disseminate blight clearance and community renewal information.

(j) To exercise the powers prescribed by RCW 35.81.070(2), except the power to agree to conditions for federal financial assistance and imposed pursuant to federal law relating to salaries and wages, shall be reserved to the local governing body.

(k) To enter any building or property, in any community renewal area, in order to make surveys and appraisals in the manner specified in RCW 35.81.070(6).

(l) To improve, clear, or prepare for redevelopment any real or personal property in a community renewal area.

(m) To insure real or personal property as provided in RCW 35.81.070(6).

(n) To effectuate the plans provided for in RCW 35.81.070(9).

(o) To prepare plans for the relocation of families displaced from a community renewal area and to coordinate public and private agencies in such relocation.

(p) To prepare plans for carrying out a program of voluntary or compulsory repair and rehabilitation of buildings and improvements.

(q) To conduct appraisals, title searches, surveys, studies, and other preliminary plans and work necessary to prepare for the undertaking of community renewal projects.

(r) To negotiate for the acquisition of land.

(s) To study the closing, vacating, planning, or replanning of streets, roads, sidewalks, ways, or other places and to make recommendations with respect thereto.

(t) To provide financial and technical assistance to a person or public body, for the purpose of creating or retaining jobs, a substantial portion of which, as determined by the municipality, shall be for persons of low income.

(u) To make payments, grants, and other assistance to, or contract with, existing or new owners and tenants of property in the community renewal area, under RCW 35.81.070.

(v) To organize, coordinate, and direct the administration of the provisions of this chapter.

(w) To perform such duties as the local governing body may direct so as to make the necessary arrangements for the exercise of the powers and the performance of the duties and responsibilities entrusted to the local governing body.

Any powers granted in this chapter that are not included in this subsection (2) as powers of the community renewal agency or a department or other officers of a municipality in lieu thereof may only be exercised by the local governing body or other officers, boards, and commissions as provided by law. [2002 c 218 § 17; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.150. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 15.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

35.81.160 Exercise of community renewal project powers—Assignment of powers—Community renewal agency.

(1) When a municipality has made the finding prescribed in RCW 35.81.050 and has elected to have the community renewal project powers, as specified in RCW 35.81.150, exercised, such community renewal project powers may be assigned to a department or other officers of the municipality or to any existing public body corporate, or the legislative body of a municipality may create a community renewal agency in such municipality to be known as a public body corporate to which such powers may be assigned.

(2) If the community renewal agency is authorized to transact business and exercise powers under this chapter, the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the local governing body, shall appoint a board of commissioners of the community renewal agency which shall consist of five com-

missioners. The initial membership shall consist of one commissioner appointed for one year, one for two years, one for three years, and two for four years; and each appointment thereafter shall be for four years, except that in the case of death, incapacity, removal, or resignation of a commissioner, the replacement may be appointed to serve the remainder of the commissioner's term.

(3) A commissioner shall receive no compensation for services but shall be entitled to the necessary expenses, including traveling expenses, incurred in the discharge of his or her duties. Each commissioner shall hold office until a successor has been appointed and has qualified. A certificate of the appointment or reappointment of any commissioner shall be filed with the clerk of the municipality and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the due and proper appointment of such commissioner.

The powers and responsibilities of a community renewal agency shall be exercised by the commissioners thereof. A majority of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting business and exercising the powers and responsibilities of the agency and for all other purposes. Action may be taken by the agency upon a vote of a majority of the commissioners present, unless in any case the bylaws shall require a larger number. Any persons may be appointed as commissioners if they reside within the municipality.

The community renewal agency or department or officers exercising community renewal project powers shall be staffed with the necessary technical experts and such other agents and employees, permanent and temporary, as it may require. An agency authorized to transact business and exercise powers under this chapter shall file, with the local governing body, on or before March 31st of each year, a report of its activities for the preceding calendar year, which report shall include a complete financial statement setting forth its assets, liabilities, income, and operating expense as of the end of such calendar year. At the time of filing the report, the agency shall publish in a legal newspaper in the community a notice to the effect that such report has been filed with the municipality and that the report is available for inspection during business hours in the office of the clerk of the municipality and in the office of the agency.

(4) For inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office, a commissioner may be removed by the legislative body of the municipality. [2002 c 218 § 18; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.160. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 16.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

35.81.170 Discrimination prohibited. For all of the purposes of this chapter, no person shall, because of race, creed, color, sex, or national origin, be subjected to any discrimination. [2002 c 218 § 19; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.170. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 17.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

Discrimination—Human rights commission: Chapter 49.60 RCW.

35.81.180 Restrictions against public officials or employees acquiring or owning an interest in project, contract, etc. No official or department or division head of a municipality or community renewal agency or department or

officers with responsibility for making or supervising any decisions in the exercise of community renewal project powers and responsibilities under RCW 35.81.150 shall voluntarily acquire any interest, direct or indirect, in any community renewal project, or in any property included or planned to be included in any community renewal project of such municipality, or in any contract or proposed contract in connection with such community renewal project. Whether or not such an acquisition is voluntary, the person acquiring it shall immediately disclose the interest acquired in writing to the local governing body and such disclosure shall be entered upon the minutes of the governing body. If any such official or department or division head owns or controls, or owned or controlled within two years prior to the date of the first public hearing on the community renewal project, any interest, direct or indirect, in any property that he or she knows is included in a community renewal project, he or she shall immediately disclose this fact in writing to the local governing body, and such disclosure shall be entered upon the minutes of the governing body, and any such official or department or division head shall not participate in any action on that particular project by the municipality or community renewal agency. Any willful violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute misconduct in office. [2002 c 218 § 20; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.180. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 18.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

35.81.190 Local improvement districts—Establishment—Special assessments—Bonds. (1) A community renewal agency may establish local improvement districts within the community renewal area, and levy special assessments, in annual installments extending over a period not exceeding twenty years on all property specially benefited by the local improvement, on the basis of special benefits, to pay in whole or in part the damages or costs of the local improvement, and issue local improvement bonds to be paid from local improvement assessments. The formation of the local improvement districts, the determination, levy, and collection of such assessments, and the issuance of such bonds shall be as provided for the formation of local improvement districts, the determination, levy, and collection of local improvement assessments, and the issuance of local improvement bonds by cities and towns, insofar as consistent with this chapter. These bonds may be in any form, including bearer bonds or registered bonds as provided in RCW 39.46.030.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, the bonds authorized under subsection (1) of this section may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [2002 c 218 § 13.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

35.81.200 Local improvement districts—Content of notice. Any notice given to the public or to the owners of specific lots, tracts, or parcels of land relating to the formation of a local improvement district created under RCW 35.81.190 shall contain a statement that actual assessments may vary from assessment estimates so long as they do not exceed a figure equal to the increased benefit the improvement adds to the property. [2002 c 218 § 14.]

[Title 35 RCW—page 278]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

35.81.910 Short title. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "community renewal law." [2002 c 218 § 21; 1965 c 7 § 35.81.910. Prior: 1957 c 42 § 20.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

Chapter 35.82 RCW HOUSING AUTHORITIES LAW

Sections

35.82.010	Finding and declaration of necessity.
35.82.020	Definitions.
35.82.030	Creation of housing authorities.
35.82.040	Appointment, qualifications, and tenure of commissioners.
35.82.045	Cities with a population of four hundred thousand or more—Appointment of additional commissioners—Appointment, compensation of commissioners—Organization of authority.
35.82.050	Conflicts of interest for commissioners, employees, and appointees.
35.82.060	Removal of commissioners.
35.82.070	Powers of authority.
35.82.076	Small works roster.
35.82.080	Operation not for profit.
35.82.090	Rentals and tenant selection.
35.82.100	Cooperation between authorities.
35.82.110	Eminent domain.
35.82.120	Planning, zoning and building laws.
35.82.130	Bonds.
35.82.140	Form and sale of bonds.
35.82.150	Provisions of bonds, trust indentures, and mortgages.
35.82.160	Certification by attorney general.
35.82.170	Remedies of an obligee of authority.
35.82.180	Additional remedies conferable by authority.
35.82.190	Exemption of property from execution sale.
35.82.200	Aid from federal government—Provisions applicable to authorities.
35.82.210	Tax exemption and payments in lieu of taxes—Definitions.
35.82.220	Housing bonds legal investments and security.
35.82.230	Reports.
35.82.240	Rural housing projects.
35.82.250	Housing applications by farmers.
35.82.260	Farmers of low income.
35.82.270	Powers are additional.
35.82.280	Supplemental projects.
35.82.285	Group homes or halfway houses for released juveniles or developmentally disabled.
35.82.300	Joint housing authorities—Creation authorized—Contents of ordinances creating—Powers.
35.82.310	Joint housing authorities—Dissolution.
35.82.320	Deactivation of housing authority—Procedure.
35.82.325	Deactivation of housing authority—Distribution of assets.
35.82.330	Chapter not applicable to certain transfers of property.
35.82.340	Previously incarcerated individuals—Rental policies that are not unduly burdensome encouraged.
35.82.900	Short title.
35.82.910	Chapter controlling.

Eminent domain: Title 8 RCW.

Loans and grants for low-income housing: RCW 35.21.685 and 36.32.415.

Planning commissions: Chapter 35.63 RCW.

35.82.010 Finding and declaration of necessity. It is hereby declared: (1) That there exist in the state insanitary or unsafe dwelling accommodations and that persons of low income are forced to reside in such insanitary or unsafe accommodations; that within the state there is a shortage of safe or sanitary dwelling accommodations available at rents which persons of low income can afford and that such persons are forced to occupy overcrowded and congested dwelling accommodations; that the aforesaid conditions cause an increase in and spread of disease and crime and constitute a

(2012 Ed.)

menace to the health, safety, morals and welfare of the residents of the state and impair economic values; that these conditions necessitate excessive and disproportionate expenditures of public funds for crime prevention and punishment, public health and safety, fire and accident protection, and other public services and facilities; (2) that these areas in the state cannot be cleared, nor can the shortage of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons of low income be relieved, through the operation of private enterprise, and that the construction of housing projects for persons of low income (as herein defined) would therefore not be competitive with private enterprise; (3) that the clearance, replanning and reconstruction of the areas in which insanitary or unsafe housing conditions exist and the providing of safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons of low income are public uses and purposes for which public money may be spent and private property acquired and are governmental functions of state concern; (4) that it is in the public interest that work on projects for such purposes be commenced as soon as possible in order to relieve unemployment which now (1939) constitutes an emergency; and the necessity in the public interest for the provisions hereinafter enacted, is hereby declared as a matter of legislative determination. [1965 c 7 § 35.82.010. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 2; RRS § 6889-2. Formerly RCW 74.24.010.]

35.82.020 Definitions. The following terms, wherever used or referred to in this chapter, shall have the following respective meanings, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

(1) "Authority" or "housing authority" shall mean any of the public corporations created by RCW 35.82.030.

(2) "City" shall mean any city, town, or code city. "County" shall mean any county in the state. "The city" shall mean the particular city for which a particular housing authority is created. "The county" shall mean the particular county for which a particular housing authority is created.

(3) "Governing body" shall mean, in the case of a city, the city council or the commission and in the case of a county, the county legislative authority.

(4) "Mayor" shall mean the mayor of the city or the officer thereof charged with the duties customarily imposed on the mayor or executive head of the city.

(5) "Clerk" shall mean the clerk of the city or the clerk of the county legislative authority, as the case may be, or the officer charged with the duties customarily imposed on such clerk.

(6) "Area of operation": (a) In the case of a housing authority of a city, shall include such city and the area within five miles from the territorial boundaries thereof: PROVIDED, That the area of operation of a housing authority of any city shall not include any area which lies within the territorial boundaries of some other city, as herein defined; (b) in the case of a housing authority of a county, shall include all of the county except that portion which lies within the territorial boundaries of any city as herein defined.

(7) "Federal government" shall include the United States of America, the United States housing authority or any other agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States of America.

(8) "Slum" shall mean any area where dwellings predominate which, by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health and morals.

(9) "Housing project" shall mean any work or undertaking: (a) To demolish, clear or remove buildings from any slum area; such work or undertaking may embrace the adaptation of such area to public purposes, including parks or other recreational or community purposes; or (b) to provide decent, safe and sanitary urban or rural dwellings, apartments, mobile home parks, or other living accommodations for persons of low income; such work or undertaking may include the rehabilitation of dwellings owned by persons of low income, and also may include buildings, land, equipment, facilities and other real or personal property for necessary, convenient or desirable appurtenances, streets, sewers, water service, parks, site preparation, gardening, administrative, community, health, recreational, welfare or other purposes; or (c) without limitation by implication, to provide decent, safe, and sanitary urban and rural dwellings, apartments, mobile home parks, or other living accommodations for senior citizens; such work or undertaking may include buildings, land, equipment, facilities, and other real or personal property for necessary, convenient, or desirable appurtenances, streets, sewers, water service, parks, site preparation, gardening, administrative, community, health, recreational, welfare, or other purposes; or (d) to accomplish a combination of the foregoing. The term "housing project" also may be applied to the planning of the buildings and improvements, the acquisition of property, the demolition of existing structures, the construction, reconstruction, alteration and repair of the improvements and all other work in connection therewith.

(10) "Persons of low income" shall mean persons or families who lack the amount of income which is necessary (as determined by the authority undertaking the housing project) to enable them, without financial assistance, to live in decent, safe and sanitary dwellings, without overcrowding.

(11) "Bonds" shall mean any bonds, notes, interim certificates, debentures, or other obligations issued by the authority pursuant to this chapter.

(12) "Real property" shall include all lands, including improvements and fixtures thereon, and property of any nature appurtenant thereto, or used in connection therewith, and every estate, interest and right, legal or equitable, therein, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage or otherwise and the indebtedness secured by such liens.

(13) "Obligee of the authority" or "obligee" shall include any bondholder, trustee or trustees for any bondholders, or lessor demising to the authority property used in connection with a housing project, or any assignee or assignees of such lessor's interest or any part thereof, and the federal government when it is a party to any contract with the authority.

(14) "Mortgage loan" shall mean an interest bearing obligation secured by a mortgage.

(15) "Mortgage" shall mean a mortgage deed, deed of trust or other instrument securing a mortgage loan and constituting a lien on real property held in fee simple, or on a leasehold under a lease having a remaining term at the time the

mortgage is acquired of not less than the term for repayment of the mortgage loan secured by the mortgage, improved or to be improved by a housing project.

(16) "Senior citizen" means a person age sixty-two or older who is determined by the authority to be poor or infirm but who is otherwise in some manner able to provide the authority with revenue which (together with all other available moneys, revenues, income, and receipts of the authority, from whatever sources derived) will be sufficient: (a) To pay, as the same become due, the principal and interest on bonds of the authority; (b) to meet the cost of, and to provide for, maintaining and operating projects (including the cost of insurance) and administrative expenses of the authority; and (c) to create (by not less than the six years immediately succeeding the issuance of any bonds) a reserve sufficient to meet the principal and interest payments which will be due on the bonds in any one year thereafter and to maintain such reserve.

(17) "Commercial space" shall mean space which, because of its proximity to public streets, sidewalks, or other thoroughfares, is well suited for commercial or office use. Commercial space includes but is not limited to office as well as retail space. [1989 c 363 § 1; 1983 c 225 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 187 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 274 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.82.020. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 3; RRS § 6889-3. Formerly RCW 74.24.020.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.82.030 Creation of housing authorities. In each city (as herein defined) and in each county of the state there is hereby created a public body corporate and politic to be known as the "Housing Authority" of the city or county: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That such authority shall not transact any business or exercise its powers hereunder until or unless the governing body of the city or the county, as the case may be, by proper resolution shall declare at any time hereafter that there is need for an authority to function in such city or county. The determination as to whether or not there is such need for an authority to function (1) may be made by the governing body on its own motion or (2) shall be made by the governing body upon the filing of a petition signed by twenty-five residents of the city or county, as the case may be, asserting that there is need for an authority to function in such city or county and requesting that the governing body so declare.

The governing body shall adopt a resolution declaring that there is need for a housing authority in the city or county, as the case may be, if it shall find (1) that insanitary or unsafe inhabited dwelling accommodations exist in such city or county; (2) that there is a shortage of safe or sanitary dwelling accommodations in such city or county available to persons of low income at rentals they can afford; or (3) that there is a shortage of safe or sanitary dwellings, apartments, mobile home parks, or other living accommodations available for senior citizens. In determining whether dwelling accommodations are unsafe or insanitary said governing body may take into consideration the degree of overcrowding, the percentage of land coverage, the light, air, space and access available to the inhabitants of such dwelling accommodations, the size and arrangement of the rooms, the sanitary facilities, and the extent to which conditions exist in such

buildings which endanger life or property by fire or other causes.

In any suit, action or proceeding involving the validity or enforcement of or relating to any contract of the authority, the authority shall be conclusively deemed to have become established and authorized to transact business and exercise its powers hereunder upon proof of the adoption of a resolution by the governing body declaring the need for the authority. Such resolution or resolutions shall be deemed sufficient if it declares that there is such need for an authority and finds in substantially the foregoing terms (no further detail being necessary) that either or both of the above enumerated conditions exist in the city or county, as the case may be. A copy of such resolution duly certified by the clerk shall be admissible in evidence in any suit, action or proceeding. [1979 ex.s. c 187 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.82.030. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 4; RRS § 6889-4. Formerly RCW 74.24.030.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.82.040 Appointment, qualifications, and tenure of commissioners. Except as provided in RCW 35.82.045, when the governing body of a city adopts a resolution declaring that there is a need for a housing authority, it shall promptly notify the mayor of such adoption. Upon receiving such notice, the mayor shall appoint five persons as commissioners of the authority created for the city. When the governing body of a county adopts a resolution declaring that there is a need for a housing authority, it shall appoint five persons as commissioners of the authority created for the county. The commissioners who are first appointed shall be designated to serve for terms of one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, from the date of their appointment, but thereafter commissioners shall be appointed for a term of office of five years except that all vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term. No commissioner of an authority may be an officer or employee of the city or county for which the authority is created, unless the commissioner is an employee of a separately elected county official other than the county governing body in a county with a population of less than one hundred seventy-five thousand as of the 1990 federal census, and the total government employment in that county exceeds forty percent of total employment. A commissioner shall hold office until a successor has been appointed and has qualified, unless sooner removed according to this chapter. A certificate of the appointment or reappointment of any commissioner shall be filed with the clerk and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the due and proper appointment of such commissioner. A commissioner shall receive no compensation for his or her services for the authority, in any capacity, but he or she shall be entitled to the necessary expenses, including traveling expenses, incurred in the discharge of his or her duties.

The powers of each authority shall be vested in the commissioners thereof in office from time to time. Except as provided in RCW 35.82.045, three commissioners shall constitute a quorum of the authority for the purpose of conducting its business and exercising its powers and for all other purposes. Action may be taken by the authority upon a vote of a majority of the commissioners present, unless in any case the bylaws of the authority shall require a larger number. The mayor (or in the case of an authority for a county, the govern-

ing body of the county) shall designate which of the commissioners appointed shall be the first chair of the commission and he or she shall serve in the capacity of chair until the expiration of his or her term of office as commissioner. When the office of the chair of the authority becomes vacant, the authority shall select a chair from among its commissioners. An authority shall select from among its commissioners a vice chair, and it may employ a secretary (who shall be executive director), technical experts and such other officers, agents and employees, permanent and temporary, as it may require, and shall determine their qualifications, duties and compensation. For such legal services as it may require, an authority may call upon the chief law officer of the city or the county or may employ its own counsel and legal staff. An authority may delegate to one or more of its agents or employees such powers or duties as it may deem proper.

If federal law requires that the membership of the board of commissioners of a local authority contains one member who is directly assisted by the authority, the board may by resolution temporarily or permanently increase its size to six members. The board may determine the length of the term of the position filled by a directly assisted member. A person appointed to such a position may serve in that position only as long as he or she is directly assisted by the authority. [1999 c 77 § 1; 1998 c 140 § 1; 1995 c 293 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.82.040. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 5; RRS § 6889-5. Formerly RCW 74.24.040.]

35.82.045 Cities with a population of four hundred thousand or more—Appointment of additional commissioners—Appointment, compensation of commissioners—Organization of authority. (1) After June 11, 1998, the governing body of a city with a population of four hundred thousand or more, that has created a housing authority under RCW 35.82.040, shall adopt a resolution to expand the number of commissioners on the housing authority from five to seven. Upon receiving the notice, the mayor, with approval of the city council, shall appoint additional persons as commissioners of the authority created for the city.

(2) In appointing commissioners, the mayor shall consider persons that represent the community, provided that two commissioners shall consist of tenants that reside in a housing project that is owned by the housing authority.

(3) After June 11, 1998, all commissioners shall be appointed to serve four-year terms, except that all vacancies shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term. A commissioner of an authority may not be an officer or employee of the city for which the authority is created. A commissioner shall hold office until a successor has been appointed and has qualified, unless sooner removed according to this chapter.

(4) A commissioner may be reappointed only after review and approval by the city council.

(5) A certificate of the appointment or reappointment of any commissioner shall be filed with the clerk and the certificate is conclusive evidence of the due and proper appointment of the commissioner.

(6) A commissioner shall receive no compensation for his or her services for the authority, in any capacity, but he or she is entitled to the necessary expenses, including traveling expenses, incurred in the discharge of his or her duties.

(7) The powers of each authority vest in the commissioners of the authority in office from time to time. Four commissioners shall constitute a quorum of the authority for the purpose of conducting its business and exercising its powers and for all other purposes. Action may be taken by the authority upon a vote of a majority of the commissioners present, unless in any case the bylaws of the authority shall require a larger number.

(8) The mayor, with consent of the city council, shall designate which of the commissioners appointed shall be the first chair of the commission and he or she shall serve in the capacity of chair until the expiration of his or her term of office as commissioner. When the office of the chair of the authority becomes vacant, the authority shall select a chair from among its commissioners. An authority shall select from among its commissioners a vice chair, and the authority may employ a secretary, who shall be executive director, technical experts and such other officers, agents, and employees, permanent and temporary, as the authority requires, and shall determine their qualifications, duties, and compensation.

(9) For such legal services as it may require, an authority may call upon the chief law officer of the city or may employ its own counsel and legal staff. An authority may delegate to one or more of its agents or employees such powers or duties as it may deem proper. [1998 c 140 § 2.]

35.82.050 Conflicts of interest for commissioners, employees, and appointees. (1) No commissioner, employee, or appointee to any decision-making body for the housing authority shall own or hold an interest in any contract or property or engage in any business, transaction, or professional or personal activity, that would:

(a) Be, or appear to be, in conflict with the commissioner's, employee's, or appointee's official duties to any decision-making body for the housing authority duties relating to the housing authority served by or subject to the authority of such commissioner, employee, or appointee to any decision-making body for the housing authority;

(b) Secure, or appear to secure, unwarranted privileges or advantages for such commissioner, employee, or appointee to any decision-making body for the housing authority, or others; or

(c) Prejudice, or appear to prejudice, such commissioner's, employee's, or appointee's to any decision-making body for the housing authority independence of judgment in exercise of his or her official duties relating to the housing authority served by or subject to the authority of the commissioner, employee, or appointee to any decision-making body for the housing authority.

(2) No commissioner, employee, or appointee to any decision-making body for the housing authority shall act in an official capacity in any manner in which such commissioner, employee, or appointee to any decision-making body of the housing authority has a direct or indirect financial or personal involvement.

(3) No commissioner, employee, or appointee to any decision-making body for the housing authority shall use his or her public office or employment to secure financial gain to such commissioner, employee, or appointee to any decision-making body for the housing authority.

(4) If any commissioner or employee of an authority or any appointee to any decision-making body for the housing authority owns or controls an interest direct or indirect in any property included or planned to be included in any housing project, he or she immediately shall disclose the same in writing to the authority and such disclosure shall be entered upon the minutes of the authority. Failure to disclose such interest shall constitute misconduct in office. Upon such disclosure such commissioner, employee, or appointee to any decision-making body for the housing authority shall not participate in any action by the authority affecting such property.

(5) No provision of this section shall preclude a tenant of the public housing authority from serving as a commissioner, employee, or appointee to any decision-making body of the housing authority. No provision of this section shall preclude a tenant of the public housing authority who is serving as a commissioner, employee, or appointee to any decision-making body of the housing authority from voting on any issue or decision, or participating in any action by the authority, unless a conflict of interest, as set forth in subsections (1) through (4) of this section, exists as to that particular tenant and the particular property or interest at issue before, or subject to action by the housing authority. [2009 c 549 § 2124; 1998 c 140 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.82.050. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 6; RRS § 6889-6. Formerly RCW 74.24.050.]

35.82.060 Removal of commissioners. For inefficiency or neglect of duty or misconduct in office, a commissioner of an authority may be removed by the mayor (or in the case of an authority for a county, by the governing body of said county), but a commissioner shall be removed only after he or she shall have been given a copy of the charges at least ten days prior to the hearing thereon and had an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel. In the event of the removal of any commissioner, a record of the proceedings, together with the charges and findings thereon, shall be filed in the office of the clerk. [2009 c 549 § 2125; 1965 c 7 § 35.82.060. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 7; RRS § 6889-7. Formerly RCW 74.24.060.]

35.82.070 Powers of authority. An authority shall constitute a public body corporate and politic, exercising public and essential governmental functions, and having all the powers necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this chapter, including the following powers in addition to others herein granted:

(1) To sue and be sued; to have a seal and to alter the same at pleasure; to have perpetual succession; to make and execute contracts and other instruments, including but not limited to partnership agreements and joint venture agreements, necessary or convenient to the exercise of the powers of the authority; to participate in the organization or the operation of a nonprofit corporation which has as one of its purposes to provide or assist in the provision of housing for persons of low income; and to make and from time to time amend and repeal bylaws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this chapter, to carry into effect the powers and purposes of the authority.

(2) Within its area of operation: To prepare, carry out, acquire, lease and operate housing projects; to provide for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, alteration or

repair of any housing project or any part thereof; to agree to rent or sell dwellings forming part of the projects to or for persons of low income. Where an agreement or option is made to sell a dwelling to a person of low income, the authority may convey the dwelling to the person upon fulfillment of the agreement irrespective of whether the person is at the time of the conveyance a person of low income. Leases, options, agreements, or conveyances may include such covenants as the authority deems appropriate to assure the achievement of the objectives of this chapter.

(3) To acquire, lease, rent, sell, or otherwise dispose of any commercial space located in buildings or structures containing a housing project or projects.

(4) To arrange or contract for the furnishing by any person or agency, public or private, of services, privileges, works, or facilities for, or in connection with, a housing project or the occupants thereof; and (notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this chapter or in any other provision of law) to include in any contract let in connection with a project, stipulations requiring that the contractor and any subcontractors comply with requirements as to minimum wages and maximum hours of labor, and comply with any conditions which the federal government may have attached to its financial aid of the project.

(5) To lease or rent any dwellings, houses, accommodations, lands, buildings, structures or facilities embraced in any housing project and (subject to the limitations contained in this chapter) to establish and revise the rents or charges therefor; to own or manage buildings containing a housing project or projects as well as commercial space or other dwelling units that do not constitute a housing project as that term is defined in this chapter. However, notwithstanding the provisions under subsection (1) of this section, dwelling units made available or sold to persons of low income, together with functionally related and subordinate facilities, shall occupy at least fifty percent of the interior space in the total development owned by the authority or at least fifty percent of the total number of units in the development owned by the authority, whichever produces the greater number of units for persons of low income, and for mobile home parks, the mobile home lots made available to persons of low income shall be at least fifty percent of the total number of mobile home lots in the park owned by the authority; to own, hold, and improve real or personal property; to purchase, lease, obtain options upon, acquire by gift, grant, bequest, devise, or otherwise including financial assistance and other aid from the state or any public body, person or corporation, any real or personal property or any interest therein; to acquire by the exercise of the power of eminent domain any real property; to sell, lease, exchange, transfer, assign, pledge, or dispose of any real or personal property or any interest therein; to sell, lease, exchange, transfer, or dispose of any real or personal property or interest therein at less than fair market value to a governmental entity for any purpose when such action assists the housing authority in carrying out its powers and purposes under this chapter, to a low-income person or family for the purpose of providing housing for that person or family, or to a nonprofit corporation provided the nonprofit corporation agrees to sell the property to a low-income person or family or to use the property for the provision of housing for persons of low income for at least twenty years; to insure or provide

for the insurance of any real or personal property or operations of the authority against any risks or hazards; to procure or agree to the procurement of insurance or guarantees from the federal government of the payment of any bonds or parts thereof issued by an authority, including the power to pay premiums on any such insurance.

(6) To invest any funds held in reserves or sinking funds, or any funds not required for immediate disbursement, in property or securities in which savings banks may legally invest funds subject to their control; to purchase its bonds at a price not more than the principal amount thereof and accrued interest, all bonds so purchased to be canceled.

(7) Within its area of operation: To investigate into living, dwelling and housing conditions and into the means and methods of improving such conditions; to determine where slum areas exist or where there is a shortage of decent, safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons of low income; to make studies and recommendations relating to the problem of clearing, replanning and reconstructing of slum areas, and the problem of providing dwelling accommodations for persons of low income, and to cooperate with the city, the county, the state or any political subdivision thereof in action taken in connection with such problems; and to engage in research, studies and experimentation on the subject of housing.

(8) Acting through one or more commissioners or other person or persons designated by the authority: To conduct examinations and investigations and to hear testimony and take proof under oath at public or private hearings on any matter material for its information; to administer oaths, issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses or the production of books and papers and to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses who are outside of the state or unable to attend before the authority, or excused from attendance; to make available to appropriate agencies (including those charged with the duty of abating or requiring the correction of nuisances or like conditions, or of demolishing unsafe or insanitary structures within its area of operation) its findings and recommendations with regard to any building or property where conditions exist which are dangerous to the public health, morals, safety or welfare.

(9) To initiate eviction proceedings against any tenant as provided by law. Activity occurring in any housing authority unit that constitutes a violation of chapter 69.41, 69.50 or 69.52 RCW shall constitute a nuisance for the purpose of RCW 59.12.030(5).

(10) To exercise all or any part or combination of powers herein granted.

No provisions of law with respect to the acquisition, operation or disposition of property by other public bodies shall be applicable to an authority unless the legislature shall specifically so state.

(11) To agree (notwithstanding the limitation contained in RCW 35.82.210) to make such payments in lieu of taxes as the authority finds consistent with the achievement of the purposes of this chapter.

(12) Upon the request of a county or city, to exercise any powers of a community renewal agency under chapter 35.81 RCW or a public corporation, commission, or authority under chapter 35.21 RCW.

(13) To exercise the powers granted in this chapter within the boundaries of any city, town, or county not included in the area in which such housing authority is originally authorized to function: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, The governing or legislative body of such city, town, or county, as the case may be, adopts a resolution declaring that there is a need for the authority to function in such territory.

(14) To administer contracts for assistance payments to persons of low income in accordance with section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended by Title II, section 201 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, P.L. 93-383.

(15) To sell at public or private sale, with or without public bidding, for fair market value, any mortgage or other obligation held by the authority.

(16) To the extent permitted under its contract with the holders of bonds, notes, and other obligations of the authority, to consent to any modification with respect to rate of interest, time and payment of any installment of principal or interest security, or any other term of any contract, mortgage, mortgage loan, mortgage loan commitment, contract or agreement of any kind to which the authority is a party.

(17) To make, purchase, participate in, invest in, take assignments of, or otherwise acquire loans to persons of low income to enable them to acquire, construct, reconstruct, rehabilitate, improve, lease, or refinance their dwellings, and to take such security therefor as is deemed necessary and prudent by the authority.

(18) To make, purchase, participate in, invest in, take assignments of, or otherwise acquire loans for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, leasing, or refinancing of land, buildings, or developments for housing for persons of low income. For purposes of this subsection, development shall include either land or buildings or both.

(a) Any development financed under this subsection shall be subject to an agreement that for at least twenty years the dwelling units made available to persons of low income together with functionally related and subordinate facilities shall occupy at least fifty percent of the interior space in the total development or at least fifty percent of the total number of units in the development, whichever produces the greater number of units for persons of low income. For mobile home parks, the mobile home lots made available to persons of low income shall be at least fifty percent of the total number of mobile home lots in the park. During the term of the agreement, the owner shall use its best efforts in good faith to maintain the dwelling units or mobile home lots required to be made available to persons of low income at rents affordable to persons of low income. The twenty-year requirement under this subsection (18)(a) shall not apply when an authority finances the development by nonprofit corporations or governmental units of dwellings or mobile home lots intended for sale to persons of low and moderate income, and shall not apply to construction or other short-term financing provided to nonprofit corporations or governmental units when the financing has a repayment term of one year or less.

(b) In addition, if the development is owned by a for-profit entity, the dwelling units or mobile home lots required to be made available to persons of low income shall be rented to persons whose incomes do not exceed fifty percent of the

area median income, adjusted for household size, and shall have unit or lot rents that do not exceed fifteen percent of area median income, adjusted for household size, unless rent subsidies are provided to make them affordable to persons of low income.

For purposes of this subsection (18)(b), if the development is owned directly or through a partnership by a governmental entity or a nonprofit organization, which nonprofit organization is itself not controlled by a for-profit entity or affiliated with any for-profit entity that a nonprofit organization itself does not control, it shall not be treated as being owned by a for-profit entity when the governmental entity or nonprofit organization exercises legal control of the ownership entity and in addition, (i) the dwelling units or mobile home lots required to be made available to persons of low income are rented to persons whose incomes do not exceed sixty percent of the area median income, adjusted for household size, and (ii) the development is subject to an agreement that transfers ownership to the governmental entity or nonprofit organization or extends an irrevocable right of first refusal to purchase the development under a formula for setting the acquisition price that is specified in the agreement.

(c) Commercial space in any building financed under this subsection that exceeds four stories in height shall not constitute more than twenty percent of the interior area of the building. Before financing any development under this subsection the authority shall make a written finding that financing is important for project feasibility or necessary to enable the authority to carry out its powers and purposes under this chapter.

(19) To contract with a public authority or corporation, created by a county, city, or town under RCW 35.21.730 through 35.21.755, to act as the developer for new housing projects or improvement of existing housing projects. [2002 c 218 § 22; 1993 c 478 § 17; 1991 c 167 § 1; 1989 c 363 § 2; 1985 c 386 § 1; 1983 c 225 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 274 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.82.070. Prior: 1945 c 43 § 1; 1939 c 23 § 8; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 6889-8. Formerly RCW 74.24.070.]

Severability—Savings—Construction—2002 c 218: See notes following RCW 35.81.005.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.82.076 Small works roster. A housing authority may establish and use a small works roster for awarding contracts under RCW 39.04.155. [2000 c 138 § 205.]

Purpose—Part headings not law—2000 c 138: See notes following RCW 39.04.155.

35.82.080 Operation not for profit. It is hereby declared to be the policy of this state that each housing authority shall manage and operate its housing projects in an efficient manner so as to enable it to fix the rentals for low-income dwelling accommodations at the lowest possible rates consistent with its providing decent, safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations, and that no housing authority shall construct or operate any such project for profit, or as a source of revenue to the city or the county. To this end, an authority shall fix the rentals for rental units for persons of low income in projects owned or leased by the authority at no higher rates than it shall find to be necessary in order to produce revenues which (together with all other available moneys, revenues,

income and receipts of the authority from whatever sources derived) will be sufficient (1) to pay, as the same become due, the principal and interest on the bonds or other obligations of the authority issued or incurred to finance the projects; (2) to meet the cost of, and to provide for, maintaining and operating the projects (including the cost of any insurance) and the administrative expenses of the authority; and (3) to create (during not less than the six years immediately succeeding its issuance of any such bonds) a reserve sufficient to meet the largest principal and interest payments which will be due on such bonds in any one year thereafter and to maintain such reserve. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to limit an authority's power to rent commercial space located in buildings containing housing projects or non low-income units owned, acquired, financed, or constructed under *RCW 35.82.070(5), (16), or (17) at profitable rates and to use any profit realized from such rentals in carrying into effect the powers and purposes provided to housing authorities under this chapter. [1989 c 363 § 3; 1983 c 225 § 3; 1977 ex.s. c 274 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.82.080. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 9; RRS § 6889-9. Formerly RCW 74.24.080.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 35.82.070 was amended by 1991 c 167 § 1, changing subsections (16) and (17) to subsections (17) and (18); and subsequently amended by 1993 c 478 § 17 changing subsections (17) and (18) to subsections (18) and (19).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.82.090 Rentals and tenant selection. In the operation and management of rental units which are rented to persons of low income in any housing project an authority shall at all times observe the following duties with respect to rentals and tenant selection: (1) It may rent or lease the dwelling accommodations therein to persons of low income and at rentals within the financial reach of such persons of low income; (2) it may rent or lease to a low-income tenant dwelling accommodations consisting of the number of rooms (but no greater number) which it deems necessary to provide safe and sanitary accommodations to the proposed occupants thereof, without overcrowding; and (3) it shall not accept any person as a low income tenant in any housing project designated for persons of low income if the person or persons who would occupy the dwelling accommodations have an annual net income in excess of five times the annual rental of the quarters to be furnished such person or persons, except that in the case of families with three or more minor dependents, such ratio shall not exceed six to one; in computing the rental for this purpose of selecting tenants, there shall be included in the rental the average annual cost (as determined by the authority) to occupants of heat, water, electricity, gas, cooking range and other necessary services or facilities, whether or not the charge for such services and facilities is in fact included in the rental. This income limitation does not apply to housing projects designated for senior citizens.

Nothing contained in this section or RCW 35.82.080 shall be construed as limiting the power of an authority to vest in an obligee the right, in the event of a default by the authority, to take possession of a housing project or cause the appointment of a receiver thereof, free from all the restrictions imposed by this section or RCW 35.82.080. [1989 c 363 § 4; 1979 ex.s. c 187 § 3; 1977 ex.s. c 274 § 4; 1965 c 7

§ 35.82.090. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 10; RRS § 6889-10. Formerly RCW 74.24.090.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.82.100 Cooperation between authorities. Any two or more authorities may join or cooperate with one another in the exercise of any or all of the powers conferred hereby for the purpose of financing, planning, undertaking, constructing or operating a housing project or projects located within the area of operation of any one or more of said authorities. [1965 c 7 § 35.82.100. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 11; RRS § 6889-11. Formerly RCW 74.24.100.]

35.82.110 Eminent domain. An authority shall have the right to acquire by the exercise of the power of eminent domain any real property which it may deem necessary for its purposes under this chapter after the adoption by it of a resolution declaring that the acquisition of the real property described therein is necessary for such purposes. An authority may exercise the power of eminent domain in the same manner and under the same procedure as now is or may be hereafter provided by law in the case of other corporations authorized by the laws of the state to exercise the right of eminent domain; or it may exercise the power of eminent domain in the manner now or which may be hereafter provided by any other applicable statutory provisions for the exercise of the power of eminent domain. Property already devoted to a public use may be acquired in like manner: PROVIDED, That no real property belonging to the city, the county, the state or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired without its consent. [1965 c 7 § 35.82.110. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 12; RRS § 6889-12. Formerly RCW 74.24.110.]

Eminent domain: Title 8 RCW.

35.82.120 Planning, zoning and building laws. All housing projects of an authority shall be subject to the planning, zoning, sanitary and building laws, ordinances and regulations applicable to the locality in which the housing project is situated. In the planning and location of any housing project, an authority shall take into consideration the relationship of the project to any larger plan or long-range program for the development of the area in which the housing authority functions. [1965 c 7 § 35.82.120. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 13; RRS § 6889-13. Formerly RCW 74.24.120.]

Ordinances—Adoption of codes by reference: RCW 35.21.180.

Planning commissions: Chapter 35.63 RCW.

35.82.130 Bonds. An authority shall have power to issue bonds from time to time in its discretion, for any of its corporate purposes. An authority shall also have power to issue refunding bonds for the purpose of paying or retiring bonds previously issued by it. An authority may issue such types of bonds as it may determine, including (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) bonds on which the principal and interest are payable: (1) Exclusively from the income and revenues of the housing project financed with the proceeds of such bonds; (2) exclusively from the income and revenues of certain designated housing projects whether or not they are financed in whole or in part with the proceeds of such bonds; or (3) from all or part of its revenues or assets generally. Any such bonds may be additionally secured by a

pledge of any grant or contributions from the federal government or other source, or a pledge of any income or revenues of the authority, or a mortgage of any housing project, projects or other property of the authority. Any pledge made by the authority shall be valid and binding from the time when the pledge is made; the revenues, moneys, or property so pledged and thereafter received by the authority shall immediately be subject to the lien of the pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act, and the lien of any such pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the authority, irrespective of whether the parties have notice thereof.

Neither the commissioners of an authority nor any person executing the bonds shall be liable personally on the bonds by reason of the issuance thereof. The bonds and other obligations of an authority (and such bonds and obligations shall so state on their face) shall not be a debt of the city, the county, the state or any political subdivision thereof and neither the city or the county, nor the state or any political subdivision thereof shall be liable thereon, nor in any event shall such bonds or obligations be payable out of any funds or properties other than those of the authority. The bonds shall not constitute an indebtedness within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation or restriction. Bonds of an authority are declared to be issued for an essential public and governmental purpose and to be public instrumentalities and, together with interest thereon and income therefrom, shall be exempt from taxes. Nothing in this section shall prevent an authority from issuing bonds the interest on which is included in gross income of the owners thereof for income tax purposes. [1995 c 293 § 2; 1991 c 167 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 274 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.82.130. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 14; RRS § 6889-14. Formerly RCW 74.24.130.]

35.82.140 Form and sale of bonds. (1) Bonds of an authority shall be authorized by its resolution and may be issued in one or more series and shall bear such date or dates, mature at such time or times, bear interest at such rate or rates, be in such denomination or denominations, be in such form, either coupon or registered as provided in RCW 39.46.030, carry such conversion or registration privileges, have such rank or priority, be executed in such manner, be payable in such medium of payment, at such place or places, and be subject to such terms of redemption (with or without premium) as such resolution, its trust indenture or mortgage may provide.

The bonds may be sold at public or private sale.

In case any of the commissioners or officers of the authority whose signatures appear on any bond or any coupons shall cease to be such commissioners or officers before the delivery of such bonds, such signatures shall, nevertheless, be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if they had remained in office until such delivery. Any provision of any law to the contrary notwithstanding, any bonds issued pursuant to this chapter shall be fully negotiable.

In any suit, action or proceedings involving the validity or enforceability of any bond of an authority or the security therefor, any such bond reciting in substance that it has been issued by the authority to aid in financing a housing project to provide dwelling accommodations for persons of low income

shall be conclusively deemed to have been issued for a housing project of such character and said project shall be conclusively deemed to have been planned, located and constructed in accordance with the purposes and provisions of this chapter.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, such bonds may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 65; 1977 ex.s. c 274 § 6; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 45; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 22; 1965 c 7 § 35.82.140. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 15; RRS § 6889-15. Formerly RCW 74.24.140.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.82.150 Provisions of bonds, trust indentures, and mortgages. In connection with the issuance of bonds or the incurring of obligations under leases and in order to secure the payment of such bonds or obligations, an authority, in addition to its other powers, shall have power:

(1) To pledge all or any part of its gross or net rents, fees, revenues, or assets, including mortgage loans and obligations securing the same, to which its right then exists or may thereafter come into existence.

(2) To mortgage all or any part of its real or personal property, then owned or thereafter acquired.

(3) To covenant against pledging all or any part of its rents, fees and revenues, or against mortgaging all or any part of its real or personal property, to which its right or title then exists or may thereafter come into existence or against permitting or suffering any lien on such revenues or property; to covenant with respect to limitations on its right to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any housing project or any part thereof; and to covenant as to what other, or additional debts or obligations may be incurred by it.

(4) To covenant as to the bonds to be issued and as to the issuance of such bonds in escrow or otherwise, and as to the use and disposition of the proceeds thereof; to provide for the replacement of lost, destroyed or mutilated bonds; to covenant against extending the time for the payment of its bonds or interest thereon; and to redeem the bonds, and to covenant for their redemption and to provide the terms and conditions thereof.

(5) To covenant (subject to the limitations contained in this chapter) as to the rents and fees to be charged in the operation of a housing project or projects, the amount to be raised each year or other period of time by rents, fees and other revenues, and as to the use and disposition to be made thereof; to create or to authorize the creation of special funds for moneys held for construction or operating costs, debt service, reserves, or other purposes, and to covenant as to the use and disposition of the moneys held in such funds.

(6) To prescribe the procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with bondholders may be amended or abrogated, the amount of bonds the holders of which must consent thereto and the manner in which such consent may be given.

(7) To covenant as to use of any or all of its real or personal property; and to covenant as to the maintenance of its real and personal property, the replacement thereof, the insurance to be carried thereon and the use and disposition of insurance moneys.

(8) To covenant as to the rights, liabilities, powers and duties arising upon the breach by it of any covenant, condition, or obligation; and to covenant and prescribe as to events of default and terms and conditions upon which any or all of its bonds or obligations shall become or may be declared due before maturity, and as to the terms and conditions upon which such declaration and its consequences may be waived.

(9) To vest in a trustee or trustees or the holders of bonds or any proportion of them the right to enforce the payment of the bonds or any covenants securing or relating to the bonds; to vest in a trustee or trustees the right, in the event of a default by said authority, to take possession and use, operate and manage any housing project or part thereof, and to collect the rents and revenues arising therefrom and to dispose of such moneys in accordance with the agreement of the authority with said trustee; to provide for the powers and duties of a trustee or trustees and to limit the liabilities thereof; and to provide the terms and conditions upon which the trustee or trustees or the holders of bonds or any proportion of them may enforce any covenant or rights securing or relating to the bonds.

(10) To covenant as to the use and disposition of the gross income from mortgages owned by the authority and payment of principal of the mortgages.

(11) To exercise all or any part or combination of the powers herein granted; to make covenants other than and in addition to the covenants herein expressly authorized, of like or different character; to make such covenants and to do any and all such acts and things as may be necessary or convenient or desirable in order to secure its bonds, or, in the absolute discretion of said authority, as will tend to make the bonds more marketable notwithstanding that such covenants, acts or things may not be enumerated herein. [1977 ex.s. c 274 § 7; 1965 c 7 § 35.82.150. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 16; RRS § 6889-16. Formerly RCW 74.24.150.]

35.82.160 Certification by attorney general. Any authority may submit to the attorney general of the state any bonds to be issued hereunder after all proceedings for the issuance of such bonds have been taken. Upon the submission of such proceedings to the attorney general, it shall be the duty of the attorney general to examine into and pass upon the validity of such bonds and the regularity of all proceedings in connection therewith. If such proceedings conform to the provisions of this chapter and are otherwise regular in form and if such bonds when delivered and paid for will constitute binding and legal obligations of the authority enforceable according to the terms thereof, the attorney general shall certify in substance upon the back of each of said bonds that it is issued in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the state of Washington. [1965 c 7 § 35.82.160. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 17; RRS § 6889-17. Formerly RCW 74.24.160.]

35.82.170 Remedies of an obligee of authority. An obligee of an authority shall have the right in addition to all other rights which may be conferred on such obligee, subject only to any contractual restrictions binding upon such obligee:

(1) By mandamus, suit, action or proceeding at law or in equity to compel said authority and the commissioners, officers, agents or employees thereof to perform each and every

term, provision and covenant contained in any contract of said authority with or for the benefit of such obligee, and to require the carrying out of any or all such covenants and agreements of said authority and the fulfillment of all duties imposed upon said authority by this chapter.

(2) By suit, action or proceeding in equity, to enjoin any acts or things which may be unlawful, or the violation of any of the rights of such obligee of said authority. [1965 c 7 § 35.82.170. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 18; RRS § 6889-18. Formerly RCW 74.24.170.]

35.82.180 Additional remedies conferable by authority. An authority shall have power by its resolution, trust indenture, mortgage, lease or other contract to confer upon any obligee holding or representing a specified amount in bonds, or holding a lease, the right (in addition to all rights that may otherwise be conferred), upon the happening of an event of default as defined in such resolution or instrument, by suit, action or proceeding in any court of competent jurisdiction:

(1) To cause possession of any housing project or any part thereof to be surrendered to any such obligee.

(2) To obtain the appointment of a receiver of any housing project of said authority or any part thereof and of the rents and profits therefrom. If such receiver be appointed, he or she may enter and take possession of such housing project or any part thereof and operate and maintain same, and collect and receive all fees, rents, revenues, or other charges thereafter arising therefrom, and shall keep such moneys in a separate account or accounts and apply the same in accordance with the obligations of said authority as the court shall direct.

(3) To require said authority and the commissioners thereof to account as if it and they were the trustees of an express trust. [2009 c 549 § 2126; 1965 c 7 § 35.82.180. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 19; RRS § 6889-19. Formerly RCW 74.24.180.]

35.82.190 Exemption of property from execution sale. All real property of an authority shall be exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution, and no execution or other judicial process shall issue against the same nor shall any judgment against an authority be a charge or lien upon its real property: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to or limit the right of obligees to foreclose or otherwise enforce any mortgage of an authority or the right of obligees to pursue any remedies for the enforcement of any pledge or lien given by an authority on its rents, fees or revenues. [1965 c 7 § 35.82.190. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 20; RRS § 6889-20. Formerly RCW 74.24.190.]

35.82.200 Aid from federal government—Provisions applicable to authorities. (1) In addition to the powers conferred upon an authority by other provisions of this chapter, an authority is empowered to borrow money or accept contributions, grants or other financial assistance from the federal government for or in aid of any housing project within its area of operation, to take over or lease or manage any housing project or undertaking constructed or owned by the federal government, and to these ends, to comply with such conditions and enter into such mortgages, trust indentures, leases

or agreements as may be necessary, convenient or desirable. It is the purpose and intent of this chapter to authorize every authority to do any and all things necessary or desirable to secure the financial aid or cooperation of the federal government in the undertaking, construction, maintenance or operation of any housing project by such authority.

(2) All housing authorities shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 39.10 RCW except where alternative requirements or procedures of federal law or federal regulation are authorized.

(3) The requirements of chapter 39.12 RCW regarding prevailing wages shall apply to housing authority public works except where specifically preempted by federal law or federal regulation. [2010 1st sp.s. c 21 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.82.200. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 21; RRS § 6889-21. Formerly RCW 74.24.200.]

Intent—2010 1st sp.s. c 21: See note following RCW 39.10.200.

35.82.210 Tax exemption and payments in lieu of taxes—Definitions. (1) The property of an authority is declared to be public property used for essential public and governmental purposes and such property and an authority shall be exempt from all taxes and special assessments of the city, the county, the state or any political subdivision thereof: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That in lieu of such taxes an authority may agree to make payments to the city or the county or any such political subdivision for improvements, services and facilities furnished by such city, county or political subdivision for the benefit of a housing project, but in no event shall such payments exceed the amount last levied as the annual tax of such city, county or political subdivision upon the property included in said project prior to the time of its acquisition by the authority.

(2) For the sole purpose of the exemption from tax under this section:

(a) "Authority," in addition to the meaning in RCW 35.82.020, also means tribal housing authorities and inter-tribal housing authorities.

(b) "Intertribal housing authority" means a housing authority created by a consortium of tribal governments to operate and administer housing programs for persons of low income or senior citizens for and on behalf of such tribes.

(c) "Tribal government" means the governing body of a federally recognized Indian tribe.

(d) "Tribal housing authority" means the tribal government or an agency or branch of the tribal government that operates and administers housing programs for persons of low income or senior citizens. [2000 c 187 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.82.210. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 22; RRS § 6889-22. Formerly RCW 74.24.210.]

Finding—2000 c 187: "Affordable and accessible housing is of great concern and importance to the legislature and the people of this state. The legislature recognizes the important role housing authorities serve in creating and maintaining housing for low-income persons and senior citizens. The legislature finds that tribal housing authorities should be afforded the same exemptions from tax as all other housing authorities and extends the exemption from state and local tax to tribal housing authorities." [2000 c 187 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.82.220 Housing bonds legal investments and security. Notwithstanding any restrictions on investments contained in any laws of this state, the state and all public offic-

ers, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, and public bodies, all banks, bankers, trust companies, savings banks and institutions, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies and other persons carrying on a banking business, all insurance companies, insurance associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business, and all executors, administrators, guardians, trustees and other fiduciaries may legally invest any sinking funds, moneys or other funds belonging to them or within their control in any bonds or other obligations issued by a housing authority pursuant to the housing authorities law of this state or issued by any public housing authority or agency in the United States, and such bonds and other obligations shall be authorized security for all public deposits; it being the purpose of this chapter to authorize any persons, firms, corporations, associations, political subdivisions, bodies and officers, public or private, to use any funds owned or controlled by them, including (but not limited to) sinking, insurance, investment, retirement, compensation, pension and trust funds, and funds held on deposit, for the purchase of any such bonds or other obligations: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed as relieving any person, firm or corporation from any duty of exercising reasonable care in selecting securities. [1977 ex.s. c 274 § 8; 1965 c 7 § 35.82.220. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 23; RRS § 6889-23. Formerly RCW 74.24.220.]

35.82.230 Reports. At least once a year, an authority shall file with the clerk a report of its activities for the preceding year, and shall make recommendations with reference to such additional legislation or other action as it deems necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this chapter. [1965 c 7 § 35.82.230. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 24; RRS § 6889-24. Formerly RCW 74.24.230.]

35.82.240 Rural housing projects. Housing authorities created for counties are specifically empowered and authorized to borrow money, accept grants and exercise their other powers to provide housing for farmers of low income as herein defined. In providing such housing, such housing authorities shall not be subject to the tenant selection limitations provided in RCW 35.82.090(3). In connection with such projects, such housing authorities may enter into such leases or purchase agreements, accept such conveyances and rent or sell dwellings forming part of such projects to or for farmers of low income, as such housing authority deems necessary in order to assure the achievement of the objectives of this chapter. Such leases, agreements or conveyances may include such covenants as the housing authority deems appropriate regarding such dwellings and the tracts of land described in any such instrument, which covenants shall be deemed to run with the land where the housing authority deems it necessary and the parties to such instrument so stipulate. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as limiting any other powers of any housing authority. [1965 c 7 § 35.82.240. Prior: 1941 c 69 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 6889-23a. Formerly RCW 74.24.240.]

35.82.250 Housing applications by farmers. The owner of any farm operated, or worked upon, by farmers of low income in need of safe and sanitary housing may file an

application with a housing authority of a county requesting that it provide for a safe and sanitary dwelling or dwellings for occupancy by such farmers of low income. Such applications shall be received and examined by housing authorities in connection with the formulation of projects or programs to provide housing for farmers of low income. [1965 c 7 § 35.82.250. Prior: 1941 c 69 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 6889-23b. Formerly RCW 74.24.250.]

35.82.260 Farmers of low income. "Farmers of low income" shall mean persons or families who at the time of their admission to occupancy in a dwelling of a housing authority: (1) live under unsafe or insanitary housing conditions; (2) derive their principal income from operating or working upon a farm; and (3) had an aggregate average annual net income for the three years preceding their admission that was less than the amount determined by the housing authority to be necessary, within its area of operation, to enable them, without financial assistance, to obtain decent, safe and sanitary housing without overcrowding. [1965 c 7 § 35.82.260. Prior: 1941 c 69 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 6889-23c. Formerly RCW 74.24.260.]

35.82.270 Powers are additional. The powers conferred by RCW 35.82.240 through 35.82.270 shall be in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by any other law, and nothing contained herein shall be construed as limiting any other powers of any housing authority. [1965 c 7 § 35.82.270. Prior: 1941 c 69 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 6889-23d. Formerly RCW 74.24.270.]

35.82.280 Supplemental projects. Except as limited by this section, an authority shall have the same powers with respect to supplemental projects as hereinafter in this section defined as are now or hereafter granted to it under this chapter with respect to housing projects.

No funds shall be expended by an authority for a supplemental project except by resolution adopted on notice at a public hearing as provided by chapter 42.32 RCW, supported by formal findings of fact incorporated therein, establishing that:

- (1) Low-income housing needs within the area of operation of the authority are being or will be adequately met by existing programs; and
- (2) A surplus of funds will exist after meeting such low-income housing needs.

Expenditures for supplemental projects shall be limited to those funds determined to be surplus.

"Supplemental project" for the purposes of this chapter shall mean any work or undertaking to provide buildings, land, equipment, facilities, and other real or personal property for recreational, group home, halfway house or other community purposes which by resolution of the housing authority is determined to be necessary for the welfare of the community within its area of operation and to fully accomplish the purposes of this chapter. Such project need not be in conjunction with the clearing of a slum area under subsection (9)(a) of RCW 35.82.020 or with the providing of low-income housing under subsection (9)(b) of RCW 35.82.020. [1971 ex.s. c 300 § 2.]

35.82.285 Group homes or halfway houses for released juveniles or developmentally disabled. Housing authorities created under this chapter may establish and operate group homes or halfway houses to serve juveniles released from state juvenile or correctional institutions, or to serve the developmentally disabled as defined in *RCW 71A.10.020(2). Authorities may contract for the operation of facilities so established, with qualified nonprofit organizations as agent of the authority. Authorities may provide support or supportive services in facilities serving juveniles, the developmentally disabled or other persons under a disability, and the frail elderly, whether or not they are operated by the authority.

Action under this section shall be taken by the authority only after a public hearing as provided by chapter 42.30 RCW. In exercising this power the authority shall not be empowered to acquire property by eminent domain, and the facilities established shall comply with all zoning, building, fire, and health regulations and procedures applicable in the locality. [1991 c 167 § 3; 1973 1st ex.s. c 198 § 2.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 71A.10.020 was amended by 1998 c 216 § 2, changing subsection (2) to subsection (3). RCW 71A.10.020 was subsequently amended by 2011 1st sp.s. c 30 § 3, changing subsection (3) to subsection (4).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.82.300 Joint housing authorities—Creation authorized—Contents of ordinances creating—Powers. This section applies to all cities and counties.

(1) Joint housing authorities are hereby authorized when the legislative authorities of one or more counties and the legislative authorities of any city or cities within any of those counties or in another county or counties have authorized such joint housing authority by ordinance.

(2) The ordinances enacted by the legislative authorities creating the joint housing authority shall prescribe the number of commissioners, the method for their appointment and length of their terms, the election of officers, and the method for removal of commissioners.

(3) The ordinances enacted by the legislative authorities creating the joint housing authority shall prescribe the allocation of all costs of the joint housing authority and any other matters necessary for the operation of the joint housing authority.

(4) A joint housing authority shall have all the powers as prescribed by this chapter for any housing authority. The area of operation of a joint housing authority shall be the combined areas, defined by RCW 35.82.020(6), of the housing authorities created in each city and county authorizing the joint housing authority.

(5) The provisions of RCW 35.82.040 and 35.82.060 shall not apply to a joint housing authority created pursuant to this section. [2002 c 258 § 1; 1980 c 25 § 1.]

35.82.310 Joint housing authorities—Dissolution. [(1)] A joint housing authority may be dissolved pursuant to substantially identical resolutions or ordinances of the legislative authority of each of the counties or cities that previously authorized that joint housing authority. These resolutions or ordinances may authorize the execution of an agreement among the counties, cities, and the joint housing authority that provides for the timing, distribution of assets,

obligations and liabilities, and other matters deemed necessary or appropriate by the legislative authorities.

(2) Each resolution or ordinance dissolving a joint housing authority shall provide for the following:

(a) Activation or reactivation of a housing authority or joint housing authority by each of the cities and counties that previously authorized the joint housing authority and any additional cities or counties that are then to be added. This activation or reactivation takes effect upon the dissolution of the joint housing authority or at an earlier time provided in the resolutions or ordinances dissolving the joint housing authority; and

(b) Distribution of all assets, obligations, and liabilities of the joint housing authority to the housing authorities activated or reactivated under (a) of this subsection. Distribution of assets, obligations, and liabilities may be based on any, or a combination of any of, the following considerations:

(i) The population within the boundaries of each of the housing authorities activated or reactivated under (a) of this subsection;

(ii) The number of housing units owned by the joint housing authority within the boundaries of each of the housing authorities activated or reactivated under (a) of this subsection;

(iii) The number of low-income residents within the boundaries of each of the housing authorities activated or reactivated under (a) of this subsection;

(iv) The effect of the proposed distribution on the viability of the housing authorities activated or reactivated under (a) of this subsection; or

(v) Any other reasonable criteria to determine the distribution of assets, obligations, and liabilities.

(3) Each activated or reactivated housing authority shall be responsible for debt service on bonds or other obligations issued or incurred to finance the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the projects, properties, and other assets that have been distributed to them under the dissolution. However, if an outstanding bond issue is secured in whole or in part by the general revenues of the joint housing authority being dissolved, each housing authority activated or reactivated under subsection (2)(a) of this section shall remain jointly and severally liable for retirement of debt service through repayment of those outstanding bonds and other obligations of the joint housing authority until paid or defeased, from general revenues of each of the activated or reactivated housing authorities, and from any other revenues and accounts that had been expressly pledged by the joint housing authority to the payment of those bonds or other obligations. As used in this subsection, "general revenues" means all revenues of a housing authority from any source, but only to the extent that those revenues are available to pay debt service on bonds or other obligations and are not then or thereafter pledged or restricted by law, regulation, contract, covenant, resolution, deed of trust, or otherwise, solely to another particular purpose. [2006 c 349 § 12.]

Finding—2006 c 349: See note following RCW 43.185.130.

35.82.320 Deactivation of housing authority—Procedure. A housing authority created under this chapter and activated by a resolution by the governing body of a city, town, or county may be deactivated by a resolution by the

city, town, or county. The findings listed in RCW 35.82.030 to activate the housing authority shall be considered prior to deactivating the housing authority. For the sole purposes of winding up the affairs of a deactivated housing authority, the governing body of the city, town, or county may exercise any power granted to a housing authority under this chapter. [1987 c 275 § 1.]

35.82.325 Deactivation of housing authority—Distribution of assets. The assets of an authority in the process of deactivation shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(1) All liabilities and obligations of the authority shall be paid, satisfied, and discharged, or adequate provision shall be made therefor;

(2) Assets held by the authority upon condition requiring return, transfer, or conveyance, which condition occurs by reason of the deactivation shall be returned, transferred, or conveyed in accordance with such requirements;

(3) Assets received and held by the authority subject to limitations permitting their use only for activities purposes contained in RCW 35.82.070, but not held upon a condition requiring return, transfer, or conveyance by reason of the deactivation, shall be transferred or conveyed to the governing body of the city, town, or county and used to engage in activities contained in RCW 35.82.070;

(4) Other assets, if any, shall be returned to the governing body of the city, town, or county for uses allowed under state law. [1987 c 275 § 2.]

35.82.330 Chapter not applicable to certain transfers of property. This chapter does not apply to transfers of property under *sections 1 and 2 of this act. [2006 c 35 § 8.]

***Reviser's note:** The reference to "sections 1 and 2 of this act" appears to be erroneous. Reference to "sections 2 and 3 of this act" codified as RCW 43.99C.070 and 43.83D.120 was apparently intended.

Findings—2006 c 35: See note following RCW 43.99C.070.

35.82.340 Previously incarcerated individuals—Rental policies that are not unduly burdensome encouraged. The legislature recognizes that stable, habitable, and supportive housing is a critical factor that increases a previously incarcerated individual's access to treatment and services as well as the likelihood of success in the community. Housing authorities are therefore encouraged to formulate rental policies that are not unduly burdensome to previously incarcerated individuals attempting to reenter the community, particularly when the individual's family may already reside in government subsidized housing. [2007 c 483 § 603.]

Finding—Intent—2007 c 483: "The legislature finds that, in order to improve the safety of our communities, more housing needs to be made available to offenders returning to the community. The legislature intends to increase the housing available to offenders by providing that landlords who rent to offenders shall be immune from civil liability for damages that may result from the criminal conduct of the tenant." [2007 c 483 § 601.]

Findings—Part headings not law—Severability—2007 c 483: See RCW 72.78.005, 72.78.900, and 72.78.901.

35.82.900 Short title. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Housing Authorities Law." [1965 c 7 § 35.82.900. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 1.]

[Title 35 RCW—page 290]

35.82.910 Chapter controlling. Insofar as the provisions of this chapter are inconsistent with the provisions of any other law, the provisions of this chapter shall be controlling. [1965 c 7 § 35.82.910. Prior: 1939 c 23 § 26.]

Chapter 35.83 RCW HOUSING COOPERATION LAW

Sections

35.83.005	Short title.
35.83.010	Finding and declaration of necessity.
35.83.020	Definitions.
35.83.030	Cooperation in undertaking housing projects.
35.83.040	Agreements as to payments by housing authority.
35.83.050	Advances to housing authority.
35.83.060	Procedure for exercising powers.
35.83.070	Supplemental nature of chapter.

Housing authorities law: Chapter 35.82 RCW.

35.83.005 Short title. This act may be referred to as the "Housing Cooperation Law." [1965 c 7 § 35.83.005. Prior: 1939 c 24 § 1; RRS § 6889-31.]

35.83.010 Finding and declaration of necessity. It has been found and declared in the housing authorities law that there exist in the state unsafe and insanitary housing conditions and a shortage of safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons of low income; that these conditions necessitate excessive and disproportionate expenditures of public funds for crime prevention and punishment, public health and safety, fire and accident protection, and other public services and facilities; and that the public interest requires the remedying of these conditions. It is hereby found and declared that the assistance herein provided for the remedying of the conditions set forth in the housing authorities law constitutes a public use and purpose and an essential governmental function for which public moneys may be spent, and other aid given; that it is a proper public purpose for any state public body to aid any housing authority operating within its boundaries or jurisdiction or any housing project located therein, as the state public body derives immediate benefits and advantages from such an authority or project; and that the provisions hereinafter enacted are necessary in the public interest. [1965 c 7 § 35.83.010. Prior: 1939 c 24 § 2; RRS § 6889-32. Formerly RCW 74.28.010.]

35.83.020 Definitions. The following terms, whenever used or referred to in this chapter shall have the following respective meanings, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

(1) "Housing authority" shall mean any housing authority created pursuant to the housing authorities law of this state.

(2) "Housing project" shall mean any work or undertaking of a housing authority pursuant to the housing authorities law or any similar work or undertaking of the federal government.

(3) "State public body" shall mean the state of Washington and any city, town, county, municipal corporation, commission, district, authority, other subdivision or public body of the state.

(4) "Governing body" shall mean the council, the commission, board of county commissioners or other body having charge of the fiscal affairs of the state public body.

(5) "Federal government" shall include the United States of America, the United States housing authority, or any other agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States of America. [1991 c 167 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.83.020. Prior: 1939 c 24 § 3; RRS § 6889-33. Formerly RCW 74.28.020.]

35.83.030 Cooperation in undertaking housing projects. For the purpose of aiding and cooperating in the planning, undertaking, construction or operation of housing projects located within the area in which it is authorized to act, any state public body may upon such terms, with or without consideration, as it may determine:

(1) Dedicate, sell, grant, convey, or lease any of its interest in any property, or grant easements, licenses or any other rights or privileges therein to a housing authority or the federal government;

(2) Cause parks, playgrounds, recreational, community, educational, water, sewer or drainage facilities, or any other works which it is otherwise empowered to undertake, to be furnished adjacent to or in connection with housing projects;

(3) Furnish, dedicate, close, pave, install, grade, regrade, plan or replan streets, roads, roadways, alleys, sidewalks or other places which it is otherwise empowered to undertake;

(4) Plan or replan, zone or rezone any part of such state public body; make exceptions from building regulations and ordinances; any city or town also may change its map;

(5) Cause services to be furnished to the housing authority of the character which such state public body is otherwise empowered to furnish;

(6) Enter into agreements with respect to the exercise by such state public body of its powers relating to the repair, elimination or closing of unsafe, insanitary or unfit dwellings;

(7) Employ (notwithstanding the provisions of any other law) any funds belonging to or within the control of such state public body, including funds derived from the sale or furnishing of property or facilities to a housing authority, in the purchase of the bonds or other obligations of a housing authority; and exercise all the rights of any holder of such bonds or other obligations;

(8) Do any and all things, necessary or convenient to aid and cooperate in the planning, undertaking, construction or operation of such housing projects;

(9) Incur the entire expense of any public improvements made by such state public body in exercising the powers granted in this chapter;

(10) Enter into agreements (which may extend over any period, notwithstanding any provision or rule of law to the contrary), with a housing authority respecting action to be taken by such state public body pursuant to any of the powers granted by this chapter. Any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding, any sale, conveyance, lease or agreement provided for in this section may be made by a state public body without appraisal, advertisement or public bidding: PROVIDED, There must be five days public notice given either by posting in three public places or publishing in the

official county newspaper of the county wherein the property is located; and

(11) With respect to any housing project which a housing authority has acquired or taken over from the federal government and which the housing authority by resolution has found and declared to have been constructed in a manner that will promote the public interest and afford necessary safety, sanitation and other protection, no state public body shall require any changes to be made in the housing project or the manner of its construction or take any other action relating to such construction. [1991 c 167 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.83.030. Prior: 1939 c 24 § 4; RRS § 6889-34. Formerly RCW 74.28.030.]

35.83.040 Agreements as to payments by housing authority. In connection with any housing project located wholly or partly within the area in which it is authorized to act, any state public body may agree with a housing authority or the federal government that a certain sum (in no event to exceed the amount last levied as the annual tax of such state public body upon the property included in said project prior to the time of its acquisition by the housing authority) or that no sum, shall be paid by the authority in lieu of taxes for any year or period of years. [1965 c 7 § 35.83.040. Prior: 1939 c 24 § 5; RRS § 6889-35. Formerly RCW 74.28.040.]

35.83.050 Advances to housing authority. Any city, town, or county located in whole or in part within the area of operation of a housing authority shall have the power from time to time to lend or donate money to such authority or to agree to take such action. Such housing authority, when it has money available therefor, shall make reimbursements for all such loans made to it. [1965 c 7 § 35.83.050. Prior: 1939 c 24 § 6; RRS § 6889-36. Formerly RCW 74.28.050.]

35.83.060 Procedure for exercising powers. The exercise by a state public body of the powers herein granted may be authorized by resolution of the governing body of such state public body adopted by a majority of the members of its governing body present at a meeting of said governing body, which resolution may be adopted at the meeting at which such resolution is introduced. Such a resolution or resolutions shall take effect immediately and need not be laid over or published or posted. [1965 c 7 § 35.83.060. Prior: 1939 c 24 § 7; RRS § 6889-37. Formerly RCW 74.28.060.]

35.83.070 Supplemental nature of chapter. The powers conferred by this chapter shall be in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by any other law. [1965 c 7 § 35.83.070. Prior: 1939 c 24 § 8; RRS § 6889-39. Formerly RCW 74.28.070.]

Chapter 35.84 RCW

UTILITY AND OTHER SERVICES BEYOND CITY LIMITS

Sections

35.84.010	Electric energy—Sale of—Purchase.
35.84.020	Electric energy facilities—Right to acquire.
35.84.030	Limitation on right of eminent domain.

- 35.84.040 Fire apparatus—Use beyond city limits.
 35.84.050 Firefighter injured outside corporate limits.
 35.84.060 Street railway extensions.

35.84.010 Electric energy—Sale of—Purchase.

Every city or town owning its own electric power and light plant, shall have the right to sell and dispose of electric energy to any other city or town, public utility district, governmental agency, or municipal corporation, mutual association, or to any person, firm, or corporation, inside or outside its corporate limits, and to purchase electric energy therefrom. [1965 c 7 § 35.84.010. Prior: 1933 c 51 § 1; RRS § 9209-1.]

Reduced utility rates for low-income senior citizens and other low-income citizens: RCW 74.38.070.

35.84.020 Electric energy facilities—Right to acquire. Every city or town owning its own electric power and light plant may acquire, construct, purchase, condemn and purchase, own, operate, control, add to and maintain lands, easements, rights-of-way, franchises, distribution systems, substations, inter-tie or transmission lines, to enable it to use, purchase, sell, and dispose of electric energy inside or outside its corporate limits, or to connect its electric plant with any other electric plant or system, or to connect parts of its own electric system. [1965 c 7 § 35.84.020. Prior: 1933 c 51 § 2; RRS § 9209-2.]

35.84.030 Limitation on right of eminent domain.

Every city or town owning its own electric power and light plant may exercise the power of eminent domain as provided by law for the condemnation of private property for any of the corporate uses or purposes of the city or town: PROVIDED, That no city or town shall acquire, by purchase or condemnation, any publicly or privately owned electric power and light plant or electric system located in any other city or town except with the approval of a majority of the qualified electors of the city or town in which the property to be acquired is situated; nor shall any city or town acquire by condemnation the electric power and light plant or electric system, or any part thereof, belonging to or owned or operated by any municipal corporation, mutual, nonprofit, or cooperative association or organization, or by a public utility district. [1965 c 7 § 35.84.030. Prior: 1933 c 51 § 3; RRS § 9209-3.]

Eminent domain by cities: Chapter 8.12 RCW.

35.84.040 Fire apparatus—Use beyond city limits.

Every municipal corporation which owns, operates, or maintains fire apparatus and equipment may permit, under conditions prescribed by the governing body of such corporation, such equipment and the personnel operating the same to go outside of the corporate limits of such municipality for the purpose of extinguishing or aiding in the extinguishing or control of fires. Any use made of such equipment or personnel under the authority of this section shall be deemed an exercise of a governmental function of such municipal corporation. [1965 c 7 § 35.84.040. Prior: 1941 c 96 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9213-9.]

35.84.050 Firefighter injured outside corporate limits. Whenever a firefighter engages in any duty outside the

limits of such municipality, such duty shall be considered as part of his or her duty as firefighter for the municipality, and a firefighter who is injured while engaged in such duties outside the limits of the municipality shall be entitled to the same benefits that he or she or his or her family would be entitled to receive had he or she been injured within the municipality. [2009 c 549 § 2127; 1965 c 7 § 35.84.050. Prior: 1941 c 96 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9563-1.]

35.84.060 Street railway extensions. Every municipal corporation which owns or operates an urban public transportation system as defined in RCW 47.04.082 within its corporate limits may acquire, construct, extend, own, or operate such urban public transportation system to any point or points not to exceed fifteen miles outside of its corporate limits: PROVIDED, That no municipal corporation shall extend its urban public transportation system beyond its corporate limits to operate in any territory already served by a privately operated auto transportation company holding a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the utilities and transportation commission.

As a condition of receiving state funding, the municipal corporation shall submit a maintenance management plan for certification by the transportation commission or its successor entity. The plan must inventory all transportation system assets within the direction and control of the municipality, and provide a preservation plan based on lowest life-cycle cost methodologies. [2003 c 363 § 302; 1969 ex.s. c 281 § 26; 1965 c 7 § 35.84.060. Prior: 1919 c 138 § 1; 1917 c 59 § 1; RRS § 9213.]

Finding—Intent—2003 c 363: "The legislature finds that roads, streets, bridges, and highways in the state represent public assets worth over one hundred billion dollars. These investments require regular maintenance and preservation, or rehabilitation, to provide cost-effective transportation services. Many of these facilities are in poor condition. Given the magnitude of public investment and the importance of safe, reliable roadways to the motoring public, the legislature intends to create stronger accountability to ensure that cost-effective maintenance and preservation is provided for these transportation facilities." [2003 c 363 § 301.]

Part headings not law—Severability—2003 c 363: See notes following RCW 47.28.241.

Chapter 35.85 RCW

VIADUCTS, ELEVATED ROADWAYS, TUNNELS AND SUBWAYS

Sections

- 35.85.010 Authority to construct viaducts, bridges, elevated roadways, etc.
 35.85.020 Assessment district—Resolution—Hearing—Ordinance ordering improvement.
 35.85.030 Limit of assessment—Lien—Priority.
 35.85.040 Operation by city—Leases—Use of income.
 35.85.050 Authority to construct tunnels and subways.
 35.85.060 Procedure.
 35.85.070 Assessments—Bonds.
 35.85.080 Construction of chapter.

35.85.010 Authority to construct viaducts, bridges, elevated roadways, etc. Any city of the first class shall have power to provide for the construction, maintenance and operation upon public streets and upon the extensions and connections thereof over intervening tidelands to and across any harbor reserves, waterways, canals, rivers, natural watercourses and other channels, any bridges, drawbridges, via-

ducts, elevated roadways and tunnels or any combination thereof together with all necessary approaches thereto, with or without street railway tracks thereon or therein, and to make any and all necessary cuts, fills, or other construction, upon, in, or along such streets and approaches as a part of any such improvement, and to order any and all work to be done which shall be necessary to complete any such improvement. The word "approaches" as used in this section shall include any arterial highway or highways or streets connecting with any such bridge, drawbridge, viaduct, elevated roadway or tunnel, or combination thereof, which are necessary to give convenient access thereto or therefrom from any portion of the improvement district which may be specially benefited by such improvement and which is liable to assessment for such improvement.

Whenever it is desired to pay the whole or any portion of the cost and expense of any such improvement by special assessments, the council or other legislative body of such city shall in the ordinance ordering such improvement fix and establish the boundaries of the improvement district, the property within which is to bear such assessment, which district shall include as near as may be, all the property specially benefited by such improvement. [1965 c 7 § 35.85.010. Prior: 1911 c 103 § 1; 1909 ex.s. c 14 § 1; RRS § 9001.]

First-class cities, generally: Chapter 35.22 RCW.

35.85.020 Assessment district—Resolution—Hearing—Ordinance ordering improvement. Any such improvement may be initiated by the city council, or other legislative body, by a resolution, declaring its intention to order such improvement, which resolution shall set forth the nature and territorial extent of such proposed improvement, shall specify and describe the boundaries of the proposed improvement district and notify all persons who may desire to object thereto to appear and present such objections at a meeting of the council specified in such resolution and directing the board of public works, or other proper board, officer, or authority of the city, to submit to such council at or prior to the date fixed for such hearing the estimated cost and expense of the improvement, and a statement of the proportionate amount thereof which should be borne by the property within the proposed improvement district, and a statement of the aggregate assessed valuation of the real property exclusive of improvements, within said district, according to the valuation last placed upon it for purposes of general taxation. Such resolution shall be published in at least two consecutive issues of the official newspaper of the city, the date of the first publication to be at least thirty days prior to the date fixed by the resolution for hearing before the council.

Upon such hearing, or upon any adjournment thereof, the council shall have power to amend, change, extend, or contract the boundaries of the proposed improvement district as specified in the resolution, and to consider and determine all matters in relation to the proposed improvement, and, upon the conclusion of the hearing, or any adjournment thereof, shall have power by ordinance to order the improvement to be made and to adopt, fix and establish the boundaries of the improvement district. The action of such council in ordering such improvement, or in abandoning it, and in fixing and establishing the boundaries of the improvement district shall be final and conclusive. Any such ordinance may be passed

upon majority vote of the council or other legislative body of the city.

Such ordinance may provide for the construction of the improvement in sections, the letting of separate contracts for each such section, and, in case the same is made in sections, separate assessment rolls to defray the cost and expense of any such section of such improvement may be prepared, and the amounts thereon appearing as finally determined, may be levied and assessed against real property within the improvement district. The provisions of law, charter and ordinance of any such city, relating to supplemental assessments, reassessments and omitted property shall be applicable to any improvement authorized in this chapter.

The city council, or other legislative body of such city, shall by general ordinance, make provision for hearing any objections in writing, to any assessment roll for such improvement, filed with the city clerk or comptroller at a prior date to the hearing thereon. Any right of appeal to the superior court provided by law to be taken from any local improvement assessment levied and assessed by any such city, may be exercised, within the time and in the manner therein provided, by any person so objecting to any assessment levied and assessed for any improvement authorized in this chapter. [1965 c 7 § 35.85.020. Prior: 1911 c 103 § 2; 1909 ex.s. c 14 § 2; RRS § 9002.]

Appeal from local improvement district assessments: RCW 35.44.200 through 35.44.270.

35.85.030 Limit of assessment—Lien—Priority. The city council may prescribe by general ordinance, the mode and manner in which the charge upon property in such local improvement district shall be assessed and determined for the purpose of paying the cost and expense of establishing and constructing such improvement: PROVIDED, That no assessment shall be levied on any such district, the aggregate of which is a greater sum than twenty-five percent of the assessed value of all the real property in such district according to the last equalized assessment thereof for general taxation: PROVIDED FURTHER, That there shall be, in all cases, an opportunity for a hearing upon objections to the assessment roll by the parties affected thereby, before the council as a board of equalization, which hearing shall be after publication of a reasonable notice thereof, such notice to be published in such manner and for such time as may be prescribed by ordinance. At such hearing, or at legal adjournments thereof, such changes may be made in the assessment roll as the city council may find necessary to make the same just and equitable. Railroad rights-of-way shall be assessed for such benefits as shall inure or accrue to the owners, lessees, or operators of the same, resulting or to result from the construction and maintenance of any such improvement, whether such rights-of-way lie within the limits of any street or highway or not; such assessment to lie against the franchise rights when such right-of-way is within such street or highway.

When the assessment roll has been finally confirmed by the city council, the charges therein made shall be and become a lien against the property or franchise therein described, paramount to all other liens (except liens for assessments and taxes) upon the property assessed from the time the assessment roll shall be placed in the hands of the

collector. [1965 c 7 § 35.85.030. Prior: 1909 ex.s. c 14 § 3; RRS § 9003.]

35.85.040 Operation by city—Leases—Use of income. As a part of the original construction of any improvement herein authorized, or afterward as an alteration or renewal thereof, any such city, notwithstanding any charter provision to the contrary, may, at its own cost, construct, maintain and operate street railway tracks in the roadway thereof, and may provide electric power for the propulsion of cars, and may lease the use of such tracks and power for the operation of streetcars or interurban railways; or such city may authorize any operator of the street or interurban railways to construct and furnish such street railway tracks and electric power and use the same for street or interurban purposes, under lease or franchise ordinance: PROVIDED, That no such lease or franchise shall be exclusive, but shall at all times reserve the right to the city to permit other lines of street or interurban railway to use such street railway tracks in common with any preceding lessee or grantee, upon equal terms. The rate of lease or use of such street railway tracks for streets or interurban cars shall be as fixed by the legislative authority of the city, but shall not be less than one mill for each passenger carried, or ten cents for each freight car moved over such improvement. The income from such charges, rental and leasing shall be used wholly for the maintenance, repair and betterment of said improvement and the extinguishment of any debt incurred by the city in constructing it. [1965 c 7 § 35.85.040. Prior: 1909 ex.s. c 14 § 4; RRS § 9004.]

35.85.050 Authority to construct tunnels and subways. Any city of the first class shall have power to provide for the construction, maintenance and operation within such city of tunnels, subways, or both, with or without roadways, sidewalks, street railway tracks or any combination thereof therein, together with all necessary approaches thereto; and to order any and all work to be done which shall be necessary to complete any such improvement. The word "approaches," as used in this section, shall include any arterial highway or highways or streets connecting with any such tunnel or subway which may be necessary to give convenient access thereto or therefrom from any portion of the improvement district which may be specially benefited by such improvement, and which is liable to assessment for such improvement.

Whenever it is desired to pay the whole or any portion of the cost and expense of any such improvement by special assessments, the council or other legislative body of such city shall, in the ordinance ordering such improvement, fix and establish the boundaries of the improvement district, the property in which is to bear such assessment, which district shall include as near as may be all the property specially benefited by such improvement. [1965 c 7 § 35.85.050. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 168 § 1; RRS § 9005-1.]

35.85.060 Procedure. Any such improvement may be initiated and assessments therefor determined and levied as prescribed in RCW 35.85.020 to 35.85.040, inclusive. [1965 c 7 § 35.85.060. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 168 § 2; RRS § 9005-2.]

35.85.070 Assessments—Bonds. Any assessments so levied shall be collected, and bonds may be issued for the payment of the whole or any part of the cost of such improvement, in the manner now or hereafter provided for the collection of assessments and the issuance of bonds for other local improvements. [1965 c 7 § 35.85.070. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 168 § 3; RRS § 9005-3.]

35.85.080 Construction of chapter. The provisions and remedies provided by this chapter are cumulative of existing provisions and remedies, and nothing herein contained shall be held to repeal any provision of the existing law or of any charter of any city upon the subject matter thereof, but such existing law or charter provision shall continue in full force and effect, and it shall be optional with the city authorities to proceed under either such existing law, charter provision or this chapter. [1965 c 7 § 35.85.080. Prior: (i) 1909 ex.s. c 14 § 5; RRS § 9005. (ii) 1925 ex.s. c 168 § 4; RRS § 9005-4.]

Chapter 35.86 RCW OFF-STREET PARKING FACILITIES

Sections

35.86.010	Space and facilities authorized.
35.86.020	Financing.
35.86.030	Acquisition and disposition of real property.
35.86.040	Operation—Leasing.
35.86.045	Operation of parking facilities by cities prohibited, exception—Bid requirements and procedure.
35.86.050	Procedure to establish—Plan, surveys, hearings.
35.86.060	Maximum parking fee schedule.
35.86.080	Leasing for store space in lieu of undesirable off-street parking facility.
35.86.910	Chapter prevails over inconsistent laws.

35.86.010 Space and facilities authorized. Cities of the first and second classes are authorized to provide off-street parking space and facilities located on land dedicated for park or civic center purposes, or on other municipally-owned land where the primary purpose of such off-street parking facility is to provide parking for persons who use such park or civic center facilities. In addition a city may own other off-street parking facilities and operate them in accordance with RCW 35.86A.120. [1997 c 361 § 16; 1975 1st ex.s. c 221 § 1; 1967 ex.s. c 144 § 13; 1965 c 7 § 35.86.010. Prior: 1961 c 186 § 1; 1959 c 302 § 1.]

Off-street parking space and facilities in towns: RCW 35.27.550 through 35.27.600.

Public parks in or beneath off-street parking space or facilities—Revenue bond financing—Special funds—Use of off-street and on-street parking revenues: RCW 35.41.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.86.020 Financing. In order to provide for off-street parking space and/or facilities, such cities are authorized, in addition to the powers already possessed by them for financing public improvements, to finance their acquisition and construction through the issuance and sale of revenue bonds or general obligation bonds or both. Any bonds issued by such cities pursuant to this section shall be issued in the manner and within the limitations prescribed by the Constitution and the laws of this state.

In addition local improvement districts may be created and their financing procedures used for this purpose in accordance with the provisions of Title 35 RCW as now or hereafter amended.

Such cities may authorize and finance the economic and physical surveys and plans, acquisition and construction, for off-street parking spaces and facilities, and the maintenance and management of such off-street parking spaces and facilities either within their general budget or by issuing revenue bonds or general obligation bonds or both.

General obligation bonds issued hereunder may additionally be made payable from any otherwise unpledged revenue, fees or charges which may be derived from the ownership, operation, lease or license of off-street parking space or facilities or which may be derived from the license of on-street parking space.

Such cities may, in addition to utilizing the pledging revenues from off-street parking spaces and facilities, utilize and pledge revenues from on-street parking meters in exercising any of the powers provided by this chapter, including the financing of economic and physical surveys and plans, acquisition, and construction, for off-street parking facilities, the maintenance and management thereof, and for the payment of debt service of revenue bonds issued therefor.

In the event revenue bonds are issued, such cities are authorized to make such covenants pertaining to the continued maintenance of on-street and/or off-street parking spaces and facilities and the fixing of rates and charges for the use thereof as are deemed necessary to effectuate the sale of such revenue bonds. [1969 ex.s. c 204 § 14; 1967 ex.s. c 144 § 14; 1965 c 7 § 35.86.020. Prior: 1961 c 186 § 2; 1959 c 302 § 2.]

Public parks in or beneath off-street parking space or facilities—Revenue bond financing—Special funds—Use of off-street and on-street parking revenues: RCW 35.41.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.86.030 Acquisition and disposition of real property. Such cities are authorized to obtain by lease, purchase, donation and/or gift, or by eminent domain in the manner provided by law for the exercise of this power by cities, such real property for off-street parking as the legislative bodies thereof determine to be necessary by ordinance. Such property or any fraction or fractions thereof may be sold, transferred, exchanged, leased, or otherwise disposed of by the city when its legislative body has determined by ordinance such property or fraction or fractions thereof is no longer necessary for off-street parking purposes. [1965 c 7 § 35.86.030. Prior: 1961 c 186 § 3; 1959 c 302 § 3.]

Eminent domain by cities: Chapter 8.12 RCW.

35.86.040 Operation—Leasing. Such cities are authorized to establish the method of operation of off-street parking space and/or facilities by ordinance, which may include leasing or municipal operation. [1975 1st ex.s. c 221 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 204 § 13; 1965 c 7 § 35.86.040. Prior: 1959 c 302 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.86.045 Operation of parking facilities by cities prohibited, exception—Bid requirements and procedure. See RCW 35.86A.120.

(2012 Ed.)

35.86.050 Procedure to establish—Plan, surveys, hearings. In the establishment of off-street parking space and/or facilities, cities shall proceed with the development of the plan therefor by making such economic and physical surveys as are necessary, shall prepare comprehensive plans therefor, and shall hold a public hearing thereon prior to the adoption of any ordinances relating to the leasing or acquisition of property and providing for the financing thereof for this purpose. [1965 c 7 § 35.86.050. Prior: 1959 c 302 § 5.]

35.86.060 Maximum parking fee schedule. The lease referred to in RCW 35.86.040 shall specify a schedule of maximum parking fees which the operator may charge. This maximum parking fee schedule may be modified from time to time by agreement of the city and the operator. [1965 c 7 § 35.86.060. Prior: 1959 c 302 § 6.]

35.86.080 Leasing for store space in lieu of undesirable off-street parking facility. Cities are expressly authorized to lease space which would otherwise be wasted in an off-street parking facility for store space, both for the enhancement of civic beauty and aesthetic values and for revenue which such leasing can provide. [1965 c 7 § 35.86.080. Prior: 1961 c 186 § 4.]

35.86.910 Chapter prevails over inconsistent laws. Insofar as the provisions of this chapter are inconsistent with the provisions of any other law, the provisions of this chapter shall be controlling. [1965 c 7 § 35.86.910. Prior: 1959 c 302 § 9.]

Chapter 35.86A RCW OFF-STREET PARKING— PARKING COMMISSIONS

Sections

35.86A.010	Declaration.
35.86A.020	Authority of cities of first and second class to establish parking facilities through parking commissions.
35.86A.030	Definitions.
35.86A.040	Ownership, control, and use of parking facilities.
35.86A.050	Parking commission—Creation authorized—Purpose—Membership—Terms—Vacancies—Expenses.
35.86A.060	Parking commission—Chair—Rules—Resolutions.
35.86A.070	Powers and authority of parking commission.
35.86A.080	New off-street parking facilities—Powers of parking commission and city council.
35.86A.090	Powers of cities.
35.86A.100	Disposition of revenues—Expenditure procedure.
35.86A.110	Excise tax to reimburse taxing authorities for loss of property tax revenue.
35.86A.120	Operation of parking facilities—Bid requirements and procedure.

35.86A.010 Declaration. It is hereby determined and declared:

(1) The free circulation of traffic of all kinds through our cities is necessary to the health, safety and general welfare of the public, whether residing in, traveling to or through the cities of this state;

(2) The most efficient use of the street and highway system requires availability of strategically located parking for vehicles in localities where large numbers of persons congregate;

(3) An expanding suburban population has increased demands for further concentration of uses in central metro-

politan areas, necessitating an increasing investment in streets and highways;

(4) On-street parking is now inadequate, and becomes increasingly an inefficient and uneconomical method for temporary storage of vehicles in commercial, industrial and high-density residential areas, causing such immediate adverse consequences as the following, among others:

(a) Serious traffic congestion from on-street parking, which interferes with use of streets for travel, disrupts public surface transportation at peak hours, impedes rapid and effective fighting of fires and disposition of police forces, slows emergency vehicles, and inflicts hardship upon handicapped persons and others dependent upon private vehicles for transportation;

(b) On-street parking absorbs right-of-way useful and usable for travel;

(c) On-street parking reduces the space available for truck and passenger loading for the abutting properties, hinders ready access, and impedes cleaning of streets;

(d) Inability to temporarily store automobiles has discouraged the public from travel to and within our cities, from congregating at public events, and from using public facilities.

(5) Insufficient off-street parking has had long-range results, as the following, among others:

(a) Metropolitan street and highway systems have lost efficiency and the free circulation of traffic and persons has been impaired;

(b) The growth and development of metropolitan areas has been retarded;

(c) Business, industry, and housing has become unnecessarily and uneconomically dispersed;

(d) Limited and valuable land area is under used.

All of which cause loss of payrolls, business and productivity, and property values, with resulting impairment of the public health, safety and welfare, the utility of our streets and highways, and tax revenues;

(6) Establishment of public off-street parking facilities will promote the public health, safety, convenience, and welfare, by:

(a) Expediting the movement of the public, and of goods in metropolitan areas, alleviating traffic congestion, and preserving the large investment in streets and highways;

(b) Permitting a greater use of public facilities, congregation of the public, and more intensive development of private property within the community;

(7) Establishment of public off-street parking is a necessary ancillary to and extension of an efficient street and highway system in metropolitan areas, as much so as a station or terminal is to a railroad or urban transit line;

(8) Public off-street parking facilities, open to the public and owned by a city or town, are and remain a public use and a public function, irrespective of whether:

(a) Parking fees are charged to users;

(b) The management or operation of one or more parking facilities is conducted by a public agency, or under contract or lease by private enterprise; or

(c) A portion of the facilities is used for commercial, store or automobile accessory purposes;

(9) Public parking facilities under the control of a parking commission are appropriately treated differently from other parking facilities of a city. [1969 ex.s. c 204 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.86A.020 Authority of cities of first and second class to establish parking facilities through parking commissions. Cities of the first and second class are authorized and empowered to establish and maintain public off-street parking facilities through a parking commission; the use of property and property rights for such purpose is declared to be a public use; and parking facilities under the control of such parking commission shall be governed by the provisions of this chapter. [1994 c 81 § 64; 1969 ex.s. c 204 § 2.]

35.86A.030 Definitions. (1) "Parking facilities" means lots, garages, parking terminals, buildings and structures and accommodations for parking of motor vehicles off the street or highway, open to public use, with or without charge.

(2) "Parking commission" shall mean the department or agency created by the legislative authority of the municipality as hereinafter provided.

(3) "City council" shall mean the city council or legislative authority of the municipality.

(4) "Mayor" shall mean the chief executive officer of the municipality. [1969 ex.s. c 204 § 3.]

35.86A.040 Ownership, control, and use of parking facilities. Parking facilities established pursuant to this chapter shall be owned by the city, under the control of the parking commission (unless relinquished), and for the use of the public. The provisions of chapter 35.86 RCW as now or hereafter amended shall not apply to such parking facilities or other facilities under parking commission control. [1969 ex.s. c 204 § 4.]

35.86A.050 Parking commission—Creation authorized—Purpose—Membership—Terms—Vacancies—Expenses. Any city of the first or second class may by ordinance create a parking commission for the purpose of establishing and operating off-street parking facilities.

Such parking commission shall consist of five members appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the city council, who shall serve without compensation but may be reimbursed for necessary expenses. One member of the parking commission shall be selected from among persons actively engaged in the private parking industry, if available.

Three of those first appointed shall be designated to serve for one, two, and three years respectively, and two shall be designated to serve four years. The terms for all subsequently appointed members shall be four years. In event of any vacancy, the mayor, subject to confirmation of the city council, shall make appointments to fill the unexpired portion of the term.

A member may be reappointed, and shall hold office until his or her successor has been appointed and has qualified. Members may be removed by the mayor upon consent of the city council. [1994 c 81 § 65; 1969 ex.s. c 204 § 5.]

35.86A.060 Parking commission—Chair—Rules—Resolutions. The parking commission shall select from its

members a chair, and may establish its own rules, regulations and procedures not inconsistent with this chapter. No resolution shall be adopted by the parking commission except upon the concurrence of at least three members. [2009 c 549 § 2128; 1969 ex.s. c 204 § 6.]

35.86A.070 Powers and authority of parking commission. The parking commission is authorized and empowered, in the name of the municipality by resolution to:

(1) Own and acquire property and property rights by purchase, gift, devise, or lease for the construction, maintenance, or operation of off-street parking facilities, or for effectuating the purpose of this chapter; and accept grants-in-aid, including compliance with conditions attached thereto;

(2) Construct, maintain, and operate off-street parking facilities located on land dedicated for park or civic center purposes, or on other municipally-owned land where the primary purpose of such off-street parking facility is to provide parking for persons who use such park or civic center facilities, and undertake research, and prepare plans incidental thereto subject to applicable statutes and charter provisions for municipal purchases, expenditures, and improvements; and in addition may own other off-street parking facilities and operate them in accordance with RCW 35.86A.120: PROVIDED, That the provisions of chapter 35.86 RCW as now or hereafter amended shall not apply to such construction, operation or maintenance;

(3) Establish and collect parking fees, require that receipts be provided for parking fees, make exemption for handicapped persons, lease space for commercial, store, advertising or automobile accessory purposes, and regulate prices and service charges, for use of and within and the aerial space over parking facilities under its control;

(4) Subject to applicable city civil service provisions, provide for the appointment, removal and control of officers and employees, and prescribe their duties and compensation, and to control all equipment and property under the commission's jurisdiction;

(5) Contract with private persons and organizations for the management and/or operation of parking facilities under its control, and services related thereto, including leasing of such facilities or portions thereof;

(6) Cause construction of parking facilities as a condition of an operating agreement or lease, derived through competitive bidding, or in the manner authorized by chapter 35.42 RCW;

(7) Execute and accept instruments, including deeds, necessary or convenient for the carrying on of its business; acquire rights to develop parking facilities over or under city property; and to contract to operate and manage parking facilities under the jurisdiction of other city departments or divisions and of other public bodies;

(8) Determine the need for and recommend to the city council:

(a) The establishment of local improvement districts to pay the cost of parking facilities or any part thereof;

(b) The issuance of bonds or other financing by the city for construction of parking facilities;

(c) The acquisition of property and property rights by condemnation from the public, or in street areas;

(9) Transfer its control of property to the city and liquidate its affairs, so long as such transfer does not contravene any covenant or agreement made with the holders of bonds or other creditors; and

(10) Require payment of the excise tax hereinafter provided.

Parking fees for parking facilities under the control of the parking commission shall be maintained commensurate with and neither higher nor lower than prevailing rates for parking charged by commercial operators in the general area. [1980 c 127 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 221 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 204 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.86A.080 New off-street parking facilities—Powers of parking commission and city council. (1) Whenever the parking commission intends to construct new off-street parking facilities it shall:

(a) Prepare plans for such proposed development, which shall meet the approval of the planning commission, other appropriate city planning agency, or city council;

(b) Prepare a report to the city council stating the proposed method of financing and property acquisition;

(c) Specify the property rights, if any, to be secured from the public or of property devoted to public use; the uses of streets necessary therefor, or realignment or vacation of streets and alleys; the relocation of street utilities; and any street area to be occupied or closed during construction.

(2) In the event the proposed parking facility shall require:

(a) Creation of a local improvement district;

(b) Issuance of bonds, allocation or appropriation of municipal revenues from other sources, or guarantees of or use of the credit of the municipality;

(c) Exercise of the power of eminent domain; or

(d) Use of, or vacation, realignment of streets and alleys, or relocation of municipal utilities.

One or more public hearings shall be held thereon before the city council, or an assigned committee thereof, which shall report its recommendations to be approved, revised, or rejected by the city council. Such hearings may be consolidated with any required hearings for street vacations, or creation of a local improvement district. Pursuant to such hearing, the city council may:

(1) Create a local improvement district to finance all or part of the parking facility, in accordance with Title 35 RCW, as now existing or hereinafter amended: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That assessments against property within the district may be measured per lot, per square foot, by property valuation, or any other method as fairly reflects the special benefits derived therefrom, and credit in calculating the assessment may be allowed for property rights or services performed;

(2) Provide for issuance of revenue bonds payable from revenues of the proposed parking facility, from other off-street parking facilities, on-street meter collections, or allocations of other sources of funds; issue general obligation bonds; make reimbursable or nonrefundable appropriations from the general fund, or reserves; and/or guarantee bonds issued or otherwise pledge the city's credit, all in such com-

bination, and under such terms and conditions as the city council shall specify;

(3) Authorize acquisition of the necessary property and property rights by eminent domain proceedings, in the manner authorized by law for cities in Title 8 RCW: PROVIDED, That the city council shall first determine that the proposed parking facility will promote the circulation of traffic or the more convenient or efficient use by the public of streets or public facilities in the immediate area than would exist if the proposed parking facility were not provided, or that the parking facility otherwise enhances the public health, safety and welfare; and

(4) Authorize and execute the necessary transfer or control of property rights; vacate or realign streets and alleys or permit uses within the same; and direct relocation of street utilities.

In event none of the four above powers need be exercised, the city council's approval of construction plans shall be deemed full authority to construct and complete the parking facility. [1969 ex.s. c 204 § 8.]

35.86A.090 Powers of cities. The city may:

(1) Transfer control of off-street parking facilities under other departments to the parking commission under such conditions as deemed appropriate;

(2) Issue revenue bonds pursuant to chapter 35.41 RCW, and RCW *35.24.305, and 35.81.100 as now or hereafter amended, and such other statutes as may authorize such bonds for parking facilities authorized herein;

(3) Issue general obligation bonds pursuant to chapters 39.44, 39.52 RCW, and RCW 35.81.115 as now or hereafter amended, and such other statutes and applicable provisions of the state Constitution that may authorize such bonds for parking facilities authorized herein;

(4) Appropriate funds for the parking commission; and

(5) Enact such ordinances as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter, notwithstanding any charter provisions to the contrary. [1969 ex.s. c 204 § 9.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 35.24.305 was recodified as RCW 35.23.454 pursuant to 1994 c 81 § 90.

35.86A.100 Disposition of revenues—Expenditure procedure. All revenues received shall be paid to the municipal treasurer for the credit of the general fund, or such other funds as may be provided by ordinance.

Expenditures of the parking commission shall be made in accordance with the budget adopted by the municipality pursuant to chapter 35.32A RCW. [1969 ex.s. c 204 § 10.]

35.86A.110 Excise tax to reimburse taxing authorities for loss of property tax revenue. Such cities shall pay to the county treasurer an annual excise tax equal to the amount which would be paid upon real property devoted to the purpose of off-street parking, were it in private ownership. This section shall apply to parking facilities acquired and/or operated under this chapter. The proceeds of such excise tax shall be allocated by the county treasurer to the various taxing authorities in which such property is situated, in the same manner as though the property were in private ownership. [1969 ex.s. c 204 § 11.]

35.86A.120 Operation of parking facilities—Bid requirements and procedure. Except for off-street parking facilities situated on real property leased or rented to a city and not used for park and civic center parking, cities may operate off-street parking facilities with city forces. Leased or rented off-street parking facilities shall be operated by responsible, experienced private operators of such facilities. The call for bids shall specify the terms and conditions under which the facility will be leased for private operation. The call for bids shall specify the time and place at which the bids will be received and the time and when the same will be opened, and such call shall be advertised once a week for two successive weeks before the time fixed for the filing of bids in a newspaper of general circulation in the city. If no bid is received for the operation of such an off-street parking facility, or if the bids received are not satisfactory, the legislative body of the city may reject such bids and shall readvertise the facility for lease. In the event that no bids or no satisfactory bids shall have been received following the second advertising, the city may negotiate with a private operator for the operation of the facility without competitive bidding. In the event the city shall be unable to negotiate for satisfactory private operation within a reasonable time, the city may operate the facility for a period not to exceed three years, at which time it shall readvertise as provided above in this section. [1980 c 127 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 221 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 204 § 12.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 35.87A RCW

PARKING AND BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREAS

Sections

- 35.87A.010 Authorized—Purposes—Special assessments.
- 35.87A.020 Definitions.
- 35.87A.030 Initiation petition or resolution—Contents.
- 35.87A.040 Resolution of intention to establish—Contents—Hearing.
- 35.87A.050 Notice of hearing.
- 35.87A.060 Hearings.
- 35.87A.070 Change of boundaries.
- 35.87A.075 Modification of boundaries.
- 35.87A.080 Special assessments—Legislative authority may make reasonable classifications—Assessments for separate purposes.
- 35.87A.090 Special assessments—Same basis or rate for classes not required—Factors as to parking facilities.
- 35.87A.100 Ordinance to establish—Adoption—Contents.
- 35.87A.110 Use of revenue—Contracts to administer operation of area.
- 35.87A.120 Use of assessment proceeds restricted.
- 35.87A.130 Collection of assessments.
- 35.87A.140 Changes in assessment rates.
- 35.87A.150 Benefit zones—Authorized—Rates.
- 35.87A.160 Benefit zones—Establishment, modification and disestablishment of area provisions and procedure to be followed.
- 35.87A.170 Exemption period for new businesses and projects.
- 35.87A.180 Disestablishment of area—Hearing.
- 35.87A.190 Disestablishment of area—Assets and liabilities.
- 35.87A.200 Bids required—Monetary amount.
- 35.87A.210 Computing cost of improvement for bid requirement.
- 35.87A.220 Existing laws not affected—Chapter supplemental—Purposes may be accomplished in conjunction with other methods.
- 35.87A.900 Severability—1971 ex.s. c 45.

Assessments and charges against state lands: Chapter 79.44 RCW.

35.87A.010 Authorized—Purposes—Special assessments. To aid general economic development and neighborhood revitalization, and to facilitate the cooperation of merchants, businesses, and residential property owners which assists trade, economic viability, and liveability, the legisla-

ture hereby authorizes all counties and all incorporated cities and towns, including unclassified cities and towns operating under special charters:

(1) To establish, after a petition submitted by the operators responsible for sixty percent of the assessments by businesses and multifamily residential or mixed-use projects within the area, parking and business improvement areas, hereafter referred to as area or areas, for the following purposes:

- (a) The acquisition, construction or maintenance of parking facilities for the benefit of the area;
- (b) Decoration of any public place in the area;
- (c) Sponsorship or promotion of public events which are to take place on or in public places in the area;
- (d) Furnishing of music in any public place in the area;
- (e) Providing professional management, planning, and promotion for the area, including the management and promotion of retail trade activities in the area;
- (f) Providing maintenance and security for common, public areas; or
- (g) Providing transportation services for the benefit of the area.

(2) To levy special assessments on all businesses and multifamily residential or mixed-use projects within the area and specially benefited by a parking and business improvement area to pay in whole or in part the damages or costs incurred therein as provided in this chapter. [2005 c 178 § 1; 2000 c 201 § 1; 1993 c 429 § 1; 1985 c 128 § 1; 1981 c 279 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 45 § 1.]

35.87A.020 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

- (1) "Business" means all types of business, including professions.
- (2) "Legislative authority" means the legislative authority of any city or town including unclassified cities or towns operating under special charters or the legislative authority of any county.
- (3) "Multifamily residential or mixed-use project" means any building or buildings containing four or more residential units or a combination of residential and commercial units, whether title to the entire property is held in single or undivided ownership or title to individual units is held by owners who also, directly or indirectly through an association, own real property in common with the other unit owners.
- (4) "Residential operator" means the owner or operator of a multifamily residential or mixed-use project if title is held in single or undivided ownership, or, if title is held in a form of common interest ownership, the association of unit owners, condominium association, homeowners' association, property owners' association, or residential cooperative corporation. [1993 c 429 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 45 § 2.]

35.87A.030 Initiation petition or resolution—Contents. For the purpose of establishing a parking and business improvement area, an initiation petition may be presented to the legislative authority having jurisdiction of the area in which the proposed parking and business improvement area is to be located or the legislative authority may by resolution

initiate a parking and business improvement area. The initiation petition or resolution shall contain the following:

- (1) A description of the boundaries of the proposed area;
- (2) The proposed uses and projects to which the proposed special assessment revenues shall be put and the total estimated cost thereof;
- (3) The estimated rate of levy of special assessment with a proposed breakdown by class of business and multifamily residential or mixed-use project if such classification is to be used.

The initiating petition shall also contain the signatures of the persons who operate businesses and residential operators in the proposed area which would pay fifty percent of the proposed special assessments. [1993 c 429 § 3; 1971 ex.s. c 45 § 3.]

35.87A.040 Resolution of intention to establish—Contents—Hearing. The legislative authority, after receiving a valid initiation petition or after passage of an initiation resolution, shall adopt a resolution of intention to establish an area. The resolution shall state the time and place of a hearing to be held by the legislative authority to consider establishment of an area and shall restate all the information contained in the initiation petition or initiation resolution regarding boundaries, projects and uses, and estimated rates of assessment. [1971 ex.s. c 45 § 4.]

35.87A.050 Notice of hearing. Notice of a hearing held under the provisions of this chapter shall be given by:

- (1) One publication of the resolution of intention in a newspaper of general circulation in the city; and
- (2) Mailing a complete copy of the resolution of intention to each business and multifamily residential or mixed-use project in the proposed, or established, area. Publication and mailing shall be completed at least ten days prior to the time of the hearing. [1993 c 429 § 4; 1971 ex.s. c 45 § 5.]

35.87A.060 Hearings. Whenever a hearing is held under this chapter, the legislative authority shall hear all protests and receive evidence for or against the proposed action. The legislative authority may continue the hearing from time to time. Proceedings shall terminate if protest is made by businesses and residential operators in the proposed area which would pay a majority of the proposed special assessments. [1993 c 429 § 5; 1971 ex.s. c 45 § 6.]

35.87A.070 Change of boundaries. If the legislative authority decides to change the boundaries of the proposed area, the hearing shall be continued to a time at least fifteen days after such decision and notice shall be given as prescribed in RCW 35.87A.050, showing the boundary amendments, but no resolution of intention is required. [1971 ex.s. c 45 § 7.]

35.87A.075 Modification of boundaries. (1) The legislative authority may modify the boundaries of a parking and business improvement area by ordinance, adopted after a hearing before the legislative authority. The legislative authority may modify an area either by expanding or reducing the existing boundaries. If the modification to the boundaries is to expand existing boundaries, the expansion area

must be adjacent to an existing boundary. A modification to an existing boundary may occur no more than once per year and may not affect an area with a projected assessment fee greater than ten percent of the current assessment role for the existing area. If the modification of an area results in the boundary being expanded, the assessments for the new area shall be established pursuant to RCW 35.87A.080 and 35.87A.090 and any other applicable provision of this chapter.

(2) The legislative authority shall adopt a resolution of intention to modify the boundaries of an area at least fifteen days prior to the hearing required in subsection (1) of this section. The resolution shall specify the proposed modification and shall give the time and place of the hearing. Notice of the hearing shall be made in accordance with RCW 35.87A.050. [2002 c 69 § 1.]

35.87A.080 Special assessments—Legislative authority may make reasonable classifications—Assessments for separate purposes. For purposes of the special assessments to be imposed pursuant to this chapter, the legislative authority may make a reasonable classification of businesses and multifamily residential or mixed-use projects, giving consideration to various factors such as business and occupation taxes imposed, square footage of the business, number of employees, gross sales, or any other reasonable factor relating to the benefit received, including the degree of benefit received from parking. Whenever it is proposed that a parking and business improvement area provide more than one of the purposes listed in RCW 35.87A.010, special assessments may be imposed in a manner that measures benefit from each of the separate purposes, or any combination of the separate purposes. Special assessments shall be imposed and collected annually, or on another basis specified in the ordinance establishing the parking and business improvement area. [1993 c 429 § 6; 1985 c 128 § 2; 1981 c 279 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 45 § 8.]

35.87A.090 Special assessments—Same basis or rate for classes not required—Factors as to parking facilities. The special assessments need not be imposed on different classes of business and multifamily residential or mixed-use projects, as determined pursuant to RCW 35.87A.080, on the same basis or the same rate. The special assessments imposed for the purpose of the acquisition, construction or maintenance of parking facilities for the benefit of the area shall be imposed on the basis of benefit determined by the legislative authority after giving consideration to the total cost to be recovered from the businesses and multifamily residential or mixed-use projects upon which the special assessment is to be imposed, the total area within the boundaries of the parking and business improvement area, the assessed value of the land and improvements within the area, the total business volume generated within the area and within each business, and such other factors as the legislative authority may find and determine to be a reasonable measure of such benefit. [1993 c 429 § 7; 1971 ex.s. c 45 § 9.]

35.87A.100 Ordinance to establish—Adoption—Contents. If the legislative authority, following the hearing, decides to establish the proposed area, it shall adopt an ordi-

nance to that effect. This ordinance shall contain the following information:

(1) The number, date and title of the resolution of intention pursuant to which it was adopted;

(2) The time and place the hearing was held concerning the formation of such area;

(3) The description of the boundaries of such area;

(4) A statement that the businesses and multifamily residential or mixed-use projects in the area established by the ordinance shall be subject to the provisions of the special assessments authorized by RCW 35.87A.010;

(5) The initial or additional rate or levy of special assessment to be imposed with a breakdown by classification of business and multifamily residential or mixed-use project, if such classification is used; and

(6) A statement that a parking and business improvement area has been established.

(7) The uses to which the special assessment revenue shall be put. Uses shall conform to the uses as declared in the initiation petition presented pursuant to RCW 35.87A.030. [1993 c 429 § 8; 1971 ex.s. c 45 § 10.]

35.87A.110 Use of revenue—Contracts to administer operation of area. The legislative authority of each city or town or county shall have sole discretion as to how the revenue derived from the special assessments is to be used within the scope of the purposes; however, the legislative authority may appoint existing advisory boards or commissions to make recommendations as to its use, or the legislative authority may create a new advisory board or commission for the purpose.

The legislative authority may contract with a chamber of commerce or other similar business association operating primarily within the boundaries of the legislative authority to administer the operation of a parking and business improvement area, including any funds derived pursuant thereto: PROVIDED, That such administration must comply with all applicable provisions of law including this chapter, with all county, city, or town resolutions and ordinances, and with all regulations lawfully imposed by the state auditor or other state agencies. [1971 ex.s. c 45 § 11.]

35.87A.120 Use of assessment proceeds restricted. The special assessments levied hereunder must be for the purposes specified in the ordinances and the proceeds shall not be used for any other purpose. [1971 ex.s. c 45 § 12.]

35.87A.130 Collection of assessments. Collections of assessments imposed pursuant to this chapter shall be made at the same time and in the same manner as otherwise prescribed by Title 35 RCW or in such other manner as the legislative authority shall determine. [1971 ex.s. c 45 § 13.]

35.87A.140 Changes in assessment rates. Changes may be made in the rate or additional rate of special assessment as specified in the ordinance establishing the area, by ordinance adopted after a hearing before the legislative authority.

The legislative authority shall adopt a resolution of intention to change the rate or additional rate of special assessment at least fifteen days prior to the hearing required

by this section. This resolution shall specify the proposed change and shall give the time and place of the hearing. Proceedings to change the rate or impose an additional rate of special assessments shall terminate if protest is made by businesses or multifamily residential or mixed-use projects in the proposed area which would pay a majority of the proposed increase or additional special assessments. [1993 c 429 § 9; 1971 ex.s. c 45 § 14.]

35.87A.150 Benefit zones—Authorized—Rates. The legislative authority may, for each of the purposes set out in RCW 35.87A.010, establish and modify one or more separate benefit zones based upon the degree of benefit derived from the purpose and may impose a different rate of special assessment within each such benefit zone. [1971 ex.s. c 45 § 15.]

35.87A.160 Benefit zones—Establishment, modification and disestablishment of area provisions and procedure to be followed. All provisions of this chapter applicable to establishment or disestablishment of an area also apply to the establishment, modification, or disestablishment of benefit zones pursuant to *RCW 35.87A.150. The establishment or the modification of any such zone shall follow the same procedure as provided for the establishment of a parking and business improvement area and the disestablishment shall follow the same procedure as provided for disestablishment of an area. [1971 ex.s. c 45 § 16.]

***Reviser's note:** "RCW 35.87A.150" has been translated from "section 13 of this act," as the reference to section 13, herein codified as RCW 35.87A.130, was apparently erroneous.

35.87A.170 Exemption period for new businesses and projects. Businesses or multifamily residential or mixed-use projects established after the creation of an area within the area may be exempted from the special assessments imposed pursuant to this chapter for a period not exceeding one year from the date they commenced business in the area. [1993 c 429 § 10; 1971 ex.s. c 45 § 17.]

35.87A.180 Disestablishment of area—Hearing. The legislative authority may disestablish an area by ordinance after a hearing before the legislative authority. The legislative authority shall adopt a resolution of intention to disestablish the area at least fifteen days prior to the hearing required by this section. The resolution shall give the time and place of the hearing. [1971 ex.s. c 45 § 18.]

35.87A.190 Disestablishment of area—Assets and liabilities. Upon disestablishment of an area, any proceeds of the special assessments, or assets acquired with such proceeds, or liabilities incurred as a result of the formation of such area, shall be subject to disposition as the legislative authority shall determine: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, Any liabilities, either current or future, incurred as a result of action taken to accomplish the purposes of RCW 35.87A.010 shall not be an obligation of the general fund or any special fund of the city or town, but such liabilities shall be provided for entirely from available revenue generated from the projects or facilities authorized by RCW 35.87A.010 or from special assessments on the property specially benefited within the area. [1971 ex.s. c 45 § 19.]

35.87A.200 Bids required—Monetary amount. Any city or town or county authorized by this chapter to establish a parking improvement area shall call for competitive bids by appropriate public notice and award contracts, whenever the estimated cost of such work or improvement, including cost of materials, supplies and equipment, exceeds the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars. [1971 ex.s. c 45 § 20.]

35.87A.210 Computing cost of improvement for bid requirement. The cost of the improvement for the purposes of this chapter shall be aggregate of all amounts to be paid for the labor, materials and equipment on one continuous or inter-related project where work is to be performed simultaneously or in near sequence. Breaking an improvement into small units for the purposes of avoiding the minimum dollar amount prescribed in RCW 35.87A.200 is contrary to public policy and is prohibited. [1971 ex.s. c 45 § 21.]

35.87A.220 Existing laws not affected—Chapter supplemental—Purposes may be accomplished in conjunction with other methods. This chapter providing for parking and business improvement areas shall not be deemed or construed to affect any existing act, or any part thereof, relating to special assessments or other powers of counties, cities and towns, but shall be supplemental thereto and concurrent therewith.

The purposes and functions of parking and business improvement areas as set forth by the provisions of this chapter may be accomplished in part by the establishment of an area pursuant to this chapter and in part by any other method otherwise provided by law, including provisions for local improvements. [1971 ex.s. c 45 § 22.]

35.87A.900 Severability—1971 ex.s. c 45. If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provisions to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1971 ex.s. c 45 § 23.]

Chapter 35.88 RCW

WATER POLLUTION—PROTECTION FROM

Sections

35.88.010	Authority over sources of supply.
35.88.020	Enforcement of ordinance—Special police.
35.88.030	Pollution declared to be a nuisance—Abatement.
35.88.040	Pollution as criminal nuisance—Punishment.
35.88.050	Prosecution—Trial—Abatement of nuisance.
35.88.060	Health officers and mayor must enforce.
35.88.070	Injunction proceeding.
35.88.080	Inland cities over one hundred thousand—Discharge of sewage and other discharges prohibited—Nuisance.
35.88.090	Inland cities over one hundred thousand—Investigation of disposal systems by secretary of social and health services.

Furnishing impure water: RCW 70.54.020.

Pollution of watershed or source of drinking water: RCW 70.54.010, 70.54.030.

Sewerage improvement districts: Chapter 85.08 RCW.

Water-sewer districts: Title 57 RCW.

35.88.010 Authority over sources of supply. For the purpose of protecting the water furnished to the inhabitants of cities and towns from pollution, cities and towns are given jurisdiction over all property occupied by the works, reser-

voirs, systems, springs, branches and pipes, by means of which, and of all the lakes, rivers, springs, streams, creeks, or tributaries constituting the sources of supply from which the cities and towns or the companies or individuals furnishing water to the inhabitants thereof obtain their supply of water, or store or conduct it, and over all property acquired for any of the foregoing works or purposes or for the preservation and protection of the purity of the water supply, and over all property within the areas draining into the lakes, rivers, springs, streams, creeks, or tributaries constituting the sources of supply whether they or any of them are within the city or town limits or outside. [1965 c 7 § 35.88.010. Prior: 1907 c 227 § 1, part; 1899 c 70 § 1, part; RRS § 9473, part.]

35.88.020 Enforcement of ordinance—Special police.

Every city and town may by ordinance prescribe what acts shall constitute offenses against the purity of its water supply and the punishment or penalties therefor and enforce them. The mayor of each city and town may appoint special police officers, with such compensation as the city or town may fix, who shall, after taking oath, have the powers of constables, and who may arrest with or without warrant any person committing, within the territory over which any city or town is given jurisdiction by this chapter, any offense declared by law or by ordinance, against the purity of the water supply, or which violate any rule or regulation lawfully promulgated by the state board of health for the protection of the purity of such water supply. Every special police officer whose appointment is authorized herein may take any person arrested for any such offense or violation before any court having jurisdiction thereof to be proceeded with according to law. Every such special police officer shall, when on duty wear in plain view a badge or shield bearing the words "special police" and the name of the city or town by which he or she has been appointed. [2007 c 218 § 70; 1965 c 7 § 35.88.020. Prior: 1907 c 227 § 1, part; 1899 c 70 § 1, part; RRS § 9473, part.]

Intent—Finding—2007 c 218: See note following RCW 1.08.130.

35.88.030 Pollution declared to be a nuisance—Abatement. The establishment or maintenance of any slaughter pens, stock feeding yards, hogpens, or the deposit or maintenance of any uncleanly or unwholesome substance, or the conduct of any business or occupation, or the allowing of any condition upon or sufficiently near the (1) sources from which the supply of water for the inhabitants of any city or town is obtained, or (2) where its water is stored, or (3) the property or means through which the same may be conveyed or conducted so that such water would be polluted or the purity of such water or any part thereof destroyed or endangered, is prohibited and declared to be unlawful, and is declared to constitute a nuisance, and may be abated as other nuisances are abated. [1965 c 7 § 35.88.030. Prior: 1899 c 70 § 2, part; RRS § 9474, part.]

35.88.040 Pollution as criminal nuisance—Punishment. Any person who does, establishes, maintains, or creates any of the things which have the effect of polluting any such sources of water supply, or water, and any person who does any of the things in RCW 35.88.030 declared to be unlawful, shall be deemed guilty of creating and maintaining

a nuisance, and may be prosecuted therefor, and upon conviction thereof may be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars. [1965 c 7 § 35.88.040. Prior: 1899 c 70 § 2, part; RRS § 9474, part.]

Nuisance: Chapter 9.66 RCW.

35.88.050 Prosecution—Trial—Abatement of nuisance. If upon the trial of any person for the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter he or she is found guilty of creating or maintaining a nuisance or of violating any of the provisions of this chapter, he or she shall forthwith abate the nuisance, and if he or she fails so to do within one day after such conviction, unless further time is granted by the court, a warrant shall be issued by the court wherein the conviction was obtained, directed to the sheriff of the county in which such nuisance exists and the sheriff shall forthwith proceed to abate the said nuisance and the cost thereof shall be taxed against the person so convicted as a part of the costs of such case. [2009 c 549 § 2129; 1965 c 7 § 35.88.050. Prior: 1899 c 70 § 3; RRS § 9475.]

35.88.060 Health officers and mayor must enforce.

The city health officer, city physician, board of public health, mayor, or any other officer, who has the sanitary condition of the city or town in charge, shall see that the provisions of this chapter are enforced and upon complaint being made to any such officer of an alleged violation, he or she shall immediately investigate the said complaint and if the same appears to be well founded he or she shall file a complaint against the person or persons violating any of the provisions of this chapter and cause their arrest and prosecution. [2009 c 549 § 2130; 1965 c 7 § 35.88.060. Prior: 1899 c 70 § 4; RRS § 9476.]

35.88.070 Injunction proceeding. If any provision of this chapter is being violated, the city or town supplied with the water or a corporation owning waterworks for the purpose of supplying the city or town or the inhabitants thereof with water may, by civil action in the superior court of the proper county, have the maintenance of the nuisance which pollutes or tends to pollute the said water, enjoined and such injunction may be perpetual. [1965 c 7 § 35.88.070. Prior: 1899 c 70 § 5; RRS § 9477.]

35.88.080 Inland cities over one hundred thousand—Discharge of sewage and other discharges prohibited—Nuisance. Any city not located on tidewater, having a population of one hundred thousand or more, is hereby prohibited from discharging, draining or depositing, or causing to be discharged, drained or deposited, any sewage, garbage, feculent matter, offal, refuse, filth, or any animal, mineral, or vegetable matter or substance, offensive, injurious or dangerous to health, into any springs, streams, rivers, lakes, tributaries thereof, wells, or into any subterranean or other waters used or intended to be used for human or animal consumption or for domestic purposes.

Anything done, maintained, or suffered, in violation of any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed to be a public nuisance, and may be summarily abated as such by any court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of the secretary of social and health services or any person whose supply of

water for human or animal consumption or for domestic purposes is or may be affected. [1979 c 141 § 40; 1965 c 7 § 35.88.080. Prior: (i) 1941 c 186 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-1. (ii) 1941 c 186 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-3.]

Nuisance: Chapter 9.66 RCW.

35.88.090 Inland cities over one hundred thousand—Investigation of disposal systems by secretary of social and health services. The secretary of social and health services shall have the power, and it shall be his or her duty, to investigate the system of disposal of sewage, garbage, feculent matter, offal, refuse, filth, or any animal, mineral, or vegetable matter or substance, by cities not located on tidewater, having a population of one hundred thousand or more, and if he or she shall determine upon investigation that any such system or systems of disposal is or may be injurious or dangerous to health, he or she shall have the power, and it shall be his or her duty, to order such city or cities to provide for, construct, and maintain a system or systems of disposal which will not be injurious or dangerous to health. [2009 c 549 § 2131; 1979 c 141 § 41; 1965 c 7 § 35.88.090. Prior: 1941 c 186 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9354-2.]

Chapter 35.89 RCW WATER REDEMPTION BONDS

Sections

35.89.010	Authority to issue water redemption bonds.
35.89.020	Bonds—Terms—Execution—Rights of owner.
35.89.030	Bonds exchange—Subrogation.
35.89.040	Water redemption fund—Creation.
35.89.050	Water redemption fund—Sources.
35.89.060	Water redemption fund—Trust fund.
35.89.070	Payment of interest on bonds.
35.89.080	Payment of principal of bonds.
35.89.090	Violations—Penalties—Personal liability.
35.89.100	Water systems—What included.

Water-sewer districts: Title 57 RCW.

35.89.010 Authority to issue water redemption bonds. If a public water system has been constructed within any local improvement district of any city or town for the construction of which bonds of the local improvement district were issued and are outstanding and unpaid, and if the city or town has taken over the system or is operating it as a public utility or has incorporated it into or connected it with any system operated by city or town as a public utility, from the operation of which such city or town derives a revenue, the city or town may by resolution of its council authorize the issue of bonds to an amount not exceeding the amount of the local improvement bonds issued for the construction of the water system then outstanding and unpaid with interest due and unpaid, and may redeem the outstanding local improvement bonds by exchanging therefor an equal amount at par of the bonds authorized by this chapter. The new bonds shall be called water redemption bonds. [1965 c 7 § 35.89.010. Prior: (i) 1929 c 85 § 1; 1923 c 52 § 1; RRS § 9154-1. (ii) 1923 c 52 § 2, part; RRS § 9154-2, part.]

35.89.020 Bonds—Terms—Execution—Rights of owner. (1) Water redemption bonds shall be in denominations of not more than one thousand nor less than one hundred dollars each, and shall bear interest at a rate or rates as

authorized by the city or town council, payable semiannually, and shall bear a serial number and shall be signed by the mayor of the city or town and shall be otherwise executed in such manner and payable at such time and place not exceeding twenty years after the date of issue as the city or town council shall determine and such bonds shall be payable only out of the special fund created by authority of this chapter and shall be a valid claim of the owner thereof only against that fund and the fixed portion or amount of the revenues of the water system pledged to the fund, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or town. Such bonds may be in any form, including bearer bonds or registered bonds as provided in RCW 39.46.030.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, such bonds may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 66; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 46; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 23; 1965 c 7 § 35.89.020. Prior: 1923 c 52 § 2, part; RRS § 9154-2, part.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.89.030 Bonds exchange—Subrogation. Water redemption bonds issued under the authority of this chapter shall only be sold or disposed of in exchange for an equal amount in par value of principal and interest of the local improvement district bonds issued for the construction of water systems taken over and operated by the city or town, or incorporated into or connected with a water system operated by it.

Upon the exchange of the water redemption bonds authorized by this chapter for local improvement district bonds the city or town shall be subrogated to all the rights of the owners and holders of such local improvement district bonds against the property of the local improvement district and against any person or corporation liable thereon.

Any money derived by the city or town from the sale or enforcement of such local improvement district bonds shall be paid into the city's water redemption fund. [1965 c 7 § 35.89.030. Prior: 1923 c 52 § 3; RRS § 9154-3.]

35.89.040 Water redemption fund—Creation. The city or town council before issuing water redemption bonds shall by ordinance establish a fund for the payment of the bonds at maturity and of interest thereon as it matures to be designated the water redemption fund. [1965 c 7 § 35.89.040. Prior: 1923 c 52 § 4; RRS § 9154-4.]

35.89.050 Water redemption fund—Sources. Every city and town shall have power to regulate and control the use and price of water supplied through a water system taken over from a local improvement district.

It shall establish such rates and charges for the water as shall be sufficient after providing for the operation and maintenance of the system to provide for the payment of the water redemption bonds at maturity and of interest thereon as it matures, and such portion shall be included in and collected as a part of the charges made by such city or town for water supplied through such water system and such portion shall be paid into the water redemption fund. [1965 c 7 § 35.89.050. Prior: 1923 c 52 § 5; RRS § 9154-5.]

35.89.060 Water redemption fund—Trust fund. All moneys paid into or collected for the water redemption fund shall be used for the payment of principal and interest of the water redemption bonds issued under the authority of this chapter and no part thereof while any of said bonds are outstanding and unpaid, shall be diverted to any other fund or use: PROVIDED, That when both principal and interest on all water redemption bonds issued and outstanding have been paid, any unexpended balance remaining in the fund may be transferred to the general fund or such other fund as the city or town council may direct. [1965 c 7 § 35.89.060. Prior: 1923 c 52 § 8; RRS § 9154-8.]

35.89.070 Payment of interest on bonds. The treasurer of such city or town shall pay the interest on the water redemption bonds authorized by this chapter out of the money in the water redemption fund. [1965 c 7 § 35.89.070. Prior: 1923 c 52 § 6; RRS § 9154-6.]

35.89.080 Payment of principal of bonds. Whenever there is sufficient money in the water redemption fund, over and above the amount that will be required to pay the interest on the bonds up to the time of maturity of the next interest payment, to pay the principal of one or more bonds, the city or town treasurer shall call in and pay such bonds. The bonds shall be called and paid in their numerical order, and the call shall be made by publication in the official newspaper of the city or town. The call shall state the total amount and the serial number or numbers of the bonds called and that they will be paid on the date when the next semiannual payment of interest will be due, and that interest on the bonds called will cease from such date. [1965 c 7 § 35.89.080. Prior: 1923 c 52 § 7; RRS § 9154-7.]

35.89.090 Violations—Penalties—Personal liability. Every ordinance, resolution, order, or action of the council, board, or officer of any city or town, and every warrant or other instrument made, issued, passed or done in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be void.

Every officer, agent, employee, or member of the council of the city or town, and every person or corporation who shall knowingly commit any violation of the provisions of this chapter or knowingly aid in such violation, shall be liable to the city or town for all money transferred, diverted or paid out in violation thereof and such liability shall attach to and be enforceable against the official bond, if any, of such official agent, employee, or member of the council. [1965 c 7 § 35.89.090. Prior: 1923 c 52 § 9; RRS § 9154-9.]

35.89.100 Water systems—What included. The term "water system" as used in this chapter shall include and be applicable to all reservoirs, storage and clarifying tanks, conduits, mains, laterals, pipes, hydrants and other equipment used or constructed for the purpose of supplying water for public or domestic use, and shall include not only water systems constructed by local improvement districts, but also any system with which the same may be incorporated or connected. [1965 c 7 § 35.89.100. Prior: 1923 c 52 § 10; RRS § 9154-10.]

Chapter 35.91 RCW

MUNICIPAL WATER AND SEWER FACILITIES ACT

Sections

- 35.91.010 Declaration of purpose—Short title.
- 35.91.020 Contracts with owners of real estate for water or sewer facilities—Reimbursement of costs by subsequent users—Contract requirements.
- 35.91.025 Extension outside city subject to review by boundary review board.
- 35.91.030 Approval and acceptance of facilities by municipality—Rates, costs.
- 35.91.040 Contract payment to be made prior to tap, connection, or use—Removal of tap or connection.
- 35.91.050 Owner's pro rata share of cost to which he or she did not contribute.

Water-sewer districts: Title 57 RCW.

35.91.010 Declaration of purpose—Short title. The improvement of public health and the implementation of both urban and rural development being furthered by adequate and comprehensive water facilities and storm and sanitary sewer systems, and there being a need for legislation enabling such aids to the welfare of the state, there is hereby enacted the "municipal water and sewer facilities act." [1965 c 7 § 35.91.010. Prior: 1959 c 261 § 1.]

35.91.020 Contracts with owners of real estate for water or sewer facilities—Reimbursement of costs by subsequent users—Contract requirements. (1)(a) Except as provided under subsection (2) of this section, the governing body of any city, town, county, water-sewer district, or drainage district, hereinafter referred to as a "municipality" may contract with owners of real estate for the construction of storm, sanitary, or combination sewers, pumping stations, and disposal plants, water mains, hydrants, reservoirs, or appurtenances, hereinafter called "water or sewer facilities," within their boundaries or (except for counties) within ten miles from their corporate limits connecting with the public water or sewerage system to serve the area in which the real estate of such owners is located, and to provide for a period of not to exceed twenty years for the reimbursement of such owners and their assigns by any owner of real estate who did not contribute to the original cost of such water or sewer facilities and who subsequently tap onto or use the same of a fair pro rata share of the cost of the construction of said water or sewer facilities, including not only those directly connected thereto, but also users connected to laterals or branches connecting thereto, subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the governing body of such municipality may provide or contract, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law.

(b) If authorized by ordinance or contract, a municipality may participate in financing the development of water or sewer facilities development projects authorized by, and in accordance with, (a) of this subsection. Unless otherwise provided by ordinance or contract:

(i) Municipalities that contribute to the financing of water or sewer facilities projects under this section have the same rights to reimbursement as owners of real estate who make contributions as authorized under this section; and

(ii) If the projects are jointly financed by a combination of municipal funding and private funding by real estate own-

ers, the amount of reimbursement received by each participant in the financing must be a pro rata share.

(c) A municipality seeking reimbursement from an owner of real estate under this section is limited to the dollar amount authorized under this chapter and may not collect any additional reimbursement, assessment, charge, or fee for the infrastructure or facilities that were constructed under the applicable ordinance, contract, or agreement. This does not prevent the collection of amounts for services or infrastructure that are additional expenditures not subject to such ordinance, contract, or agreement.

(2)(a) The contract may provide for an extension of the twenty-year reimbursement period for a time not to exceed the duration of any moratorium, phasing ordinance, concurrency designation, or other governmental action that prevents making applications for, or the approval of, any new development within the benefit area for a period of six months or more.

(b) Upon the extension of the reimbursement period pursuant to (a) of this subsection, the contract must specify the duration of the contract extension and must be filed and recorded with the county auditor. Property owners who are subject to the reimbursement obligations under subsection (1) of this section shall be notified by the contracting municipality of the extension filed under this subsection.

(3) Each contract shall include a provision requiring that every two years from the date the contract is executed a property owner entitled to reimbursement under this section provide the contracting municipality with information regarding the current contract name, address, and telephone number of the person, company, or partnership that originally entered into the contract. If the property owner fails to comply with the notification requirements of this subsection within sixty days of the specified time, then the contracting municipality may collect any reimbursement funds owed to the property owner under the contract. Such funds must be deposited in the capital fund of the municipality.

(4) To the extent it may require in the performance of such contract, such municipality may install said water or sewer facilities in and along the county streets in the area to be served as hereinabove provided, subject to such reasonable requirements as to the manner of occupancy of such streets as the county may by resolution provide. The provisions of such contract shall not be effective as to any owner of real estate not a party thereto unless such contract has been recorded in the office of the county auditor of the county in which the real estate of such owner is located prior to the time such owner taps into or connects to said water or sewer facilities. [2009 c 344 § 1; 2009 c 230 § 1; 2006 c 88 § 2; 1999 c 153 § 38; 1981 c 313 § 11; 1967 c 113 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.91.020. Prior: 1959 c 261 § 2.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2009 c 230 § 1 and by 2009 c 344 § 1, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.91.025 Extension outside city subject to review by boundary review board. The extension of water or sewer facilities outside of the boundaries of a city or town may be

(2012 Ed.)

subject to potential review by a boundary review board under chapter 36.93 RCW. [1989 c 84 § 33.]

35.91.030 Approval and acceptance of facilities by municipality—Rates, costs. Upon the completion of water or sewer facilities pursuant to contract mentioned in the foregoing section, the governing body of any such municipality shall be authorized to approve their construction and accept the same as facilities of the municipality and to charge for their use such water or sewer rates as such municipality may be authorized by law to establish, and if any such water or sewer facilities are so approved and accepted, all further maintenance and operation costs of said water or sewer lines and facilities shall be borne by such municipality. [1965 c 7 § 35.91.030. Prior: 1959 c 261 § 3.]

35.91.040 Contract payment to be made prior to tap, connection, or use—Removal of tap or connection. (1) A person, firm, or corporation may not be granted a permit or be authorized to tap into, or use any such water or sewer facilities or extensions thereof during the period of time prescribed in such contract without first paying to the municipality, in addition to any and all other costs and charges made or assessed for such tap, or use, or for the water lines or sewers constructed in connection therewith, the amount required by the provisions of the contract under which the water or sewer facilities so tapped into or used were constructed. All amounts so received by the municipality shall be paid out by it under the terms of such contract within sixty days after the receipt thereof. Whenever any tap or connection is made into any such contracted water or sewer facilities without such payment having first been made, the governing body of the municipality may remove, or cause to be removed, such unauthorized tap or connection and all connecting tile, or pipe located in the facility right-of-way and dispose of unauthorized material so removed without any liability whatsoever.

(2) A tap or connection charge under this section for service to a manufactured housing community, as defined in RCW 59.20.030, applies to an individual lot within that community only if the municipality provides and maintains the tap-in connection. [2005 c 324 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.91.040. Prior: 1959 c 261 § 4.]

35.91.050 Owner's pro rata share of cost to which he or she did not contribute. Whenever the cost, or any part thereof, of any water or sewer improvement, whether local or general, is or will be assessed against the owners of real estate and such water or sewer improvement will be connected into or will make use of, contracted water or sewer facilities constructed under the provisions of this chapter and to the cost of which such owners, or any of them, did not contribute, there shall be included in the engineer's estimate before the hearing on any such improvement, separately itemized, and in such assessments, a sum equal to the amount provided in or computed from such contract as the fair pro rata share due from such owners upon and for such contracted water or sewer facilities. [1965 c 7 § 35.91.050. Prior: 1959 c 261 § 5.]

Chapter 35.92 RCW
MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

Sections

- 35.92.010 Authority to acquire and operate waterworks—Generation of electricity—Classification of services for rates.
- 35.92.012 May accept and operate water-sewer district's property when boundaries are identical.
- 35.92.014 Acquisition of out-of-state waterworks.
- 35.92.015 Acquisition of out-of-state waterworks—Joint acquisition and operation.
- 35.92.017 Authority to assist customers in the acquisition of water conservation equipment—Limitations.
- 35.92.020 Authority to acquire and operate sewerage and solid waste handling systems, plants, sites, or facilities—Classification of services and facilities for rates—Assistance for low-income persons.
- 35.92.021 Public property subject to rates and charges for storm water control facilities.
- 35.92.023 Solid waste—Compliance with chapter 70.95 RCW required.
- 35.92.025 Authority to make charges for connecting to water or sewerage system—Interest charges.
- 35.92.027 Extension of water and sewer facilities outside city subject to review by boundary review board.
- 35.92.030 Authority to acquire and operate stone or asphalt plants.
- 35.92.040 Authority to acquire and operate public markets and cold storage plants—"Public markets" defined.
- 35.92.050 Authority to acquire and operate utilities.
- 35.92.052 First-class cities operating electrical facilities—Participation in agreements to use or own high voltage transmission facilities and other electrical generating facilities—Terms—Limitations.
- 35.92.054 May acquire electrical distribution property from public utility district.
- 35.92.060 Authority to acquire and operate transportation facilities.
- 35.92.070 Procedure—Election.
- 35.92.075 Indebtedness incurred on credit of expected utility revenues.
- 35.92.080 General obligation bonds.
- 35.92.090 Limit of indebtedness.
- 35.92.100 Revenue bonds or warrants.
- 35.92.105 Revenue bonds, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness for energy or water conservation programs.
- 35.92.110 Funding or refunding bonds.
- 35.92.120 Funding or refunding bonds—Bonds not general obligation.
- 35.92.130 Funding or refunding bonds—Single issue may refund multiple series.
- 35.92.140 Funding or refunding bonds—Issuance of bonds—Ordinance.
- 35.92.150 Funding or refunding bonds—Terms of bonds.
- 35.92.160 Funding or refunding bonds—Recourse of bond owners.
- 35.92.170 City may extend water system outside limits.
- 35.92.180 City may extend water system outside limits—May acquire property outside city.
- 35.92.190 City may extend water system outside limits—Cannot condemn irrigation system.
- 35.92.200 City may extend water system outside limits—Contracts for outside service.
- 35.92.220 Acquisition of water rights—Consolidation of irrigation assessment districts.
- 35.92.230 Acquisition of water rights—Special assessments.
- 35.92.240 Acquisition of water rights—Levy of assessments.
- 35.92.250 Acquisition of water rights—District property need not be contiguous.
- 35.92.260 Acquisition of water rights—Mode of assessment.
- 35.92.263 Acquisition of water rights—Water rights acquired by purchase of shares in water users' association or corporation—Authority to acquire and hold shares.
- 35.92.265 Acquisition of water rights—Existing local improvement districts validated—Debts, obligations, assessments, etc., declared legal and valid.
- 35.92.270 Passenger transportation systems—Authority to make studies—Contracts with and acquisition of privately owned systems.
- 35.92.275 Assumption of obligations of private pension plan when urban transportation system acquired.
- 35.92.280 Cities over one hundred fifty thousand, joint undertaking with P.U.D. as to electric utility properties—"Electric utility properties" defined.
- 35.92.290 Cities over one hundred fifty thousand, joint undertaking with P.U.D. as to electric utility properties—Agreements.
- 35.92.300 Cities over one hundred fifty thousand, joint undertaking with P.U.D. as to electric utility properties—Financing.

- 35.92.310 Cities over one hundred fifty thousand, joint undertaking with P.U.D. as to electric utility properties—Authority granted is additional power.
- 35.92.350 Electrical construction or improvement—Bid proposals—Contract proposal forms—Conditions for issuance—Refusal—Appeal.
- 35.92.355 Energy conservation—Legislative findings.
- 35.92.360 Energy conservation plan—Financing authorized for energy conservation projects in structures or equipment—Limitations.
- 35.92.365 Tariff for irrigation pumping service—Authority to buy back electricity.
- 35.92.370 Lease of real property under electrical transmission lines for private gardening purposes.
- 35.92.380 Waiver or delay of collection of tap-in charges, connection or hookup fees for low income persons.
- 35.92.390 Municipal utilities encouraged to provide customers with landscaping information and to request voluntary donations for urban forestry.
- 35.92.395 Voluntary donations for purpose of supporting hunger programs.
- 35.92.400 Provision of water services and facilities—Contract with Canadian corporation.
- 35.92.410 Provision of sewer services and facilities—Contract with Canadian corporation.
- 35.92.420 Purchase of electric power and energy from joint operating agency.
- 35.92.430 Environmental mitigation activities.
- 35.92.440 Production and distribution of biodiesel, ethanol, and ethanol blend fuels—Crop purchase contracts for dedicated energy crops.

Assessments and charges against state lands: Chapter 79.44 RCW.

Electric franchises and rights-of-way: Chapter 80.32 RCW.

Electrical utilities and facilities owned by cities, support for political subdivisions and taxing districts: RCW 35.21.420 through 35.21.440.

Hydroelectric resources, creation of separate legal authority by irrigation districts and cities, towns, or public utility districts: RCW 87.03.825 through 87.03.840.

Joint development of nuclear, thermal power facilities: Chapter 54.44 RCW.

Limitations upon indebtedness: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27), chapter 39.36 RCW, RCW 84.52.050.

Local improvement districts, creation: Chapter 35.43 RCW.

Public utility districts: Title 54 RCW.

Sewerage improvement districts: Chapter 85.08 RCW.

Special assessments or taxation for local improvements: State Constitution Art. 7 § 9.

Street railways: Chapter 81.64 RCW.

Water-sewer districts: Title 57 RCW.

35.92.010 Authority to acquire and operate waterworks—Generation of electricity—Classification of services for rates. A city or town may construct, condemn and purchase, purchase, acquire, add to, alter, maintain and operate waterworks, including fire hydrants as an integral utility service incorporated within general rates, within or without its limits, for the purpose of furnishing the city and its inhabitants, and any other persons, with an ample supply of water for all purposes, public and private, including water power and other power derived therefrom, with full power to regulate and control the use, distribution, and price thereof: PROVIDED, That the rates charged must be uniform for the same class of customers or service. Such waterworks may include facilities for the generation of electricity as a by-product and such electricity may be used by the city or town or sold to an entity authorized by law to distribute electricity. Such electricity is a by-product when the electrical generation is subordinate to the primary purpose of water supply.

In classifying customers served or service furnished, the city or town governing body may in its discretion consider

any or all of the following factors: The difference in cost of service to the various customers; location of the various customers within and without the city or town; the difference in cost of maintenance, operation, repair, and replacement of the various parts of the system; the different character of the service furnished various customers; the quantity and quality of the water furnished; the time of its use; the achievement of water conservation goals and the discouragement of wasteful water use practices; capital contributions made to the system including, but not limited to, assessments; and any other matters which present a reasonable difference as a ground for distinction. No rate shall be charged that is less than the cost of the water and service to the class of customers served.

For such purposes any city or town may take, condemn and purchase, purchase, acquire, and retain water from any public or navigable lake or watercourse, surface or ground, and, by means of aqueducts or pipe lines, conduct it to the city or town; and it may erect and build dams or other works across or at the outlet of any lake or watercourse in this state for the purpose of storing and retaining water therein up to and above high water mark; and for all the purposes of erecting such aqueducts, pipe lines, dams, or waterworks or other necessary structures in storing and retaining water, or for any of the purposes provided for by this chapter, the city or town may occupy and use the beds and shores up to the high water mark of any such watercourse or lake, and acquire the right by purchase, or by condemnation and purchase, or otherwise, to any water, water rights, easements or privileges named in this chapter, or necessary for any of said purposes, and the city or town may acquire by purchase or condemnation and purchase any properties or privileges necessary to be had to protect its water supply from pollution. Should private property be necessary for any such purposes or for storing water above high water mark, the city or town may condemn and purchase, or purchase and acquire such private property. For the purposes of waterworks which include facilities for the generation of electricity as a by-product, nothing in this section may be construed to authorize a city or town that does not own or operate an electric utility system to condemn electric generating, transmission, or distribution rights or facilities of entities authorized by law to distribute electricity, or to acquire such rights or facilities without the consent of the owner. [2002 c 102 § 2; 1991 c 347 § 18. Prior: 1985 c 445 § 4; 1985 c 444 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.92.010; prior: 1959 c 90 § 6; 1957 c 209 § 2; prior: 1951 c 252 § 1; 1947 c 214 § 1, part; 1933 c 163 § 1, part; 1931 c 53 § 1, part; 1923 c 173 § 1, part; 1913 c 45 § 1, part; 1909 c 150 § 1, part; 1899 c 128 § 1, part; 1897 c 112 § 1, part; 1893 c 8 § 1, part; 1890 p 520 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 9488, part. Formerly RCW 80.40.010.]

Purpose—Findings—2002 c 102: "The purpose of this act is to affirm the authority of cities and towns to operate fire hydrants and streetlights as part of their rate-based water and electric utilities, respectively. The legislature finds that it has been the practice of most, if not all, cities and towns, as well as water and sewer districts, to include the operation of fire hydrants for fire and maintenance purposes and to incorporate the cost of this operation as a normal part of the utility's services and general rate structure. The legislature further finds and declares that it has been the intent of the legislature that cities and towns, just as water and sewer districts, have the right to operate and maintain streetlights in the same manner as fire hydrants, that is, as a normal part of the electric utility and a normal part of that utility's general rate structure. The legislature therefore affirms that authority." [2002 c 102 § 1.]

(2012 Ed.)

Severability—2002 c 102: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [2002 c 102 § 4.]

Purposes—1991 c 347: See note following RCW 90.42.005.

Intent—1985 c 444: "For the purposes of this act, the legislature finds it is the policy of the state of Washington that:

(1) The quality of the natural environment shall be protected and, where possible, enhanced as follows: Perennial rivers and streams of the state shall be retained with base flows necessary to provide for preservation of wildlife, fish, scenic, aesthetic and other environmental values, and navigational values. Lakes and ponds shall be retained substantially in their natural condition. Withdrawals of water which would conflict therewith shall be authorized only in those situations where it is clear that overriding considerations of the public interest will be served.

(2) Development of water supply systems, whether publicly or privately owned, which provide water to the public generally in regional areas within the state shall be encouraged. Development of water supply systems for multiple domestic use which will not serve the public generally shall be discouraged where water supplies are available from water systems serving the public." [1985 c 444 § 1.]

Eminent domain by cities: Chapter 8.12 RCW.

Evaluation of application to appropriate water for electric generation facility: RCW 90.54.170.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.92.012 May accept and operate water-sewer district's property when boundaries are identical. A city or town, whose boundaries are identical with those of a water-sewer district, or within which a water-sewer district is entirely located, which is free from all debts and liabilities except contractual obligations between the district and the town, may accept the property and assets of the district and operate such property and assets as a municipal waterworks, if the district and the city or town each participate in a summary dissolution proceedings for the district as provided in RCW 57.04.110. [1999 c 153 § 39; 1965 c 7 § 35.92.012. Prior: 1955 c 358 § 2. Formerly RCW 80.40.012.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.92.014 Acquisition of out-of-state waterworks. Municipalities of this state under ordinance of the governing body are empowered to acquire by purchase or lease, and to maintain and operate, in cooperation with neighboring municipalities of states bordering this state, the out-of-state property, plant and equipment of privately owned utilities supplying water to the purchasing municipalities from an out-of-state source: PROVIDED, The legislature of the state in which such property, plant, equipment and supply are located, by enabling legislation similar to this, authorizes its municipalities to join in such acquisition, maintenance and operation. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.014. Prior: 1951 c 39 § 1. Formerly RCW 80.40.014.]

35.92.015 Acquisition of out-of-state waterworks—Joint acquisition and operation. The governing bodies of the municipalities acting jointly under RCW 35.92.014 and this section shall have authority by mutual agreement to exercise jointly all powers granted to each individual municipality in the acquisition, maintenance and operation of a water supply system. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.015. Prior: 1951 c 39 § 2. Formerly RCW 80.40.015.]

35.92.017 Authority to assist customers in the acquisition of water conservation equipment—Limitations.

Any city or town engaged in the sale or distribution of water is hereby authorized, within limits established by the Constitution of the state of Washington, to assist the owners of structures in financing the acquisition and installation of fixtures, systems, and equipment, for compensation or otherwise, for the conservation or more efficient use of water in the structures under a water conservation plan adopted by the city or town if the cost per unit of water saved or conserved by the use of the fixtures, systems, and equipment is less than the cost per unit of water supplied by the next least costly new water source available to the city or town to meet future demand. Except where otherwise authorized, assistance shall be limited to:

(1) Providing an inspection of the structure, either directly or through one or more inspectors under contract, to determine and inform the owner of the estimated cost of purchasing and installing conservation fixtures, systems, and equipment for which financial assistance will be approved and the estimated life cycle savings to the water system and the consumer that are likely to result from the installation of the fixtures, systems, or equipment;

(2) Providing a list of businesses that sell and install the fixtures, systems, and equipment within or in close proximity to the service area of the city or town, each of which businesses shall have requested to be included and shall have the ability to provide the products in a workmanlike manner and to utilize the fixtures, systems, and equipment in accordance with the prevailing national standards;

(3) Arranging to have approved conservation fixtures, systems, and equipment installed by a private contractor whose bid is acceptable to the owner of the structure and verifying the installation; and

(4) Arranging or providing financing for the purchase and installation of approved conservation fixtures, systems, and equipment. The fixtures, systems, and equipment shall be purchased or installed by a private business, the owner, or the utility.

Pay back shall be in the form of incremental additions to the utility bill, billed either together with [the] use charge or separately. Loans shall not exceed two hundred forty months in length. [2010 1st sp.s. c 5 § 1; 1989 c 421 § 3.]

Intent—Water conservation encouraged—1989 c 421: "The conservation and efficient use of water is found and declared to be a public purpose of highest priority. The legislature further finds and declares that all municipal corporations, public utility districts, water districts, and other political subdivisions of the state that are engaged in the sale or distribution of water should be granted the authority to develop and carry out programs that will conserve resources, reduce waste, and encourage more efficient use of water by consumers.

In order to establish the most effective statewide program for water conservation, the legislature hereby encourages any company, corporation, or association engaged in selling or furnishing utility services to assist their customers in the acquisition and installation of fixtures, systems, and equipment, for compensation or otherwise, for the conservation or more efficient use of water." [1989 c 421 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.92.020 Authority to acquire and operate sewerage and solid waste handling systems, plants, sites, or facilities—Classification of services and facilities for rates—Assistance for low-income persons. (1) A city or town may construct, condemn and purchase, purchase, acquire, add to,

alter, maintain, and operate systems, plants, sites, or other facilities of sewerage as defined in RCW 35.67.010, or solid waste handling as defined by RCW 70.95.030. A city or town shall have full authority to manage, regulate, operate, control, and, except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, to fix the price of service and facilities of those systems, plants, sites, or other facilities within and without the limits of the city or town.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, the rates charged shall be uniform for the same class of customers or service and facilities. In classifying customers served or service and facilities furnished by a system or systems of sewerage, the legislative authority of the city or town may in its discretion consider any or all of the following factors:

(a) The difference in cost of service and facilities to customers;

(b) The location of customers within and without the city or town;

(c) The difference in cost of maintenance, operation, repair, and replacement of the parts of the system;

(d) The different character of the service and facilities furnished to customers;

(e) The quantity and quality of the sewage delivered and the time of its delivery;

(f) Capital contributions made to the systems, plants, sites, or other facilities, including but not limited to, assessments;

(g) The nonprofit public benefit status, as defined in RCW 24.03.490, of the land user; and

(h) Any other factors that present a reasonable difference as a ground for distinction.

(3) The rate a city or town may charge under this section for storm or surface water sewer systems or the portion of the rate allocable to the storm or surface water sewer system of combined sanitary sewage and storm or surface water sewer systems shall be reduced by a minimum of ten percent for any new or remodeled commercial building that utilizes a permissive rainwater harvesting system. Rainwater harvesting systems shall be properly sized to utilize the available roof surface of the building. The jurisdiction shall consider rate reductions in excess of ten percent dependent upon the amount of rainwater harvested.

(4) Rates or charges for on-site inspection and maintenance services may not be imposed under this chapter on the development, construction, or reconstruction of property.

(5) A city or town may provide assistance to aid low-income persons in connection with services provided under this chapter.

(6) Under this chapter, after July 1, 1998, any requirements for pumping the septic tank of an on-site sewage system should be based, among other things, on actual measurement of accumulation of sludge and scum by a trained inspector, trained owner's agent, or trained owner. Training must occur in a program approved by the state board of health or by a local health officer.

(7) Before adopting on-site inspection and maintenance utility services, or incorporating residences into an on-site inspection and maintenance or sewer utility under this chapter, notification must be provided, prior to the applicable public hearing, to all residences within the proposed service area that have on-site systems permitted by the local health

officer. The notice must clearly state that the residence is within the proposed service area and must provide information on estimated rates or charges that may be imposed for the service.

(8) A city or town shall not provide on-site sewage system inspection, pumping services, or other maintenance or repair services under this section using city or town employees unless the on-site system is connected by a publicly owned collection system to the city or town's sewerage system, and the on-site system represents the first step in the sewage disposal process. Nothing in this section shall affect the authority of state or local health officers to carry out their responsibilities under any other applicable law. [2003 c 394 § 2; 1997 c 447 § 9; 1995 c 124 § 5; 1989 c 399 § 6; 1985 c 445 § 5; 1965 c 7 § 35.92.020. Prior: 1959 c 90 § 7; 1957 c 288 § 3; 1957 c 209 § 3; prior: 1947 c 214 § 1, part; 1933 c 163 § 1, part; 1931 c 53 § 1, part; 1923 c 173 § 1, part; 1913 c 45 § 1, part; 1909 c 150 § 1, part; 1899 c 128 § 1, part; 1897 c 112 § 1, part; 1893 c 8 § 1, part; 1890 p 520 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 9488, part. Formerly RCW 80.40.020.]

Finding—Purpose—1997 c 447: See note following RCW 70.05.074.

35.92.021 Public property subject to rates and charges for storm water control facilities. Except as otherwise provided in RCW 90.03.525, any public entity and public property, including the state of Washington and state property, shall be subject to rates and charges for storm water control facilities to the same extent private persons and private property are subject to such rates and charges that are imposed by cities and towns pursuant to RCW 35.92.020. In setting these rates and charges, consideration may be made of in-kind services, such as stream improvements or donation of property. [1986 c 278 § 56; 1983 c 315 § 2.]

Flood control zone districts—Storm water control improvements: Chapter 86.15 RCW.

Rates and charges for storm water control facilities—Limitations—Definitions: RCW 90.03.500 through 90.03.525. See also RCW 35.67.025, 36.89.085, and 36.94.145.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.92.023 Solid waste—Compliance with chapter 70.95 RCW required. See RCW 35.21.154.

35.92.025 Authority to make charges for connecting to water or sewerage system—Interest charges. Cities and towns are authorized to charge property owners seeking to connect to the water or sewerage system of the city or town as a condition to granting the right to so connect, in addition to the cost of such connection, such reasonable connection charge as the legislative body of the city or town shall determine proper in order that such property owners shall bear their equitable share of the cost of such system. The equitable share may include interest charges applied from the date of construction of the water or sewer system until the connection, or for a period not to exceed ten years, at a rate commensurate with the rate of interest applicable to the city or town at the time of construction or major rehabilitation of the water or sewer system, or at the time of installation of the water or sewer lines to which the property owner is seeking to connect but not to exceed ten percent per year: PROVIDED, That the aggregate amount of interest shall not exceed the equitable

(2012 Ed.)

share of the cost of the system allocated to such property owners. Connection charges collected shall be considered revenue of such system. [1985 c 445 § 6; 1965 c 7 § 35.92.025. Prior: 1959 c 90 § 8. Formerly RCW 80.40.025.]

35.92.027 Extension of water and sewer facilities outside city subject to review by boundary review board. The extension of water or sewer facilities outside of the boundaries of a city or town may be subject to potential review by a boundary review board under chapter 36.93 RCW. [1989 c 84 § 34.]

35.92.030 Authority to acquire and operate stone or asphalt plants. A city or town may also construct, condemn and purchase, purchase, acquire, add to, alter, maintain, and operate works, plants and facilities for the preparation and manufacture of all stone or asphalt products or compositions or other materials which may be used in street construction or maintenance, together with the right to use them, and also fix the price of and sell such products for use in the construction of municipal improvements. [1985 c 445 § 8; 1965 c 7 § 35.92.030. Prior: 1957 c 288 § 4; 1957 c 209 § 4; prior: 1947 c 214 § 1, part; 1933 c 163 § 1, part; 1931 c 53 § 1, part; 1923 c 173 § 1, part; 1913 c 45 § 1, part; 1909 c 150 § 1, part; 1899 c 128 § 1, part; 1897 c 112 § 1, part; 1893 c 8 § 1, part; 1890 p 520 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 9488, part. Formerly RCW 80.40.030.]

Eminent domain by cities: Chapter 8.12 RCW.

35.92.040 Authority to acquire and operate public markets and cold storage plants—"Public markets" defined. A city or town may also construct, acquire, and operate public markets and cold storage plants for the sale and preservation of butter, eggs, meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, and other perishable provisions. Whenever the words "public markets" are used in this chapter and the public market is managed in whole or in part by a public corporation created by a city, the words shall be construed to include all real or personal property located in a district or area designated by a city as a public market and traditionally devoted to providing farmers, crafts vendors and other merchants with retail space to market their wares to the public. Property located in such a district or area need not be exclusively or primarily used for such traditional public market retail activities and may include property used for other public purposes including, but not limited to, the provision of human services and low-income or moderate-income housing. [1990 c 189 § 4; 1965 c 7 § 35.92.040. Prior: 1957 c 288 § 5; 1957 c 209 § 5; prior: 1947 c 214 § 1, part; 1933 c 163 § 1, part; 1931 c 53 § 1, part; 1923 c 173 § 1, part; 1913 c 45 § 1, part; 1909 c 150 § 1, part; 1899 c 128 § 1, part; 1897 c 112 § 1, part; 1893 c 8 § 1, part; 1890 p 520 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 9488, part. Formerly RCW 80.40.040.]

35.92.050 Authority to acquire and operate utilities. A city or town may also construct, condemn and purchase, purchase, acquire, add to, alter, maintain and operate works, plants, facilities for the purpose of furnishing the city or town and its inhabitants, and any other persons, with gas, electricity, and other means of power and facilities for lighting, including streetlights as an integral utility service incorpo-

rated within general rates, heating, fuel, and power purposes, public and private, with full authority to regulate and control the use, distribution, and price thereof, together with the right to handle and sell or lease, any meters, lamps, motors, transformers, and equipment or accessories of any kind, necessary and convenient for the use, distribution, and sale thereof; authorize the construction of such plant or plants by others for the same purpose, and purchase gas, electricity, or power from either within or without the city or town for its own use and for the purpose of selling to its inhabitants and to other persons doing business within the city or town and regulate and control the use and price thereof. [2002 c 102 § 3; 1985 c 445 § 9; 1965 c 7 § 35.92.050. Prior: 1957 c 288 § 6; 1957 c 209 § 6; prior: 1947 c 214 § 1, part; 1933 c 163 § 1, part; 1931 c 53 § 1, part; 1923 c 173 § 1, part; 1913 c 45 § 1, part; 1909 c 150 § 1, part; 1899 c 128 § 1, part; 1897 c 112 § 1, part; 1893 c 8 § 1, part; 1890 p 520 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 9488, part. Formerly RCW 80.40.050.]

Purpose—Findings—Severability—2002 c 102: See notes following RCW 35.92.010.

35.92.052 First-class cities operating electrical facilities—Participation in agreements to use or own high voltage transmission facilities and other electrical generating facilities—Terms—Limitations. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, cities of the first class which operate electric generating facilities and distribution systems shall have power and authority to participate and enter into agreements for the use or undivided ownership of high voltage transmission facilities and capacity rights in those facilities and for the undivided ownership of any type of electric generating plants and facilities, including, but not limited to, nuclear and other thermal power generating plants and facilities and transmission facilities including, but not limited to, related transmission facilities, to be called "common facilities"; and for the planning, financing, acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance with: (a) Each other; (b) electrical companies which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Washington utilities and transportation commission or the regulatory commission of any other state, to be called "regulated utilities"; (c) rural electric cooperatives, including generation and transmission cooperatives in any state; (d) municipal corporations, utility districts, or other political subdivisions in any state; and (e) any agency of the United States authorized to generate or transmit electrical energy. It shall be provided in such agreements that each city shall use or own a percentage of any common facility equal to the percentage of the money furnished or the value of property supplied by it for the acquisition and construction of or additions or improvements to the facility and shall own and control or provide for the use of a like percentage of the electrical transmission or output.

(2) A city using or owning common facilities under this section may issue revenue bonds or other obligations to finance the city's share of the use or ownership of the common facilities.

(3) Cities of the first class shall have the power and authority to participate and enter into agreements for the use or undivided ownership of a coal-fired thermal electric generating plant and facility placed in operation before July 1, 1975, including related common facilities, and for the plan-

ning, financing, acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance of the plant and facility. It shall be provided in such agreements that each city shall use or own a percentage of any common facility equal to the percentage of the money furnished or the value of property supplied by the city for the acquisition and construction of or additions or improvements to the facility and shall own and control or provide for the use of a like percentage of the electrical transmission or output of the facility. Cities may enter into agreements under this subsection with each other, with regulated utilities, with rural electric cooperatives, with utility districts, with electric companies subject to the jurisdiction of the regulatory commission of any other state, and with any power marketer subject to the jurisdiction of the federal energy regulatory commission.

(4) The agreement must provide that each participant shall defray its own interest and other payments required to be made or deposited in connection with any financing undertaken by it to pay its percentage of the money furnished or value of property supplied by it for the planning, acquisition, and construction of any common facility, or any additions or betterments. The agreement shall provide a uniform method of determining and allocating operation and maintenance expenses of a common facility.

(5) Each city participating in the ownership, use, or operation of a common facility shall pay all taxes chargeable to its share of the common facility and the electric energy generated under any applicable statutes and may make payments during preliminary work and construction for any increased financial burden suffered by any county or other existing taxing district in the county in which the common facility is located, under agreement with such county or taxing district.

(6) In carrying out the powers granted in this section, each such city shall be severally liable only for its own acts and not jointly or severally liable for the acts, omissions, or obligations of others. No money or property supplied by any such city for the planning, financing, acquisition, construction, operation, or maintenance of, or addition or improvement to any common facility shall be credited or otherwise applied to the account of any other participant therein, nor shall the undivided share of any city in any common facility be charged, directly or indirectly, with any debt or obligation of any other participant or be subject to any lien as a result thereof. No action in connection with a common facility shall be binding upon any city unless authorized or approved by resolution or ordinance of its governing body.

(7) Any city acting jointly outside the state of Washington, by mutual agreement with any participant under authority of this section, shall not acquire properties owned or operated by any public utility district, by any regulated utility, or by any public utility owned by a municipality without the consent of the utility owning or operating the property, and shall not participate in any condemnation proceeding to acquire such properties. [1997 c 230 § 1; 1992 c 11 § 1; 1989 c 249 § 1.]

35.92.054 May acquire electrical distribution property from public utility district. Any city or town may acquire by purchase or condemnation from any public utility district or combination of public utility districts any electrical distribution property within the boundaries of such city or

town: PROVIDED, That such right of condemnation shall not apply to a city or town located within a public utility district that owns the electric distribution properties sought to be condemned. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.054. Prior: 1953 c 97 § 1; 1951 c 272 § 1. Formerly RCW 80.40.054.]

Right of countywide utility district to acquire distribution properties: RCW 54.32.040.

35.92.060 Authority to acquire and operate transportation facilities. A city or town may also construct, condemn and purchase, purchase, acquire, add to, alter, maintain, operate, or lease cable, electric, and other railways, automobiles, motor cars, motor buses, auto trucks, and any and all other forms or methods of transportation of freight or passengers within the corporate limits of the city or town, and a first-class city may also construct, purchase, acquire, add to, alter, maintain, operate, or lease cable, electric, and other railways beyond those corporate limits only within the boundaries of the county in which the city is located and of any adjoining county, for the transportation of freight and passengers above, upon, or underneath the ground. It may also fix, alter, regulate, and control the fares and rates to be charged therefor; and fares or rates may be adjusted or eliminated for any distinguishable class of users including, but not limited to, senior citizens, handicapped persons, and students. Without the payment of any license fee or tax, or the filing of a bond with, or the securing of a permit from, the state, or any department thereof, the city or town may engage in, carry on, and operate the business of transporting and carrying passengers or freight for hire by any method or combination of methods that the legislative authority of any city or town may by ordinance provide, with full authority to regulate and control the use and operation of vehicles or other agencies of transportation used for such business. [1995 c 42 § 1; 1991 c 124 § 1; 1990 c 43 § 49; 1985 c 445 § 10; 1981 c 25 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.92.060. Prior: 1957 c 288 § 7; 1957 c 209 § 7; prior: 1947 c 214 § 1, part; 1933 c 163 § 1, part; 1931 c 53 § 1, part; 1923 c 173 § 1, part; 1913 c 45 § 1, part; 1909 c 150 § 1, part; 1899 c 128 § 1, part; 1897 c 112 § 1, part; 1893 c 8 § 1, part; 1890 p 520 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 9488, part. Formerly RCW 80.40.060.]

Additional sales and use taxes: RCW 82.14.045.

Public transportation systems, financing, purchase of leased systems: Chapter 35.95 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.92.070 Procedure—Election. When the governing body of a city or town deems it advisable that the city or town purchase, acquire, or construct any such public utility, or make any additions and betterments thereto or extensions thereof, it shall provide therefor by ordinance, which shall specify and adopt the system or plan proposed, and declare the estimated cost thereof, as near as may be, and the ordinance shall be submitted for ratification or rejection by majority vote of the voters of the city or town at a general or special election.

(1) No submission shall be necessary:

(a) When the work proposed is an addition to, or betterment of, extension of, or an increased water supply for existing waterworks, or an addition, betterment, or extension of an existing system or plant of any other public utility;

(2012 Ed.)

(b) When in the charter of a city a provision has been adopted authorizing the corporate authorities thereof to provide by ordinance for acquiring, opening, or operating any of such public utilities; or

(c) When in the judgment of the corporate authority, the public health is being endangered by the discharge of raw or untreated sewage into any body of water and the danger to the public health may be abated by the construction and maintenance of a sewage disposal plant.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, submission to the voters shall be necessary if:

(a) The project or work may produce electricity for sale in excess of present or future needs of the water system;

(b) The city or town does not own or operate an electric utility system;

(c) The work involves an ownership greater than twenty-five percent in a new water supply project combined with an electric generation facility; and

(d) The combined facility has an installed capacity in excess of five megawatts.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, submission to the voters shall be necessary to make extensions to a public utility which would expand the previous service capacity by fifty percent or more, where such increased service capacity is financed by the issuance of general obligation bonds.

(4) Thirty days' notice of the election shall be given in the official newspaper of the city or town, by publication at least once each week in the paper during such time.

(5) When a proposition has been adopted, or in the cases where no submission is necessary, the corporate authorities of the city or town may proceed forthwith to purchase, construct, and acquire the public utility or make additions, betterments, and extensions thereto and to make payment therefor. [1987 c 145 § 1. Prior: 1985 c 445 § 11; 1985 c 444 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.92.070; prior: 1941 c 147 § 1; 1931 c 53 § 2; 1909 c 150 § 2; 1901 c 85 § 1; 1897 c 112 § 2; 1893 c 8 § 2; 1891 c 141 § 1; 1890 p 520 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9489. Formerly RCW 80.40.070.]

Intent—Construction—Severability—1985 c 444: See notes following RCW 35.92.010.

Elections: Title 29A RCW.

35.92.075 Indebtedness incurred on credit of expected utility revenues. A city or town may contract indebtedness and borrow money for a period not in excess of two years for any public utility purpose on the credit of the revenues expected from such public utility. [1982 c 24 § 1.]

35.92.080 General obligation bonds. General obligation bonds may be issued by a city or town for the purposes of providing all or part of the costs of purchasing, acquiring, or constructing a public utility or making any additions, betterments, or alterations thereto, or extensions thereof. The bonds shall be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW.

There shall be levied each year a tax upon the taxable property of the city or town sufficient to pay the interest on and principal of the bonds then due, which taxes shall become due and collectible as other taxes: PROVIDED, That it may pledge to the payment of such principal and interest

the revenue of the public utility being acquired, constructed, or improved out of the proceeds of sale of such bonds. Such pledge of revenue shall constitute a binding obligation, according to its terms, to continue the collection of such revenue so long as such bonds or any of them are outstanding, and to the extent that revenues are insufficient to meet the debt service requirements on such bonds, the governing body of the municipality shall provide for the levy of taxes sufficient to meet such deficiency. [1985 c 445 § 12; 1984 c 186 § 23; 1983 c 167 § 67; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 47; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 24; 1967 c 107 § 1; 1965 c 118 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.92.080. Prior: 1909 c 150 § 3, part; RRS § 9490, part. Formerly RCW 80.40.080.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.92.090 Limit of indebtedness. The total general indebtedness incurred under this chapter, added to all other indebtedness of a city or town at any time outstanding, shall not exceed the amounts of indebtedness authorized by chapter 39.36 RCW, as now or hereafter amended, to be incurred without and with the assent of the voters: PROVIDED, That a city or town may become indebted to a larger amount, but not exceeding the amount authorized therefor by chapter 39.36 RCW, as now or hereafter amended, for supplying it with water, artificial light, and sewers when works for supplying such water, light, and sewers are owned and controlled by the city or town. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.090. Prior: 1909 c 150 § 3, part; RRS § 9490, part. Formerly RCW 80.40.090.]

Limitations upon indebtedness: State Constitution Art. 7 § 2 (Amendments 55, 59), Art. 8 § 6 (Amendment 27), RCW 84.52.050.

35.92.100 Revenue bonds or warrants. (1) When the voters of a city or town, or the corporate authorities thereof, have adopted a proposition for any public utility and either no general indebtedness has been authorized or the corporate authorities do not desire to incur a general indebtedness, and when the corporate authorities are authorized to exercise any of the powers conferred by this chapter without submitting the proposition to a vote, the corporate authorities may create a special fund for the sole purpose of defraying the cost of the public utility or addition, betterment, or extension thereto, into which special fund they may obligate and bind the city or town to set aside and pay a fixed proportion of the gross revenues of the utility, or any fixed amount out of and not exceeding a fixed proportion of such revenues, or a fixed amount without regard to any fixed proportion, and issue and sell bonds or warrants bearing interest at a rate or rates as authorized by the corporate authorities; payable semiannually, executed in such manner and payable at such times and places as the corporate authorities shall determine, but the bonds or warrants and the interest thereon shall be payable only out of the special fund and shall be a lien and charge against payments received from any utility local improvement district assessments pledged to secure such bonds. Such bonds shall be negotiable instruments within the meaning of the negotiable instruments law, Title 62A RCW, notwithstanding same are made payable out of a particular fund contrary to the provisions of RCW 62A.3-105. Such bonds and warrants may be of any form, including bearer bonds or

bearer warrants, or registered bonds or registered warrants as provided in RCW 39.46.030.

When corporate authorities deem it necessary to construct any sewage disposal plant, it may be considered as a part of the waterworks department of the city or town and the cost of construction and maintenance thereof may be chargeable to the water fund of the municipality, or to any other special fund which the corporate authorities may by ordinance designate.

In creating a special fund, the corporate authorities shall have due regard to the cost of operation and maintenance of the plant or system as constructed or added to, and to any proportion or part of the revenue previously pledged as a fund for the payment of bonds, warrants, or other indebtedness, and shall not set aside into such special fund a greater amount or proportion of the revenue and proceeds than in their judgment will be available above such cost of maintenance and operation and the amount or proportion, if any, of the revenue so previously pledged. Rates shall be maintained adequate to service such bonds and to maintain the utility in sound financial condition.

The bonds or warrants and interest thereon issued against any such fund shall be a valid claim of the owner thereof only as against the special fund and its fixed proportion or amount of the revenue pledged thereto, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or town within the meaning of constitutional provisions and limitations. Each bond or warrant shall state upon its face that it is payable from a special fund, naming it and the ordinance creating it. The bonds and warrants shall be sold in such manner as the corporate authorities shall deem for the best interest of the city or town, and they may provide in any contract for the construction and acquirement of the proposed improvement that payment therefor shall be made only in such bonds and warrants at par value thereof.

When a special fund is created and any such obligation is issued against it, a fixed proportion, or a fixed amount out of and not exceeding such fixed proportion, or a fixed amount without regard to any fixed proportion, of revenue shall be set aside and paid into such fund as provided in the ordinance creating it, and in case the city or town fails to thus set aside and pay such fixed proportion or amount, the owner of any bond or warrant against the fund may bring action against the city or town and compel such setting aside and payment: PROVIDED, That whenever the corporate authorities of any city or town shall so provide by ordinance then all such bonds thereafter issued shall be on a parity, without regard to date of issuance or authorization and without preference or priority of right or lien with respect to participation of special funds in amounts from gross revenues for payment thereof.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, such bonds and warrants may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 68; 1983 c 3 § 57; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 48; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 25; 1967 c 52 § 25; 1965 c 7 § 35.92.100. Prior: 1953 c 231 § 1; 1931 c 53 § 3; 1909 c 150 § 4; RRS § 9491. Formerly RCW 80.40.100.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Alternative authority to issue revenue bonds: RCW 39.46.150, 39.46.160.

Funds for reserve purposes may be included in issue amount: RCW 39.44.140.

Instruments payable from a particular fund: RCW 62A.3-105.

Municipal revenue bond act: Chapter 35.41 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.92.105 Revenue bonds, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness for energy or water conservation programs. A city or town engaged in the sale or distribution of water or energy may issue revenue bonds, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness in the manner provided by this chapter for the purpose of defraying the cost of financing programs for the conservation or more efficient use of energy or water. The bonds, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness shall be deemed to be for capital purposes within the meaning of the uniform system of accounts for municipal corporations. [1992 c 25 § 1; 1981 c 273 § 1.]

Uniform system of accounts for local governments: RCW 43.09.200.

35.92.110 Funding or refunding bonds. The legislative authority of a city or town which has any outstanding warrants or bonds issued for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, or constructing any such public utility or for making any additions or betterments thereto or extensions thereof, whether the warrants or bonds are general obligation warrants or bonds of the municipality or are payable solely from a special fund, into which fund the city or town is bound and obligated to set aside and pay any proportion or part of the revenue of the public utility, for the purchase, acquisition, or construction of which utility or the making of any additions and betterments thereto or extensions thereof such outstanding warrants or bonds were issued, may, without submitting the matter to the voters, provide for the issuance of funding or refunding bonds with which to take up, cancel, retire, and refund such outstanding warrants or bonds, or any part thereof, at maturity thereof, or before the maturity thereof, if they are subject to call for prior redemption. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.110. Prior: 1935 c 81 § 1; RRS § 9492-1. Formerly RCW 80.40.110.]

35.92.120 Funding or refunding bonds—Bonds not general obligation. Such funding or refunding bonds shall not be a general indebtedness of the city or town, but shall be payable solely from a special fund created therefor by ordinance. Each bond shall state upon its face that it is payable from a special fund, naming the fund and the ordinance creating it. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.120. Prior: 1935 c 81 § 2; RRS § 9492-2. Formerly RCW 80.40.120.]

35.92.130 Funding or refunding bonds—Single issue may refund multiple series. At the option of the legislative authority of the city or town various series and issues of outstanding warrants or bonds, or parts thereof, issued for the purpose of acquiring or constructing any public utility, or for making any additions or betterments thereto or extensions thereof, may be funded or refunded by a single issue of funding or refunding bonds. No proportion or part of the revenue of any one such public utility shall be pledged for the payment of funding or refunding bonds issued to fund or refund warrants or bonds issued for the acquisition or construction, or the making of additions or betterments to or extensions of, any other public utility. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.130. Prior: 1935 c 81 § 3; RRS § 9492-3. Formerly RCW 80.40.130.]

(2012 Ed.)

35.92.140 Funding or refunding bonds—Issuance of bonds—Ordinance. When the legislative authority of a city or town determines to issue such funding or refunding bonds, it shall provide therefor by ordinance, which shall create a special fund for the sole purpose of paying the bonds and the interest thereon, into which fund the ordinance shall bind and obligate the city or town to set aside and pay a fixed amount without regard to any fixed proportion out of the gross revenue of the public utility as provided therein. In creating such special fund, the legislative authority shall have due regard to the cost of operation and maintenance of the utility as constructed or added to, and to any proportion or part of the revenue thereof previously pledged as a fund for the payment of bonds, warrants, or other indebtedness, and shall not bind and obligate the city or town to set aside into the fund a greater amount of the revenue of the utility than in its judgment will be available above the cost of maintenance and operation and the amount or proportion of the revenue thereof so previously pledged. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.140. Prior: 1935 c 81 § 4, part; RRS § 9492-4, part. Formerly RCW 80.40.140.]

35.92.150 Funding or refunding bonds—Terms of bonds. (1) Such funding or refunding bonds, together with the interest thereon, issued against the special fund shall be a valid claim of the owner thereof only as against such fund, and the amount of the revenue of the utility pledged thereto, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or town within the meaning of constitutional or statutory provisions and limitations. They shall be sold in such manner as the corporate authorities shall deem for the best interest of the municipality. The effective rate of interest on the bonds shall not exceed the effective rate of interest on warrants or bonds to be funded or refunded thereby. Interest on the bonds shall be paid semiannually. The bonds shall be executed in such manner and payable at such time and place as the legislative authority shall by ordinance determine. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent a city or town from funding or refunding any of its indebtedness in any other manner provided by law. Such bonds may be of any form, including bearer bonds or registered bonds as provided in RCW 39.46.030.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, such bonds may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 69; 1965 c 7 § 35.92.150. Prior: 1935 c 81 § 4, part; RRS § 9492-4, part. Formerly RCW 80.40.150.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.92.160 Funding or refunding bonds—Recourse of bond owners. When such funding or refunding bonds have been issued and the city or town fails to set aside and pay into the special fund from which they are payable, the amount without regard to any fixed proportion out of the gross revenue of the public utility which the city or town has, by ordinance, bound and obligated itself to set aside and pay into the special fund, the owner of any funding or refunding bond may bring action against the city or town and compel such setting aside and payment. [1983 c 167 § 70; 1965 c 7 § 35.92.160. Prior: 1935 c 81 § 5; RRS § 9492-5. Formerly RCW 80.40.160.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.92.170 City may extend water system outside limits. When a city or town owns or operates a municipal waterworks system and desires to extend such utility beyond its corporate limits it may acquire, construct and maintain any addition to or extension of the system, and dispose of and distribute water to any other municipality, water-sewer district, community, or person desiring to purchase it. [1999 c 153 § 40; 1965 c 7 § 35.92.170. Prior: 1933 ex.s. c 17 § 1; RRS § 9502-1. Cf. 1917 c 12 § 1. Formerly RCW 80.40.170.]

Water-sewer districts: Title 57 RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.92.180 City may extend water system outside limits—May acquire property outside city. A city or town may construct, purchase, or acquire any waterworks, pipe lines, distribution systems and any extensions thereof, necessary to furnish such outside service. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.180. Prior: 1933 ex.s. c 17 § 2; RRS § 9502-2. Cf. 1917 c 12 § 1. Formerly RCW 80.40.180.]

35.92.190 City may extend water system outside limits—Cannot condemn irrigation system. No city or town may exercise the power of eminent domain to take or damage any waterworks, storage reservoir, site, pipe line distribution system or any extension thereof, or any water right, water appropriation, dam, canal, plant, or any interest in, or to any of the above used, operated, held, or owned by an irrigation district. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.190. Prior: 1933 ex.s. c 17 § 2A; RRS § 9502-2A. Formerly RCW 80.40.190.]

Eminent domain by cities: Chapter 8.12 RCW.

35.92.200 City may extend water system outside limits—Contracts for outside service. A city or town may enter into a firm contract with any outside municipality, community, corporation, or person, for furnishing them with water without regard to whether said water shall be considered as surplus or not and regardless of the source from which such water is obtained, which contract may fix the terms upon which the outside distribution systems will be installed and the rates at which and the manner in which payment shall be made for the water supplied or for the service rendered. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.200. Prior: 1961 c 125 § 1; 1957 c 288 § 8; 1933 ex.s. c 17 § 3; RRS § 9502-3. Cf. 1917 c 12 § 1. Formerly RCW 80.40.200.]

35.92.220 Acquisition of water rights—Consolidation of irrigation assessment districts. (1) A city or town, situated within or served by, an irrigation project, or projects, owned or operated by the United States government, a water users' association, associations, corporation, or corporations or another city or town or towns, where the legislative authority deems it feasible to furnish water for irrigation and domestic purposes, or either, and where the water used for irrigation and domestic purposes or either, is appurtenant or may become appurtenant to the land located within such city or town, may purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire water or water rights for the purpose of furnishing the city or town and the inhabitants thereof with a supply of water for irrigation and domestic purposes, or either; purchase, construct, or otherwise acquire systems and means of distribution and delivery of water within and without the limits of the city or town,

or for the delivery of water where the owner of land within the city or town owns a water right appurtenant to his or her land, with full power to maintain, repair, reconstruct, regulate, and control the same, and if private property is necessary for such purposes, the city or town may condemn and purchase or purchase and acquire property, enter into any contract, and order any and all work to be done that is necessary to carry out such purposes, and it may do so either by the entire city or town or by assessment districts, consisting of the whole or any portion thereof, as the legislative authority of the city or town may determine.

(2) The legislative authority of any city or town may by ordinance authorize the consolidation of separate irrigation assessment districts, previously established pursuant to this section, for the purposes of construction or rehabilitation of improvements, or of ongoing administration, service, repair, and reconstruction of irrigation systems. The separate irrigation assessment districts to be consolidated need not be adjoining, vicinal, or neighboring. If the legislative authority orders the creation of such consolidated irrigation assessment districts, the money received and on hand from assessments levied within the original districts shall be deposited in a consolidated fund to be used by the municipality for future expenses within the consolidated district. [1995 c 89 § 1; 1965 c 130 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.92.220. Prior: 1915 c 112 § 1; RRS § 9495. Formerly RCW 80.40.220.]

35.92.230 Acquisition of water rights—Special assessments. For the purpose of paying for a water right purchased by the city or town from the United States government where the purchase price has not been fully paid; paying annual maintenance or annual rental charge to the United States government or any corporation or individual furnishing the water for irrigation and domestic purposes, or either; paying assessments made by any water users' association; paying the cost of constructing or acquiring any system or means of distribution or delivery of water for such purposes; and for the upkeep, repair, reconstruction, operation, and maintenance thereof; accumulating reasonable operating fund reserves to pay for system upkeep, repair, operation, and maintenance, in such amount as is determined by the city or town legislative authority; accumulating reasonable capital fund reserves in an amount not to exceed the total estimated cost of system construction, reconstruction, or refurbishment, over such period of time as is determined by the city or town legislative authority; and for any expense incidental to such purposes, the city or town may levy and collect special assessments against the property within any district created pursuant to RCW 35.92.220, to pay the whole or any part of any such costs and expenses. [1995 c 89 § 2; 1965 c 130 § 2; 1965 c 7 § 35.92.230. Prior: 1915 c 112 § 2; RRS § 9496. Formerly RCW 80.40.230.]

35.92.240 Acquisition of water rights—Levy of assessments. All such assessments shall be levied upon the several parcels of land located within the local improvement district in accordance to the special benefits conferred on such property in proportion to the surface area, one square foot of surface to be the unit of assessment: PROVIDED, That where the water right is acquired or a special improvement is made for a portion of any district, the cost of the water

right or the cost of such special improvement shall be levied in the same manner upon such portion of the district as shall be specially benefited thereby: PROVIDED FURTHER, That whenever a special improvement is made for a portion of any district, the land assessed for the cost thereof shall be entitled to an equitable reduction in the annual assessments in proportion to the reduced cost of operation on account of the construction of the improvement. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.240. Prior: 1915 c 112 § 3; RRS § 9497. Formerly RCW 80.40.240.]

35.92.250 Acquisition of water rights—District property need not be contiguous. One local improvement district may be established for any or all of the purposes embraced herein even though the area assessed for such purposes may not coincide or be contiguous: PROVIDED, That whenever the legislative body of the city or town decides to construct a special improvement in a distribution system, a separate local improvement district may be formed for such portion and bonds may be issued therefor as provided in the general local improvement law. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.250. Prior: 1915 c 112 § 4; RRS § 9498. Formerly RCW 80.40.250.]

Creation of local improvement districts: Chapter 35.43 RCW.

Issuance of bonds to pay for local improvements: Chapters 35.45, 35.48 RCW.

35.92.260 Acquisition of water rights—Mode of assessment. When a city or town makes local improvements for any of the purposes specified in RCW 35.92.220 and 35.92.230, as now or hereafter amended, the proceedings relative to the creation of districts, financing of improvements, levying and collecting assessments and all other procedure shall be had, and the legislative authority shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of the laws relating to local improvement districts in cities of the first class: PROVIDED, That when the improvement is initiated upon petition, the petition shall set forth the fact that the signers are the owners according to the records in the office of the county auditor, of property to an aggregate amount of a majority of the surface area within the limits of the assessment district to be created: PROVIDED FURTHER, That when an assessment is made for any purpose other than the construction or reconstruction of any system or means of distribution or delivery of water, it shall not be necessary for the legislative authority to be furnished with a statement of the aggregate assessed valuation of the real estate exclusive of improvements in the district according to the valuation last placed upon it for purposes of general taxation, or the estimated amount of the cost of the improvement to be borne by each tract of land or other property, but a statement by the engineer or other officer, showing the estimated cost of the improvement per square foot, shall be sufficient: PROVIDED FURTHER, That when the legislative authority of a city or town shall deem it necessary to levy special assessments for the purposes specified in RCW 35.92.230, as now or hereafter amended, other than for the purpose of paying the costs of acquiring, constructing or reconstructing any system or means of distribution or delivery of water for irrigation or domestic purposes, the legislative authority for such city or town may hold a single hearing on the assessment rolls for all irrigation local improvement districts within the city or town.

(2012 Ed.)

Such legislative authority shall fix the date of such hearing and shall direct the city or town clerk to give notice thereof, in the form prescribed by RCW 35.44.080, by publication thereof in a legal newspaper of general circulation in the city or town, once, not less than fifteen days prior to the date fixed for hearing; and by mailing, not less than fifteen days prior to the date fixed for hearing, notice thereof to the owner or reputed owner of each item of property described on the assessment roll whose name appears on such roll at the address of such owner or reputed owner shown on the tax rolls of the county treasurer for each such item of property: PROVIDED FURTHER, That when an assessment roll is once prepared and does not include the cost of purchase, construction, or reconstruction of works of delivery or distribution and the legislative authority of such city or town decides to raise a similar amount the ensuing year, it shall not be necessary to prepare a new assessment roll, but the legislative authority may pass a resolution of intention estimating the cost for the ensuing year to be the same as the preceding year, and directing the clerk to give notice stating the estimated cost per square foot of all land within the district and refer persons interested to the books of the treasurer, and fixing the date for a hearing on such assessment roll. Notice of such hearing shall be given by the city or town clerk in the form and manner required in the preceding proviso. The treasurer shall be present at the hearing and shall note any changes on his or her books. The legislative authority shall have the same right to make changes in the assessment roll as in an original assessment, and after all changes have been made it shall, by ordinance, confirm the assessment and direct the treasurer to extend it on the books of his or her office. [2009 c 549 § 2132; 1965 c 130 § 3; 1965 c 7 § 35.92.260. Prior: 1915 c 112 § 5; RRS § 9499. Formerly RCW 80.40.260.]

35.92.263 Acquisition of water rights—Water rights acquired by purchase of shares in water users' association or corporation—Authority to acquire and hold shares. Whenever the public interest, welfare, convenience and necessity require that a city or town acquire water rights for the purposes set forth in RCW 35.92.220, as now or hereafter amended, and that such water rights be acquired through the purchases of shares in a water users' association or corporation, such city or town shall have full authority and power to acquire, or to hold in trust, such shares as shall be necessary for said purposes. [1965 c 130 § 4.]

35.92.265 Acquisition of water rights—Existing local improvement districts validated—Debts, obligations, assessments, etc., declared legal and valid. Each and all of the respective areas of land heretofore organized into local improvement assessment districts for irrigation or domestic water supply purposes including all areas annexed thereto, under the provisions of chapter 112, Laws of 1915, codified as RCW 35.92.220-35.92.260, whether organized by or within a city or town other than a city of the first class or by or within a city of the first class, are hereby validated and declared to be duly existing local improvement districts having the respective boundaries set forth in their organization or annexation proceedings as shown by the files in the office of the clerk of the city or town in which formed. All debts, contracts and obligations heretofore made or incurred by or in

favor of any such local improvement district and any and all assessments or levies and all other things and proceedings done or taken by the city or town within, and by which such districts were organized, under or in pursuance of such organization, and under or in pursuance of the levy and collection of special assessments by the city or town to pay the whole or any part of the cost and expense or upkeep, repair, reconstruction, operation and maintenance of such local improvement districts and any expense incident to said purposes are hereby declared legal and valid and in full force and effect. [1965 c 130 § 5.]

35.92.270 Passenger transportation systems—Authority to make studies—Contracts with and acquisition of privately owned systems. Every passenger transportation system owned by a municipal corporation may:

(1) Engage in planning, studies and surveys with respect to areas within and beyond the corporate boundaries of such municipal corporation, in order to develop a sound factual basis for any possible future adjustment or expansion of such municipally owned passenger transportation system;

(2) Purchase or lease privately owned passenger transportation systems: PROVIDED, That such purchases shall not, per se, extend the area of service of such municipally owned passenger transportation system;

(3) Contract with privately owned passenger transportation systems in order to provide adequate service in the service area of the municipal transportation system. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.270. Prior: 1957 c 114 § 1. Formerly RCW 80.40.270.]

35.92.275 Assumption of obligations of private pension plan when urban transportation system acquired. See RCW 54.04.160.

35.92.280 Cities over one hundred fifty thousand, joint undertaking with P.U.D. as to electric utility properties—"Electric utility properties" defined. As used in RCW 35.92.280 through 35.92.310 "electric utility properties" shall mean any and all permits, licenses, property rights, water rights and any and all works, plants, dams, powerhouses, transmission lines, switchyards, substations, property and facilities of every kind and character which may be used, or may be useful, in the generation and transmission of electric power and energy, produced by water power, steam or any other methods. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.280. Prior: 1957 c 287 § 1. Formerly RCW 80.40.280.]

35.92.290 Cities over one hundred fifty thousand, joint undertaking with P.U.D. as to electric utility properties—Agreements. Any city or town with a population over one hundred fifty thousand within the state of Washington owning an electric public utility is authorized to cooperate with any public utility district within this state in the joint acquisition, purchase, construction, ownership, maintenance and operation, within or without the respective limits of any such city or town or public utility district, of electric utility properties. The respective governing bodies of any such city or town and of any such public utility district desiring to cooperate in the joint ownership, maintenance and operation of electric utility properties pursuant to the authority contained in RCW 35.92.280 through 35.92.310, shall by mutual

agreement provide for such joint ownership, maintenance and operation. Such agreement shall prescribe the rights and property interest which the parties thereto shall have in such electric utility properties, which property interest may be either divided or undivided; and shall further provide for the rights of the parties thereto in the ownership and disposition of the power and energy produced by such electric utility properties, and for the operation and management thereof. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.290. Prior: 1957 c 287 § 2. Formerly RCW 80.40.290.]

35.92.300 Cities over one hundred fifty thousand, joint undertaking with P.U.D. as to electric utility properties—Financing. Any city or town and any public utility district cooperating under the provisions of RCW 35.92.280 through 35.92.310 may, without an election or other proceedings under any existing law, contribute money and property, both real and personal, to any joint undertaking pursuant hereto, and may issue and sell revenue bonds to pay its respective share of the costs of acquisition and construction of such electric utility properties. Such bonds shall be issued under the provisions of applicable laws authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds for the acquisition and construction of electric public utility properties by cities, towns and public utility districts, as the case may be. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.300. Prior: 1957 c 287 § 3. Formerly RCW 80.40.300.]

Revenue bonds and warrants issued by cities and towns to finance acquisition of public utilities: RCW 35.92.100. public utility districts: Chapter 54.24 RCW.

35.92.310 Cities over one hundred fifty thousand, joint undertaking with P.U.D. as to electric utility properties—Authority granted is additional power. The authority and power granted by RCW 35.92.280 through 35.92.310 is an additional grant of power to cities, towns, and public utility districts to acquire and operate electric public utilities, and the provisions hereof shall be construed liberally to effectuate the authority herein conferred, and no restriction or limitation prescribed in any other law shall prohibit the cities, towns and public utility districts of this state from exercising the authority herein conferred: PROVIDED, That nothing in RCW 35.92.280 through 35.92.310 shall authorize any public utility district or city cooperating under the provisions of RCW 35.92.280 through 35.92.310 to condemn any property owned or operated by any privately owned utility. [1965 c 7 § 35.92.310. Prior: 1957 c 287 § 4. Formerly RCW 80.40.310.]

35.92.350 Electrical construction or improvement—Bid proposals—Contract proposal forms—Conditions for issuance—Refusal—Appeal. Any city or town owning an electrical utility shall require that bid proposals upon any electrical construction or improvement shall be made upon contract proposal form supplied by the governing authority of such utility, and in no other manner. The governing authority shall, before furnishing any person, firm or corporation desiring to bid upon any electrical work with a contract proposal form, require from such person, firm or corporation, answers to questions contained in a standard form of questionnaire and financial statement, including a complete statement of the financial ability and experience of such person, firm, or

corporation in performing electrical work. Such questionnaire shall be sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds, and shall be submitted once a year and at such other times as the governing authority may require. Whenever the governing authority is not satisfied with the sufficiency of the answers contained in such questionnaire and financial statement or whenever the governing authority determines that such person, firm, or corporation does not meet all of the requirements hereinafter set forth it may refuse to furnish such person, firm or corporation with a contract proposal form and any bid proposal of such person, firm or corporation must be disregarded. In order to obtain a contract proposal form, a person, firm or corporation shall have all of the following requirements:

- (1) Adequate financial resources, or the ability to secure such resources;
- (2) The necessary experience, organization, and technical qualifications to perform the proposed contract;
- (3) The ability to comply with the required performance schedule taking into consideration all of its existing business commitments;
- (4) A satisfactory record of performance, integrity, judgment, and skills; and
- (5) Be otherwise qualified and eligible to receive an award under applicable laws and regulations.

Such refusal shall be conclusive unless appeal therefrom to the superior court of the county where the utility district is situated or Thurston county be taken within fifteen days, which appeal shall be heard summarily within ten days after the same is taken and on five days' notice thereof to the governing authority of the utility. [1971 ex.s. c 220 § 1.]

35.92.355 Energy conservation—Legislative findings. The conservation of energy in all forms and by every possible means is found and declared to be a public purpose of highest priority. The legislature further finds and declares that all municipal corporations, quasi municipal corporations, and other political subdivisions of the state which are engaged in the generation, sale, or distribution of energy should be granted the authority to develop and carry out programs which will conserve resources, reduce waste, and encourage more efficient use of energy by consumers.

In order to establish the most effective statewide program for energy conservation, the legislature hereby encourages any company, corporation, or association engaged in selling or furnishing utility services to assist their customers in the acquisition and installation of materials and equipment, for compensation or otherwise, for the conservation or more efficient use of energy. The use of appropriate tree plantings for energy conservation is encouraged as part of these programs. [1993 c 204 § 5; 1979 ex.s. c 239 § 1.]

Findings—1993 c 204: See note following RCW 35.92.390.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.92.360 Energy conservation plan—Financing authorized for energy conservation projects in structures or equipment—Limitations. (1) Any city or town engaged in the generation, sale, or distribution of energy is hereby authorized, within limits established by the Constitution of the state of Washington, to assist the owners of structures or equipment in financing the acquisition and installation of

materials and equipment, for compensation or otherwise, for the conservation or more efficient use of energy in such structures or equipment pursuant to an energy conservation plan adopted by the city or town if the cost per unit of energy saved or produced by the use of such materials and equipment is less than the cost per unit of energy produced by the next least costly new energy resource which the city or town could acquire to meet future demand. Any financing authorized under this chapter shall only be used for conservation purposes in existing structures, and such financing shall not be used for any purpose which results in a conversion from one energy source to another. For the purposes of this section, "conservation purposes in existing structures" may include projects to allow a municipal electric utility's customers to generate all or a portion of their own electricity through the on-site installation of a distributed electricity generation system that uses as its fuel solar, wind, geothermal, or hydropower, or other renewable resource that is available on-site and not from a commercial source. Such projects shall not be considered "a conversion from one energy source to another" which is limited to the change or substitution of one commercial energy supplier for another commercial energy supplier. Except where otherwise authorized, such assistance shall be limited to:

(a) Providing an inspection of the structure or equipment, either directly or through one or more inspectors under contract, to determine and inform the owner of the estimated cost of purchasing and installing conservation materials and equipment for which financial assistance will be approved and the estimated life cycle savings in energy costs that are likely to result from the installation of such materials or equipment;

(b) Providing a list of businesses who sell and install such materials and equipment within or in close proximity to the service area of the city or town, each of which businesses shall have requested to be included and shall have the ability to provide the products in a workmanlike manner and to utilize such materials in accordance with the prevailing national standards;

(c) Arranging to have approved conservation materials and equipment installed by a private contractor whose bid is acceptable to the owner of the residential structure and verifying such installation; and

(d) Arranging or providing financing for the purchase and installation of approved conservation materials and equipment. Such materials and equipment shall be purchased from a private business and shall be installed by a private business or the owner.

(2) Pay back shall be in the form of incremental additions to the utility bill, billed either together with use charge or separately. Loans shall not exceed two hundred forty months in length. [2009 c 416 § 1; 2002 c 276 § 2; 1989 c 268 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 239 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—2002 c 276: "The legislature finds that energy conservation can take many useful and cost-effective forms, and that the types of conservation projects available to utilities and customers evolve with time as technologies are developed and market conditions change. In some cases, electricity conservation projects are most cost-effective when they reduce the total amount of electricity consumed by an individual customer, and in other cases they can be cost-effective by reducing the amount of electricity a customer needs to purchase from an electric utility.

The legislature intends to encourage and support a broad array of cost-

effective energy conservation by electric utilities and customers alike by clarifying that public utilities may assist in the financing of projects that allow customers to generate their own electricity from renewable resources that do not depend on commercial sources of fuel thereby reducing the amount of electricity a public utility needs to generate or acquire on their customers' behalf." [2002 c 276 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.92.365 Tariff for irrigation pumping service— Authority to buy back electricity. The council or board may approve a tariff for irrigation pumping service that allows the municipal utility to buy back electricity from customers to reduce electricity usage by those customers during the municipal utility's particular irrigation season. [2001 c 122 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.92.370 Lease of real property under electrical transmission lines for private gardening purposes. A city or town owning facilities for the purpose of furnishing the city or town and its inhabitants with electricity may lease for private gardening purposes the real property under its electrical transmission and distribution lines for a nominal rent to any person who has an income of less than ten thousand dollars per year. [1981 c 100 § 1.]

35.92.380 Waiver or delay of collection of tap-in charges, connection or hookup fees for low income persons. Whenever a city or town waives or delays collection of tap-in charges, connection fees, or hookup fees for low income persons, or class of low income persons, to connect to lines or pipes used by the city or town to provide utility service, the waiver or delay shall be pursuant to a program established by ordinance. As used in this section, the provision of "utility service" includes, but is not limited to, water, sanitary or storm sewer service, electricity, gas, other means of power, and heat. [1980 c 150 § 1.]

35.92.390 Municipal utilities encouraged to provide customers with landscaping information and to request voluntary donations for urban forestry. (1) Municipal utilities under this chapter are encouraged to provide information to their customers regarding landscaping that includes tree planting for energy conservation.

(2)(a) Municipal utilities under this chapter are encouraged to request voluntary donations from their customers for the purposes of urban forestry. The request may be in the form of a check-off on the billing statement or other form of request for a voluntary donation.

(b) Voluntary donations collected by municipal utilities under this section may be used by the municipal utility to:

(i) Support the development and implementation of ever-green community ordinances, as that term is defined in RCW 35.105.010, for cities, towns, or counties within their service areas; or

(ii) Complete projects consistent with the model ever-green community management plans and ordinances developed under RCW 35.105.050.

(c) Donations received under this section do not contribute to the gross income of a light and power business or gas distribution business under chapter 82.16 RCW. [2008 c 299 § 19; 1993 c 204 § 2.]

Short title—2008 c 299: See note following RCW 35.105.010.

Findings—1993 c 204: "The legislature finds that large-scale reduction of tree cover increases the temperature of urban areas, known as the "heat island effect." Planting trees in urban areas for shading and cooling mitigates the urban heat island effect and reduces energy consumption. Tree planting also can benefit the environment by combating global climate change, reducing soil erosion, and improving air quality. Urban forestry programs can improve urban aesthetics that will improve public and private property values.

The legislature also finds that urban forestry programs should consider the relationship between urban forests and public service facilities such as water, sewer, natural gas, telephone, and electric power lines. Urban forestry programs should promote the use of appropriate tree species that will not interfere with or cause damage to such public service facilities." [1993 c 204 § 1.]

35.92.395 Voluntary donations for purpose of supporting hunger programs. (1) Municipal utilities under this chapter may request voluntary donations from their customers for the purpose of supporting hunger programs.

(2) Voluntary donations collected by municipal utilities under this section must be used by the municipal utility to support the maintenance and operation of hunger programs.

(3) Donations received under this section do not contribute to the gross income of a light and power business or gas distribution business under chapter 82.16 RCW.

(4) Nothing in this section precludes a municipal utility from requesting voluntary donations to support other programs. [2011 c 226 § 2.]

35.92.400 Provision of water services and facilities— Contract with Canadian corporation. A city or town contiguous with Canada may contract with a Canadian corporation for the purchase of water and for the construction, purchase, maintenance, and supply of waterworks to furnish the city or town and other areas within its water service area, and inhabitants thereof, and residents of Canada with an ample supply of water. [1999 c 61 § 1.]

35.92.410 Provision of sewer services and facilities— Contract with Canadian corporation. A city or town contiguous with Canada may contract with a Canadian corporation for the discharge of sewage from all or any portion of the city's or town's sewer service area into the sewer system of the Canadian corporation. A city or town contiguous with Canada may contract with a Canadian corporation for the construction, operation, or maintenance of sewers and sewage treatment and disposal facilities for their joint use and benefit upon such terms and conditions and for such period of time as the contracting parties may determine, which may include vesting one of the contracting parties with the sole authority to construct, operate, or maintain the facilities with the other contracting party or parties paying an agreed-upon portion of the expenses to the party with sole authority to construct, operate, or maintain the facilities. [1999 c 61 § 2.]

35.92.420 Purchase of electric power and energy from joint operating agency. A city or town may contract to purchase from a joint operating agency electric power and energy required for its present or future requirements. For projects the output of which is limited to qualified alternative energy resources as defined by RCW 19.29A.090(3), the contract may include the purchase of capability of the projects to produce electricity in addition to the actual output of the

projects. The contract may provide that the city or town must make the payments required by the contract whether or not a project is completed, operable, or operating and notwithstanding the suspension, interruption, interference, reduction, or curtailment of the output of a project or the power and energy contracted for. The contract may also provide that payments under the contract are not subject to reduction, whether by offset or otherwise, and shall not be conditioned upon the performance or nonperformance of the joint operating agency or a city, town, or public utility district under the contract or other instrument. [2003 c 138 § 3.]

35.92.430 Environmental mitigation activities. (1) A city or town authorized to acquire and operate utilities for the purpose of furnishing the city or town and its inhabitants and other persons with water, with electricity for lighting and other purposes, or with service from sewerage, storm water, surface water, or solid waste handling facilities, may develop and make publicly available a plan to reduce its greenhouse gases emissions or achieve no-net emissions from all sources of greenhouse gases that the utility owns, leases, uses, contracts for, or otherwise controls.

(2) A city or town authorized to acquire and operate utilities for the purpose of furnishing the city or town and its inhabitants and other persons with water, with electricity for lighting and other purposes, or with service from sewerage, storm water, surface water, or solid waste handling facilities, may, as part of its utility operation, mitigate the environmental impacts, such as greenhouse gases emissions, of its operation, including any power purchases. The mitigation may include, but is not limited to, those greenhouse gases mitigation mechanisms recognized by independent, qualified organizations with proven experience in emissions mitigation activities. Mitigation mechanisms may include the purchase, trade, and banking of greenhouse gases offsets or credits. If a state greenhouse gases registry is established, a utility that has purchased, traded, or banked greenhouse gases mitigation mechanisms under this section shall receive credit in the registry. [2007 c 349 § 2.]

Finding—Intent—2007 c 349 § 2: "The legislature finds and declares that greenhouse gases offset contracts, credits, and other greenhouse gases mitigation efforts are a recognized utility purpose that confers a direct benefit on the utility's ratepayers. The legislature declares that section 2 of this act is intended to reverse the result of *Okeson v. City of Seattle* (January 18, 2007), by expressly granting municipal utilities the statutory authority to engage in mitigation activities to offset their utility's impact on the environment." [2007 c 349 § 1.]

35.92.440 Production and distribution of biodiesel, ethanol, and ethanol blend fuels—Crop purchase contracts for dedicated energy crops. In addition to any other authority provided by law, municipal utilities are authorized to produce and distribute biodiesel, ethanol, and ethanol blend fuels, including entering into crop purchase contracts for a dedicated energy crop for the purpose of generating electricity or producing biodiesel produced from Washington feedstocks, cellulosic ethanol, and cellulosic ethanol blend fuels for use in internal operations of the electric utility and for sale or distribution. [2007 c 348 § 209.]

(2012 Ed.)

Findings—Part headings not law—2007 c 348: See RCW 43.325.005 and 43.325.903.

Chapter 35.94 RCW

SALE OR LEASE OF MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

Sections

35.94.010	Authority to sell or let.
35.94.020	Procedure.
35.94.030	Execution of lease or conveyance.
35.94.040	Lease or sale of land or property originally acquired for public utility purposes.
35.94.050	Application of chapter to certain service provider agreements under chapter 70.150 RCW.

35.94.010 Authority to sell or let. A city may lease for any term of years or sell and convey any public utility works, plant, or system owned by it or any part thereof, together with all or any equipment and appurtenances thereof. [1965 c 7 § 35.94.010. Prior: 1917 c 137 § 1; RRS § 9512. Cf. 1907 c 86 §§ 1-3; 1897 c 106 §§ 1-4. Formerly RCW 80.48.010.]

35.94.020 Procedure. The legislative authority of the city, if it deems it advisable to lease or sell the works, plant, or system, or any part thereof, shall adopt a resolution stating whether it desires to lease or sell. If it desires to lease, the resolution shall state the general terms and conditions of the lease, but not the rent. If it desires to sell the general terms of sale shall be stated, but not the price. The resolution shall direct the city clerk, or other proper official, to publish the resolution not less than once a week for four weeks in the official newspaper of the city, together with a notice calling for sealed bids to be filed with the clerk or other proper official not later than a certain time, accompanied by a certified check payable to the order of the city, for such amount as the resolution shall require, or a deposit of a like sum in money. Each bid shall state that the bidder agrees that if his or her bid is accepted and he or she fails to comply therewith within the time hereinafter specified, the check or deposit shall be forfeited to the city. If bids for a lease are called for, bidders shall bid the amount to be paid as the rent for each year of the term of the lease. If bids for a sale are called for, the bids shall state the price offered. The legislative authority of the city may reject any or all bids and accept any bid which it deems best. At the first meeting of the legislative authority of the city held after the expiration of the time fixed for receiving bids, or at some later meeting, the bids shall be considered. In order for the legislative authority to declare it advisable to accept any bid it shall be necessary for two-thirds of all the members elected to the legislative authority to vote in favor of a resolution making the declaration. If the resolution is adopted it shall be necessary, in order that the bid be accepted, to enact an ordinance accepting it and directing the execution of a lease or conveyance by the mayor and city clerk or other proper official. The ordinance shall not take effect until it has been submitted to the voters of the city for their approval or rejection at the next general election or at a special election called for that purpose, and a majority of the voters voting thereon have approved it. If approved it shall take effect as soon as the result of the vote is proclaimed by the mayor. If it is so submitted and fails of approval, it shall be rejected and annulled. The mayor shall proclaim the vote as soon as it is properly certified. [2009 c 549 § 2133; 1985

c 469 § 40; 1965 c 7 § 35.94.020. Prior: 1917 c 137 § 2; RRS § 9513. Cf. 1907 c 86 §§ 1-3; 1897 c 106 §§ 1-4. Formerly RCW 80.48.020.]

Elections: Title 29A RCW.

35.94.030 Execution of lease or conveyance. Upon the taking effect of the ordinance the mayor and the city clerk or other proper official shall execute, in the name and on behalf of the city, the lease or conveyance directed thereby. The lessee or grantee shall accept and execute the instrument within ten days after notice of its execution by the city or forfeit to the city, the amount of the check or deposit accompanying his or her bid: PROVIDED, That if litigation in good faith is instituted within ten days to determine the rights of the parties, no forfeiture shall take place unless the lessee or grantee fails for five days after the termination of the litigation in favor of the city to accept and execute the lease or conveyance. [2009 c 549 § 2134; 1965 c 7 § 35.94.030. Prior: 1917 c 137 § 3; RRS § 9514. Cf. 1907 c 86 §§ 1-3; 1897 c 106 §§ 1-4. Formerly RCW 80.48.030.]

35.94.040 Lease or sale of land or property originally acquired for public utility purposes. Whenever a city shall determine, by resolution of its legislative authority, that any lands, property, or equipment originally acquired for public utility purposes is surplus to the city's needs and is not required for providing continued public utility service, then such legislative authority by resolution and after a public hearing may cause such lands, property, or equipment to be leased, sold, or conveyed. Such resolution shall state the fair market value or the rent or consideration to be paid and such other terms and conditions for such disposition as the legislative authority deems to be in the best public interest.

The provisions of RCW 35.94.020 and 35.94.030 shall not apply to dispositions authorized by this section. [1973 1st ex.s. c 95 § 1.]

35.94.050 Application of chapter to certain service provider agreements under chapter 70.150 RCW. This chapter does not apply to dispositions of utility property in connection with an agreement entered into pursuant to chapter 70.150 RCW provided there is compliance with the procurement procedure under RCW 70.150.040. [1986 c 244 § 11.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 35.95 RCW PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS IN MUNICIPALITIES

Sections

35.95.010	Declaration of intent and purpose.
35.95.020	Definitions.
35.95.030	Appropriation of funds for transportation systems authorized—Referendum.
35.95.040	Levy and collection of excise taxes authorized—Business and occupation tax—Excise tax on residents—Appropriation and use of proceeds—Voter approval.
35.95.050	Collection of tax—Billing.
35.95.060	Funds derived from taxes—Restrictions on classification, etc.
35.95.070	Purchase of leased public transportation system—Purchase price.
35.95.080	Referendum rights not impaired.

[Title 35 RCW—page 320]

35.95.090	Corporate authorities may refer ordinance levying tax to voters.
35.95.100	Public transportation systems.
35.95.900	Severability—1965 ex.s. c 111.

Contracts between political subdivisions for services or use of public transportation systems: RCW 39.33.050.

Local sales and use taxes for financing public transportation systems: RCW 82.14.045 through 82.14.060.

Public transportation systems: RCW 35.58.272 through 35.58.279A.

35.95.010 Declaration of intent and purpose. We, the legislature find that an increasing number of municipally owned, or leased, and operated transportation systems in the urban areas of the state of Washington, as in the nation, are finding it impossible, from the revenues derived from tolls, tariffs and fares, to maintain the financial solvency of such systems, and as a result thereof such municipalities have been forced to subsidize such systems to the detriment of other essential public services.

All persons in a community benefit from a solvent and adequate public transportation system, either directly or indirectly, and the responsibility of financing the operation, maintenance, and capital needs of such systems is a community obligation and responsibility which should be shared by all.

We further find and declare that the maintenance and operation of an adequate public transportation system is an absolute necessity and is essential to the economic, industrial and cultural growth, development and prosperity of a municipality and of the state and nation, and to protect the health and welfare of the residents of such municipalities and the public in general.

We further find and declare that the appropriation of general funds and levying and collection of taxes by such municipalities as authorized in the succeeding sections of this chapter is necessary, and any funds so derived and expended are for a public purpose for which public funds may properly be used. [1969 ex.s. c 255 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 111 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.95.020 Definitions. The following terms however used or referred to in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless a different meaning is required by the context:

(1) "Corporate authority" shall mean the council or other legislative body of a municipality.

(2) "Municipality" shall mean any incorporated city, town, county pursuant to RCW 36.57.100 and 36.57.110, any county transportation authority created pursuant to chapter 36.57 RCW, any public transportation benefit area created pursuant to chapter 36.57A RCW, or any metropolitan municipal corporation created pursuant to RCW 35.58.010, et seq: PROVIDED, That the term "municipality" shall mean in respect to any county performing the public transportation function pursuant to RCW 36.57.100 and 36.57.110 only that portion of the unincorporated area lying wholly within such unincorporated transportation benefit area.

(3) "Person" shall mean any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint stock association, school district or political subdivision of the state, fraternal, benevolent, religious or charitable society, club or organization, and shall include any trustee, receiver,

(2012 Ed.)

assignee, or other person acting in a similar representative capacity. The term "person" shall not be construed to include the United States nor the state of Washington. [1975 1st ex.s. c 270 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 255 § 2; 1967 ex.s. c 145 § 65; 1965 ex.s. c 111 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.95.030 Appropriation of funds for transportation systems authorized—Referendum. The corporate authorities of any municipality are authorized to appropriate general funds for the operation, maintenance, and capital needs of municipally owned or leased and municipally operated public transportation systems subject to the right of referendum as provided by statute or charter. [1965 ex.s. c 111 § 3.]

35.95.040 Levy and collection of excise taxes authorized—Business and occupation tax—Excise tax on residents—Appropriation and use of proceeds—Voter approval. The corporate authorities of a municipality are authorized to adopt ordinances for the levy and collection of excise taxes and/or for the imposition of an additional tax for the act or privilege of engaging in business activities. Such business and occupation tax shall be imposed in such amounts as fixed and determined by the corporate authorities of the municipality and shall be measured by the application of rates against value of products, gross proceeds of sales, or gross income of the business, as the case may be. The terms "business", "engaging in business", "gross proceeds of sales", and "gross income of the business" shall for the purpose of this chapter have the same meanings as defined and set forth in chapter 82.04 RCW or as said chapter may hereafter be amended.

The excise taxes other than the business and occupation tax above provided for shall be levied and collected from all persons within the municipality in such amounts as shall be fixed and determined by the corporate authorities of the municipality: PROVIDED, That such excise tax shall not exceed one dollar per month for each housing unit. For the purposes of this section, the term "housing unit" shall mean a building or portion thereof designed for or used as the residence or living quarters of one or more persons living together, or of one family.

All taxes herein authorized shall be taxes other than a retail sales tax defined in chapter 82.08 RCW and a use tax defined in chapter 82.12 RCW, and the municipality shall appropriate and use the proceeds derived from all taxes authorized herein only for the operation, maintenance and capital needs of its municipally owned or leased and municipally operated public transportation system.

Before any county transportation authority established pursuant to chapter 36.57 RCW or any public transportation benefit area authority established pursuant to chapter 36.57A RCW may impose any of the excise taxes authorized pursuant to this section, the authorization for imposition of such taxes shall be approved by the voters residing within such respective area.

The county on behalf of an unincorporated transportation benefit area established pursuant to RCW 36.57.100 and 36.57.110 may impose any of the excise taxes authorized pursuant to this section only within the boundaries of such

(2012 Ed.)

unincorporated transportation benefit area. [1975 1st ex.s. c 270 § 4; 1965 ex.s. c 111 § 4.]

Municipal taxation of motor carriers of freight for hire: RCW 35.21.840.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.95.050 Collection of tax—Billing. The tax levied under the provisions of RCW 35.95.040 shall be billed and collected at such times and in the manner fixed and determined by the corporate authorities in an ordinance levying the tax: PROVIDED, That the tax shall be designated and identified as a tax to be used solely for the operation, maintenance, and capital needs of the municipally owned or leased and municipally operated public transit system: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the corporate authorities may in connection with municipally owned or leased transit systems enter into contracts covering the operation and maintenance of such systems, including the employment of personnel. [1967 ex.s. c 145 § 66; 1965 ex.s. c 111 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.95.060 Funds derived from taxes—Restrictions on classification, etc. No funds derived from any tax levied under the provisions of this chapter shall, for any purpose whatsoever, be classified as or constitute income, earnings, or revenue of the public transportation system for which the tax is levied nor of any other public utility owned or leased and operated by such municipality; nor shall such funds constitute or be classified as any part of the rate structure or rate charged for the public utility. [1965 ex.s. c 111 § 6.]

35.95.070 Purchase of leased public transportation system—Purchase price. In the event the corporate authorities of any municipality during the term of a lease or any renewal thereof of a public transportation system desire to purchase the said system, the purchase price shall be no greater than the fair market value of the said system at the commencement of the lease. [1965 ex.s. c 111 § 7.]

Authority to acquire and operate transportation facilities: RCW 35.92.060.

35.95.080 Referendum rights not impaired. Nothing contained in this chapter nor the provisions of any city charter shall prevent a referendum on any ordinance or action adopted or taken by any municipality under the provisions of this chapter. [1965 ex.s. c 111 § 8.]

35.95.090 Corporate authorities may refer ordinance levying tax to voters. The corporate authorities of a municipality adopting an ordinance for the levy and collection of an excise tax or additional tax as provided in RCW 35.95.040 may refer such ordinance to the voters of the municipality before making such ordinance effective. [1967 ex.s. c 145 § 67.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.95.100 Public transportation systems. See RCW 35.58.272 through 35.58.2794.

35.95.900 Severability—1965 ex.s. c 111. If any provision of this chapter, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter, or the

application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1965 ex.s. c 111 § 9.]

Chapter 35.95A RCW
CITY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY—
MONORAIL TRANSPORTATION

Sections

35.95A.010	Definitions.
35.95A.020	Creation of authority—Vote of the people.
35.95A.030	Creation by ordinance—Proposal by petition.
35.95A.040	Authority subject to standard requirements of governmental entity.
35.95A.050	Powers.
35.95A.060	Funds and accounts—Designation of treasurer.
35.95A.070	Excess levies—General obligation bonds—Revenue bonds.
35.95A.080	Special excise tax—Public hearings.
35.95A.090	Vehicle license fees—Vote of the people.
35.95A.100	Property tax levies.
35.95A.110	Taxes and fees—Limitation on use.
35.95A.120	Dissolution of authority.
35.95A.130	Special excise tax—Collection.
35.95A.140	Requirements for signage.

35.95A.010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Authority" means a city transportation authority created pursuant to chapter 248, Laws of 2002.

(2) "Authority area" means the territory within a city as designated in the ordinance creating the authority.

(3) "Bonds" means bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness.

(4) "Public monorail transportation function" means the transportation of passengers and their incidental baggage by means of public monorail transportation facilities as authorized in this chapter.

(5) "Public monorail transportation facilities" means a transportation system that utilizes train cars running on a guideway, together with the necessary passenger stations, terminals, parking facilities, related facilities or other properties, and facilities necessary and appropriate for passenger and vehicular access to and from people-moving systems, not including fixed guideway light rail systems.

(6) "Qualified elector" means any person registered to vote within the city boundaries. [2002 c 248 § 1.]

35.95A.020 Creation of authority—Vote of the people. (1) A city transportation authority to perform a public monorail transportation function may be created in every city with a population greater than three hundred thousand to perform a public monorail transportation function. The authority shall embrace all the territory in the authority area. A city transportation authority is a municipal corporation, an independent taxing "authority" within the meaning of Article 7, section 1 of the state Constitution, and a "taxing district" within the meaning of Article 7, section 2 of the state Constitution.

(2) Any city transportation authority and proposed taxes established pursuant to this chapter, either by ordinance or petition as provided in this chapter, must be approved by a majority vote of the electors residing within the proposed authority area voting at a regular or special election. [2002 c 248 § 2.]

35.95A.030 Creation by ordinance—Proposal by petition. (1) A city that undertakes to propose creation of an authority must propose the authority by ordinance of the city legislative body. The ordinance must:

(a) Propose the authority area and the size and method of selection of the governing body of the authority, which governing body may be appointed or elected, provided that officers or employees of any single city government body may not compose a majority of the members of the authority's governing body;

(b) Propose whether all or a specified portion of the public monorail transportation function will be exercised by the authority;

(c) Propose an initial array of taxes to be voted upon by the electors within the proposed authority area; and

(d) Provide for an interim governing body of the authority which will govern the authority upon voter approval of formation of the authority, until a permanent governing body is selected, but in no event longer than fourteen months.

(2) An authority may also be proposed to be created by a petition setting forth the matters described in subsection (1) of this section, and signed by one percent of the qualified electors of the proposed authority area.

(3) Upon approval by the qualified electors of the formation of the city transportation authority and any proposed taxes, either by ordinance or by petition as provided in this chapter, the governing body of an authority, or interim governing body, as applicable, will adopt bylaws determining, among other things, the authority's officers and the method of their selection, and other matters the governing body deems appropriate. [2002 c 248 § 3.]

35.95A.040 Authority subject to standard requirements of governmental entity. The authority is subject to all standard requirements of a governmental entity pursuant to RCW 35.21.759. [2002 c 248 § 4.]

35.95A.050 Powers. Every authority has the following powers:

(1) To acquire by purchase, condemnation, gift, or grant and to lease, construct, add to, improve, replace, repair, maintain, operate, and regulate the use of public monorail transportation facilities, including passenger terminal and parking facilities and properties, and other facilities and properties as may be necessary for passenger and vehicular access to and from public monorail transportation facilities, together with all lands, rights-of-way, and property within or outside the authority area, and together with equipment and accessories necessary or appropriate for these facilities, except that property, including but not limited to other types of public transportation facilities, that is owned by any city, county, county transportation authority, public transportation benefit area, metropolitan municipal corporation, or regional transit authority may be acquired or used by an authority only with the consent of the public entity owning the property. The entities are authorized to convey or lease property to an authority or to contract for their joint use on terms fixed by agreement between the entity and the authority;

(2) To fix rates, tolls, fares, and charges for the use of facilities and to establish various routes and classes of service. Rates, tolls, fares, or charges may be adjusted or elimi-

nated for any distinguishable class of users including, but not limited to, senior citizens and handicapped persons;

(3) To contract with the United States or any of its agencies, any state or any of its agencies, any metropolitan municipal corporation, and other country, city, other political subdivision or governmental instrumentality, or governmental agency, or any private person, firm, or corporation for the purpose of receiving any gifts or grants or securing loans or advances for preliminary planning and feasibility studies, or for the design, construction, operation, or maintenance of public monorail transportation facilities as follows:

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any law to the contrary, and in addition to any other authority provided by law, the governing body of a city transportation authority may contract with one or more vendors for the design, construction, operation, or maintenance, or other service related to the development of a monorail public transportation system including, but not limited to, monorail trains, operating systems and control equipment, guideways, and pylons, together with the necessary passenger stations, terminals, parking facilities, and other related facilities necessary and appropriate for passenger and vehicular access to and from the monorail train.

(b) If the governing body of the city transportation authority decides to proceed with the consideration of qualifications or proposals for services from qualified vendors, the authority must publish notice of its requirements and request submission of qualifications statements or proposals. The notice must be published in the official newspaper of the city creating the authority at least once a week for two weeks, not less than sixty days before the final date for the submission of qualifications statements or proposals. The notice must state in summary form: (i) The general scope and nature of the design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other services being sought related to the development of the proposed monorail, tram, or trolley public transportation system; (ii) the name and address of a representative of the city transportation authority who can provide further details; (iii) the final date for the submission of qualifications statements or proposals; (iv) an estimated schedule for the consideration of qualifications statements or proposals, the selection of vendors, and the negotiation of a contract or contracts for services; (v) the location of which a copy of any requests for qualifications statements or requests for proposals will be made available; and (vi) the criteria established by the governing body of the authority to select a vendor or vendors, which may include, but is not limited to, the vendor's prior experience, including design, construction, operation, or maintenance of other similar public transportation facilities, respondent's management capabilities, proposed project schedule, availability and financial resources, costs of the services to be provided, nature of facility design proposed by the vendors, system reliability, performance standards required for the facilities, compatibility with existing public transportation facilities operated by the authority or any other public body or other providers of similar services to the public, project performance guarantees, penalties, and other enforcement provisions, environmental protection measures to be used by the vendor, consistency with the applicable regional transportation plans, and the proposed allocation of project risks.

(c) If the governing body of the city transportation authority decides to proceed with the consideration of qualifications statements or proposals submitted by vendors, it may designate a representative to evaluate the vendors who submitted qualifications statements or proposals and conduct discussions regarding qualifications or proposals with one or more vendors. The governing body or its representative may request submission of qualifications statements and may later request more detailed proposals from one or more vendors who have submitted qualifications statements, or may request detailed proposals without having first received and evaluated qualifications statements. The governing body or its representative will evaluate the qualifications or proposals, as applicable. If two or more vendors submit qualifications or proposals that meet the criteria established by the governing body of the authority, discussions and interviews must be held with at least two vendors. Any revisions to a request for qualifications or request for proposals must be made available to all vendors then under consideration by the governing body of the authority and must be made available to any other person who has requested receipt of that information.

(d) Based on the criteria established by the governing body of the authority, the representative will recommend to the governing body a vendor or vendors that are initially determined to be the best qualified to provide one or more of the design, construction, operation or maintenance, or other service related to the development of the proposed monorail public transportation system.

(e) The governing body of the authority or its representative may attempt to negotiate a contract with the vendor or vendors selected for one or more of the design, construction, operation or maintenance, or other service related to the development of the proposed monorail public transportation system on terms that the governing body of the authority determines to be fair and reasonable and in the best interest of the authority. If the governing body, or its representative, is unable to negotiate a contract with any one or more of the vendors first selected on terms that it determines to be fair and reasonable and in the best interest of the authority, negotiations with any one or more of the vendors must be terminated or suspended and another qualified vendor or vendors may be selected in accordance with the procedures set forth in this section. If the governing body decides to continue the process of selection, negotiations will continue with a qualified vendor or vendors in accordance with this section at the sole discretion of the governing body of the authority until an agreement is reached with one or more qualified vendors, or the process is terminated by the governing body. The process may be repeated until an agreement is reached.

(f) Prior to entering into a contract with a vendor, the governing body of the authority must make written findings, after holding a public hearing on the proposal, that it is in the public interest to enter into the contract, that the contract is financially sound, and that it is advantageous for the governing body of the authority to use this method for awarding contracts for one or more of the design, construction, or operation or maintenance of the proposed monorail public transportation system as compared to all other methods of awarding such contracts.

(g) Each contract must include a project performance bond or bonds or other security by the vendor.

(h) The provisions of chapters 39.12 and 39.19 RCW apply to a contract entered into under this section as if the public transportation systems and facilities were owned by a public body.

(i) The vendor selection process permitted by this section is supplemental to and is not construed as a repeal of or limitation on any other authority granted by law.

(j) Contracts for the construction of facilities, other than contracts for facilities to be provided by the selected vendor, with an estimated cost greater than two hundred thousand dollars must be awarded after a competitive bid process consistent with chapter 39.04 RCW or awarded through an alternative public works contracting procedure consistent with chapter 39.10 RCW;

(4) To contract with the United States or any of its agencies, any state or any of its agencies, any metropolitan municipal corporation, any other county, city, other political subdivision or governmental instrumentality, any governmental agency, or any private person, firm, or corporation for the use by either contracting party of all or any part of the facilities, structures, lands, interests in lands, air rights over lands, and rights-of-way of all kinds which are owned, leased, or held by the other party and for the purpose of planning, designing, constructing, operating any public transportation facility, or performing any service related to transportation which the authority is authorized to operate or perform, on terms as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties;

(5) To acquire any existing public transportation facility by conveyance, sale, or lease. In any acquisition from a county, city, or other political subdivision of the state, the authority will receive credit from the county or city or other political subdivision for any federal assistance and state matching assistance used by the county or city or other political subdivision in acquiring any portion of the public transportation facility. Upon acquisition, the authority must assume and observe all existing labor contracts relating to the public transportation facility and, to the extent necessary for operation of the public transportation facility, all of the employees of the public transportation facility whose duties are necessary to efficiently operate the public transportation facility must be appointed to comparable positions to those which they held at the time of the transfer, and no employee or retired or pensioned employee of the public transportation facility will be placed in any worse position with respect to pension seniority, wages, sick leave, vacation, or other benefits than he or she enjoyed as an employee of the public transportation facility prior to the acquisition. Furthermore, the authority must engage in collective bargaining with the duly appointed representatives of any employee labor organization having existing contracts with the acquired facility and may enter into labor contracts with the employee labor organization;

(6) To contract for, participate in, and support research, demonstration, testing, and development of public monorail transportation facilities, equipment, and use incentives, and have all powers necessary to comply with any criteria, standards, and regulations which may be adopted under state and federal law, and to take all actions necessary to meet the requirements of those laws. The authority has, in addition to these powers, the authority to prepare, adopt, and carry out a comprehensive public monorail plan and to make other plans

and studies and to perform programs as the authority deems necessary to implement and comply with those laws;

(7) To establish local improvement districts within the authority area to finance public monorail transportation facilities, to levy special assessments on property specially benefited by those facilities, and to issue local improvement bonds to be repaid by the collection of local improvement assessments. The method of establishment, levying, collection, enforcement, and all other matters relating to the local improvement districts, assessments, collection, and bonds are as provided in the statutes governing local improvement districts of cities and towns. The duties devolving upon the city treasurer in those statutes are imposed on the treasurer of the authority;

(8) To exercise all other powers necessary and appropriate to carry out its responsibilities, including without limitation the power to sue and be sued, to own, construct, purchase, lease, add to, and maintain any real and personal property or property rights necessary for the conduct of the affairs of the authority, to enter into contracts, and to employ the persons as the authority deems appropriate. An authority may also sell, lease, convey, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property no longer necessary for the conduct of the affairs of the authority. [2002 c 248 § 5.]

35.95A.060 Funds and accounts—Designation of treasurer. Each authority will establish necessary and appropriate funds and accounts consistent with the uniform system of accounts developed pursuant to RCW 43.09.210. The authority may designate a treasurer or may contract with any city with territory within the authority area for treasury and other financial functions. The city must be reimbursed for the expenses of treasury services. However, no city whose treasurer serves as treasurer of an authority is liable for the obligations of the authority. [2002 c 248 § 6.]

35.95A.070 Excess levies—General obligation bonds—Revenue bonds. Every authority has the power to:

(1) Levy excess levies upon the property included within the authority area, in the manner prescribed by Article VII, section 2 of the state Constitution and by RCW 84.52.052 for operating funds, capital outlay funds, and cumulative reserve funds;

(2) Issue general obligation bonds, not to exceed an amount, together with any outstanding nonvoter-approved general obligation indebtedness equal to one and one-half percent of the value of the taxable property within the authority area, as the term "value of the taxable property" is defined in RCW 39.36.015. An authority may additionally issue general obligation bonds, together with outstanding voter-approved and nonvoter-approved general obligation indebtedness, equal to two and one-half percent of the value of the taxable property within the authority area, as the term "value of the taxable property" is defined in RCW 39.36.015, when the bonds are approved by three-fifths of the qualified electors of the authority at a general or special election called for that purpose and may provide for the retirement thereof by levies in excess of dollar rate limitations in accordance with the provisions of RCW 84.52.056. These elections will be held as provided in RCW 39.36.050;

(3) Issue revenue bonds payable from any revenues other than taxes levied by the authority, and to pledge those revenues for the repayment of the bonds. Proceeds of revenue bonds may only be expended for the costs of public monorail transportation facilities, for financing costs, and for capitalized interest during construction plus six months thereafter. The bonds and warrants will be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW.

No bonds issued by an authority are obligations of any city, county, or the state of Washington or any political subdivision thereof other than the authority, and the bonds will so state, unless the legislative authority of any city or county or the legislature expressly authorizes particular bonds to be either guaranteed by or obligations of its respective city or county or of the state. [2002 c 248 § 8.]

35.95A.080 Special excise tax—Public hearings. (1) Every authority has the power to levy and collect a special excise tax not exceeding two and one-half percent on the value of every motor vehicle owned by a resident of the authority area for the privilege of using a motor vehicle. Before utilization of any excise tax money collected under this section for acquisition of right-of-way or construction of a public monorail transportation facility on a separate right-of-way, the authority must adopt rules affording the public an opportunity for corridor public hearings and design public hearings, which provide in detail the procedures necessary for public participation in the following instances: (a) Prior to adoption of location and design plans having a substantial social, economic, or environmental effect upon the locality upon which they are to be constructed; or (b) on the public transportation facilities operating on a separate right-of-way whenever a substantial change is proposed relating to location or design in the adopted plan. In adopting rules the authority must adhere to the provisions of the administrative procedure act.

(2) A "corridor public hearing" is a public hearing that: (a) Is held before the authority is committed to a specific route proposal for the public transportation facility, and before a route location is established; (b) is held to afford an opportunity for participation by those interested in the determination of the need for, and the location of, the public transportation facility; and (c) provides a public forum that affords a full opportunity for presenting views on the public transportation facility route location, and the social, economic, and environmental effects on that location and alternate locations. However, the hearing is not deemed to be necessary before adoption of a transportation plan as provided in *section 7 of this act or a vote of the qualified electors under subsection (5) of this section.

(3) A "design public hearing" is a public hearing that: (a) Is held after the location is established but before the design is adopted; (b) is held to afford an opportunity for participation by those interested in the determination of major design features of the public monorail transportation facility; and (c) provides a public forum to afford a full opportunity for presenting views on the public transportation system design, and the social, economic, and environmental effects of that design and alternate designs, including people-mover technology.

(2012 Ed.)

(4) An authority imposing a tax under subsection (1) of this section may also impose a sales and use tax, in addition to any tax authorized by RCW 82.14.030, upon retail car rentals within the city that are taxable by the state under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW. The rate of tax must not exceed 1.944 percent of the base of the tax. The base of the tax will be the selling price in the case of a sales tax or the rental value of the vehicle used in the case of a use tax. The revenue collected under this subsection will be distributed in the same manner as sales and use taxes under chapter 82.14 RCW.

(5) Before any authority may impose any of the taxes authorized under this section, the authorization for imposition of the taxes must be approved by the qualified electors of the authority area. [2002 c 248 § 9.]

*Reviser's note: Section 7 of this act was vetoed by the governor.

35.95A.090 Vehicle license fees—Vote of the people. (1) Every authority has the power to fix and impose a fee, not to exceed one hundred dollars per vehicle, for each vehicle that is subject to relicensing tab fees under RCW 46.17.350(1) (a), (c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (j), or (n) through (q) and for each vehicle that is subject to RCW 46.17.355 with a scale weight of six thousand pounds or less, and that is determined by the department of licensing to be registered within the boundaries of the authority area. The department of licensing must provide an exemption from the fee for any vehicle the owner of which demonstrates is not operated within the authority area.

(2) The department of licensing will administer and collect the fee. The department will deduct a percentage amount, as provided by contract, not to exceed two percent of the taxes collected, for administration and collection expenses incurred by it. The remaining proceeds will be remitted to the custody of the state treasurer for monthly distribution to the authority.

(3) The authority imposing this fee will delay the effective date at least six months from the date the fee is approved by the qualified voters of the authority area to allow the department of licensing to implement administration and collection of the fee.

(4) Before any authority may impose any of the fees authorized under this section, the authorization for imposition of the fees must be approved by a majority of the qualified electors of the authority area voting. [2010 c 161 § 901; 2002 c 248 § 10.]

Effective date—Intent—Legislation to reconcile chapter 161, Laws of 2010 and other amendments made during the 2010 legislative session—2010 c 161: See notes following RCW 46.04.013.

35.95A.100 Property tax levies. (1) Every authority has the power to impose annual regular property tax levies in an amount equal to one dollar and fifty cents or less per thousand dollars of assessed value of property in the authority area when specifically authorized to do so by a majority of the voters voting on a proposition submitted at a special election or at the regular election of the authority. A proposition authorizing the tax levies will not be submitted by an authority more than twice in any twelve-month period. Ballot propositions must conform with *RCW 29.30.111. The number of years during which the regular levy will be imposed may be limited as specified in the ballot proposition or may be unlim-

ited in duration. In the event an authority is levying property taxes, which in combination with property taxes levied by other taxing districts subject to the limitations provided in RCW 84.52.043 and 84.52.050, exceed these limitations, the authority's property tax levy shall be reduced or eliminated consistent with RCW 84.52.010.

(2) The limitation in RCW 84.55.010 does not apply to the first levy imposed under this section following the approval of the levies by the voters under subsection (1) of this section. [2002 c 248 § 11.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 29.30.111 was recodified as RCW 29A.36.210 pursuant to 2003 c 111 § 2401, effective July 1, 2004.

35.95A.110 Taxes and fees—Limitation on use. All taxes and fees levied and collected by an authority must be used solely for the purpose of paying all or any part of the cost of acquiring, designing, constructing, equipping, maintaining, or operating public monorail transportation facilities or contracting for the services thereof, or to pay or secure the payment of all or part of the principal of or interest on any general obligation bonds or revenue bonds issued for authority purposes. Until expended, money accumulated in the funds and accounts of an authority may be invested in the manner authorized by the governing body of the authority, consistent with state law.

If any of the revenue from any tax or fee authorized to be levied by an authority has been pledged by the authority to secure the payment of any bonds as herein authorized, then as long as that pledge is in effect the legislature will not withdraw from the authority the authorization to levy and collect the tax or fee. [2002 c 248 § 12.]

35.95A.120 Dissolution of authority. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the city transportation authority may be dissolved by a vote of the people residing within the boundaries of the authority if the authority is faced with significant financial problems. However, the authority may covenant with holders of its bonds that it may not be dissolved and shall continue to exist solely for the purpose of continuing to levy and collect any taxes or assessments levied by it and pledged to the repayment of debt and to take other actions, including the appointment of a trustee, as necessary to allow it to repay any remaining debt. No such debt may be incurred by the authority on a project until thirty days after a final environmental impact statement on that project has been issued as required by chapter 43.21C RCW. The amount of the authority's initial bond issue is limited to the amount of the project costs in the subsequent two years as documented by a certified engineer or by submitted bids, plus any reimbursable capital expenses already incurred at the time of the bond issue. The authority may size the first bond issue consistent with the internal revenue service five-year spend down schedule if an independent financial advisor recommends such an approach is financially advisable. Any referendum petition to dissolve the city transportation authority must be filed with the city council and contain provisions for dissolution of the authority. Within seven days, the city prosecutor must review the validity of the petition and submit its report to the petitioner and city council. If the petitioner's claims are deemed valid by the city prosecutor, within ten days of the petitioner's filing, the city council will confer

with the petitioner concerning the form and style of the petition, issue an identification number for the petition, and write a ballot title for the measure. The ballot title must be posed as a question and an affirmative vote on the measure results in authority retention and a negative vote on the measure results in the authority's dissolution. The petitioner will be notified of the identification number and ballot title within this ten-day period.

After this notification, the petitioner has ninety days in which to secure on petition forms, the signatures of not less than fifteen percent of the registered voters in the authority area and to file the signed petitions with the filing officer. Each petition form must contain the ballot title and the full text of the measure to be referred. The filing officer will verify the sufficiency of the signatures on the petitions. If sufficient valid signatures are properly submitted, the filing officer shall submit the initiative to the authority area voters at a general or special election held on one of the dates provided in RCW 29A.04.321 as determined by the city council, which election will not take place later than one hundred twenty days after the signed petition has been filed with the filing officer.

(2) A city transportation authority is dissolved and terminated if all of the following events occur before or after July 22, 2007:

(a) A majority of the qualified electors voting at a regular or special election determine that new public monorail transportation facilities must not be built;

(b) The governing body of the authority adopts a resolution and publishes a notice of the proposed dissolution at least once every week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the authority area. The resolution and notice must:

(i) Describe information that must be included in a notice of claim against the authority including, but not limited to, any claims for refunds of special motor vehicle excise tax levied under RCW 35.95A.080 and collected by or on behalf of the authority;

(ii) Provide a mailing address where a notice of claim may be sent;

(iii) State the deadline, which must be at least ninety days from the date of the third publication, by which the authority must receive a notice of claim; and

(iv) State that a claim will be barred if a notice of claim is not received by the deadline;

(c) The authority resolves all claims timely made under (b) of this subsection; and

(d) The governing body adopts a resolution (i) finding that the conditions of (a) through (c) of this subsection have been met and (ii) dissolving and terminating the authority.

(3) A claim against a city transportation authority is barred if (a) a claimant does not deliver a notice of claim to the authority by the deadline stated in subsection (2)(b)(iii) of this section or (b) a claimant whose claim was rejected by the authority does not commence a proceeding to enforce the claim within sixty days from receipt of the rejection notice. For purposes of this subsection, "claim" includes, but is not limited to, any right to payment, whether liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured, or unsecured, or the right to an equitable remedy for breach of performance if the

breach gives rise to a right to payment, whether or not the right to an equitable remedy is fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, secured, or unsecured, including, but not limited to, any claim for a refund of special motor vehicle excise tax levied under RCW 35.95A.080 and collected by or on behalf of the authority.

(4) The governing body of the authority may transfer any net assets to one or more other political subdivisions with instructions as to their use or disposition. The governing body shall authorize this transfer in the resolution that dissolves and terminates the authority under subsection (2)(d) of this section.

(5) Upon the dissolution and termination of the authority, the former officers, directors, employees, and agents of the authority shall be immune from personal liability in connection with any claims brought against them arising from or relating to their service to the authority, and any claim brought against any of them is barred.

(6) Upon satisfaction of the conditions set forth in subsection (2)(a) and (b) of this section, the terms of all members of the governing body of the city transportation authority, whether elected or appointed, who are serving as of the date of the adoption of the resolution described in subsection (2)(b) of this section, shall be extended, and incumbent governing body members shall remain in office until dissolution of the authority, notwithstanding any provision of any law to the contrary. [2007 c 516 § 12; 2003 c 147 § 14; 2002 c 248 § 13.]

Findings—Intent—2007 c 516: See note following RCW 47.01.011.

Effective date—2003 c 147: See note following RCW 47.10.861.

35.95A.130 Special excise tax—Collection. The special excise tax imposed under RCW 35.95A.080(1) will be collected at the same time and in the same manner as relicensing tab fees under RCW 46.17.350(1) (a), (c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (j), and (n) through (q) and 35.95A.090. Every year on January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st the department of licensing shall remit special excise taxes collected on behalf of an authority, back to the authority, at no cost to the authority. Valuation of motor vehicles for purposes of the special excise tax imposed under RCW 35.95A.080(1) must be consistent with chapter 82.44 RCW. [2010 c 161 § 902; 2002 c 248 § 14.]

Effective date—Intent—Legislation to reconcile chapter 161, Laws of 2010 and other amendments made during the 2010 legislative session—2010 c 161: See notes following RCW 46.04.013.

35.95A.140 Requirements for signage. Each authority shall incorporate in plans for stations along any monorail project signing that is easily understood by the traveling public, including, but not limited to, persons with disabilities, non-English speaking persons, and visitors from other nations. The signage must employ graphics consistent with international symbols for transportation facilities and signage that are consistent with department of transportation guidelines and programs. The signage must also use distinguishing pictograms as a means to identify stations and points of interest along the monorail corridor for persons who use languages that are not Roman-alphabet based. These requirements are intended to apply to new sign installation and not to existing signs. The authority may replace existing signs as it

(2012 Ed.)

chooses; however, it shall use the new signing designs when existing signs are replaced. All signage must comply with requirements of applicable federal law and may include recommendations contained in federal publications providing directions on way-finding for persons with disabilities. [2005 c 19 § 2.]

Intent—Findings—2005 c 19: "It is the intent of the legislature to promote the use of icons and pictograms that incorporate the use of commonly accepted symbols that can be understood and interpreted by a variety of people from all walks of life and different nations in order to assist them in the navigation of this state. These signs can be used on roadways and for other transportation-related facilities such as transit stations, airports, bus and train stations, and ferry terminals. Pictograms are signs that depict services, facilities, or destinations in picture form and are used throughout the world. Pictograms are useful for traveling within a transit system as well as for locating transit system stations and stops.

The legislature finds that many signing methods such as icons, already in use by the Washington state department of transportation and other agencies, facilitate use of the transportation systems in the state and connections between modes. The legislature also finds that the development of pictograms for use within transit systems will assist system users, complement other signing methods, and increase transit system ridership through easier way-finding. The pictograms may reflect the unique characteristics of the facility, and those characteristics should be considered and are acceptable in icon and pictogram design. It is the intent of the legislature to have icons and pictograms in use as new systems are put into service to promote tourism and be in place by 2010 to assist international visitors coming to Washington during the Olympic Games in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada." [2005 c 19 § 1.]

Chapter 35.96 RCW

ELECTRIC AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES— CONVERSION TO UNDERGROUND

Sections

35.96.010	Declaration of public interest and purpose.
35.96.020	Definitions.
35.96.030	Conversion of electric and communication facilities to underground facilities authorized—Local improvement districts—Special assessments.
35.96.040	Contracts for conversion—Authorized—Provisions.
35.96.050	Notice to owners to convert service lines to underground—Objections—Hearing—Time limitation for conversion.
35.96.060	Application of provisions relating to local improvements in cities and towns to chapter.
35.96.070	Validation of preexisting debts, contracts, obligations, etc., made or incurred incidental to conversion of electric and communication facilities to underground facilities.
35.96.080	Authority granted deemed alternative and additional.
35.96.900	Severability—1967 c 119.

Counties, conversion of overhead electric and communication facilities to underground facilities: RCW 36.88.410 through 36.88.480.

Local improvements for underground utilities transmission lines: RCW 35.43.040(12).

35.96.010 Declaration of public interest and purpose. It is hereby found and declared that the conversion of overhead electric and communication facilities to underground facilities is substantially beneficial to the public safety and welfare, is in the public interest and is a public purpose, notwithstanding any resulting incidental private benefit to any electric or communication utility affected by such conversion. [1967 c 119 § 2.]

35.96.020 Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless specifically defined otherwise, or unless the context indicates otherwise:

"Conversion area" means that area in which existing overhead electric and communication facilities are to be con-

verted to underground facilities pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

"Electric utility" means any publicly or privately owned utility engaged in the business of furnishing electric energy to the public in all or part of the conversion area and includes electrical companies as defined by RCW 80.04.010 and public utility districts.

"Communication utility" means any utility engaged in the business of affording telephonic, telegraphic, cable television or other communication service to the public in all or part of the conversion area and includes telephone companies and telegraph companies as defined by RCW 80.04.010. [1967 c 119 § 3.]

35.96.030 Conversion of electric and communication facilities to underground facilities authorized—Local improvement districts—Special assessments. Every city or town shall have the power to convert existing overhead electric and communication facilities to underground facilities pursuant to RCW 35.43.190 where such facilities are owned or operated by the city or town. Where such facilities are not so owned or operated, every city or town shall have the power to contract with electric and communication utilities, as hereinafter provided, for the conversion of existing overhead electric and communication facilities to underground facilities. To provide funds to pay the whole or any part of the cost of any such conversion, either where the existing overhead electric and communication facilities are owned or operated by the city or town or where they are not so owned or operated, every city or town shall have the power to create local improvement districts and to levy and collect special assessments against the real property specially benefited by such conversion. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be assessed against each lot or parcel of land within any local improvement district established pursuant to this chapter, in addition to other methods provided by law for apportioning special benefits, the legislative authority of any city or town may apportion all or part of the special benefits accruing on a square footage basis or on a per lot basis. [1967 c 119 § 4.]

35.96.040 Contracts for conversion—Authorized—Provisions. Every city or town shall have the power to contract with electric and communication utilities for the conversion of existing overhead electric and communication facilities to underground facilities including all work incidental to such conversion. Such contracts may include, among other provisions, any of the following:

(1) For the supplying and approval by electric and communication utilities of plans and specifications for such conversion;

(2) For the payment to the electric and communication utilities for any work performed or services rendered by it in connection with the conversion project;

(3) For the payment to the electric and communication utilities for the value of the overhead facilities removed pursuant to the conversion;

(4) For ownership of the underground facilities by the electric and communication utilities. [1967 c 119 § 5.]

35.96.050 Notice to owners to convert service lines to underground—Objections—Hearing—Time limitation for conversion. When service from the underground electric and communication facilities is available in all or part of a conversion area, the city or town shall mail a notice to the owners of all structures or improvements served from the existing overhead facilities in the area, which notice shall state that:

(1) Service from the underground facilities is available;

(2) All electric and communication service lines from the existing overhead facilities within the area to any structure or improvement must be disconnected and removed within ninety days after the date of the mailing of the notice;

(3) Should such owner fail to convert such service lines from overhead to underground within ninety days after the date of the mailing of the notice, the city or town will order the electric and communication utilities to disconnect and remove the service lines;

(4) Should the owner object to the disconnection and removal of the service lines he or she may file his or her written objections thereto with the city or town clerk within thirty days after the date of the mailing of the notice and failure to so object within such time will constitute a waiver of his or her right thereafter to object to such disconnection and removal.

If the owner of any structure or improvement served from the existing overhead electric and communication facilities within a conversion area shall fail to convert to underground the service lines from such overhead facilities to such structure or improvement within ninety days after the mailing to him or her of the notice, the city or town shall order the electric and communication utilities to disconnect and remove all such service lines: PROVIDED, That if the owner has filed his or her written objections to such disconnection and removal with the city or town clerk within thirty days after the mailing of the notice then the city or town shall not order such disconnection and removal until after the hearing on such objections.

Upon the timely filing by the owner of objections to the disconnection and removal of the service lines, the legislative authority of such city or town, or a committee thereof, shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the removal of all or any part of the service lines is in the public benefit. The hearing shall be held at such time as the legislative authority of such city or town may establish for hearings on the objections and shall be held in accordance with the regularly established procedure set by the legislative authority of the city or town. If the hearing is before a committee, the committee shall following the hearing report its recommendation to the legislative authority of the city or town for final action. The determination reached by the legislative authority shall be final in the absence of an abuse of discretion. [2009 c 549 § 2135; 1967 c 119 § 6.]

35.96.060 Application of provisions relating to local improvements in cities and towns to chapter. Unless otherwise provided in this chapter, the general provisions relating to local improvements in cities and towns including but not limited to chapters 35.43, 35.44, 35.45, 35.48, 35.49, 35.50, 35.53 and 35.54 RCW shall apply to local improvements authorized by this chapter. [1967 c 119 § 7.]

35.96.070 Validation of preexisting debts, contracts, obligations, etc., made or incurred incidental to conversion of electric and communication facilities to underground facilities. All debts, contracts and obligations heretofore made or incurred by or in favor of any city or town incident to the conversion of overhead electric and communication facilities to underground facilities and all bonds, warrants, or other obligations issued by any such city or town, or by any local improvement district created to effect such conversion and any and all assessments heretofore levied in any such local improvement district, and all other things and proceedings relating thereto are hereby declared to be legal and valid and of full force and effect from the date thereof. [1967 c 119 § 8.]

35.96.080 Authority granted deemed alternative and additional. The authority granted by this chapter shall be considered an alternative and additional method for converting existing overhead electric and communication facilities to underground facilities, and for paying all or part of the cost thereof, and shall not be construed as a restriction or limitation upon any other authority for or method of converting any such facilities or placing such facilities underground or paying all or part of the cost thereof, including, but not limited to, existing authority or methods under chapter 35.43 RCW and chapter 35.44 RCW. [1967 c 119 § 10.]

35.96.900 Severability—1967 c 119. If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1967 c 119 § 9.]

Chapter 35.97 RCW HEATING SYSTEMS

Sections

35.97.010	Definitions.
35.97.020	Heating systems authorized.
35.97.030	Heating systems—General powers of municipalities.
35.97.040	Heating systems—Specific powers of municipalities.
35.97.050	Heating systems—Authorized by legislative authority of municipality—Competitive bidding.
35.97.060	Municipality may impose rates and charges—Classification of customers.
35.97.070	Municipality may shut off heat for nonpayment—Late payment charges authorized.
35.97.080	Connection charges authorized.
35.97.090	Local improvement district—Assessments—Bonds and warrants.
35.97.100	Special funds authorized.
35.97.110	Revenue bonds—Form, terms, etc.
35.97.120	Revenue warrants.
35.97.130	Revenue bonds and warrants—Holder may enforce.
35.97.900	Severability—1983 c 216.

35.97.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Biomass energy system" means a system that provides for the production or collection of organic materials such as wood and agricultural residues and municipal solid waste that are primarily organic materials and the conversion or use of that material for the production of heat or substitute fuels through several processes including, but not limited to, burning, pyrolysis, or anaerobic digestion.

(2) "Cogeneration" means the sequential generation of two or more forms of energy from a common fuel or energy source.

(3) "Cogeneration facility" means any machinery, equipment, structure, process, or property or any part thereof, installed or acquired for the primary purpose of cogeneration by a person or corporation.

(4) "Geothermal heat" means the natural thermal energy of the earth.

(5) "Waste heat" means the thermal energy which otherwise would be released to the environment from an industrial process, electric generation, or other process.

(6) "Heat" means thermal energy.

(7) "Heat source" includes but is not limited to (a) any integral part of a heat production or heat rejection system of an industrial facility, cogeneration facility, or electric power generation facility, (b) geothermal well or spring, (c) biomass energy system, (d) solar collection facility, and (e) hydrothermal resource or heat extraction process.

(8) "Municipality" means a county, city, town, irrigation district which distributes electricity, water-sewer district, port district, or metropolitan municipal corporation.

(9) "Heating facilities or heating systems" means all real and personal property, or interests therein, necessary or useful for: (a) The acquisition, production, or extraction of heat; (b) the storage of heat; (c) the distribution of heat from its source to the place of utilization; (d) the extraction of heat at the place of utilization from the medium by which the heat is distributed; (e) the distribution of heat at the place of utilization; and (f) the conservation of heat.

(10) "Hydrothermal resource" means the thermal energy available in wastewater, sewage effluent, wells, or other water sources, natural or man-made. [1999 c 153 § 41; 1987 c 522 § 4; 1983 c 216 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.97.020 Heating systems authorized. (1) Counties, cities, towns, irrigation districts which distribute electricity, sewer districts, water districts, port districts, and metropolitan municipal corporations are authorized pursuant to this chapter to establish heating systems and supply heating services from Washington's heat sources.

(2) Nothing in this chapter authorizes any municipality to generate, transmit, distribute, or sell electricity. [1989 c 11 § 7; 1987 c 522 § 3; 1983 c 216 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.97.030 Heating systems—General powers of municipalities. A municipality may construct, purchase, acquire, add to, extend, maintain, and operate a system of heating facilities, within or without its limits, for the purpose of supplying its inhabitants and other persons with heat, with full power to regulate and control the use, distribution, and price of supplying heat, and to enter into agreements for the maintenance and operation of heating facilities under terms and conditions determined by the legislative authority of the municipality. The provision of heat and heating facilities and the establishment and operation of heating systems by a municipality under this chapter are hereby declared to be a public use and a public and strictly municipal purpose. However, nothing in this chapter shall be construed to restrain or

limit the authority of any individual, partnership, corporation, or private utility from establishing and operating heating systems. [1983 c 216 § 3.]

35.97.040 Heating systems—Specific powers of municipalities. In addition to the general powers under RCW 35.97.030, and not by way of limitation, municipalities have the following specific powers:

(1) The usual powers of a corporation, to be exercised for public purposes;

(2) To acquire by purchase, gift, or condemnation property or interests in property within and without the municipality, necessary for the construction and operation of heating systems, including additions and extensions of heating systems. No municipality may acquire any heat source by condemnation. To the extent judged economically feasible by the municipality, public property and rights-of-way shall be utilized in lieu of private property acquired by condemnation. The municipality shall determine in cooperation with existing users that addition of district heating facilities to any public property or rights-of-way shall not be a hazard or interference with existing uses or, if so, that the cost for any relocation of facilities of existing users shall be a cost and expense of installing the heating facility;

(3) To acquire, install, add to, maintain, and operate heating facilities at a heat source or to serve particular consumers of heat, whether such facilities are located on property owned by the municipality, by the consumer of heat, or otherwise;

(4) To sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of heating facilities;

(5) To contract for the operation of heating facilities;

(6) To apply and qualify for and receive any private or federal grants, loans, or other funds available for carrying out the objects of the municipality under this chapter;

(7) Full and exclusive authority to sell and regulate and control the use, distribution, rates, service, charges, and price of all heat supplied by the municipality and to carry out any other powers and duties under this chapter free from the jurisdiction and control of the utilities and transportation commission;

(8) To utilize fuels other than the heat sources described in RCW 35.97.020 on a standby basis, to meet start up and emergency requirements, to meet peak demands, or to supplement those heat sources as necessary to provide a reliable and economically feasible supply of heat;

(9) To the extent permitted by the state Constitution, to make loans for the purpose of enabling suppliers or consumers of heat to finance heating facilities;

(10) To enter into cooperative agreements providing for the acquisition, construction, ownership, financing, use, control, and regulation of heating systems and heating facilities by more than one municipality or by one or more municipalities on behalf of other municipalities. [1983 c 216 § 4.]

35.97.050 Heating systems—Authorized by legislative authority of municipality—Competitive bidding. If the legislative authority of a municipality deems it advisable that the municipality purchase, acquire, or construct a heating system, or make any additions or extensions to a heating system, the legislative authority shall so provide by an ordinance

or a resolution specifying and adopting the system or plan proposed, declaring the estimated cost thereof, as near as may be, and specifying the method of financing and source of funds. Any construction, alteration, or improvement of a heating system by any municipality shall be in compliance with the appropriate competitive bidding requirements in Titles 35, 36, 53, 57, or 87 RCW. [1999 c 153 § 42; 1996 c 230 § 1603; 1983 c 216 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

35.97.060 Municipality may impose rates and charges—Classification of customers. A municipality may impose rates, charges, or rentals for heat, service, and facilities provided to customers of the system if the rates charged are uniform for the same class of customers or service. In classifying customers served or service furnished, the legislative authority may consider: The difference in cost of service to the various customers; location of the various customers within or without the municipality; the difference in cost of maintenance, operation, repair, and replacement of the various parts of the system; the different character of the service furnished various customers; the quantity and quality of the heat furnished; the time heat is used; the demand on the system; capital contributions made to the system including, but not limited to, assessments or the amount of capital facilities provided for use by the customer; and any other matters which present a reasonable difference as a ground for distinction. [1983 c 216 § 6.]

35.97.070 Municipality may shut off heat for nonpayment—Late payment charges authorized. If prompt payment of a heating rate, charge, or rental is not made, a municipality after reasonable notice may shut off the heating supply to the building, place, or premises to which the municipality supplied the heating. A municipality may also make an additional charge for late payment. [1983 c 216 § 7.]

35.97.080 Connection charges authorized. A municipality may charge property owners seeking to connect to the heating system, as a condition to granting the right to connect and in addition to the cost of the connection, such reasonable connection charge as the legislative authority determines to be proper in order that the property owners bear their pro rata share of the cost of the system. Potential customers shall not be compelled to subscribe or connect to the heating system. The cost of connection to the system shall include the cost of acquisition and installation of heating facilities necessary or useful for the connection, including any heating facilities located or installed on the property being served. Connection charges may, in the discretion of the municipality, be made payable in installments over a period of not more than thirty years or the estimated life of the facilities installed, whichever is less. Installments, if any, shall bear interest and penalties at such rates and be payable at such times and in such manner as the legislative authority of the municipality may provide. [1983 c 216 § 8.]

35.97.090 Local improvement district—Assessments—Bonds and warrants. For the purpose of paying all or a portion of the cost of heating facilities, a municipality may form local improvement districts or utility local

improvement districts, foreclose on, levy, and collect assessments, reassessments, and supplemental assessments; and issue local improvement district bonds and warrants in the manner provided by law for cities or towns. [1983 c 216 § 9.]

35.97.100 Special funds authorized. For the purpose of providing funds for defraying all or a portion of the costs of planning, purchase, leasing, condemnation, or other acquisition, construction, reconstruction, development, improvement, extension, repair, maintenance, or operation of a heating system, and the implementation of the powers in RCW 35.97.030 and 35.97.040, a municipality may authorize, by ordinance or resolution, the creation of a special fund or funds into which the municipality shall be obligated to set aside and pay all or any designated proportion or amount of any or all revenues derived from the heating system, including any utility local improvement district assessments, any grants received to pay the cost of the heating system, and any municipal license fees specified in the ordinance or resolution creating such special fund. [1983 c 216 § 10.]

35.97.110 Revenue bonds—Form, terms, etc. If the legislative authority of a municipality deems it advisable to finance all or a portion of the costs of planning, purchase, leasing, condemnation, or other acquisition, construction, reconstruction, development, improvement, and extension of a heating system, or for the implementation of the powers in RCW 35.97.030 and 35.97.040, or for working capital, interest during construction and for a period of up to one year thereafter, debt service and other reserves, and the costs of issuing revenue obligations, a municipality may issue revenue bonds against the special fund or fund created from revenues or assessments. The revenue bonds so issued may be issued in one or more series and shall be dated, shall bear interest at such rate or rates, and shall mature at such time or times as may be determined by the legislative authority of the municipality, and may be made redeemable before maturity at such price or prices and under such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the legislative authority of the municipality prior to the issuance of the bonds. The legislative authority of the municipality shall determine the form of the bonds, including any interest coupons to be attached thereto, and shall fix the denomination or denominations of the bonds and the place or places of payment of principal and interest. If an officer whose signature or a facsimile of whose signature appears on any bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer before the delivery of the bonds, the signature shall for all purposes have the same effect as if the officer had remained in office until the delivery. The bonds may be issued in coupon or in registered form or both, and provisions may be made for the registration of any coupon bonds as to the principal alone and also as to both principal and interest and for the reconversion into coupon bonds of any bonds registered as to both principal and interest. Bonds may be sold at public or private sale for such price and bearing interest at such fixed or variable rate as may be determined by the legislative authority of the municipality.

The principal of and interest on any revenue bonds shall be secured by a pledge of the revenues and receipts derived from the heating system, including any amounts pledged to be paid into a special fund under RCW 35.97.100, and may

be secured by a mortgage covering all or any part of the system, including any enlargements of and additions to such system thereafter made. The revenue bonds shall state upon their face that they are payable from a special fund, naming it and the ordinance creating it, and that they do not constitute a general indebtedness of the municipality. The ordinance or resolution under which the bonds are authorized to be issued and any such mortgage may contain agreements and provisions respecting the maintenance of the system, the fixing and collection of rates and charges, the creation and maintenance of special funds from such revenues, the rights and remedies available in the event of default, and other matters improving the marketability of the revenue bonds, all as the legislative authority of the municipality deems advisable. Any revenue bonds issued under this chapter may be secured by a trust agreement by and between the municipality and a corporate trustee, which may be any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within the state. Any such trust agreement or ordinance or resolution providing for the issuance of such bonds may contain such provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bond owners as may be reasonable and proper and not in violation of law. Any such trust agreement may set forth the rights and remedies of the bond owners and of the trustee and may restrict the individual right of action by bond owners as is customary in trust agreements or trust indentures. [1983 c 216 § 11.]

35.97.120 Revenue warrants. Revenue warrants may be issued and such warrants and interest thereon may be payable out of the special fund or refunded through the proceeds of the sale of refunding revenue warrants or revenue bonds. Every revenue warrant and the interest thereon issued against the special fund is a valid claim of the owner thereof only as against that fund and the amount of revenue pledged to the fund, and does not constitute an indebtedness of the authorized municipality. Every revenue warrant shall state on its face that it is payable from a special fund, naming it and the ordinance or resolution creating it. [1983 c 216 § 12.]

35.97.130 Revenue bonds and warrants—Holder may enforce. If a municipality fails to set aside and pay into the special fund created for the payment of revenue bonds and warrants the amount which it has obligated itself in the ordinance or resolution creating the fund to set aside and pay therein, the holder of any bond or warrant issued against the bond may bring suit against the municipality to compel it to do so. [1983 c 216 § 13.]

35.97.900 Severability—1983 c 216. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1983 c 216 § 15.]

Chapter 35.98 RCW CONSTRUCTION

Sections

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| 35.98.010 | Continuation of existing law. |
| 35.98.020 | Title, chapter, section headings not part of law. |

- 35.98.030 Invalidity of part of title not to affect remainder.
 35.98.040 Repeals and saving.
 35.98.050 Emergency—1965 c 7.

35.98.010 Continuation of existing law. The provisions of this title insofar as they are substantially the same as statutory provisions repealed by this chapter, and relating to the same subject matter, shall be construed as restatements and continuations, and not as new enactments. [1965 c 7 § 35.98.010.]

35.98.020 Title, chapter, section headings not part of law. Title headings, chapter headings, and section or subsection headings, as used in this title do not constitute any part of the law. [1965 c 7 § 35.98.020.]

35.98.030 Invalidity of part of title not to affect remainder. If any provision, section, or chapter of this title or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the provision, section, chapter, or title, or the application thereof to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1965 c 7 § 35.98.030.]

35.98.040 Repeals and saving. See 1965 c 7 § 35.98.040.

35.98.050 Emergency—1965 c 7. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing institutions and shall take effect immediately. [1965 c 7 § 35.98.050.]

Chapter 35.99 RCW

TELECOMMUNICATIONS, CABLE TELEVISION SERVICE—USE OF RIGHT-OF-WAY

Sections

- 35.99.010 Definitions.
 35.99.020 Permits for use of right-of-way.
 35.99.030 Master, use permits—Injunctive relief—Notice—Service providers' duties.
 35.99.040 Local regulations, ordinances—Limitations.
 35.99.050 Personal wireless services—Limitations on moratoria—Dispute resolution.
 35.99.060 Relocation of facilities—Notice—Reimbursement.
 35.99.070 Additional ducts or conduits—City or town may require.
 35.99.080 Existing franchises or contracts not preempted.

35.99.010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Cable television service" means the one-way transmission to subscribers of video programming and other programming service and subscriber interaction, if any, that is required for the selection or use of the video programming or other programming service.

(2) "Facilities" means all of the plant, equipment, fixtures, appurtenances, antennas, and other facilities necessary to furnish and deliver telecommunications services and cable television services, including but not limited to poles with crossarms, poles without crossarms, wires, lines, conduits, cables, communication and signal lines and equipment, braces, guys, anchors, vaults, and all attachments, appurtenances, and appliances necessary or incidental to the distribu-

tion and use of telecommunications services and cable television services.

(3) "Master permit" means the agreement in whatever form whereby a city or town may grant general permission to a service provider to enter, use, and occupy the right-of-way for the purpose of locating facilities. This definition is not intended to limit, alter, or change the extent of the existing authority of a city or town to require a franchise nor does it change the status of a service provider asserting an existing statewide grant based on a predecessor telephone or telegraph company's existence at the time of the adoption of the Washington state Constitution to occupy the right-of-way. For the purposes of this subsection, a franchise, except for a cable television franchise, is a master permit. A master permit does not include cable television franchises.

(4) "Personal wireless services" means commercial mobile services, unlicensed wireless services, and common carrier wireless exchange access services, as defined by federal laws and regulations.

(5) "Right-of-way" means land acquired or dedicated for public roads and streets, but does not include:

- (a) State highways;
- (b) Land dedicated for roads, streets, and highways not opened and not improved for motor vehicle use by the public;
- (c) Structures, including poles and conduits, located within the right-of-way;
- (d) Federally granted trust lands or forest board trust lands;
- (e) Lands owned or managed by the state parks and recreation commission; or
- (f) Federally granted railroad rights-of-way acquired under 43 U.S.C. Sec. 912 and related provisions of federal law that are not open for motor vehicle use.

(6) "Service provider" means every corporation, company, association, joint stock association, firm, partnership, person, city, or town owning, operating, or managing any facilities used to provide and providing telecommunications or cable television service for hire, sale, or resale to the general public. Service provider includes the legal successor to any such corporation, company, association, joint stock association, firm, partnership, person, city, or town.

(7) "Telecommunications service" means the transmission of information by wire, radio, optical cable, electromagnetic, or other similar means for hire, sale, or resale to the general public. For the purpose of this subsection, "information" means knowledge or intelligence represented by any form of writing, signs, signals, pictures, sounds, or any other symbols. For the purpose of this chapter, telecommunications service excludes the over-the-air transmission of broadcast television or broadcast radio signals.

(8) "Use permit" means the authorization in whatever form whereby a city or town may grant permission to a service provider to enter and use the specified right-of-way for the purpose of installing, maintaining, repairing, or removing identified facilities. [2000 c 83 § 1.]

35.99.020 Permits for use of right-of-way. A city or town may grant, issue, or deny permits for the use of the right-of-way by a service provider for installing, maintaining, repairing, or removing facilities for telecommunications ser-

vices or cable television services pursuant to ordinances, consistent with chapter 83, Laws of 2000. [2000 c 83 § 2.]

35.99.030 Master, use permits—Injunctive relief—Notice—Service providers' duties. (1) Cities and towns may require a service provider to obtain a master permit. A city or town may request, but not require, that a service provider with an existing statewide grant to occupy the right-of-way obtain a master permit for wireline facilities.

(a) The procedures for the approval of a master permit and the requirements for a complete application for a master permit shall be available in written form.

(b) Where a city or town requires a master permit, the city or town shall act upon a complete application within one hundred twenty days from the date a service provider files the complete application for the master permit to use the right-of-way, except:

(i) With the agreement of the applicant; or

(ii) Where the master permit requires action of the legislative body of the city or town and such action cannot reasonably be obtained within the one hundred twenty day period.

(2) A city or town may require that a service provider obtain a use permit. A city or town must act on a request for a use permit by a service provider within thirty days of receipt of a completed application, unless a service provider consents to a different time period or the service provider has not obtained a master permit requested by the city or town.

(a) For the purpose of this section, "act" means that the city makes the decision to grant, condition, or deny the use permit, which may be subject to administrative appeal, or notifies the applicant in writing of the amount of time that will be required to make the decision and the reasons for this time period.

(b) Requirements otherwise applicable to holders of master permits shall be deemed satisfied by a holder of a cable franchise in good standing.

(c) Where the master permit does not contain procedures to expedite approvals and the service provider requires action in less than thirty days, the service provider shall advise the city or town in writing of the reasons why a shortened time period is necessary and the time period within which action by the city or town is requested. The city or town shall reasonably cooperate to meet the request where practicable.

(d) A city or town may not deny a use permit to a service provider with an existing statewide grant to occupy the right-of-way for wireline facilities on the basis of failure to obtain a master permit.

(3) The reasons for a denial of a master permit shall be supported by substantial evidence contained in a written record. A service provider adversely affected by the final action denying a master permit, or by an unreasonable failure to act on a master permit as set forth in subsection (1) of this section, may commence an action within thirty days to seek relief, which shall be limited to injunctive relief.

(4) A service provider adversely affected by the final action denying a use permit may commence an action within thirty days to seek relief, which shall be limited to injunctive relief. In any appeal of the final action denying a use permit, the standard for review and burden of proof shall be as set forth in RCW 36.70C.130.

(5) A city or town shall:

(a) In order to facilitate the scheduling and coordination of work in the right-of-way, provide as much advance notice as reasonable of plans to open the right-of-way to those service providers who are current users of the right-of-way or who have filed notice with the clerk of the city or town within the past twelve months of their intent to place facilities in the city or town. A city is not liable for damages for failure to provide this notice. Where the city has failed to provide notice of plans to open the right-of-way consistent with this subsection, a city may not deny a use permit to a service provider on the basis that the service provider failed to coordinate with another project.

(b) Have the authority to require that facilities are installed and maintained within the right-of-way in such a manner and at such points so as not to inconvenience the public use of the right-of-way or to adversely affect the public health, safety, and welfare.

(6) A service provider shall:

(a) Obtain all permits required by the city or town for the installation, maintenance, repair, or removal of facilities in the right-of-way;

(b) Comply with applicable ordinances, construction codes, regulations, and standards subject to verification by the city or town of such compliance;

(c) Cooperate with the city or town in ensuring that facilities are installed, maintained, repaired, and removed within the right-of-way in such a manner and at such points so as not to inconvenience the public use of the right-of-way or to adversely affect the public health, safety, and welfare;

(d) Provide information and plans as reasonably necessary to enable a city or town to comply with subsection (5) of this section, including, when notified by the city or town, the provision of advance planning information pursuant to the procedures established by the city or town;

(e) Obtain the written approval of the facility or structure owner, if the service provider does not own it, prior to attaching to or otherwise using a facility or structure in the right-of-way;

(f) Construct, install, operate, and maintain its facilities at its expense; and

(g) Comply with applicable federal and state safety laws and standards.

(7) Nothing in this section shall be construed as:

(a) Creating a new duty upon city [cities] or towns to be responsible for construction of facilities for service providers or to modify the right-of-way to accommodate such facilities;

(b) Creating, expanding, or extending any liability of a city or town to any third-party user of facilities or third-party beneficiary; or

(c) Limiting the right of a city or town to require an indemnification agreement as a condition of a service provider's facilities occupying the right-of-way.

(8) Nothing in this section creates, modifies, expands, or diminishes a priority of use of the right-of-way by a service provider or other utility, either in relation to other service providers or in relation to other users of the right-of-way for other purposes. [2000 c 83 § 3.]

35.99.040 Local regulations, ordinances—Limitations. (1) A city or town shall not adopt or enforce regula-

tions or ordinances specifically relating to use of the right-of-way by a service provider that:

(a) Impose requirements that regulate the services or business operations of the service provider, except where otherwise authorized in state or federal law;

(b) Conflict with federal or state laws, rules, or regulations that specifically apply to the design, construction, and operation of facilities or with federal or state worker safety or public safety laws, rules, or regulations;

(c) Regulate the services provided based upon the content or kind of signals that are carried or are capable of being carried over the facilities, except where otherwise authorized in state or federal law; or

(d) Unreasonably deny the use of the right-of-way by a service provider for installing, maintaining, repairing, or removing facilities for telecommunications services or cable television services.

(2) Nothing in this chapter, including but not limited to the provisions of subsection (1)(d) of this section, limits the authority of a city or town to regulate the placement of facilities through its local zoning or police power, if the regulations do not otherwise:

(a) Prohibit the placement of all wireless or of all wire-line facilities within the city or town;

(b) Prohibit the placement of all wireless or of all wire-line facilities within city or town rights-of-way, unless the city or town is less than five square miles in size and has no commercial areas, in which case the city or town may make available land other than city or town rights-of-way for the placement of wireless facilities; or

(c) Violate section 253 of the telecommunications act of 1996, P.L. 104-104 (110 Stat. 56).

(3) This section does not amend, limit, repeal, or otherwise modify the authority of cities or towns to regulate cable television services pursuant to federal law. [2000 c 83 § 4.]

35.99.050 Personal wireless services—Limitations on moratoria—Dispute resolution. A city or town shall not place or extend a moratorium on the acceptance and processing of applications, permitting, construction, maintenance, repair, replacement, extension, operation, or use of any facilities for personal wireless services, except as consistent with the guidelines for facilities siting implementation, as agreed to on August 5, 1998, by the federal communications commission's local and state government advisory committee, the cellular telecommunications industry association, the personal communications industry association, and the American mobile telecommunications association. Any city or town implementing such a moratorium shall, at the request of a service provider impacted by the moratorium, participate with the service provider in the informal dispute resolution process included with the guidelines for facilities siting implementation. [2000 c 83 § 5.]

35.99.060 Relocation of facilities—Notice—Reimbursement. (1) Cities and towns may require service providers to relocate authorized facilities within the right-of-way when reasonably necessary for construction, alteration, repair, or improvement of the right-of-way for purposes of public welfare, health, or safety.

(2) Cities shall notify service providers as soon as practicable of the need for relocation and shall specify the date by which relocation shall be completed. In calculating the date that relocation must be completed, cities shall consult with affected service providers and consider the extent of facilities to be relocated, the services requirements, and the construction sequence for the relocation, within the city's overall project construction sequence and constraints, to safely complete the relocation. Service providers shall complete the relocation by the date specified, unless the city, or a reviewing court, establishes a later date for completion, after a showing by the service provider that the relocation cannot be completed by the date specified using best efforts and meeting safety and service requirements.

(3) Service providers may not seek reimbursement for their relocation expenses from the city or town requesting relocation under subsection (1) of this section except:

(a) Where the service provider had paid for the relocation cost of the same facilities at the request of the city or town within the past five years, the service provider's share of the cost of relocation will be paid by the city or town requesting relocation;

(b) Where aerial to underground relocation of authorized facilities is required by the city or town under subsection (1) of this section, for service providers with an ownership share of the aerial supporting structures, the additional incremental cost of underground compared to aerial relocation, or as provided for in the approved tariff if less, will be paid by the city or town requiring relocation; and

(c) Where the city or town requests relocation under subsection (1) of this section solely for aesthetic purposes, unless otherwise agreed to by the parties.

(4) Where a project in subsection (1) of this section is primarily for private benefit, the private party or parties shall reimburse the cost of relocation in the same proportion to their contribution to the costs of the project. Service providers will not be precluded from recovering their costs associated with relocation required under subsection (1) of this section, provided that the recovery is consistent with subsection (3) of this section and other applicable laws.

(5) A city or town may require the relocation of facilities at the service provider's expense in the event of an unforeseen emergency that creates an immediate threat to the public safety, health, or welfare. [2000 c 83 § 6.]

35.99.070 Additional ducts or conduits—City or town may require. A city or town may require that a service provider that is constructing, relocating, or placing ducts or conduits in public rights-of-way provide the city or town with additional duct or conduit and related structures necessary to access the conduit, provided that:

(1) The city or town enters into a contract with the service provider consistent with RCW 80.36.150. The contract rates to be charged should recover the incremental costs of the service provider. If the city or town makes the additional duct or conduit and related access structures available to any other entity for the purposes of providing telecommunications or cable television service for hire, sale, or resale to the general public, the rates to be charged, as set forth in the contract with the entity that constructed the conduit or duct, shall recover at least the fully allocated costs of the service pro-

vider. The service provider shall state both contract rates in the contract. The city or town shall inform the service provider of the use, and any change in use, of the requested duct or conduit and related access structures to determine the applicable rate to be paid by the city or town.

(2) Except as otherwise agreed by the service provider and the city or town, the city or town shall agree that the requested additional duct or conduit space and related access structures will not be used by the city or town to provide telecommunications or cable television service for hire, sale, or resale to the general public.

(3) The city or town shall not require that the additional duct or conduit space be connected to the access structures and vaults of the service provider.

(4) The value of the additional duct or conduit requested by a city or town shall not be considered a public works construction contract.

(5) This section shall not affect the provision of an institutional network by a cable television provider under federal law. [2000 c 83 § 7.]

35.99.080 Existing franchises or contracts not preempted. Chapter 83, Laws of 2000 shall not preempt specific provisions in existing franchises or contracts between cities or towns and service providers. [2000 c 83 § 9.]

**Chapter 35.100 RCW
DOWNTOWN AND NEIGHBORHOOD
COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS**

Sections

35.100.010	Findings—Intent.
35.100.020	Definitions.
35.100.030	Local retail sales and use tax increment revenue—Applications.
35.100.040	Local sales and use tax increment revenue—Authorization of use by legislative authority.
35.100.050	Determination of amount of revenue.
35.100.900	Severability—2002 c 79.

35.100.010 Findings—Intent. (1) The legislature finds:

(a) The continued economic vitality of downtown and neighborhood commercial districts in our state’s cities is essential to community preservation, social cohesion, and economic growth;

(b) In recent years there has been a deterioration of downtown and neighborhood commercial districts in both rural and urban communities due to a shifting population base, changes in the marketplace, and greater competition from suburban shopping malls, discount centers, and through the internet;

(c) This decline has eroded the ability of businesses and property owners to renovate and enhance their commercial and residential properties;

(d) In many areas of the state, downtown and neighborhood commercial areas are burdened further by deteriorating buildings, vacant building that cannot be legally occupied, and vacant brownfield infill sites which pose significant health and safety problems to tenants and pedestrians, and constitute a significant blight and detrimental impact on the health, safety, and welfare of the community, as well as its economic health;

(e) Business owners in these districts need to maintain their local economies in order to provide goods and services to adjacent residents, to provide employment opportunities, to restore blighted properties, and to avoid disinvestment and economic dislocations, and have developed downtown and neighborhood commercial district revitalization programs to address these problems; and

(f) It is in the best interest of the state of Washington to stop the decay of community areas and to promote and facilitate the orderly redevelopment of these areas.

(2) It is the intent of the legislature to establish a program to:

(a) Provide for the allocation of a portion of locally imposed excise taxes to assist local governments in the financing of needed health and safety improvements, public improvements, and other public investments, to encourage private development and to enhance and revitalize neighborhood business districts and downtown areas; and

(b) Provide technical assistance and training to local governments, business organizations, downtown and neighborhood commercial district organizations, and business and property owners to accomplish community and economic revitalization and development of business districts. [2002 c 79 § 1.]

35.100.020 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Community revitalization project" means:

(a) Health and safety improvements authorized to be publicly financed under chapter 35.80 or 35.81 RCW;

(b) Publicly owned or leased facilities within the jurisdiction of a local government which the sponsor has authority to provide; and

(c) Expenditure for any of the following purposes:

(i) Providing environmental analysis, professional management, planning, and promotion within a downtown or neighborhood commercial district including the management and promotion of retail trade activities in the district;

(ii) Providing maintenance and security for common or public areas in the downtown or neighborhood commercial district;

(iii) Historic preservation activities authorized under RCW 35.21.395; or

(iv) Project design and planning, land acquisition, site preparation, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, operation, and installation of a public facility; the costs of financing, including interest during construction, legal and other professional services, taxes, and insurance; the costs of complying with this chapter and other applicable law; and the administrative costs reasonably necessary and related to these costs.

(2) "Downtown or neighborhood commercial district" means (a) an area or areas designated by the legislative authority of a city or town with a population over one hundred thousand and that are typically limited to the pedestrian core area or the central commercial district and compact business districts that serve specific neighborhoods within the city or town; or (b) commercial areas designated as main street areas by the department of archaeology and historic preservation.

(3) "Local retail sales and use tax" means the tax levied by a city or town under RCW 82.14.030, excluding that portion which a county is entitled to receive under RCW 82.14.030.

(4) "Local retail sales and use tax increment revenue" means that portion of the local retail sales and use tax collected in each year upon any retail sale or any use of an article of tangible personal property within a downtown or neighborhood commercial district that is in excess of the amount of local retail sales and use tax collected on sales or uses within the downtown or neighborhood commercial district in the year preceding. [2010 c 30 § 2; 2002 c 79 § 2.]

Reviser's note: The definitions in this section have been alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k).

Finding—Effective date—2010 c 30: See notes following RCW 43.360.010.

35.100.030 Local retail sales and use tax increment revenue—Applications. Local retail sales and use tax increment revenue, or any portion thereof, may be applied as follows:

(1) To pay downtown or neighborhood commercial district community revitalization costs;

(2) To pay into bond redemption funds established to pay the principal and interest on general obligation or revenue bonds issued to finance a downtown or neighborhood commercial district community revitalization project;

(3) In combination with any other public or private funds available to the city or town for the purposes provided in this section; or

(4) To pay any combination of costs under subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section. [2002 c 79 § 3.]

35.100.040 Local sales and use tax increment revenue—Authorization of use by legislative authority. (1) The legislative authority of a city or town may authorize the use of local sales and use tax increment revenue for any purpose authorized in this chapter within the boundaries of a downtown or one or more neighborhood commercial districts.

(2) Prior to authorizing the use of local sales and use tax increment revenue, the legislative authority must designate the boundaries of each downtown or neighborhood commercial district.

(3) The legislative authority of a city or town may choose to pool the local sales and use tax increment revenue collected in the various downtown and neighborhood commercial districts within the city or town for the purposes authorized in this chapter. [2002 c 79 § 4.]

35.100.050 Determination of amount of revenue. A city or town shall determine at its own cost the amount of local sales and use tax increment revenue that may be generated in the downtown and neighborhood commercial districts it designates. The department of revenue may, at its discretion, provide advice or other assistance to cities and towns to assist in determining local sales and use tax increment revenue. [2002 c 79 § 5.]

35.100.900 Severability—2002 c 79. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is

held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [2002 c 79 § 6.]

Chapter 35.101 RCW TOURISM PROMOTION AREAS

Sections

35.101.010	Definitions.
35.101.020	Establishment—Petition.
35.101.030	Resolution of intention to establish area—Hearing.
35.101.040	Limitations on area included—Interlocal agreements.
35.101.050	Lodging charge—Limitations.
35.101.052	Lodging charge—Contract for administration and collection of by department of revenue.
35.101.055	Lodging charge—Exemption for temporary medical housing.
35.101.060	Notice of hearing.
35.101.070	Conduct of hearing—Termination of proceedings.
35.101.080	Establishment of area—Ordinance.
35.101.090	Administration, collection of lodging charge.
35.101.100	Local tourism promotion account created.
35.101.110	Charges are in addition to special assessments.
35.101.120	Charges are not a tax on sale of lodging.
35.101.130	Legislative authority has sole discretion concerning use for tourism promotion—Contracts for operation of area.
35.101.140	Disestablishment of area—Hearing—Resolution.

35.101.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Area" means a tourism promotion area.

(2) "Legislative authority" means the legislative authority of any county with a population greater than forty thousand, or of any city or town within such a county, including unclassified cities or towns operating under special charters. However, in any county with a population of one million or more, the legislative authority shall be comprised of two or more jurisdictions acting jointly as the legislative authority under an interlocal agreement created under chapter 39.34 RCW for the joint establishment and operation of a tourism promotion area.

(3) "Lodging business" means a person that furnishes lodging taxable by the state under chapter 82.08 RCW that has forty or more lodging units.

(4) "Tourism promotion" means activities and expenditures designed to increase tourism and convention business, including but not limited to advertising, publicizing, or otherwise distributing information for the purpose of attracting and welcoming tourists, and operating tourism destination marketing organizations. [2009 c 442 § 1; 2003 c 148 § 1.]

35.101.020 Establishment—Petition. For the purpose of establishing a tourism promotion area, an initiation petition must be presented to the legislative authority having jurisdiction of the area in which the proposed tourism promotion area is to be located. The initiation petition must include the following:

(1) A description of the boundaries of the proposed area;

(2) The proposed uses and projects to which the proposed revenue from the charge shall be put and the total estimated costs;

(3) The estimated rate for the charge with a proposed breakdown by class of lodging business if such classification is to be used; and

(4) The signatures of the persons who operate lodging businesses in the proposed area who would pay sixty percent or more of the proposed charges. [2003 c 148 § 2.]

35.101.030 Resolution of intention to establish area—Hearing. A legislative authority shall, after receiving a valid initiation petition under RCW 35.101.020, adopt a resolution of intention to establish an area. The resolution must state:

- (1) The time and place of a hearing to be held by the legislative authority to consider the establishment of an area;
- (2) A description of boundaries in the proposed area;
- (3) The proposed area uses and projects to which the proposed revenues from the charge shall be dedicated and the total estimated cost of projects; and
- (4) The estimated rate or rates of the charge with a proposed breakdown of classifications as described in RCW 35.101.050. [2003 c 148 § 3.]

35.101.040 Limitations on area included—Interlocal agreements. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, no legislative authority may establish a tourism promotion area that includes within the boundaries of the area:

- (a) Any portion of an incorporated city or town, if the legislative authority is that of the county; and
- (b) Any portion of the county outside of an incorporated city or town, if the legislative authority is that of the city or town.

(2) By interlocal agreement adopted pursuant to chapter 39.34 RCW, a county, city, or town may establish a tourism promotion area that includes within the boundaries of the area portions of its own jurisdiction and another jurisdiction, if the other jurisdiction is party to the agreement. [2003 c 148 § 4.]

35.101.050 Lodging charge—Limitations. A legislative authority may impose a charge on the furnishing of lodging by a lodging business located in the area.

- (1) There shall not be more than six classifications upon which a charge can be imposed.
- (2) Classifications can be based upon the number of rooms, room revenue, or location within the area.
- (3) Each classification may have its own rate, which shall be expressed in terms of nights of stay.
- (4) In no case may the rate under this section be in excess of two dollars per night of stay. [2003 c 148 § 5.]

35.101.052 Lodging charge—Contract for administration and collection of by department of revenue. (1) A legislative authority shall contract, prior to the effective date of an ordinance imposing a lodging charge under RCW 35.101.050, for the administration and collection of the charge by the state department of revenue. The department may deduct a percentage amount, as provided by contract, for the administration and collection expenses incurred by the department.

(2) This section only applies to a legislative authority consisting of a county with a population of one million or more or a city or town within such a county. [2009 c 442 § 2.]

(2012 Ed.)

35.101.055 Lodging charge—Exemption for temporary medical housing. The lodging charge authorized in RCW 35.101.050 does not apply to temporary medical housing exempt under RCW 82.08.997. [2008 c 137 § 6.]

Effective date—2008 c 137: See note following RCW 82.08.997.

35.101.060 Notice of hearing. Notice of a hearing held under RCW 35.101.030 shall be given by:

- (1) One publication of the resolution of intention in a newspaper of general circulation in the city or county in which the area is to be established; and
- (2) Mailing a complete copy of the resolution of intention to each lodging business in the proposed area.

Publication and mailing shall be completed at least ten days prior to the date and time of the hearing. [2003 c 148 § 6.]

35.101.070 Conduct of hearing—Termination of proceedings. Whenever a hearing is held under RCW 35.101.030, the legislative authority shall hear all protests and receive evidence for or against the proposed action. The legislative authority may continue the hearing from time to time. Proceedings shall terminate if protest is made by the lodging businesses in the area which would pay a majority of the proposed charges. [2003 c 148 § 7.]

35.101.080 Establishment of area—Ordinance. Only after an initiation petition has been presented to the legislative authority under RCW 35.101.020 and only after the legislative authority has conducted a hearing under RCW 35.101.030, may the legislative authority adopt an ordinance to establish an area. If the legislative authority adopts an ordinance to establish an area, the ordinance shall contain the following information:

- (1) The number, date, and title of the resolution of intention pursuant to which it was adopted;
 - (2) The time and place the hearing was held concerning the formation of the area;
 - (3) The description of the boundaries of the area;
 - (4) The initial or additional rate of charges to be imposed with a breakdown by classification, if such classification is used;
 - (5) A statement that an area has been established; and
 - (6) The uses to which the charge revenue shall be put.
- Uses shall conform to the uses declared in the initiation petition under RCW 35.101.020. [2003 c 148 § 8.]

35.101.090 Administration, collection of lodging charge. (1) The charge authorized by this chapter shall be administered by the department of revenue and shall be collected by lodging businesses from those persons who are taxable by the state under chapter 82.08 RCW. Chapter 82.32 RCW applies to the charge imposed under this chapter.

(2) At least seventy-five days prior to the effective date of the resolution or ordinance imposing the charge, the legislative authority shall contract for the administration and collection by the department of revenue.

(3) The charges authorized by this chapter that are collected by the department of revenue shall be deposited by the department in the local tourism promotion account created in RCW 35.101.100. [2003 c 148 § 9.]

35.101.100 Local tourism promotion account created. The local tourism promotion account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts from the charges for tourism promotion must be deposited into this account. Expenditures from the account may only be used for tourism promotion. The state treasurer shall distribute the money in the account on a monthly basis to the legislative authority on whose behalf the money was collected. [2003 c 148 § 10.]

35.101.110 Charges are in addition to special assessments. The charges imposed under this chapter are in addition to the special assessments that may be levied under chapter 35.87A RCW. [2003 c 148 § 11.]

35.101.120 Charges are not a tax on sale of lodging. The charges imposed under this chapter are not a tax on the "sale of lodging" for the purposes of RCW 82.14.410. [2003 c 148 § 12.]

35.101.130 Legislative authority has sole discretion concerning use for tourism promotion—Contracts for operation of area. (1) The legislative authority imposing the charge shall have sole discretion as to how the revenue derived from the charge is to be used to promote tourism. However, the legislative authority may appoint existing advisory boards or commissions to make recommendations as to its use, or the legislative authority may create a new advisory board or commission for the [that] purpose.

(2) The legislative authority may contract with tourism destination marketing organizations or other similar organizations to administer the operation of the area, so long as the administration complies with all applicable provisions of law, including this chapter, and with all county, city, or town resolutions and ordinances, and with all regulations lawfully imposed by the state auditor or other state agencies. [2003 c 148 § 13.]

35.101.140 Disestablishment of area—Hearing—Resolution. The legislative authority may disestablish an area by ordinance after a hearing before the legislative authority. The legislative authority shall adopt a resolution of intention to disestablish the area at least fifteen days prior to the hearing required by this section. The resolution shall give the time and place of the hearing. [2003 c 148 § 14.]

Chapter 35.102 RCW

MUNICIPAL BUSINESS AND OCCUPATION TAX

Sections

35.102.010	Findings—Intent.
35.102.020	Limited scope—Utility businesses.
35.102.030	Definitions.
35.102.040	Model ordinance—Mandatory provisions.
35.102.050	Nexus required.
35.102.060	Multiple taxation—Credit system.
35.102.070	Reporting frequency.
35.102.080	Computation of interest.
35.102.090	Penalties.
35.102.100	Claim period.
35.102.110	Refund period.
35.102.120	Definitions—Tax classifications.
35.102.130	Allocation and apportionment of income.
35.102.1301	Municipal business and occupation tax—Study of potential net fiscal impacts.

35.102.140	Municipal business and occupation tax—Implementation by cities—Contingent authority.
35.102.145	Municipal business and occupation tax—Confidentiality, privilege, and disclosure.
35.102.150	Allocation of income—Printing and publishing activities.
35.102.160	Professional employer organizations—Tax deduction.
35.102.900	Captions not law—2003 c 79.

35.102.010 Findings—Intent. The legislature finds that businesses in Washington are concerned about the potential for multiple taxation that arises due to the various city business and occupation taxes and are concerned about the lack of uniformity among city jurisdictions. The current system has a negative impact on Washington's business climate. The legislature further finds that local business and occupation tax revenue provides a sizable portion of city revenue that is used for essential services. The legislature recognizes that local government services contribute to a healthy business climate.

The legislature intends to provide for a more uniform system of city business and occupation taxes that eliminates multiple taxation, while allowing for some continued local control and flexibility to cities. [2003 c 79 § 1.]

35.102.020 Limited scope—Utility businesses. Chapter 79, Laws of 2003 does not apply to taxes on any service that historically or traditionally has been taxed as a utility business for municipal tax purposes, such as:

- (1) A light and power business or a natural gas distribution business, as defined in RCW 82.16.010;
- (2) A telephone business, as defined in RCW 82.16.010;
- (3) Cable television services;
- (4) Sewer or water services;
- (5) Drainage services;
- (6) Solid waste services; or
- (7) Steam services. [2007 c 6 § 1021; 2003 c 79 § 2.]

Part headings not law—Savings—Effective date—Severability—2007 c 6: See notes following RCW 82.32.020.

Findings—Intent—2007 c 6: See note following RCW 82.14.495.

35.102.030 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout chapter 79, Laws of 2003, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Business" has the same meaning as given in chapter 82.04 RCW.

(2) "City" means a city, town, or code city.

(3) "Business and occupation tax" or "gross receipts tax" means a tax imposed on or measured by the value of products, the gross income of the business, or the gross proceeds of sales, as the case may be, and that is the legal liability of the business.

(4) "Value of products" has the same meaning as given in chapter 82.04 RCW.

(5) "Gross income of the business" has the same meaning as given in chapter 82.04 RCW.

(6) "Gross proceeds of sales" has the same meaning as given in chapter 82.04 RCW. [2003 c 79 § 3.]

35.102.040 Model ordinance—Mandatory provisions. (1)(a) The cities, working through the association of Washington cities, shall form a model ordinance development committee made up of a representative sampling of cities that as of July 27, 2003, impose a business and occupation

tax. This committee shall work through the association of Washington cities to adopt a model ordinance on municipal gross receipts business and occupation tax. The model ordinance and subsequent amendments shall be adopted using a process that includes opportunity for substantial input from business stakeholders and other members of the public. Input shall be solicited from statewide business associations and from local chambers of commerce and downtown business associations in cities that levy a business and occupation tax.

(b) The department of commerce shall contract to post the model ordinance on an internet web site and to make paper copies available for inspection upon request. The department of revenue and the department of licensing shall post copies of or links to the model ordinance on their internet web sites. Additionally, a city that imposes a business and occupation tax must make copies of its ordinance available for inspection and copying as provided in chapter 42.56 RCW.

(c) The definitions and tax classifications in the model ordinance may not be amended more frequently than once every four years, however the model ordinance may be amended at any time to comply with changes in state law. Any amendment to a mandatory provision of the model ordinance must be adopted with the same effective date by all cities.

(2) A city that imposes a business and occupation tax must adopt the mandatory provisions of the model ordinance. The following provisions are mandatory:

(a) A system of credits that meets the requirements of RCW 35.102.060 and a form for such use;

(b) A uniform, minimum small business tax threshold of at least the equivalent of twenty thousand dollars in gross income annually. A city may elect to deviate from this requirement by creating a higher threshold or exemption but it shall not deviate lower than the level required in this subsection. If a city has a small business threshold or exemption in excess of that provided in this subsection as of January 1, 2003, and chooses to deviate below the threshold or exemption level that was in place as of January 1, 2003, the city must notify all businesses licensed to do business within the city at least one hundred twenty days prior to the potential implementation of a lower threshold or exemption amount;

(c) Tax reporting frequencies that meet the requirements of RCW 35.102.070;

(d) Penalty and interest provisions that meet the requirements of RCW 35.102.080 and 35.102.090;

(e) Claim periods that meet the requirements of RCW 35.102.100;

(f) Refund provisions that meet the requirements of RCW 35.102.110; and

(g) Definitions, which at a minimum, must include the definitions enumerated in RCW 35.102.030 and 35.102.120. The definitions in chapter 82.04 RCW shall be used as the baseline for all definitions in the model ordinance, and any deviation in the model ordinance from these definitions must be described by a comment in the model ordinance.

(3) Except for the deduction required by RCW 35.102.160 and the system of credits developed to address multiple taxation under subsection (2)(a) of this section, a city may adopt its own provisions for tax exemptions, tax credits, and tax deductions.

(4) Any city that adopts an ordinance that deviates from the nonmandatory provisions of the model ordinance shall make a description of such differences available to the public, in written and electronic form. [2010 c 271 § 706; 2006 c 301 § 7; 2005 c 274 § 266; 2003 c 79 § 4.]

Purpose—Effective date—2010 c 271: See notes following RCW 43.330.005.

Effective date—Act does not affect application of Title 50 or 51 RCW—2006 c 301: See notes following RCW 82.32.710.

Part headings not law—Effective date—2005 c 274: See RCW 42.56.901 and 42.56.902.

35.102.050 Nexus required. A city may not impose a business and occupation tax on a person unless that person has nexus with the city. For the purposes of this section, the term "nexus" means business activities conducted by a person sufficient to subject that person to the taxing jurisdiction of a city under the standards established for interstate commerce under the commerce clause of the United States Constitution. Mere registration under or compliance with the streamlined sales and use tax agreement does not constitute nexus for the purposes of this section. [2008 c 129 § 4; 2003 c 79 § 5.]

35.102.060 Multiple taxation—Credit system. (1) A city that imposes a business and occupation tax shall provide for a system of credits to avoid multiple taxation as follows:

(a) Persons who engage in business activities that are within the purview of more than one classification of the tax shall be taxable under each applicable classification.

(b) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this section, if imposition of the tax would place an undue burden upon interstate commerce or violate constitutional requirements, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit only to the extent necessary to preserve the validity of the tax.

(c) Persons taxable under the retailing or wholesaling classification with respect to selling products in a city shall be allowed a credit against those taxes for any eligible gross receipts taxes paid by the person (i) with respect to the manufacturing of the products sold in the city, and (ii) with respect to the extracting of the products, or the ingredients used in the products, sold in the city. The amount of the credit shall not exceed the tax liability arising with respect to the sale of those products.

(d) Persons taxable under the manufacturing classification with respect to manufacturing products in a city shall be allowed a credit against that tax for any eligible gross receipts tax paid by the person with respect to extracting the ingredients of the products manufactured in the city and with respect to manufacturing the products other than in the city. The amount of the credit shall not exceed the tax liability arising with respect to the manufacturing of those products.

(e) Persons taxable under the retailing or wholesaling classification with respect to selling products in a city shall be allowed a credit against those taxes for any eligible gross receipts taxes paid by the person with respect to the printing, or the printing and publishing, of the products sold within the city. The amount of the credit shall not exceed the tax liability arising with respect to the sale of those products.

(2) The model ordinance shall be drafted to address the issue of multiple taxation for those tax classifications that are

in addition to those enumerated in subsection (1)(c) through (e) of this section. The objective of any such provisions shall be to eliminate multiple taxation of the same income by two or more cities. [2003 c 79 § 6.]

35.102.070 Reporting frequency. A city that imposes a business and occupation tax shall allow reporting and payment of tax on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis. The frequency for any particular person may be assigned at the discretion of the city, except that monthly reporting may be assigned only if it can be demonstrated that the taxpayer is remitting excise tax to the state on a monthly basis. For persons assigned a monthly frequency, payment is due within the same time period provided for monthly taxpayers under RCW 82.32.045. For persons assigned a quarterly or annual frequency, payment is due within the same time period as provided for quarterly or annual frequency under RCW 82.32.045. [2003 c 79 § 7.]

35.102.080 Computation of interest. (1) A city that imposes a business and occupation tax shall compute interest charged a taxpayer on an underpaid tax or penalty in accordance with RCW 82.32.050.

(2) A city that imposes a business and occupation tax shall compute interest paid on refunds or credits of amounts paid or other recovery allowed a taxpayer in accordance with RCW 82.32.060. [2003 c 79 § 8.]

35.102.090 Penalties. A city that imposes a business and occupation tax shall provide for the imposition of penalties in accordance with chapter 82.32 RCW. [2003 c 79 § 9.]

35.102.100 Claim period. The provisions relating to the time period allowed for an assessment or correction of an assessment for additional taxes, penalties, or interest shall be in accordance with chapter 82.32 RCW. [2003 c 79 § 10.]

35.102.110 Refund period. The provisions relating to the time period allowed for a refund of taxes paid shall be in accordance with chapter 82.32 RCW. [2003 c 79 § 11.]

35.102.120 Definitions—Tax classifications. (1) In addition to the definitions in RCW 35.102.030, the following terms and phrases must be defined in the model ordinance under RCW 35.102.040, and such definitions shall include any specific requirements as noted in this subsection:

- (a) Eligible gross receipts tax.
- (b) Extracting.
- (c) Manufacturing. Software development may not be defined as a manufacturing activity.
- (d) Retailing.
- (e) Retail sale.
- (f) Services. The term "services" excludes retail or wholesale services.
- (g) Wholesale sale.
- (h) Wholesaling.
- (i) To manufacture.
- (j) Commercial and industrial use.
- (k) Engaging in business.
- (l) Person.

(2) Any tax classifications in addition to those enumerated in subsection (1) of this section that are included in the model ordinance must be uniform among all cities. [2003 c 79 § 12.]

35.102.130 Allocation and apportionment of income. A city that imposes a business and occupation tax must provide for the allocation and apportionment of a person's gross income, other than persons subject to the provisions of chapter 82.14A RCW, as follows:

(1) Gross income derived from all activities other than those taxed as service or royalties must be allocated to the location where the activity takes place.

(a) In the case of sales of tangible personal property, the activity takes place where delivery to the buyer occurs.

(b)(i) In the case of sales of digital products, the activity takes place where delivery to the buyer occurs. The delivery of digital products will be deemed to occur at:

(A) The seller's place of business if the purchaser receives the digital product at the seller's place of business;

(B) If not received at the seller's place of business, the location where the purchaser or the purchaser's donee, designated as such by the purchaser, receives the digital product, including the location indicated by instructions for delivery to the purchaser or donee, known to the seller;

(C) If the location where the purchaser or the purchaser's donee receives the digital product is not known, the purchaser's address maintained in the ordinary course of the seller's business when use of this address does not constitute bad faith;

(D) If no address for the purchaser is maintained in the ordinary course of the seller's business, the purchaser's address obtained during the consummation of the sale, including the address of a purchaser's payment instrument, if no other address is available, when use of this address does not constitute bad faith; and

(E) If no address for the purchaser is obtained during the consummation of the sale, the address where the digital good or digital code is first made available for transmission by the seller or the address from which the digital automated service or service described in RCW 82.04.050 (2)(g) or (6)(b) was provided, disregarding for these purposes any location that merely provided the digital transfer of the product sold.

(ii) If none of the methods in (b)(i) of this subsection (1) for determining where the delivery of digital products occurs are available after a good faith effort by the taxpayer to apply the methods provided in (b)(i)(A) through (E) of this subsection (1), then the city and the taxpayer may mutually agree to employ any other method to effectuate an equitable allocation of income from the sale of digital products. The taxpayer will be responsible for petitioning the city to use an alternative method under this subsection (1)(b)(ii). The city may employ an alternative method for allocating the income from the sale of digital products if the methods provided in (b)(i)(A) through (E) of this subsection (1) are not available and the taxpayer and the city are unable to mutually agree on an alternative method to effectuate an equitable allocation of income from the sale of digital products.

(iii) For purposes of this subsection (1)(b), the following definitions apply:

(A) "Digital automated services," "digital codes," and "digital goods" have the same meaning as in RCW 82.04.192;

(B) "Digital products" means digital goods, digital codes, digital automated services, and the services described in RCW 82.04.050 (2)(g) and (6)(b); and

(C) "Receive" has the same meaning as in RCW 82.32.730.

(c) If a business activity allocated under this subsection (1) takes place in more than one city and all cities impose a gross receipts tax, a credit must be allowed as provided in RCW 35.102.060; if not all of the cities impose a gross receipts tax, the affected cities must allow another credit or allocation system as they and the taxpayer agree.

(2) Gross income derived as royalties from the granting of intangible rights must be allocated to the commercial domicile of the taxpayer.

(3) Gross income derived from activities taxed as services shall be apportioned to a city by multiplying apportionable income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the payroll factor plus the service-income factor and the denominator of which is two.

(a) The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid in the city during the tax period by the taxpayer for compensation and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid everywhere during the tax period. Compensation is paid in the city if:

(i) The individual is primarily assigned within the city;

(ii) The individual is not primarily assigned to any place of business for the tax period and the employee performs fifty percent or more of his or her service for the tax period in the city; or

(iii) The individual is not primarily assigned to any place of business for the tax period, the individual does not perform fifty percent or more of his or her service in any city, and the employee resides in the city.

(b) The service income factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total service income of the taxpayer in the city during the tax period, and the denominator of which is the total service income of the taxpayer everywhere during the tax period. Service income is in the city if:

(i) The customer location is in the city; or

(ii) The income-producing activity is performed in more than one location and a greater proportion of the service-income-producing activity is performed in the city than in any other location, based on costs of performance, and the taxpayer is not taxable at the customer location; or

(iii) The service-income-producing activity is performed within the city, and the taxpayer is not taxable in the customer location.

(c) If the allocation and apportionment provisions of this subsection do not fairly represent the extent of the taxpayer's business activity in the city or cities in which the taxpayer does business, the taxpayer may petition for or the tax administrators may jointly require, in respect to all or any part of the taxpayer's business activity, that one of the following methods be used jointly by the cities to allocate or apportion gross income, if reasonable:

(i) Separate accounting;

(ii) The use of a single factor;

(iii) The inclusion of one or more additional factors that will fairly represent the taxpayer's business activity in the city; or

(iv) The employment of any other method to effectuate an equitable allocation and apportionment of the taxpayer's income.

(4) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section.

(a) "Apportionable income" means the gross income of the business taxable under the service classifications of a city's gross receipts tax, including income received from activities outside the city if the income would be taxable under the service classification if received from activities within the city, less any exemptions or deductions available.

(b) "Compensation" means wages, salaries, commissions, and any other form of remuneration paid to individuals for personal services that are or would be included in the individual's gross income under the federal internal revenue code.

(c) "Individual" means any individual who, under the usual common law rules applicable in determining the employer-employee relationship, has the status of an employee of that taxpayer.

(d) "Customer location" means the city or unincorporated area of a county where the majority of the contacts between the taxpayer and the customer take place.

(e) "Primarily assigned" means the business location of the taxpayer where the individual performs his or her duties.

(f) "Service-taxable income" or "service income" means gross income of the business subject to tax under either the service or royalty classification.

(g) "Tax period" means the calendar year during which tax liability is accrued. If taxes are reported by a taxpayer on a basis more frequent than once per year, taxpayers shall calculate the factors for the previous calendar year for reporting in the current calendar year and correct the reporting for the previous year when the factors are calculated for that year, but not later than the end of the first quarter of the following year.

(h) "Taxable in the customer location" means either that a taxpayer is subject to a gross receipts tax in the customer location for the privilege of doing business, or that the government where the customer is located has the authority to subject the taxpayer to gross receipts tax regardless of whether, in fact, the government does so. [2010 c 111 § 305; 2003 c 79 § 13.]

Purpose—Retroactive application—Effective date—2010 c 111: See notes following RCW 82.04.050.

Effective date—2003 c 79 § 13: "Section 13 of this act takes effect January 1, 2008." [2003 c 79 § 19.]

35.102.1301 Municipal business and occupation tax—Study of potential net fiscal impacts. (1) The department of revenue shall conduct a study of the net fiscal impacts of chapter 79, Laws of 2003, with particular emphasis on the revenue impacts of the apportionment and allocation method contained in RCW 35.102.130 and any revenue impact resulting from the increased uniformity and consistency provided through the model ordinance. In conducting the study, the department shall use, and regularly consult with, a committee composed of an equal representation from

interested business representatives and from a representative sampling of cities imposing business and occupation taxes. The department shall report the final results of the study to the governor and the fiscal committees of the legislature by November 30, 2005. In addition, the department shall provide progress reports to the governor and the fiscal committees of the legislature on November 30, 2003, and November 30, 2004. As part of its report, the department shall examine and recommend options to address any adverse revenue impacts to local jurisdictions.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "net fiscal impacts" means accounting for the potential of both positive and negative fiscal impacts on local jurisdictions that may result from chapter 79, Laws of 2003.

(3) It is the intent of the legislature through this study to provide accurate fiscal impact analysis and recommended options to alleviate revenue impacts from chapter 79, Laws of 2003 so as to allow local jurisdictions to anticipate and appropriately address any potential adverse revenue impacts from chapter 79, Laws of 2003. [2003 c 79 § 15.]

35.102.140 Municipal business and occupation tax—Implementation by cities—Contingent authority. Cities imposing business and occupation taxes must comply with all requirements of RCW 35.102.020 through 35.102.130 by December 31, 2004. A city that has not complied with the requirements of RCW 35.102.020 through 35.102.130 by December 31, 2004, may not impose a tax that is imposed by a city on the privilege of engaging in business activities. Cities imposing business and occupation taxes after December 31, 2004, must comply with RCW 35.102.020 through 35.102.130. [2003 c 79 § 14.]

35.102.145 Municipal business and occupation tax—Confidentiality, privilege, and disclosure. A city that imposes a business and occupation tax may by ordinance provide that return or tax information is confidential, privileged, and subject to disclosure in the manner provided by RCW 82.32.330. [2010 c 106 § 101.]

Effective date—2010 c 106: "Except as otherwise provided in sections 401, 409, and 412 of this act, this act takes effect July 1, 2010." [2010 c 106 § 407.]

35.102.150 Allocation of income—Printing and publishing activities. Notwithstanding RCW 35.102.130, a city that imposes a business and occupation tax must allocate a person's gross income from the activities of printing, and of publishing newspapers, periodicals, or magazines, to the principal place in this state from which the taxpayer's business is directed or managed. As used in this section, the activities of printing, and of publishing newspapers, periodicals, or magazines are those activities to which the tax rates in RCW *82.04.260(13) and 82.04.280(1)(a) apply. [2011 c 174 § 201; 2010 1st sp.s. c 23 § 519; 2009 c 461 § 4; 2006 c 272 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 82.04.260 was amended by 2011 c 2 § 203 (Initiative Measure No. 1107), changing subsection (13) to subsection (14).

Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 23: See note following RCW 82.04.4292.

Findings—Intent—2010 1st sp.s. c 23: See notes following RCW 82.04.220.

[Title 35 RCW—page 342]

Effective date—Contingent effective date—2009 c 461: See note following RCW 82.04.280.

Effective date—2006 c 272: "This act takes effect January 1, 2008." [2006 c 272 § 2.]

35.102.160 Professional employer organizations—Tax deduction. (1) A city that imposes its business and occupation tax on professional employer services performed by a professional employer organization, regardless of the tax classification applicable to such services, shall provide a deduction identical to the deduction in RCW 82.04.540(2).

(2) For the purposes of this section, "professional employer organization" and "professional employer services" have the same meanings as in RCW 82.04.540. [2006 c 301 § 6.]

Effective date—Act does not affect application of Title 50 or 51 RCW—2006 c 301: See notes following RCW 82.32.710.

35.102.900 Captions not law—2003 c 79. Captions used in this act are not any part of the law. [2003 c 79 § 17.]

Chapter 35.103 RCW FIRE DEPARTMENTS— PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Sections

35.103.010	Intent.
35.103.020	Definitions.
35.103.030	Policy statement—Service delivery objectives.
35.103.040	Annual evaluations—Annual report.
35.103.050	Maintenance of response times in newly annexed areas—Firefighter transfers.
35.103.900	Part headings not law—2005 c 376.

35.103.010 Intent. The legislature intends for city fire departments to set standards for addressing the reporting and accountability of substantially career fire departments, and to specify performance measures applicable to response time objectives for certain major services. The legislature acknowledges the efforts of the international city/county management association, the international association of fire chiefs, and the national fire protection association for the organization and deployment of resources for fire departments. The arrival of first responders with automatic external defibrillator capability before the onset of brain death, and the arrival of adequate fire suppression resources before flash-over is a critical event during the mitigation of an emergency, and is in the public's best interest. For these reasons, this chapter contains performance measures, comparable to that research, relating to the organization and deployment of fire suppression operations, emergency medical operations, and special operations by substantially career fire departments. This chapter does not, and is not intended to, in any way modify or limit the authority of cities and towns to set levels of service. [2005 c 376 § 101.]

35.103.020 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Advanced life support" means functional provision of advanced airway management, including intubation, advanced cardiac monitoring, manual defibrillation, estab-

(2012 Ed.)

ishment and maintenance of intravenous access, and drug therapy.

(2) "Aircraft rescue and firefighting" means the firefighting actions taken to rescue persons and to control or extinguish fire involving or adjacent to aircraft on the ground.

(3) "Brain death" as defined by the American heart association means the irreversible death of brain cells that begins four to six minutes after cardiac arrest.

(4) "City" means a first-class city or a second-class city that provides fire protection services in a specified geographic area.

(5) "Fire department" means a city or town fire department responsible for firefighting actions, emergency medical services, and other special operations in a specified geographic area. The department must be a substantially career fire department, and not a substantially volunteer fire department.

(6) "Fire suppression" means the activities involved in controlling and extinguishing fires.

(7) "First responder" means provision of initial assessment and basic first-aid intervention, including cardiac pulmonary resuscitation and automatic external defibrillator capability.

(8) "Flash-over" as defined by national institute of standards and technology means when all combustibles in a room burst into flame and the fire spreads rapidly.

(9) "Marine rescue and firefighting" means the firefighting actions taken to prevent, control, or extinguish fire involved in or adjacent to a marine vessel and the rescue actions for occupants using normal and emergency routes for egress.

(10) "Response time" means the time immediately following the turnout time that begins when units are en route to the emergency incident and ends when units arrive at the scene.

(11) "Special operations" means those emergency incidents to which the fire department responds that require specific and advanced training and specialized tools and equipment.

(12) "Town" means a town that provides fire protection services, which may include firefighting actions, emergency medical services, and other special operations, in a specified geographic area.

(13) "Turnout time" means the time beginning when units receive notification of the emergency to the beginning point of response time. [2005 c 376 § 102.]

35.103.030 Policy statement—Service delivery objectives. (1) Every city and town shall maintain a written statement or policy that establishes the following:

- (a) The existence of a fire department;
- (b) Services that the fire department is required to provide;
- (c) The basic organizational structure of the fire department;
- (d) The expected number of fire department employees; and
- (e) Functions that fire department employees are expected to perform.

(2) Every city and town shall include service delivery objectives in the written statement or policy required under

(2012 Ed.)

subsection (1) of this section. These objectives shall include specific response time objectives for the following major service components, if appropriate:

- (a) Fire suppression;
- (b) Emergency medical services;
- (c) Special operations;
- (d) Aircraft rescue and firefighting;
- (e) Marine rescue and firefighting; and
- (f) Wild land firefighting.

(3) Every city and town, in order to measure the ability to arrive and begin mitigation operations before the critical events of brain death or flash-over, shall establish time objectives for the following measurements:

- (a) Turnout time;
- (b) Response time for the arrival of the first arriving engine company at a fire suppression incident and response time for the deployment of a full first alarm assignment at a fire suppression incident;
- (c) Response time for the arrival of a unit with first responder or higher level capability at an emergency medical incident; and
- (d) Response time for the arrival of an advanced life support unit at an emergency medical incident, where this service is provided by the fire department.

(4) Every city and town shall also establish a performance objective of not less than ninety percent for the achievement of each response time objective established under subsection (3) of this section. [2005 c 376 § 103.]

35.103.040 Annual evaluations—Annual report. (1)

Every city and town shall evaluate its level of service and deployment delivery and response time objectives on an annual basis. The evaluations shall be based on data relating to level of service, deployment, and the achievement of each response time objective in each geographic area within the jurisdiction of the city or town.

(2) Beginning in 2007, every city and town shall issue an annual written report which shall be based on the annual evaluations required by subsection (1) of this section.

(a) The annual report shall define the geographic areas and circumstances in which the requirements of this standard are not being met.

(b) The annual report shall explain the predictable consequences of any deficiencies and address the steps that are necessary to achieve compliance. [2005 c 376 § 104.]

35.103.050 Maintenance of response times in newly annexed areas—Firefighter transfers.

Cities and towns conducting annexations of all or part of fire protection districts shall, at least through the budget cycle, or the following budget cycle if the annexation occurs in the last half of the current budget cycle, in which the annexation occurs, maintain existing fire protection and emergency services response times in the newly annexed areas consistent with response times recorded prior to the annexation as defined in the previous annual report for the fire protection district and as reported in RCW 52.33.040. If the city or town is unable to maintain these service levels in the newly annexed area, the transfer of firefighters from the annexed fire protection district as a direct result of the annexation must occur pursuant to RCW 35.13.238 (4) through (8). [2009 c 60 § 8.]

35.103.900 Part headings not law—2005 c 376. Part headings used in this act are not any part of the law. [2005 c 376 § 501.]

Chapter 35.104 RCW

HEALTH SCIENCES AND SERVICES AUTHORITIES

Sections

35.104.010	Purpose.
35.104.020	Definitions.
35.104.030	Creation.
35.104.040	Applications.
35.104.050	Governing board.
35.104.060	Powers and duties.
35.104.070	General indebtedness—General obligation bonds.
35.104.080	Limitation on bonds issued.
35.104.090	Liability.
35.104.100	Dissolution of sponsoring local government.
35.104.110	Borrowed moneys—Liability.

35.104.010 Purpose. The health sciences and services program is created to promote bioscience-based economic development and advance new therapies and procedures to combat disease and promote public health. [2007 c 251 § 2.]

Captions not law—2007 c 251: "Captions used in this act are not any part of the law." [2007 c 251 § 14.]

Severability—2007 c 251: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [2007 c 251 § 15.]

35.104.020 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Authority" means a health sciences and services authority created pursuant to this chapter.

(2) "Board" means the governing board of trustees of an authority.

(3) "Director" means the executive director of the student achievement council.

(4) "Health sciences and services" means biosciences that advance new therapies and procedures to combat disease and promote public health.

(5) "Local government" means a city, town, or county.

(6) "Sponsoring local government" means a city, town, or county that creates a health sciences and services authority. [2012 c 229 § 580; 2007 c 251 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Captions not law—Severability—2007 c 251: See notes following RCW 35.104.010.

35.104.030 Creation. A local government must establish by ordinance or resolution an authority. At a minimum, the ordinance must:

(1) Specify the powers to be exercised by the authority;

(2) Reserve the local government's right to dissolve the authority after its contractual responsibilities have expired;

(3) Establish an administrative board, including: (a) The number of board members; (b) the times and terms of appointment for each board position; (c) the amount of compensation, if any, to be paid to board members; (d) the procedures for removing board members and filing vacancies; and

(e) the qualifications for the appointment of individuals to the board;

(4) Establish the authority's boundaries, which must be contiguous tracts of land;

(5) Ensure that private and public funds provided to the authority will be segregated;

(6) Establish guidelines under which the authority may invest its funds;

(7) Provide the requirements for auditing the records of the authority; and

(8) Require the local government's legal counsel to also provide legal services to the authority. [2007 c 251 § 3.]

Captions not law—Severability—2007 c 251: See notes following RCW 35.104.010.

35.104.040 Applications. (1) The student achievement council may approve applications submitted by local governments for an area's designation as a health sciences and services authority under this chapter. The director must determine the division to review applications submitted by local governments under this chapter. The application for designation must be in the form and manner and contain such information as the student achievement council may prescribe, provided the application:

(a) Contains sufficient information to enable the director to determine the viability of the proposal;

(b) Demonstrates that an ordinance or resolution has been passed by the legislative authority of a local government that delineates the boundaries of an area that may be designated an authority;

(c) Is submitted on behalf of the local government, or, if that office does not exist, by the legislative body of the local government;

(d) Demonstrates that the public funds directed to programs or facilities in the authority will leverage private sector resources and contributions to activities to be performed;

(e) Provides a plan or plans for the development of the authority as an entity to advance as a cluster for health sciences education, health sciences research, biotechnology development, biotechnology product commercialization, and/or health care services; and

(f) Demonstrates that the state has previously provided funds to health sciences and services programs or facilities in the applicant city, town, or county.

(2) The director must determine the division to develop criteria to evaluate the application. The criteria must include:

(a) The presence of infrastructure capable of spurring development of the area as a center of health sciences and services;

(b) The presence of higher education facilities where undergraduate or graduate coursework or research is conducted; and

(c) The presence of facilities in which health services are provided.

(3) There may be no more than two authorities statewide.

(4) An authority may only be created in a county with a population of less than one million persons and located east of the crest of the Cascade mountains.

(5) The director may reject or approve an application. When denying an application, the director must specify the application's deficiencies. The decision regarding such des-

ignation as it relates to a specific local government is final; however, a rejected application may be resubmitted.

(6) Applications are due by December 31, 2010, and must be processed within sixty days of submission.

(7) The director may, at his or her discretion, amend the boundaries of an authority upon the request of the local government.

(8) The student achievement council may adopt any rules necessary to implement this chapter.

(9) The student achievement council must develop evaluation criteria that enables the local governments to measure the effectiveness of the program. [2012 c 229 § 581; 2011 c 155 § 1; 2010 1st sp.s. c 33 § 2; 2007 c 251 § 4.]

Effective date—2012 c 229 §§ 101, 117, 401, 402, 501 through 594, 601 through 609, 701 through 708, 801 through 821, 902, and 904: See note following RCW 28B.77.005.

Captions not law—Severability—2007 c 251: See notes following RCW 35.104.010.

35.104.050 Governing board. (1) An authority shall be overseen by a board with not more than fourteen members. The authority board shall select the chair. Board members must have some experience with the mission of the authority. The board members shall be appointed as follows:

(a) The governor shall appoint three members;

(b) The county legislative authority in which the authority resides shall appoint three members;

(c) The mayor of the city in which the authority is created, or the mayor of the largest city within the authority if created by a county, shall appoint three members; and

(d) Up to five additional members may be appointed by the board.

(2) A simple majority of the board members shall constitute a quorum.

(3) The board shall annually elect a secretary and any other officers it deems necessary.

(4) The local government shall designate an individual with financial experience to serve as treasurer. The individual may be a city or county treasurer, city or county auditor, or a private party. If the treasurer is a private party, the local government shall require a bond in an amount and under such terms and conditions as the local government deems necessary to protect the authority. The treasurer shall have the power to create and maintain funds, issue warrants, and invest funds in its possession.

(5) The board may adopt bylaws or rules for their own governance.

(6) Meetings of the board shall be held in accordance with the open public meetings act, chapter 42.30 RCW, and at the call of the chair or when a majority of the board so requests. Meetings of the board may be held at any location and board members may participate in a meeting of the board by means of a conference telephone or similar communication equipment under RCW 23B.08.200. [2007 c 251 § 5.]

Captions not law—Severability—2007 c 251: See notes following RCW 35.104.010.

35.104.060 Powers and duties. (1) The authority has all the general powers necessary to carry out its purposes and duties and to exercise its specific powers, including the authority may:

(a) Sue and be sued in its own name;

(b) Make and execute agreements, contracts, and other instruments, with any public or private entity or person, in accordance with this chapter;

(c) Employ, contract with, or engage independent counsel, financial advisors, auditors, other technical or professional assistants, and such other personnel as are necessary or desirable to implement this chapter;

(d) Establish such special funds, and control deposits to and disbursements from them, as it finds convenient for the implementation of this chapter;

(e) Enter into contracts with public and private entities for research to be conducted in this state;

(f) Delegate any of its powers and duties if consistent with the purposes of this chapter;

(g) Exercise any other power reasonably required to implement the purposes of this chapter; and

(h) Hire staff and pay administrative costs; however, such expenses shall be paid from moneys provided by the sponsoring local government and moneys received from gifts, grants, and bequests and the interest earned on the authority's accounts and investments. No more than ten percent of the amounts received under RCW 82.14.480 may be used by a health sciences and services authority for the purposes of subsections (1)(c) and (h) of this section.

(2) In addition to other powers and duties prescribed in this chapter, the authority is empowered to:

(a) Use the authority's public moneys, leveraging those moneys with amounts received from other public and private sources in accordance with contribution agreements, to promote bioscience-based economic development, and to advance new therapies and procedures to combat disease and promote public health;

(b) Solicit and receive gifts, grants, and bequests, and enter into contribution agreements with private entities and public entities to receive moneys in consideration of the authority's promise to leverage those moneys with the revenue generated by the tax authorized under RCW 82.14.480 and contributions from other public entities and private entities, in order to use those moneys to promote bioscience-based economic development and advance new therapies and procedures to combat disease and promote public health;

(c) Hold funds received by the authority in trust for their use pursuant to this chapter to promote bioscience-based economic development and advance new therapies and procedures to combat disease and promote public health;

(d) Manage its funds, obligations, and investments as necessary and consistent with its purpose, including the segregation of revenues into separate funds and accounts;

(e) Borrow money and incur indebtedness pursuant to RCW 35.104.110;

(f) Make grants to entities pursuant to contract to promote bioscience-based economic development and advance new therapies and procedures to combat disease and promote public health. Grant agreements shall specify the deliverables to be provided by the recipient pursuant to the grant. Grants to private entities may only be provided under a contractual agreement that ensures the state will receive appropriate consideration, such as an assurance of job creation or retention, or the delivery of services that provide for the public health, safety, and welfare. The authority shall solicit

requests for funding and evaluate the requests by reference to factors such as: (i) The quality of the proposed research; (ii) its potential to improve health outcomes, with particular attention to the likelihood that it will also lower health care costs, substitute for a more costly diagnostic or treatment modality, or offer a breakthrough treatment for a particular disease or condition; (iii) its potential to leverage additional funding; (iv) its potential to provide health care benefits; (v) its potential to stimulate employment; and (vi) evidence of public and private collaboration;

(g) Create one or more advisory boards composed of scientists, industrialists, and others familiar with health sciences and services; and

(h) Adopt policies and procedures to facilitate the orderly process of grant application, review, and reward.

(3) The records of the authority shall be subject to audit by the office of the state auditor. [2010 1st sp.s. c 33 § 1; 2009 c 564 § 921; 2007 c 251 § 6.]

Effective date—2009 c 564: See note following RCW 2.68.020.

Captions not law—Severability—2007 c 251: See notes following RCW 35.104.010.

35.104.070 General indebtedness—General obligation bonds. (1) A local government that creates a health sciences and services authority may incur general indebtedness, and issue general obligation bonds, to finance the grants and other programs and retire the indebtedness in whole or in part from the funds distributed pursuant to RCW 82.14.480 and subject to the following requirements:

(a) The ordinance adopted by the local government creating the authority and authorizing the use of the excise tax in RCW 82.14.480 indicates an intent to incur this indebtedness and the maximum amount of this indebtedness that is contemplated; and

(b) The local government includes this statement of the intent in all notices.

(2) The general indebtedness incurred under this section may be payable from other tax revenues, the full faith and credit of the sponsoring local government, and nontax income, revenues, fees, and rents from the public improvements, as well as contributions, grants, and nontax money available to the local government for payment of costs of the grants and other programs or associated debt service on the general indebtedness. [2007 c 251 § 7.]

Captions not law—Severability—2007 c 251: See notes following RCW 35.104.010.

35.104.080 Limitation on bonds issued. The bonds issued by a local government under RCW 35.104.070 shall not constitute an obligation of the state of Washington, either general or special. [2007 c 251 § 8.]

Captions not law—Severability—2007 c 251: See notes following RCW 35.104.010.

35.104.090 Liability. (1) Members of the board, as well as other persons acting on behalf of the authority, while acting within the scope of their employment or agency, shall not be subject to personal liability resulting from their official duties conferred on them under this chapter.

(2) The state, the local government that created the authority, and the authority shall not be liable for any loss,

damage, harm, or other consequences resulting directly or indirectly from grants provided by the authority or from programs, services, research, or other activities funded with such grants. [2007 c 251 § 9.]

Captions not law—Severability—2007 c 251: See notes following RCW 35.104.010.

35.104.100 Dissolution of sponsoring local government. The board may petition the sponsoring local government to be dissolved upon a showing that it has no reason to exist and that any assets it retains must be returned to the state treasurer. [2007 c 251 § 10.]

Captions not law—Severability—2007 c 251: See notes following RCW 35.104.010.

35.104.110 Borrowed moneys—Liability. (1) A local government that has established a health sciences and services authority under RCW 35.104.030 may, by ordinance or resolution, authorize the authority to borrow money under the conditions set forth in this section.

(2) Moneys borrowed by an authority must be secured by funds derived from gifts or grants from any source, public or private, federal, state, or local government grants or payments, or intergovernmental transfers.

(3) The authority shall incur no expense or liability that is an obligation, either general or special, of the state or local government, or a general obligation of the authority, and shall pay no expense or liability from funds other than funds of the authority. [2010 1st sp.s. c 33 § 4.]

Chapter 35.105 RCW URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT

Sections

35.105.010	Definitions.
35.105.020	Coordination with department of natural resources.
35.105.030	Evergreen community recognition program.
35.105.040	Evergreen community grant and competitive awards program.
35.105.050	Development of model evergreen community management plans and ordinances.
35.105.060	Report to the legislature.
35.105.070	Model evergreen community management plans—Elements to consider.
35.105.080	Model evergreen community ordinances—Elements to consider.
35.105.090	Evergreen community management plans and ordinances—Local jurisdictions may adopt.
35.105.100	Submission and review of management plans and evergreen community ordinances.
35.105.110	Evergreen communities partnership task force.
35.105.120	Limitations of chapter.

35.105.010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Community and urban forest assessment" means an analysis of the community and urban forest inventory to: Establish the scope and scale of forest-related benefits and services; determine the economic valuation of such benefits, highlight trends, and issues of concern; identify high priority areas to be addressed; outline strategies for addressing the critical issues and urban landscapes; and identify opportunities for retaining trees, expanding forest canopy, and planting additional trees to sustain Washington's urban and community forests.

(2) "Community and urban forest inventory" means a management tool designed to gauge the condition, management status, health, and diversity of a community and urban forest. An inventory may evaluate individual trees or groups of trees or canopy cover within community and urban forests, and will be periodically updated by the department of natural resources.

(3) "Department" means the department of commerce.

(4) "Evergreen community ordinances" means ordinances adopted by the legislative body of a city, town, or county that relate to urban forests and are consistent with this chapter.

(5) "Evergreen community" means a city, town, or county designated as such under RCW 35.105.030.

(6) "Management plan" means an evergreen community urban forest management plan developed pursuant to this chapter.

(7) "Public facilities" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 36.70A.030.

(8) "Public forest" means urban forests owned by the state, city, town, county, or other public entity within or adjacent to the urban growth areas.

(9) "Reforestation" means establishing and maintaining trees and urban forest canopy in plantable spaces such as street rights-of-way, transportation corridors, interchanges and highways, riparian areas, unstable slopes, shorelines, public lands, and property of willing private landowners.

(10) "Tree canopy" means the layer of leaves, branches, and stems of trees that cover the ground when viewed from above and that can be measured as a percentage of a land area shaded by trees.

(11) "Urban forest" has the same definition as provided for the term "community and urban forest" in RCW 76.15.010. [2009 c 565 § 21; 2008 c 299 § 2.]

Short title—2008 c 299: "This act may be known and cited as the evergreen communities act." [2008 c 299 § 37.]

35.105.020 Coordination with department of natural resources. The department shall, in the implementation of this chapter, coordinate with the department of natural resources. Additionally, in the development of the model evergreen community urban forest management plans and ordinances required by RCW 35.105.050, the department shall utilize the technical expertise of the department of natural resources regarding arboriculture, tree selection, and maintenance. [2008 c 299 § 6.]

Short title—2008 c 299: See note following RCW 35.105.010.

35.105.030 Evergreen community recognition program. (1) The department, with the advice of the evergreen communities partnership task force created in RCW 35.105.110, shall develop the criteria for an evergreen community recognition program whereby the state can recognize cities, towns, and counties, to be designated as an evergreen community, who are developing excellent urban forest management programs that include community and urban forestry inventories, assessments, plans, ordinances, maintenance programs, partnerships, and community involvement.

(2)(a) Designation as an evergreen community must include no fewer than two graduated steps.

(b) The first graduated step of designation as an evergreen community includes satisfaction of the following requirements:

(i) The development and implementation of a tree board or tree department;

(ii) The development of a tree care ordinance;

(iii) The implementation of a community forestry program with an annual budget of at least two dollars for every city resident;

(iv) Official recognition of arbor day; and

(v) The completion of an updated community and urban forest inventory for the city, town, or county or the formal adoption of an inventory developed for the city, town, or county by the department of natural resources pursuant to RCW 76.15.070.

(c) The second graduated step of designation as an evergreen community includes the adoption of evergreen community management plans and ordinances that exceed the minimum standards in the model evergreen community management plans and ordinances adopted by the department under RCW 35.105.050.

(d) The department may require additional graduated steps and establish the minimum requirements for each recognized step.

(3) The department shall develop gateway signage and logos for an evergreen community.

(4) The department shall, unless the duty is assumed by the governor, recognize, certify, and designate cities, towns, and counties satisfying the criteria developed under this section as an evergreen community.

(5) Applications for evergreen community status must be submitted to and evaluated by the department of natural resources. [2008 c 299 § 7.]

Short title—2008 c 299: See note following RCW 35.105.010.

35.105.040 Evergreen community grant and competitive awards program. (1) The department shall, subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, coordinate with the department of natural resources in the development and implementation of a needs-based evergreen community grant and competitive awards program to provide financial assistance to cities, towns, and counties for the development, adoption, or implementation of evergreen community management plans or ordinances developed under RCW 35.105.090.

(2) The grant program authorized in this section shall address both the goals of rewarding innovation by a successful evergreen community and of providing resources and assistance to the applicants with the greatest financial need.

(3) The department may only provide grants to cities, towns, or counties under this chapter that:

(a) Are recognized as an evergreen community consistent with RCW 35.105.030, or are applying for funds that would aid them in their pursuit of evergreen community recognition; and

(b) Have developed, or are developing urban forest management partnerships with local not-for-profit organizations. [2008 c 299 § 9.]

Short title—2008 c 299: See note following RCW 35.105.010.

35.105.050 Development of model evergreen community management plans and ordinances. (1) To the extent that funds are appropriated for this specific purpose, the department shall develop model evergreen community management plans and ordinances pursuant to RCW 35.105.070 and 35.105.080 with measurable goals and timelines to guide plan and ordinance adoption or development consistent with RCW 35.105.090.

(2) Model plans and ordinances developed under this section must:

- (a) Recognize ecoregional differences in the state;
- (b) Provide flexibility for the diversity of urban character and relative differences in density and zoning found in Washington's cities, towns, and counties;
- (c) Provide an urban forest landowner inventorying his or her own property with the ability to access existing inventories, technology, and other technical assistance available through the department of natural resources;
- (d) Recognize and provide for vegetation management practices and programs that prevent vegetation from interfering with or damaging utilities, public facilities, and solar panels or buildings specifically designed to optimize passive solar energy; and
- (e) Provide for vegetation management practices and programs that reflect and are consistent with the priorities and goals of the growth management act, chapter 36.70A RCW.

(3) All model plans and ordinances developed by the department must be developed in conjunction with the evergreen communities partnership task force created in RCW 35.105.110.

(4) After the development of model evergreen community plans and ordinances under this section, the department shall, in conjunction with the department of natural resources, distribute and provide outreach regarding the model plans and ordinances and associated best management practices to cities, towns, and counties to aid the cities, towns, and counties in obtaining evergreen community recognition under RCW 35.105.030.

(5) By December 1, 2010, the department shall, at a minimum, develop the model evergreen community plans and ordinances required under this section for areas of the state where the department of natural resources has completed community and urban forest inventories pursuant to RCW 76.15.070. [2008 c 299 § 10.]

Short title—2008 c 299: See note following RCW 35.105.010.

35.105.060 Report to the legislature. (1) The department shall deliver a report to the appropriate committees of the legislature following the development of the model evergreen community management plans and ordinances under RCW 35.105.050 recommending any next steps and additional incentives to increase voluntary participation by cities, towns, and counties in the evergreen community recognition program established in RCW 35.105.030.

(2) By the fifteenth day of each consecutive December leading up to the adoption of the model evergreen community plans and ordinances, the department shall deliver a report to the appropriate committees of the legislature outlining progress made towards the development and implementation of the model plans and ordinances. [2008 c 299 § 11.]

Short title—2008 c 299: See note following RCW 35.105.010.

35.105.070 Model evergreen community management plans—Elements to consider. In the development of model evergreen community management plans under RCW 35.105.050, the department shall consider including, but not be limited to, the following elements:

- (1) Inventory and assessment of the jurisdiction's urban and community forests utilized as a dynamic management tool to set goals, implement programs, and monitor outcomes that may be adjusted over time;
- (2) Canopy cover goals;
- (3) Reforestation and tree canopy expansion goals within the city's, town's, and county's boundaries;
- (4) Restoration of public forests;
- (5) Achieving forest stand and diversity goals;
- (6) Maximizing vegetated storm water management with trees and other vegetation that reduces runoff, increases soil infiltration, and reduces storm water pollution;
- (7) Environmental health goals specific to air quality, habitat for wildlife, and energy conservation;
- (8) Vegetation management practices and programs to prevent vegetation from interfering with or damaging utilities and public facilities;
- (9) Prioritizing planting sites;
- (10) Standards for tree selection, siting, planting, and pruning;
- (11) Scheduling maintenance and stewardship for new and established trees;
- (12) Staff and volunteer training requirements emphasizing appropriate expertise and professionalism;
- (13) Guidelines for protecting existing trees from construction-related damage and damage related to preserving territorial views;
- (14) Integrating disease and pest management;
- (15) Wood waste utilization;
- (16) Community outreach, participation, education programs, and partnerships with nongovernment organizations;
- (17) Time frames for achieving plan goals, objectives, and tasks;
- (18) Monitoring and measuring progress toward those benchmarks and goals;
- (19) Consistency with the urban wildland interface codes developed by the state building code council;
- (20) Emphasizing landscape and revegetation plans in residential and commercial development areas where tree retention objectives are challenging to achieve; and
- (21) Maximizing building heating and cooling energy efficiency through appropriate siting of trees for summer shading, passive solar heating in winter, and for wind breaks. [2008 c 299 § 12.]

Short title—2008 c 299: See note following RCW 35.105.010.

35.105.080 Model evergreen community ordinances—Elements to consider. The department shall, in the development of model evergreen community ordinances under RCW 35.105.050, consider including, but not be limited to, the following policy elements:

- (1) Tree canopy cover, density, and spacing;
- (2) Tree conservation and retention;

(3) Vegetated storm water runoff management using native trees and appropriate nonnative, nonnaturalized vegetation;

(4) Clearing, grading, protection of soils, reductions in soil compaction, and use of appropriate soils with low runoff potential and high infiltration rates;

(5) Appropriate tree siting and maintenance for vegetation management practices and programs to prevent vegetation from interfering with or damaging utilities and public facilities;

(6) Native species and nonnative, nonnaturalized species diversity selection to reduce disease and pests in urban forests;

(7) Tree maintenance;

(8) Street tree installation and maintenance;

(9) Tree and vegetation buffers for riparian areas, critical areas, transportation and utility corridors, and commercial and residential areas;

(10) Tree assessments for new construction permitting;

(11) Recommended forest conditions for different land use types;

(12) Variances for hardship and safety;

(13) Variances to avoid conflicts with renewable solar energy infrastructure, passive solar building design, and locally grown produce; and

(14) Permits and appeals. [2008 c 299 § 13.]

Short title—2008 c 299: See note following RCW 35.105.010.

35.105.090 Evergreen community management plans and ordinances—Local jurisdictions may adopt.

(1) A city, town, or county may adopt evergreen community management plans and ordinances, including enforcement mechanisms and civil penalties for violations of its evergreen community ordinances.

(2) Evergreen community ordinances adopted under this section may not prohibit or conflict with vegetation management practices and programs undertaken to prevent vegetation from interfering with or damaging utilities and public facilities.

(3) Management plans developed by cities, towns, or counties must be based on urban forest inventories for the city, town, or county covered by the management plan. The city, town, or county developing the management plan may produce independent inventories themselves or rely solely on inventories developed, commissioned, or approved by the department of natural resources under chapter 76.15 RCW.

(4) Cities, towns, or counties may establish a local evergreen community advisory board or utilize existing citizen boards focused on municipal tree issues to achieve appropriate expert and stakeholder participation in the adoption and development of inventories, assessments, ordinances, and plans consistent with this chapter.

(5) A city, town, or county shall invite the expert advice of utilities serving within its jurisdiction for the purpose of developing and adopting appropriate plans for vegetation management practices and programs to prevent vegetation from interfering with or damaging utilities and public facilities. [2008 c 299 § 14.]

Short title—2008 c 299: See note following RCW 35.105.010.

35.105.100 Submission and review of management plans and evergreen community ordinances. (1) A city, town, or county seeking evergreen community recognition under RCW 35.105.030 shall submit its management plans and evergreen community ordinances to the department for review and comment at least sixty days prior to its planned implementation date.

(2) The department shall, together with the department of natural resources, review any evergreen community ordinances or management plans submitted. When reviewing ordinances or plans under this section, the department shall focus its review on the plan's consistency with this chapter and the model evergreen community management plans and ordinances adopted under RCW 35.105.050. When the following entities submit evergreen community ordinances and management plans for review, they must be considered by the department, together with the department of natural resources, the department of fish and wildlife, and the Puget Sound partnership: A county adjacent to Puget Sound or any city located within any of those counties. The reviewing departments may provide written comments on both plans and ordinances.

(3) Together with the department of natural resources, the department may offer technical assistance in the development of evergreen community ordinances and management plans. [2008 c 299 § 16.]

Short title—2008 c 299: See note following RCW 35.105.010.

35.105.110 Evergreen communities partnership task force. (1) The director of the department shall assemble and convene the evergreen communities partnership task force of no more than twenty-five individuals to aid and advise the department in the administration of this chapter.

(2) At the discretion of the department, the task force may be disbanded once the urban and community forests assessments conducted by the department of natural resources under RCW 76.15.070 and the model evergreen community management plans and ordinances developed under RCW 35.105.050 are completed.

(3) Representatives of the department of natural resources and the department of ecology shall participate in the task force.

(4) The department shall invite individuals representing the following entities to serve on the task force:

(a) A statewide council representing urban and community forestry programs authorized under RCW 76.15.020;

(b) A conservation organization with expertise in Puget Sound storm water management;

(c) At least two cities, one from a city east and one from a city west of the crest of the Cascade mountains;

(d) At least two counties, one from a county east and one from a county west of the crest of the Cascade mountains;

(e) Two land development professionals or representative associations representing development professionals affected by tree retention ordinances and storm water management policies;

(f) A national conservation organization with a network of chapter volunteers working to conserve habitat for birds and wildlife;

(g) A land trust conservation organization facilitating urban forest management partnerships;

(h) A national conservation organization with expertise in backyard, schoolyard, and community wildlife habitat development;

(i) A public works professional;

(j) A private utility;

(k) A national forest land trust exclusively dedicated to sustaining America's vast and vital private forests and safeguarding their many public benefits;

(l) Professionals with expertise in local land use planning, housing, or infrastructure; and

(m) The timber industry.

(5) The department is encouraged to recruit task force members who are able to represent two or more of the stakeholder groups listed in subsection (4) of this section.

(6) In assembling the task force, the department shall strive to achieve representation from as many of the state's major ecoregions as possible.

(7) Each member of the task force shall serve without compensation. Task force members that are not state employees may be reimbursed for travel expenses as authorized in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060. [2008 c 299 § 17.]

Short title—2008 c 299: See note following RCW 35.105.010.

35.105.120 Limitations of chapter. Nothing in this chapter may be construed to:

(1) Conflict or supersede with any requirements, duties, or objectives placed on local governments under chapter 36.70A RCW with specific emphasis on allowing cities and unincorporated urban growth areas to achieve their desired residential densities in a manner and character consistent with RCW 36.70A.110; or

(2) Apply to lands designated under chapters 76.09, 79.70, 79.71, 84.33, and 84.34 RCW. [2008 c 299 § 18.]

Short title—2008 c 299: See note following RCW 35.105.010.

Chapter 35.106 RCW

CRIME-FREE RENTAL HOUSING

Sections

35.106.005	Finding—Intent.
35.106.010	Definitions.
35.106.020	Crime-free rental housing program.
35.106.030	Program—No prohibition against hiring or renting to person based on criminal history.
35.106.100	Chapter supersedes and preempts local laws—Application of RCW 35.106.020 to local laws.

35.106.005 Finding—Intent. The legislature finds that local governments, landlords, and tenants working together to provide crime-free rental housing is beneficial to the public health, safety, and welfare. The legislature is also concerned about activities and provisions that serve to bar a person with a criminal history from obtaining viable housing regardless of other factors that may indicate rental stability, such as employment, rental references, or time in the community with no further criminal activity. It is therefore the intent of chapter 132, Laws of 2010 to provide certain requirements that a local government must follow in adopting a crime-free rental housing program. [2010 c 132 § 1.]

[Title 35 RCW—page 350]

35.106.010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Crime-free rental housing program" means a crime prevention program designed to reduce crime, drugs, and gangs on rental housing premises under the supervision of the local police department or a crime prevention officer. The program may include, but is not limited to: Property management and crime prevention training classes; crime prevention through environmental design surveys; and community awareness training.

(2) "Criminal activity" means a criminal act defined by statute or ordinance that threatens the health, safety, or welfare of the tenants, owner, guests, occupants, or property manager.

(3) "Local government" means any city, code city, town, or county.

(4) "Premises" has the same meaning as in RCW 59.18.030.

(5) "Rental housing" means any tenancy subject to chapter 59.12, 59.18, or 59.20 RCW. [2010 c 132 § 2.]

35.106.020 Crime-free rental housing program.

(1)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, a local government may adopt and implement a crime-free rental housing program within its jurisdiction in accordance with this chapter.

(b) A crime-free rental housing program adopted and implemented by a county is applicable only to unincorporated areas of the county.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, a crime-free rental housing program must be voluntary.

(3)(a) A local government may require a landlord to participate in a crime-free rental housing program upon exceeding a reasonable threshold of instances of criminal activity on the premises if the landlord has not made a good faith effort to deter the criminal activity.

(b) A good faith effort may include, but is not limited to:

(i) Service of notice on the tenant to comply or quit as allowed by law or the commencement of an unlawful detainer action against the tenant; and

(ii) Attendance and completion of a landlord training program approved by the local government.

(4)(a) As a prerequisite to subsection (3) of this section, upon the occurrence of criminal activity on the premises, the local police department must send a notice to the landlord setting forth the following:

(i) The date and location of the occurrence;

(ii) The nature of the occurrence; and

(iii) The name of the person who engaged in the occurrence.

(b) Notice is deemed properly delivered when it is either served upon the landlord or a property manager of the rental property, or is delivered by first-class mail to the last known address of the landlord.

(5) This section does not prevent a local government from charging a fee for participation in a crime-free rental housing program.

(6) This section does not affect a local government's authority to enforce existing law in regard to rental housing,

(2012 Ed.)

except in regard to a crime-free rental housing program.
[2010 c 132 § 3.]

35.106.030 Program—No prohibition against hiring or renting to person based on criminal history. A crime-free rental housing program may not prohibit a landlord from hiring or renting to a person solely because of the person's criminal history. [2010 c 132 § 4.]

35.106.100 Chapter supersedes and preempts local laws—Application of RCW 35.106.020 to local laws. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, this chapter supersedes and preempts all rules, regulations, codes, statutes, or ordinances of all local governments regarding the same subject matter. The state preemption created in this section applies to all rules, regulations, codes, statutes, and ordinances pertaining to crime-free rental housing programs at any time.

(2) RCW 35.106.020 does not apply to rules, regulations, codes, statutes, or ordinances adopted by local governments prior to July 1, 2010, except as required by an order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to litigation regarding the rules, regulations, codes, statutes, or ordinances. [2010 c 132 § 5.]

